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By a foreign correspondent

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## While Gunter slams unions The 'Morning Star' covers up

Workers' Press correspondent



Gunter, ex-Minister of Labour

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But a recent attempt to provide a cover for Ray Gunter, former Minister of Labour, will turn the stomach of every class-conscious worker.

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'Speaking in Manchester, where nearly 1,000 dustmen have been on strike for almost a fortnight, Mr Ray Gunter,

former Minister of Labour, said yesterday that the unions were only now grasping the point that those who did the dirty work must have their reward.

## Change of heart

'The dustmen have a powerful case. They can bring a city to helplessness', he told about 2,000 young people attending a youth industrial conference.

Could it be that Gunter has had a change of heart?

Perhaps the Stalinist policy of 'pressure' on the right-wing has done the trick?

Nothing could be further from the truth.

In fact, the report consciously omits the essence of Gunter's statement, which was an extremely vicious attack on militant trade unionists and the 'left' union leaders.

'The Times' reported the speech as follows:

'Mr Ray Gunter, former Minister of Labour, said here today that society was entitled to ask how tremendous power came to be invested in some union leaders on the basis of a vote by only a tiny fraction of their members.'

## 'Influence'

Gunter had said: 'If men assume this tremendous influence about our national economy, has not the state the right to examine the rules by which they come to power? ... In point of fact this

sacred, free collective bargaining, which is so dogmatically defended, has just meant that the lower-paid workers are, compared with the past, in exactly the same position.'

It is at this point that Gunter sheds a few crocodile tears for the dustmen.

This speech is completely in line with the policies of the right-wing leadership in the Labour Party and the trade unions of aiding the Tories' open declaration of war against the working class, spelt out at the recent Tory Party conference.

## Lefts kicked

This has been made clear by the reaction of the Labourites to the offensive of the car workers, miners and dustmen.

In addition, Gunter aims a kick in the teeth for the 'lefts'

as a token of thanks for their abject capitulation to Wilson at the Labour Party and TUC conferences.

The British Stalinists now play their role of 'left' cover for the Labour bell-hops with an expertise which would astonish the most acrobatic ba-constructor.

Trade unionists must draw the necessary conclusions.

As the political and economic crisis worsens, the polarization of a class forces becomes more clearly defined.

The offensive of the working class is the signal for the Stalinists to rally whatever forces they can to assist the Labour bureaucracy to prop up the ruling class.

The fight for alternative revolutionary leadership means the destruction of Stalinism as a force inside the working class.

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Saturday's Workers Press will publish 'HUSAK'S REPORT CONCEALS TRUTH', detailing Stalinist falsifications about the Invasion of Czechoslovakia, and favouring closer ties with the 'ECONOMIC REFORMS', which deals with current economic developments in the USSR.

As Stalinism moves to the right, so do its revisionist hangers-on.

A case in point is the so-called International Marxist Group.

One of this group's leaders, Purdie, writes in the October Pablotte monthly journal 'International' attacking the Socialist Labour League and favouring closer ties with the Stalinists.

Cliff Slaughter analyses this Pablotte turn towards Stalinism in 'GOVELLING BEFORE STALINISM' in Tuesday's Workers Press.

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The Workers Press and the fight against low wages, productivity deals and redundancy'

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Peoples Hall Heathcote Street

All Trades Unions Alliance motor workers' conference

All car, car components and delivery workers are invited to a motor workers' conference

Digbeth Civic Hall, Digbeth Birmingham

Saturday November 8 2 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Write for credentials to: R. Parsons, 21 Strawberry Path, Blackbird Leys, Oxford.

Conference fee: 5s. a person

## Young Socialists GRAND XMAS BAZAAR Saturday, Nov. 29

Canning Town Public Hall doors open 12 noon

Can you sew? knit? paint? make something for our Bazaar? give something towards our bazaar?

Have you a tin of grocery? jumble? Help us make this the best bazaar ever held!

Help us raise the money for our daily paper—

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The European employers, like their American counterparts, are conscious of their weakness as a class to take on and defeat the working class.

They are forced to lean heavily on the Stalinist and reformist bureaucracies to contain and betray this great movement.

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## NEUTRAL SOMALIA

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● See page four story

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All car, car  
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Digbeth Civic Hall,  
Digbeth  
Birmingham  
Saturday November 8  
2 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Write for credentials to:  
R. Parsons,  
21 Strawberry Path,  
Blackbird Leys,  
Oxford.

Conference fee: 5s. a person

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Canning Town Public Hall  
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Can you sew? knit? paint?  
make something for our Bazaar?  
give something towards our Bazaar?  
Have you a tin of grocery? jumble?  
Help us make this the best bazaar ever held!  
Help us raise the money for our daily paper—  
THE WORKERS' PRESS



**THE CONTINUAL re-writing of Soviet Party history has always been a feature of the crisis of the Stalinist bureaucracy.**

Each new faction fight, internal convulsion, purge or policy zig-zag has to be presented as if the Party had always followed the policies advocated by the Kremlin occupants of the Kremlin.

The most recent edition of the official history of the Soviet Communist Party is subject, like all its ill-fated predecessors, to this iron law of bureaucratic distortion.

Readers of Workers Press will be familiar with development of the struggle against Stalinism within the Soviet Union today. There is no doubt whatsoever that opposition to the bureaucracy is developing, if in a contradictory and uneven way, towards Leninist positions.

It now embraces not only large groups of intellectuals, writers, historians and scientists, but sections of the working class.

Linked with the movement to the left of the working class on an international scale from the United States and Britain to France, West Germany and Italy, the resistance to Stalinism in Czechoslovakia poses further enormous problems for the Soviet bureaucracy.

It must always be remembered that the Stalinist bureaucracy was only able to climb into the saddle and begin its destruction of Lenin's Bolshevik Party because of the defeats inflicted on these decisive sections of the international working class.

Their entry now into politics as an independent force cannot but threaten the continued stability of the Soviet Stalinists. As the working class moves towards revolutionary politics, the bureaucracy must more and more openly embrace the arch-counter-revolutionary of them all—J. V. Stalin.

