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Stalinist covers up Standard's set-back

BY DAVID MAUDE

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Most Standard-Triumph workers who have seen this article are contemptuous of both this and other claims made in it.

Which might at first sight seem surprising.

The article was written by the factory's Amalgamated Engineers and Foundryworkers convenor, Mr Bill Moore.

'Comment', whose circulation was claimed at the Communist Party's recent Congress to be 6,500, is not widely read amongst Standard-Triumph workers.

It has, needless to say, not been Moore or anyone else in the Communist Party who has shown any particular interest in the Workers Press supporters.

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This should help to clarify what the Trotskyist Workers Press represents as against the Stalinist 'Comment'.

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Alongside this were printed comments from a number of workers who were critical of the inactivity of the rest of the combine and feared that the terms might 'turn out to be a "fix".'

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Stop Wilson's visit to Nixon

Third Labour MP signs petition

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of working-class resistance to any further wage curbs and strengthen resistance to the Tories.

Or help the Tories back to power by abstaining or voting for Mrs Castle's proposed Order.

This is quite the opposite of the picture presented by Wilson at yesterday's meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

In an attempt to frighten MPs into voting for the government's policy by raising the spectre of what Tory legislation would mean, Wilson insisted that abstention would be almost as damaging to the government as a vote against the policy.

He stressed that Part Two must be re-activated.

Right

Whatever the undoubted limitations of his position, Putney Labour MP Hugh Jenkins is absolutely right to throw Chief Whip Mellish's 'anyone who fails to vote for the government is a traitor' accusation back in his face. This is a lie.

Jenkins, the only 'left' to demand George Brown's resignation as deputy leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party because of his remarks about Vietnam last month, wrote to Mellish yesterday saying:

'You will agree that if the government went right off its collective rocker by deciding to persist in its original trade union legislation, it would be our duty as backbenchers to refuse support. The effect of this might be to bring down this Labour government but it could be replaced by another Labour government.'

'In such circumstances the parliamentary party would support and provide a majority for any of its leading figures who decided to return to sanity—and there is no doubt that such a figure would emerge.'

Wilson, in other words, is not indispensable.

Yet this has been the excuse of the 'Tribune'-ites ever since the Labour leaders first enacted anti-union legislation in 1966.

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Pompidou's reassurances mean nothing

From our own correspondent

AFTER AN autumn of discontent Pompidou's broadcast on Monday night was intended to reassure his supporters—and all those members of the middle class fearful of revolution.

Claims that the post-devaluation measures are succeeding cannot be taken seriously.

They have, in any case, required constant pressure on working-class living standards and have generated opposition from wide sections of the peasantry and middle class.

Crowded behind Pompidou's banner are all those property-owners and middle-class people who voted for order at any price.

But, as the most authentic representative of finance in capital, Pompidou has the task, on behalf of the big monopolies, of driving many of these petty capitalists out of business.

Concealed attack

When he speaks, therefore, of modernizing and redressing French capitalism he declares war on part of his own supporters.

This hard fact is concealed behind his reassurances that for the immediate future the economic situation is under control and the promises of tough measures against the student revolt and striking workers.

Pompidou's optimism is as false as his smile.

Far from having been put to right, the French economy continues to lag further behind its rivals, especially West Germany.

It is in this context that the more favourable French response to Britain's membership of the Common Market must be seen.

De Gaulle hoped to dominate the Common Market and saw Britain's entry as an obstacle to this.

Counter-weight

Pompidou, looking at the policy of the new West German government, sees Britain as a counter-weight to the German domination of the market, which is otherwise inevitable as a result of the weakness of France and Italy.

Behind the call for national unity the forces of repression are being built up for the showdown with the working class and its allies for which the French ruling class is now preparing behind the scenes.

FARMERS PROTEST

FIVE HUNDRED West Country farmers yesterday staged a protest at the House of Commons over the annual farm price review.