**THIS SWING** to the right by the Kremlin is now given official confirmation in the latest version of the official Party history, just published in Moscow.

From beginning to end, the theme is 'back to Stalin'.

The previous version, written in 1962 at the height of the Khrushchev 'thaw', made several sharp criticisms of Stalin, while never challenging the basic political line of 'socialism in one country'—the essence of Stalinism—which led directly to the counter-revolutionary purges which hit the party and the working class in the 1930s.

For example, the 1962 version refers to 'Lenin's Testament', which, after drawing attention to Stalin's defects, called for his removal from the post of Secretary-General of the Bolshevik Party.

This version takes Stalin to task for not heeding Lenin's criticisms:

'But subsequent developments showed that Stalin had not drawn the necessary conclusions from Lenin's criticism. He did not justify the confidence of the Congress and broke his promise and pledges. As a result, the Party and the Soviet country had later to pass through the

difficulties born of the personality cult.'

Even here, all the blame is heaped on Stalin; the rest of the Stalinist faction escape unscathed. This was Khrushchev's theory of the 'cult of the personality' in good: instead of everything good being attributed to Stalin, as in his lifetime, under Khrushchev, all the bureaucracy's crimes against the Party and the working class were blamed only on the dead tyrant.

In the new edition, this section is missing. Instead, the following interpretation of 'Lenin's Testament' is given:

'It was full of concern for the unity of the Party and the authority of the Central Committee of the party.'

Yes, and it was for that very reason that Lenin insisted on the removal of Stalin, who was the biggest single obstacle to unity within the Party, and who repeatedly set his own apparatus over and against the collective authority of the elected party bodies.

**THE REHABILITATION** of Stalin in this new version goes hand in hand with a vindication of the purges and the Moscow Trials.

In fact, no one would be possible without the other.

As is now well known, the monstrous frame-ups of the three trials were only able to point to one single concrete act allegedly carried out by the defendants:

Kirov's death and the purges that flowed from it are no academic questions; they struck brutally and tragically into the heart of the Soviet Party, state and armed forces, and left a scar that still festers within the working class, the youth and the intellectuals.

How has Kirov's death been variously recorded in Soviet Party 'Histories' and publications?

'Speeches were also made at the 17th Congress by the Trotskyists, Zinoviev and Kamenev, who lashed themselves extravagantly for their mistakes. . . . However, the Party did not yet know or suspect that while these gentry were making their cloying speeches at the Congress they were hatching a villainous plot against the life of S. M. Kirov. On December 1, 1934, S. M. Kirov was foully murdered in the Smolny, in Leningrad, by a shot from a revolver. . . .

'The investigation established that in 1933 and 1934 an underground counter-revolutionary terrorist group had been formed in Leningrad consisting of former members of the Zinoviev opposition and headed by a so-called "Leningrad Centre". The purpose of this group was to murder leaders of the Communist Party. S. M. Kirov was chosen as the first victim. . . . A year later it became known that the actual, real and direct organizers of the murder of Kirov were Trotsky, Zinoviev and Kamenev.



S. M. Kirov whose assassination was used as the pretext for the heinous crimes against the old leaders of the Bolshevik Party and the Red Army generals.

The murder of the Leningrad party leader, S. M. Kirov.

Each of the Trials took as their point of departure the assassination of Kirov of December 1, 1934, and the part alleged to have been played in it by various oppositionist groups.

The manner of Kirov's death remains to this day a central question of Party history writing. If the bureaucracy has in the past been forced to raise doubts concerning Kirov's death, it has done so only under tremendous pressure from the Soviet masses.

The main lesson which the Party organizations had to draw from the trials of the persons implicated in the foul murder of S. M. Kirov was that they must put an end to their own political blindness and political heedlessness and must increase the vigilance of all Party members.'

This is the version of the Kirov murder according to the Party History written by Stalin: 'History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) Short Course, 1938'.

The section quoted is from

# FROM MOSCOW COMES

# THE REHABILITATION OF STALIN

by Robert Black

the 1948 edition, pages 401-402.

This fully Stalinist version remained the official explanation of the Kirov affair until the Khrushchev 'Secret Speech' of March 1956, made at the end of the 20th Congress of the CPSU.

Here Khrushchev throws an entirely different light on the whole assassination, light which pointed directly to the real instigator of Kirov's murder, as well as to the motives which lay behind the killing:

'After the criminal murder of Sergei M. Kirov, mass repressions and brutal acts of violation of socialist legality began. On the evening of December 1, 1934, on Stalin's initiative (without the approval of the political bureau—which was passed two days later, casually) the Secretary of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee, Yenukidze, signed the following directive:

"1. Investigative agencies are directed to speed up the cases of those accused of the preparation or execution of acts of terror.

"2. Judicial organs are directed not to hold up the execution of death sentences pertaining to crimes of this

category in order to consider the possibility of pardon, because the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR does not consider as possible the receiving of petitions of this sort.

"3. The organs of the Commissariat of Internal Affairs are directed to execute the death sentences against criminals of the above-mentioned category immediately after the passage of the sentences."

'This directive became the basis for mass acts of abuse against socialist legality. During many of the fabricated court cases, the accused were charged with "the preparation" of terroristic acts; this deprived them of any possibility that their cases might be examined. . . .

'It must be asserted that to this day the circumstances surrounding Kirov's murder hide many things which are inexplicable and mysterious and demand a most careful examination. There are reasons for the suspicion that the killer of Kirov, Nikolayev, was assisted by someone from among the people whose job it was to protect the person of Kirov.

'A month and a half before the killing Nikolayev was arrested on the grounds of suspicious behaviour, but he was released and not even searched. It is an unusually suspicious circumstance that when the Chekist assigned to protect Kirov was being brought for an interrogation, on December 2, 1934, he was killed in a car "accident" in which no other occupants of the car were harmed. After the murder of Kirov, top functionaries of the Lenin-fund NKVD were given very light sentences, but in 1937 they were shot. We can assume that they were shot in order to cover the traces of the organizers of Kirov's killing.'

With this speech, Khrushchev focused, without saying it in so many words, the motive and the blame on Stalin for the murder of Kirov.

But this speech remained unofficial, and when in 1960 a new Party History was written and translated into English, the old version of Kirov's death was upheld:

'On December 1, 1934, S. M. Kirov, an outstanding leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet State, was foully murdered in the Smolny, Leningrad, by a revolver shot. The assassin, who was caught red-handed, turned out to be an embittered renegade.

'He was full of hatred for the Communist Party leaders, who were firmly implementing the Party's general line at the victory of socialism in the USSR. He had been connected with some of the former members of the Zinoviev

anti-party group. He was a Party member, held a Party card and used it as a cover for his heinous crime. The assassination of Kirov showed that the Party card could be used as a screen for infamous anti-Soviet acts. It was indispensable to safeguard the Party against the penetration of alien elements. . . .

This extract, which reverts to the line, style and tone of the 'Short Course' of 1938, is taken from the English language version of the official 'History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union', Moscow, 1960, edited by Andrew Rothstein, and is to be found on page 492.

The first public and official recognition of the real circumstances leading up to and following the murder of Kirov was made, again by Khrushchev, at the 22nd Congress of the CPSU in 1961:

'Mass repressions began after the assassination of Kirov. Considerable effort will still be required to establish who was guilty of Kirov's death [up to this moment, this had been officially established by the three Moscow Trials].

'The deeper we look into the records concerning Kirov's death, the greater the number of questions that crop up. There is the outstanding fact that Kirov's assassin had on two previous occasions been detained by security people in the vicinity of Smolny and had been found to be carrying a weapon. But someone ordered his release on both occasions.

'Then this armed man turned up in Smolny, in the very corridor along which Kirov usually passed. And it somehow happened that at the moment of the assassination the chief of Kirov's bodyguard was far behind him, although, according to his instructions, he had no right to lag so far behind the man he was guarding.

'There is another strange fact. When the chief of Kirov's bodyguard was being taken for interrogation—he was to have been interrogated by Stalin, Molotov and Voroshilov—an accident was deliberately staged on the way, as the driver of the car afterwards said, by those who should have taken the guard chief for interrogation. They then reported that the chief of the bodyguard had been killed in the accident, although he was actually killed by those escorting him. And that is how the man who guarded Kirov was killed.

'Afterwards the people who had killed him were shot. This was obviously not an accident but a deliberate crime. Who could have committed it? A thorough study of this complicated case is now being made. [this was in



STALIN

1961] . . . There is still very, very, much that has not been cleared up concerning the circumstances of this and other cases. . . .

This speech is taken from 'The Road to Communism', a book which contains all the major speeches and decisions taken at the 22nd Congress. The section quoted is from pages 343-344.

WHAT has been the fruit of this 'thorough study' which Khrushchev claims was already under way in 1961?

The best guide to the success of the bureaucracy's labours is its most recent Party History.

It has this to say of the Kirov murder:

'It once again reminded them [the Party and the

people] of the necessity to strengthen vigilance. It was necessary to safeguard against alien elements and to make activities hostile to socialism and the interests of the Soviet State impossible under whatever cover they were done.'

It would seem that Khrushchev's injunction to re-open the Kirov case, made in 1956 and apparently implemented at the latest by 1961, has led to the confirmation of the version established at the Moscow Trials, and recorded in Stalin's History of the CPSU.

**THE BUREAUCRACY** has come full circle. All the failings and mistakes of the Party and its Stalinist faction are now attributed to Beria (purged some time in 1953 as an alleged agent of British imperialism).

Since they were discussed openly in the Khrushchev era, it is impossible now to claim that there were no crimes committed under the rule of Stalin.

But as the authority of Stalin has now to be restored to some degree approaching its pre-1953 or at least 1956 level, these crimes have to be pinned on a scapegoat.

That is where Beria comes in:

'Beria did not allow any interference by the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers in the affairs of the MVD. [the secret police] And by placing into positions persons holding personal loyalty to him, Beria was trying to put the MVD above the Party and the Government. . . .

And all this, of course, took place under Stalin's nose, with-



The Presidium of the 22nd Congress included (left to right, front): L. Brezhnev, N. Khrushchev, F. Kozlov and M. Suslov.



LAURENTI BERIA, HEAD OF NKVD FROM 1938 to 1953.





Stalin at Kirov's lying-in-state, December 1934

Stalin beside Kirov's graveside.

out either his knowledge or consent.

When more extensive translations of this new Party History become available it will be possible to make a more detailed analysis of the treatment it gives the great struggle between Stalin and the Left Opposition, led by Trotsky.

But even with the few excerpts so far at hand, the main trend is clear.

The road to power travelled by the present rulers of the Soviet Union, the Suslov, the Kossygin, the Brezhnev and the Podgornys, is littered with the corpses of murdered Bolsheviks, Red Army leaders and workers, and of the countless thousands led to their deaths all over the world by the counter-revolutionary policies of the Communist International after the death of Lenin and during its domination by Stalin.

THE LATE Isaac Deutscher was a leading advocate of the theory that the Kremlin bureaucracy would reform itself, by easy stages, out of existence.

This revision of the Trotskyist theory of the political revolution, of the violent overthrow of the Stalinist bureaucracy, was taken up within the Fourth International by a group which has since moved much closer to Stalinism after the split of 1953 between the forces of the International Committee and the 'United Secretariat' of the Pabloite revisionists.

The British adherents of this position are the 'International Marxist Group' of Messrs Jordan, Tariq Ali and Purdie.

Deutscher posed the question thus:

'The view that de-Stalinization is only a "temporary expedient" or a slick manoeuvre... had perhaps a semblance of plausibility in the year 1953 or 1954... In 1956 this view is patently anachronistic and untenable. The break with Stalinism is now felt in every aspect of Soviet activity and thought... The autocratic system of government, bequeathed by Stalin, is shattered. The backbone of the MVD, the political police, is broken... ('Ironies of History', p. 18.)