The lobby is the second move in a campaign by the action committee to 'ginger up' the 'National Farmers' Union in its negotiations with the government at the annual farm price review.

Minister hits at E.E.C. farm policy

SPEAKING in Brussels, George Thomson, Deputy Foreign Minister in charge of European Affairs, fired an opening shot in the British government's effort to make a revision in agricultural policy a condition for Britain's entry to the EEC.

Thomson stated that Britain was prepared to join the Common Market on 'fair and acceptable terms'.

He added that the prospective rise in food prices and the big addition to the cost of living in Britain which would be involved in the present price policy was a main source of public opposition.

How impressed the ministers at present meeting in Brussels are to sort out the continuing differences between the Six on agricultural price policy will be with Thomson's point remains to be seen.

This issue is a vital one in the countries which still have a large peasant and farming population whose products are paid for at prices well above the world level.

It can be expected that there will be sharp tussles ahead as the date for Britain's application draws nearer.

Chicago 'Black Curtain' —a dangerous move

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The Reverend C. T. Vivian, co-ordinator of United Community Action, claimed to speak for 100 Negro organizations when he called for a 'black curtain'.

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The idea of black control over a 'community'—the slum areas—was always reactionary and has now become exceedingly dangerous.

The so-called 'black curtain' gives Nixon all the cover he wants for stepping up the re-

pression and police murders of Negro militants and youth drawn into such adventure.

Moreover, it cuts off the Negro workers from the only effective ally they have—the white working class.

This is the only force which can halt the repressions.

There is certainly deepening hostility to what has been described as the attempt by the 'US government and its agencies . . . to commit systematic genocide'.

The Justice Department investigation into the Hampton-Clark murders ordered by the US government and the 'impartial' commission set up by Mr Arthur Goldberg, former US ambassador to the United Nations, are intended to head off this hostility and reassure white 'liberal' opinion.

Both black power and these types of inquiries serve in different ways, but in the end act to split the US working class and form a diversion from the real issues.

By our political
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THEORY AND HISTORY DECISIVE—MEETING TOLD



A section of the audience at Monday's meeting listening to G. Healy, SLL national secretary.

KEEP LEFT WEEKEND RALLY

Saturday and Sunday, January 10 and 11
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Union agrees to steward's sacking

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Shop stewards' committee officials at the conference agreed with the management's case against Bro. Richardson, suspended 12 days ago on a management charge that he spent too much time on union business.

AEC management produced an hour-by-hour chart at the conference purporting to show Bro. Richardson's movements in the factory since July.

They claimed he could not possibly have done so much union business.

The sacking of Bro. Richardson, who is known as a firm opponent of AEC's planned introduction of Measured-Day Work, now leaves the way open for further attacks on militant stewards in the factory, part of the British-Leyland empire.

By their failure to fight against Bro. Richardson's victimization, the right-wing shop stewards' leadership is preparing the way for the break-up of union organization in the plant and the introduction of a massive speed-up.

Briefly

ROLLS-ROYCE LAY-OFFS: More than 600 production workers were laid off yesterday from the Rolls-Royce aero-engine factory at Hillingdon, Glasgow, because of the unofficial strike by 1,800 clerks, now in its second week.

The company has threatened to lay off more of the plant's 5,000 production workers if the strike, which is in support of a 24-s-week increase, is not brought to an end.

The strikers have already rejected a management offer of £1 a week on a graded basis.

RUSSIAN HARVEST DOWN: The Soviet Union yesterday announced a grain harvest of 160.5 million tons—nearly ten million tons less than last year.

State Planning Committee Chairman Nikolai Baibakov told the Supreme Soviet that the harvest has been severely hit by bad weather causing agricultural production to be 3 per cent lower than in 1968.

The biggest ally of counter-revolutionary capitalism is the Stalinist bureaucracy itself.

Factions

'In the British Communist Party, Mr Sid French believes he should have the right to a faction. We think he's right.'

'But he supports the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia for the purpose of suppressing all factions in the Czechoslovak Party.'