These words are cold comfort today for the thousands of inmates of the Kremlin's terrible 'labour' camps in the far North and the East.

They are cold comfort to the writers, intellectuals and workers hounded by the 'political police' whose backbone, according to Deutscher, was broken at least 13 years ago.

There is no doubt that the bureaucracy was forced to retreat under pressure from the working class and the youth. But it was only a tactical turn, it did not represent any change in the nature of the bureaucracy.

And that is where we parted company with all the revision-

capitalist country. And in the Soviet Union, the forces of counter-revolution now marshal themselves behind the only banner they know—Stalin.

When Khrushchev revealed part of the truth about Stalin, we demanded that those leaders of the British Communist Party who justified these crimes should make a clear and public declaration on where they now stood on the Moscow Trials, the military and Party purges and all the



Trotsky falsely implicated by Stalin in Kirov's assassination.

ists in the international movement.

AS THE struggle sharpens here in the west against capitalism, so it gathers pace in the Soviet Union and eastern Europe.

The world crisis of imperialism and Stalinism now produces reaction all along the line: the rise of Powellism in the Tory Party, the NPD in West Germany, the attempt to tie the trade unions to the state in practically every major

other crimes of the bureaucracy.

They remained silent, claiming that it was up to their 'Soviet comrades' to look into these matters, as they had all the relevant materials at hand.

This was a strange reply, coming as it did from Stalinists who had endorsed and applauded every murder in the Soviet Union without the least access to any documentary evidence of any kind.

Pollitt, Gollan and the rest only regained their critical faculties when the issue was

one of rehabilitation and not execution.

Today these wretched apologists for Stalin have their answer.

The 'Soviet comrades' have done their homework, begun in 1961, and come up with the answer that Kirov was killed by a genuine oppositionist, and that the murder served the Party as warning that vigilance had to be greatly heightened.

As this version upholds the old legend of the Kirov assassination, it must also uphold the Moscow Trials, all of whose victims were charged and convicted of the murder of Kirov.

Khrushchev's doubts have proved groundless.

Although greatly spurred on by the great struggles breaking out all over western Europe, the crisis within the Soviet Union has its own internal logic and laws of development.

The bureaucracy has tried every method, from open terror to demagoguery (together with every possible combination of the two), in its struggle to hold back the working class from re-conquering the political power it lost under Stalin.

Khrushchev played the desperate card of 'de-Stalinization' and unleashed the very forces which he was attempting to head off.

The bureaucracy removed Khrushchev, and by degrees began to swing back towards the old line that pre-dated the 1956 secret speech.

Internationally, the Kremlin drew closer still to imperialism, collaborating with it against the Chinese Revolution and seeking by underhand pressure to force the Vietnamese people to compromise with US imperialism.

Both at home and abroad, this strategy met with resistance from the working class.

There are two vital factors which distinguish our era from that of Stalin and the Moscow Trials.

The first is the combativity of the international working class, unprecedented in the history of capitalism.

The second, closely allied with the first, is the rapid development of Trotskyism into a real material force able to defeat Stalinism in open combat within the workers' movement.

The coming together of these two forces will prove decisive not only here in Britain, but in the Soviet Union, where the opposition will be forced to fight for its very life now that the bureaucracy has made this open turn towards Stalin.

We have the duty to alert the working class to the dangers as well as the opportunities of this new development in the Soviet Union.

It is not a question that concerns Soviet oppositionists alone.

Stalinism remains an international counter-revolutionary force and it will fight to the very end, rallying all its national sections however weak and demoralized they may appear to be.

Their main enemy is the Trotskyist movement.

In Britain, that means the Socialist Labour League.

The publication of the Workers Press heightened the conflict between ourselves and the Stalinists.

This new version of Soviet Party History must serve not only as proof of the deepening Stalinist crisis, but of Stalinism's determination to fight to the end. We must now equip ourselves for that fight.

**BUY NOW MOSCOW TRIALS ANTHOLOGY**

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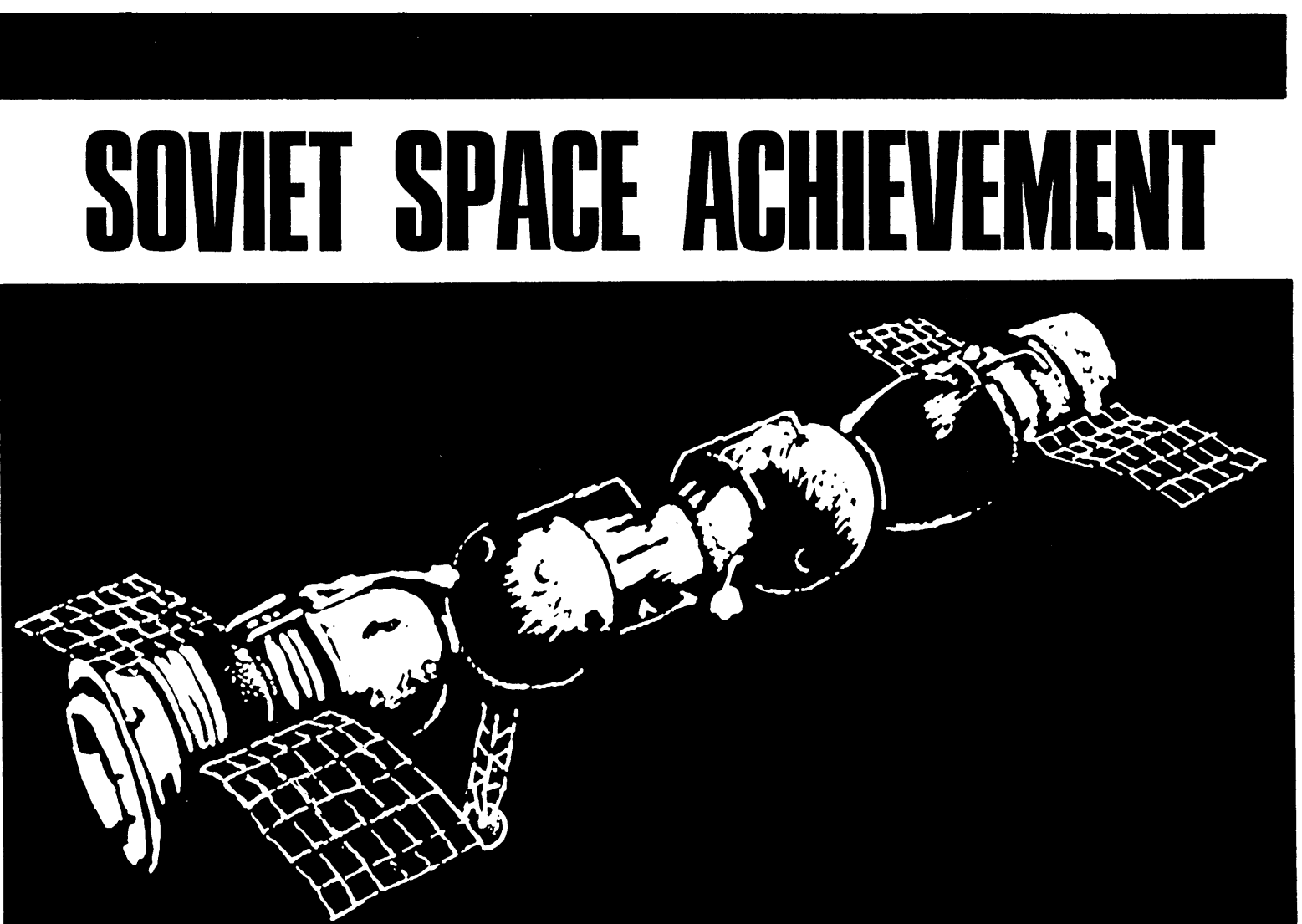
Including the report to the 20th Congress of the CPSU in 1956 by N. S. Khrushchev



ZINOVIEV



KAMENEV



# SOVIET SPACE ACHIEVEMENT

# WORRIES U.S. IMPERIALISM

by Martin Zarrop

**THE LATEST Soyuz launchings register another space first for the Soviet Union. The sending into orbit of seven cosmonauts in three separate spacecraft is undoubtedly a further step towards the construction of a permanently-orbiting space station.**

The three ships involved were:

**SOYUZ 6**, with Air Force lieutenant-Colonel Georgy Shonin and civilian engineer Dr Valery Kubasov on board. **SOYUZ 7**, crewed by lieutenant-colonels Anatoly Filipchenko and Viktor Gorbatko and civilian engineer Dr. Vladislav Volkov.

**SOYUZ 8**, carrying Colonel Vladimir Shatalov, Commander-in-Chief for the whole mission, and Dr Alexei Yeliseyev, another civilian scientist.

Both the occupants of Soyuz 8 have had previous experience of space flight.

Both flew in the Soyuz 4 and 5 mission last January when two cosmonauts landed in a different vehicle from the one that sent them into space after completing docking man-

oeuvres. Yeliseyev has walked in space—a necessary part of any operation in space construction.

Diagrams published recently in the Soviet magazine 'Week', although not specifically referring to last week's mission, showed orbiting spacecraft joined by big tubes to allow movement from one to the other and to form the nucleus of a laboratory.

## WELDING TESTS

During this latest flight welding techniques which will be used in the future for connecting sections of such a laboratory were tested out.

Kubasov and Shonin carried out the welding experiment by remote control, using equipment called 'Vulcan' which was situated in a compartment sealed off from their own re-entry capsule and living quarters.

Kubasov brought the samples of welded metal back to the re-entry capsule before the return flight and it is reported that arc welding, electron beam welding and electrode welding were all tested in the experiment.

The Americans are now extremely worried about the Soviet programme. Many American scientists believe that orbiting laboratories should have been given a higher priority in the US space programme than the sending of men to the moon.

They believe that the recovery of lunar material by

the Apollo 11 crew was out of all proportion in terms of cost and a number of leading scientists have already resigned over this issue since July.

## FOUR-YEAR LEAD

It is estimated that the USSR now has a four-year lead over the United States in techniques for assembling space equipment in orbit using recoverable space shuttles and that they will be assembling observatories and craft for planetary exploration on the moon by 1975.

This is the price that the US is paying for throwing everything into the Apollo project.

President Kennedy's demand for a US 'space spectacular' by the end of the 1960s to overshadow the USSR's early successes has now rebounded with a vengeance.

The single-shot trips to the moon which have been characteristic of the American programme work out at about a billion dollars a piece and are completely uneconomical for any future programme of planned exploration involving large numbers of men and tons of equipment.

While the USSR will now proceed to the almost immediate construction of a space station capable of housing large numbers of scientists (each Soyuz craft can house six in comfort) the US programme will now have to go

through a major reorientation.

## FLIGHTS UP TO 1972

At the moment a US three-man station is scheduled in 1972 but the Apollo programme still dominates. The Apollo flights will continue at three a year up to Apollo 20 in 1972.

While the Apollo 11 astronauts continue their whistle-stop world tour, the Soyuz flight, coupled with the crisis of the American programme, threaten to cloud over the immense technological feat accomplished in the moon flight.

The tour has coincided with the launching in Britain of the film 'Footprints on the Moon—Apollo 11'.

This emerges as an open propaganda film for the United States. It adds little in material to that which was presented on TV at the time of the flight.

In the background Dr Werner von Braun drones on, occasionally interrupted by someone with an incredible French accent impersonating Jules Verne.

And that's about it. No scientific detail of interest and no documentary material even on the US programme.

Everything was reduced to some frantic flag-waving and 'the greatest show on earth'. Indeed, capitalism in decay reduces even the most inspiring of man's achievements to the level of the gutter.

**B.B.C.-1**

9.38 a.m.-12 noon Schools. 12.30 p.m. Farm Management. 1.0 Cadw Cwmni. 1.30 Watch With Mother. 1.45-1.53 News. Weather. 2.00-2.25 Schools. 2.50-4.10 Racing From Newbury. 4.20 Play School. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Blue Peter. 5.20 Journey To The Centre Of The Earth. 5.44 Babar. 5.50 National News and Weather.