'Gollan, on the other hand, opposes the invasion, but denies French the right to a faction in the British Party. This is the confusion of Stalinism.'

'From Czechoslovakia and eastern Europe, intellectuals and workers are beginning to speak out.'

'In the Soviet Union, men

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Implications

'This orientation of the Stalin leadership after Lenin's death had vast implications: it became a struggle to rid the Communist International of all those Marxists who wanted to study theory.'

'There never was a discussion of Trotsky's ideas.

'After Lenin's death the counter-revolution had triumphed. Everywhere, reaction was getting stronger.'

'This was the hard period, the ebb-tide of the revolutionary wave, when only those who had studied theory could survive as communists.'

'You can't explain history in terms of the "cult of personality".'

'You can't bluff your way to power. That is why the Trotskyists have always been in the forefront of the defence of the USSR. Those who want to dismiss the victory of the October Revolution willilly disorientate the working class

Morris paintshop wins rise

'PAINT REJECT' workers at Morris Motors, Cowley, have won a claim for a 300 per cent increase in their versatility allowance unrelated to any increase in effort.

The increase, the first for 21 years, was won following an eight-week 'go-slow', which involved working at about a twentieth of the normal rate.

It has now been extended under pressure to all 'reject' sections of the factory.

This represents a considerable victory under conditions of falling orders and reduced production programmes in the factory.

The 7 per cent drop means a fall in revenue of about £80 million. The manufacturers had been looking to the recently-imposed price increases on most best-selling cars to increase sales turnover, but this has not come about.

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MORE PROFITS UP: Pontin's holiday camp group are expected to make profits for 1969-1970 exceeding £2 million, following the rise last year from £1.5 million to £1.7 million.

The profits of the Wolverhampton-based company have followed the general trend in the industry to reach a record level of £1,527,000—14 per cent up on the previous year.

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THERE ARE many documents available proving collusion between Nazi and Soviet leaders, but they exclusively involved members of the Stalinist government!

With the collapse of the Third Reich, all the files and archives that escaped the final holocaust were captured either by the Western Allies or the Soviet forces.

Many of these documents have, of course, since been published.

We refer, in the context of Gollan's accusations, particularly to those relating to two periods: that of the early years of Hitler's rule, during which Trotsky's plot with Hess was alleged to have taken shape, and the period of the Stalin-Hitler Pact, from August 23, 1939 to June 22, 1941.

What did Radek say of this first period in his evidence to the court in the second Moscow Trial?

'I received three letters from Trotsky: In April 1934, in December 1935 and January 1936. In the letter of 1934 Trotsky put the question in this way: the accession of fascism to power in Germany had fundamentally changed the whole situation.

'It implied war in the near future, inevitable war, the more so that the situation was simultaneously becoming acute in the Far East. Trotsky had no doubt that this war would result in the defeat of the Soviet Union. This defeat, he wrote, will create favourable conditions for the accession to power of the bloc' (Collard, p.156).

So, according to the carefully-scripted evidence of Radek, Trotsky had joined forces with the Third Reich no later than 1934. At the time of the second Trial (January 1937) Stalin was angling, through the counter-revolutionary tactic of the 'People's Front', for an alliance with French and British imperialism against a possible threat from Nazi Germany (though this did not prevent Stalin from keeping the other option open of an alliance with the Nazis against the 'western democracies').

Diplomacy

The trials had therefore to be subordinated to, and in fact based on, the diplomacy of the Kremlin, all the more so when the defendants were charged with acting in unison with foreign powers to bring down the Soviet government.

Radek's job at the second Trial was to give a pro-Western, anti-Nazi take to Soviet foreign policy.

This he did by counterposing Trotsky, who allegedly sought an alliance with the Nazis, to the Stalinist government, which was allegedly resolutely opposed to such a policy.