6.00 London-Nationwide. 6.45 The Newcomers. 7.05 Top Of The Pops. 7.30 Dad's Army. 8.00 Softly, Softly. 8.50 The Main News and Weather.

9.10 Sports Night With Coleman. 10.00 British By Choice. 10.30 24 Hours. 11.17 Car-Wise.

Regional programmes as BBC-1 except at the following times:

Midlands and East Anglia: 6.00-6.45 p.m. Midlands Today. Look East. Weather. Nationwide. 11.47 News Summary. Weather.

North Of England: 6.00-6.45 p.m. Look North. Weather. Nationwide. 11.47 News. Weather.

Wales: 2.30-2.50 p.m. Dysgu Cymraeg. 6.00-6.45 Wales Today. 6.45-7.05 Heddiw. 10.00-10.30 A Bronze Mask.

Scotland: 2.30-2.50 p.m. Around Scotland. 6.00-6.45 Reporting Scotland. 10.00-10.30 Gold and Silver. 11.47 Epilogue. News Headlines.

Northern Ireland: 2.30-2.50 p.m. For Schools. 6.00-6.45 Scene Around Six. Weather. Nationwide. 11.47 Northern Ireland News Headlines. Weather. Road Works Report.

South and West: 6.00-6.45 p.m. Points West. South Today. Spotlight South-West. Weather. Nationwide. 11.47 South and West News Headlines. Weather.

**B.B.C.-2**

11.00-11.20 a.m. Play School. 7.00 p.m. Teaching Adults. 7.30 Newroom. Weather. 8.00 Call My Bluff. 8.30 The Money Programme. 9.10 The Canterbury Tales. 10.00 The Spanish Riding School of Vienna. 10.40 News Summary. Weather. 10.45 Line-Up.

**Thames**

11.00 a.m. Schools. 2.58 p.m. Hospital of Tomorrow. 3.55 Face Of The Earth. 4.15 News Headlines. 4.17 Diane's Magic Theatre. 4.30 Arthur. 4.55 The Forest Rangers. 5.20 Magpie. 5.50 News. 6.00 Calendar. Weather. 6.30 Castle Haven. 6.55 'The Key' starring William Holden, Sophia Loren, Trevor Howard. 9.00 Nearest and Dearest. 9.30 This Week. 10.00 News At Ten. Weather. 10.30 Cinema. 11.00 A Man Of Our Times. 12 midnight Weather.

**Yorkshire**

11.00 a.m.-2.58 p.m. Schools. 4.00 House Party. 4.15 News Headlines. 4.17 Diane's Magic Theatre. 4.30 Arthur. 4.55 The Forest Rangers. 5.20 Magpie. 5.50 News. 6.00 Calendar. Weather. 6.30 Castle Haven. 6.55 'The Key' starring William Holden, Sophia Loren, Trevor Howard. 9.00 Nearest and Dearest. 9.30 This Week. 10.00 News At Ten. Weather. 10.30 Cinema. 11.00 A Man Of Our Times. 12 midnight Weather.

**TODAYS TV**

10.58 a.m.-12 noon Schools. 1.38 p.m.-2.58 Schools. 4.05 Castle Haven. 4.30 Newroom. 4.35 Sean the Leprechaun. 4.50 The Flaxton Boys. 5.20 Magpie. 5.50 News. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Star Action Movie: 'The Buccaneer' starring Yul Brynner, Charlton Heston, Claire Bloom and Charles Boyer. 9.00 Nearest and Dearest. 9.30 This Week. 10.00 News At Ten. Weather. 10.30 Cinema. 11.00 Jokers Wild. 11.30 Reflection.

11.00 a.m.-12 noon Schools. 1.40 p.m.-2.58 Schools. 4.13 North East Newroom. 4.55 Ivanhoe. 5.20 Magpie. 5.50 News. 6.00 Today At Six. 6.30 Peyton Place. 7.00 Marcus Welby, MD. 8.00 Man In A Suitcase. 9.00 Nearest and Dearest. 9.30 This Week. 10.00 News At Ten. Weather. 10.30 Face The Press. Osbert Lancaster. 11.00 University Challenge. 11.30 Late News Extra. 11.47 The Case Of The Talking Books.

1.40-2.58 p.m. Schools. 4.00 Border News Headlines. 4.02 Junkin. 4.15 Katie Stewart Cooks. 4.40 Once Upon A Time. 4.55 The Adventures of Robin Hood. 5.20 Magpie. 5.50 National News. 6.00 Border News and Look Around. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 The Wild, Wild West. 8.00 Peyton Place. 8.30 Ours Is A Nice House. 9.00 Nearest and Dearest. 9.30 This Week. 10.00 News At Ten and Border Weather. 10.30 Cinema. 11.00 Hadleigh. 11.55 Border News Summary and Weather.



# MILITARY COUP IN SOMALIA

ARMY and police leaders seized power in the north-east African state of Somalia on Tuesday morning.

The coup followed the assassination last week of the Somali President, Abdirashid Ali Shermarke.

The ruling junta stated that there would be no change in the policies of the new regime.

The deposed Prime Minister, Mohammed Ibrahim Egal, was the leader of the Somali Youth League, which after the June 1967 elections commanded a majority 86 seats in the country's 124-member National Assembly.

All previous Somali governments have preserved close economic links with Italy, whose colony Somalia was until the collapse of the fascist empire in 1941.

Other sources of aid have been the Soviet Union and the USA.

## Oil prospects

The main sphere of private investment has been in oil prospecting, though so far insufficient deposits have been found to make it a commercial proposition.

The first measures taken by the new regime were the proclamation of a daily curfew from 4 p.m. to 10 a.m. and the banning of all public gatherings of more than three people.

The new leaders stated they had taken power to check the corruption of Somalia's ruling classes, a development which they said had led to the assassination of the president.

Much still remains obscure about the aims and even identity of Somalia's new rulers.

## A.T.U.A. meetings

### WILLESDEN

Thursday, October 23, 8 p.m.  
Trades and Labour Hall  
High Road, N.W.10.

### LEICESTER

'Wages battle, unemployment and Workers' Press'  
Thursday, October 23, 8 p.m.  
Queens Hotel  
Rutland Street

### LUTON

'Support Ellesmere Port. Throw out scabs' charter.  
No sackings'

Thursday, October 23, 8 p.m.  
The Cock  
Park Square

# B.S.R.-Scotland

# Press campaigns for government intervention

CLYDESIDE employers are getting worried by the stubborn struggle which is being waged by the 800 women and young girls on strike at the East Kilbride factory of Better Sound Reproductions Ltd., now in its 11th week.

On most days of the week the strikers have massed some 500 workers when special buses leave the factory with scab labour.

Last week the strikers were joined by 60 students from the Glasgow and Strathclyde universities.

The police have been heavily reinforced and have carried out a policy, under direction of the top county brass, of forcing a free access to the main factory gate.

There have been rough scuffles and some cases of violence.

Strikers claim that women and youth strikers were injured by police intervention.

## Fast buses

They point out that the scabs are being let through and they are being prevented from maintaining a picket of the factory gate.

Buses are driven at fast speed out of the factory whilst police form a three-

deep wall to force the strikers back.

Some buses had their windows smashed as they raced past the picket line.

The press is now building up a case for remitting the dispute to the Commission on Industrial Relations.

The 'Glasgow Herald' in its editorial last Saturday said the firm would have to give in finally because Wilson is to introduce the legal recognition of trade unions as recommended by the Donaldson report.

## Repudiate

Both Harold Wilson and Judith Hart, MP for East Kilbride, have said that in their view the case could be dealt with the CIR.

The strikers should have nothing to do with such a decision and must demand now that their trade union repudiate the CIR and Harold Wilson as well.

The CIR was set up not to assist workers to strengthen their organizations, but to discipline workers where industrial disputes occur.

Any return to work under the findings of such a commission would mean a return under worse conditions than before.

What Harold Wilson, Judith Hart and the capitalist press are saying is, 'your methods are too open and too frank and will bring the whole of the working class to its feet in protest. Better deal with the trade unions in our way, which is to legally strait-jacket them'.

As Wilson told the strikers, he agreed 'in principle' with the right to join a trade union and it was, he said, his intention to incorporate that right in a parliamentary bill (the anti-union law).

## Political

The strike is clearly political.

The scabs employed by the firm are protected by the police; the factory is supplied by gas, water and electricity as usual; its telephone lines are in order; Post Office vans enter and leave the factory.

At the end of it all Wilson introduces his law which legally empowers the employer to viciously attack wages and conditions.

The whole of the trade union movement must be mobilized to defeat the BSR management.

Steel workers, miners, shipyard workers must see that this is an attack against them.

There must be a blast of anger against trade union leaders who leave 800 women and young girls to battle it out alone.

The BSR strike has become a place where all the 'lefts', from MPs to Communist Party members, go to watch the fight.

Not one has criticized the Labour government.

It is time the demand was raised throughout the trade unions that to defeat the BSR means to defeat Wilson and to campaign for socialist policies of nationalization and workers' control.

# Birmingham young teachers demonstrate

THREE HUNDRED young teachers paraded through Birmingham on October 18 in support of their interim pay claim for £135 on the basic scale.

A colourful display of posters and leaflets emphasised that first-year teachers are paid a miserly 6s. 6d. an hour for teaching classes of 40 and upwards.

A recent meeting of young teachers also decided to recommend the executive hold a union rally in school time before November 15.

## Significant

Such moves are a significant development in a town like Birmingham.

Many young teachers, however, are confused about how to fight and deliberately mis-

# East German trade delegation in London

THE EAST GERMAN bureaucracy took another step towards closer relations with the west with the visit to London of a top-line trade delegation from the German Democratic Republic.

The team was headed by Dr G. Beil, state secretary at the East German Ministry for Economic Affairs.

He is the first GDR politician of ministerial rank to have visited Britain.

Previously even East German sports teams have been refused permission to come here.

Dr. Beil spoke to a meeting organized by the London Chamber of Commerce, outlining his plans for an expansion of trade between Britain and the GDR.

## Firm sponsored

The visit has not been sponsored by the Labour government, which still refuses to recognize the East German government, but by a group of firms.

They include British-Leyland, British-Petroleum, Vickers, ICI, International Computers, Humphreys and Glasgow and the trading agency run by the 'left' Labour MP Ian Mikardo.

Faced with a shrinking share of the world capitalist market, many British monopolies are turning to the workers' states for new trade outlets.

Despite the diplomatic problems involved on both sides, such a development has many advantages for the employers and the Stalinist bureaucrats.

Unable and unwilling to

# Thamesmead contractors back down

WORKERS at Thamesmead—Europe's largest building site—returned to work on Monday after a two-week strike against labour-only sub-contracting.

Cubitt's, the main contractors, have agreed that all workers in the four trades—bricklayers, carpenters, steel-fitters and labourers—will be employed by them.

## Approval

Union approval of all sub-contractors will be required in future before men start work.

Although the stewards made no financial appeal and no strike pay was received from the building unions, support for the strike was solid in all trades.

# Birmingham young teachers demonstrate

led by their own leadership. The cry goes up that though national strike action is obviously the only way to defeat the Prices and Incomes Act, the vast majority of the NUT will never support such action.

This is not true.

## Backing

Although Birmingham a m teachers received only 36 hours' notice of Saturday's demonstration, through a poster headed 'A Vigil'—news of the demonstration was tucked away in a corner—300 teachers turned up to march through the streets, although only a handful of people

From Bob Shaw

By a foreign correspondent

solve the economic contradictions of divided Germany and Europe in a revolutionary way, the Ulbricht regime, like all its counterparts, seeks to adjust to the pressures of the world division of labour through political horse-trading with imperialism.

This turn develops at the precise time when the entire East European and Soviet bureaucracy hits hardest at its own working class, intellectuals and youth.