Only this factor can possibly explain the following statement by Radek:

'In the autumn of 1934, at a diplomatic reception, a diplomatic representative of a central European country who was known to me, sat down beside me and started a conversation . . . He said "Our leaders . . . know that Mr Trotsky is striving for a rapprochement with Germany. Our leader [i.e. Hitler] wants to know, what does this idea of Mr Trotsky's signify? Perhaps it is the idea of an emigré who sleeps badly? Who is behind these ideas?"

'It was clear I was being asked about the attitude of

We refute GOLLAN'S anti-Trotskyist SLANDERS



In exile in Coyoacan, Mexico, Trotsky dictated his biography of Stalin. 'Stalin's first qualification', he wrote, 'was a contemptuous attitude towards ideas'.

the bloc. . . . If this representative . . . was consequently a representative who had been commissioned to ask me . . . I told him that realistic politicians in the USSR understand the significance of a German-Soviet rapprochement and are prepared to make the necessary concessions to achieve this rapprochement. This representative understood that since I was speaking about realistic politicians it meant that there were realist politicians and unrealistic politicians in the USSR: the unrealistic politicians were the Soviet government while the realistic politicians were the Trotskyite-Zinovievite bloc' (emphasis added—Collard, pp.161-162).

Radek, still acting in his capacity as Stalin's spokesman on foreign affairs (prior to his arrest he had headed the foreign department of 'Isvestia'), presented Trotsky as the advocate of a pro-Nazi course, and Stalin as the opponent of such a turn.

But the Nazi archives tell a different story.

First let us examine 'Documents on German Foreign Policy 1918-1945, Series C Volume II' (H.M.S.O. 1959), which cover the period October 15, 1933 to June 13, 1934, by which time the alleged alliance between Trotsky and the Nazis was supposed to be well under way, according to Radek's testimony at the second Moscow Trial:

Radek: 'The question of defeat was a practical issue for us at that time.'

Vyshinsky: 'This was in April 1934?'

Radek: 'Yes' (Collard, p.166).

Who really was for an alliance with Hitler?

The documents in question cover a period when the Soviet government was officially hostile to Hitler and his regime, yet behind the scenes, a vastly different state of affairs obtained; one that Gollan and company hope to obscure by their slanderous

diversions aimed at Trotsky's collusion with the leaders of the Third Reich.

An example of the real relations existing between leading Moscow Stalinists and the Nazis is given in a note from the Nazi Ambassador in Moscow to his State Secretary Bulow, dated November 3, 1933:

'The leave-taking from me took place in a decidedly friendly and cordial manner. I was given a gift by Chief of Protocol Florinsky at the direction of Kalinin and Yenukidze . . . in the form of a valuable jade bowl; for my wife I was given a Viennese snuffbox . . . I was informed at the same time that except for Brockdorff-Rantzau no ambassador had ever been honoured with a present' ('Documents', p.76).

Tortured

But this was not the end of the prize-giving. It is not known if these Stalinist leaders gave Dirksen a gift, or even a message, to take back to the thousands of communists headed into the Third Reich's concentration camps, constantly humiliated and tortured by the German Ambassador's Nazi sadists, but Dirksen does record the following detail, which has a topical interest in view of the recent funeral accorded in Moscow to a 'great Communist leader':

'I was also surprised by a present that Voroshilov, who is in Turkey at the moment, had given to me: a desk set in black lacquer decorated with "palech" painting in the old Russian traditional style' ('Documents', p.77).

November 1933 was also the time of the Leipzig 'Reichstag Fire Trial', a frame-up organized by the Nazis in February 1933 to provide the pretext for an anti-communist terror. The trial of communists in Leipzig was the result.

This did not prevent the Moscow Stalinists inviting

Nazi diplomats to the official 'celebration' of the Russian Revolution of 1917.

The Nazi Chargé d'Affaires Twardowski sent the following telegram to Berlin on a small incident that took place at the reception:

'At the reception on the occasion of the celebration of the Revolution [which the Nazis hated more than any other event in world history] I was asked repeatedly by the Russians in a non-official capa-

city when the Leipzig Trial was expected to end' (p.96).