## Significance

Now more than ever before, Trotsky's demand for the United Socialist States of Europe takes on an urgent and practical significance, as the whole European working class struggles for continental unity against both the capitalist nation state and the Stalinist policy of 'socialism in one country'.

# Brandt is W. German Chancellor

SOCIAL - DEMOCRATIC leader Willy Brandt was elected West German Chancellor by the Bundestag on Tuesday morning.

Brandt received 251 votes, with 235 being cast against him. There were five abstentions and four invalid votes.

Brandt now leads a coalition government of his own Social Democrats and the liberal Free Democratic Party under Walter Scheel.

It is Germany's first social-democratic government since the resignation of the Herman Meuller Cabinet in 1950.

## Dustmen back

THE unofficial strike of 480 Bristol corporation dustmen, drivers and road sweepers is over.

At a mass meeting on Tuesday the men, who have been on strike for eight days, agreed to return yesterday.

# 500,000 demonstrate against Japanese and U.S. governments

# 即時撤去

読谷小分会



25,000 police were alerted in Tokyo alone as workers, youth and students took to the streets in thousands all over Japan as part of a national campaign against US imperialism and the support given to it by the right-wing Japanese government. About half a million were thought to be involved in demonstrations in 750 centres throughout Japan.

# Speed-up proposed for clerical workers

WHITE-COLLAR workers are to be attacked by the employers' productivity drive along with the rest of the working class.

Mr John Hendry, chairman of his own work-study firm, thinks that clerical workers could nearly double their work rate.

## 'Time-wasting'

In a completely contemptuous attack on office workers, he said:

'The secretary bird is nothing but a vulture in disguise. She is the biggest time-waster in industry and commerce: the most under-employed and over-paid.'

Managements, he said, 'are not nearly tough enough with their female employees'.

Secretaries, followed by stop-watch men, have been shown to 'only work 25 hours in a 40-hour week'.

This is carrying the idea of 'productive work' over from the factory floor.

The employers want to count only the time of actual work output and ignore the time needed between production.

## Unemployment

Office staff must be producing work every minute of the day.

Mr Hendry also wants unemployment to be used to force down wages:

'If 10 per cent of office staff were put back on the market, wages would come

# Czech leaders bootlicking in Moscow

TALKS began on Tuesday between the Czech delegation in Moscow and top Soviet Party leaders. Heading the group of ten is Party Secretary Gustav Husak, supported by President Svoboda and Prime Minister Cernik.

By a foreign correspondent

At the top of the agenda in the nine-day series of talks will be the political crisis in Czechoslovakia.

It is thought in Moscow that the visit will end with the Czech leaders signing a document approving the Kremlin invasion of their country last year.

The continued hostility of the working class to the Husak regime is reflected in the steady fall in industrial production over recent months.

## SIX-DAY WEEK

Threats have been made by government leaders to re-introduce the six-day working week, a move that would certainly trigger off a new round of struggle against the bureaucracy.

The visit to Moscow is therefore vital for the Husak regime.

By agreeing to all the political demands imposed on them by the Kremlin, they hope to win a breathing space at home through large-scale Soviet economic aid.

According to usually well-informed Moscow sources, this will be the basis of the deal between Husak and the Soviet leaders.

## NOT BOUGHT

Short-term economic concessions are hardly likely to buy off the Czech working class.

This old Stalinist manoeuvre fails to take account of the real content of the struggle against bureaucracy, which is, above all, political.

Faced with considerable economic problems and mounting opposition at home, the Soviet bureaucracy will not be able to subsidize their parasitic representatives in Czechoslovakia for very long.

In Czechoslovakia, the working class is moving towards the political revolution, the smashing of the power of the bureaucracy and the development of genuine workers' control of industry and the economy as a whole.

# FIAT BUYS LANCIA

TURIN, Tuesday — Fiat, Italy's major car manufacturer, has bought its smaller rival, Lancia, according to reports. No immediate confirmation was available from either concern.

But sources here said Giovanni Agnelli, president of Fiat, would announce the acquisition next week, probably on the eve of Turin's annual motor show, which starts on October 29.

# Hauliers press for heavier lorries

MOTOR manufacturers are pressing the Minister of Transport to allow even heavier lorries onto the roads, despite the dangers of these juggernauts.

The present 32-ton limit is expected to be raised soon.

British-Leyland recently announced the Mammoth Major lorry, which is 12 tons above the legal maximum weight.

The announcement that production would start soon is clearly intended to pressurize the government.

Competition in the container transport industry results in increasing demand for ever larger container lorries.

This means more risk to drivers and pedestrians as the lorries become bigger.

In 1967, 1,369 big lorries killed one or more people and another 6,867 caused serious injuries.

What will be the increase in these figures if 44-ton vehicles are allowed on the road?

The general condition of present road haulage vehicles makes the prospect even more alarming.

Ministry of Transport spot checks show that half the lorries examined are unfit for the road.

## U.S.A.

FROM PAGE ONE

More and more workers are turning towards revolutionary politics in a period where revolutionary tasks are posed.

Now there are unmistakable signs that the American working class is following in the footsteps of the European workers.

Last week's 'Moratorium' against the Vietnam war brought organized labour out on the streets against the war for the first time.

This is a decisive step forward. There can now be no

going back to the protest period of platonic breast-beating about Vietnam.

The emergence of the working class against the war will polarize the class forces in the USA just as it is doing in Britain.

It is not accidental that one of the leading lights of the Vietnam protest movement, NUM general secretary Lawrence Daly, should now find himself advocating a return to work in the miners' strike.

Daly's protesting days are over: he stands revealed for all to see.

## Strike blows

The movement of the working class in the metropolitan countries is the surest guarantee of victory for the National Liberation Front in Vietnam.

Every blow struck against capitalism, in Britain, in Europe and in the United States, strengthens the fight of the Vietnamese workers and peasants, brings nearer the victory of the National Liberation Front.

Our best assistance to the Vietnamese fighters is to step up the class struggle at home.

The best guarantee of victory is the struggle to build the alternative revolutionary leadership, the Fourth International.

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