Any 'anti-Nazi' propaganda was a front.

All the time the Kremlin worked for a deal with Hitler, with leading Stalinists, such as Voroshilov, right at the heart of the negotiations.

On January 11, the Nazi Ambassador in Moscow sent the following telegram to Berlin:

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BY
ROBERT
BLACK

PART
TWO

Commissar Voroshilov, whom I had asked for appointment. The conversation was conducted in a very frank, decidedly friendly tone. . . . We were far from having hostile intentions toward the Soviet Union. [1] Voroshilov welcomed this attitude, which was quite in accord with his views.

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7.00 This Is Your Life. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.00 The Champions. 9.00 Special Branch. 10.00 News At Ten. 10.30 Lonnie. 11.00 Professional Wrestling. 11.45 The Papers. 12.00 midnight Responsibility for the J.b.

REGIONAL I.T.V.

CHANNEL: 11.45 a.m.-12.10 p.m. Supplementary Schools. 4.00 Harry Town. 4.15 Open House. 4.40 Chez Oscar. 4.55 London. 6.00 Channel News and Weather. 6.10 The Pursuers. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Treasure Hunt. 7.30 London. 8.00 The Saint. 9.00 London. 11.45 Epilogue, News and Weather in French. Weather.

London. 6.00 ATV Today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 London. 8.00 Department S. 9.00 London. 11.45 Pulse, Weather.

SOUTHERN: 4.00 p.m. Houseparty. 4.15 London. 6.00 Day By Day and Crime Desk. 6.35 Castle Haven. 7.00 London. 8.00 The Saint. 9.00 London. 10.30 Facing South. 10.50 Southern News Extra. 11.00 London. 11.45 Weather Forecast. Happy Christmas.

ULSTER: 4.30 p.m. Romper Room. 4.50 Ulster News Headlines. 4.55 London. 6.00 UTV Reports. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 London. 8.00 Marcus Welby MD. 9.00 London. 11.45 Weather.

WESTWARD: 11.45 a.m.-12.10 p.m. Supplementary Schools. 4.01 Hatty Town. 4.15 Westward News Headlines. 4.15 Open House. 4.40 The Gus London Show. 4.55 London. 6.00 Westward Diary. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Treasure Hunt. 7.30 London. 8.00 The Saint. 9.00 London. 11.45 Faith For Life. 11.51 Weather.

GRANADA: 3.45 p.m. Encore—University Challenge. 4.15 London. 4.25 Short Story. 4.55 London. 6.00 Newsview. It's Trueman. 6.30 The Beverly Hillsbillies. 7.00 London. 8.00 Department S. 9.00-12 midnight London.

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TYNE TEES: 12.55-1.30 p.m. Postgraduate Medicine. 4.09 North East Newsroom. 4.11 News Headlines. 4.13 Torchy. 4.30 Freud On Food. 4.53 North East Newsroom. 4.55 London. 6.00 Today At Six. 6.30 Police Call. 6.35 Castle Haven. 7.00 London. 8.00 Man In A Suitcase. 9.00 London. 10.30 Face The Press: The Israeli Ambassador. 11.00 London. 11.45 Late News Extra. 12.02 a.m. Prince Of Peace.

Harlech (Wales): 3.10-4.25 p.m. Sherlock Holmes. 4.29-4.55 Crossroads. 4.01 Y. Dydd. 6.26 Castle Haven. 6.51-7.00 Report.

SCOTTISH: 1.05-1.35 p.m. Postgraduate Medicine. 4.20 Scotland Early. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 London. 6.00 Scotland Now. 6.30 Legend Of Jesse James. 7.00 London. 8.00 The Saint. 9.00 London. 10.30 Scotsport. 11.00 London. 11.45 Late Call.

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GRAMPIAN: 4.15 p.m. London. 4.30 Castle Haven. 4.55 London. 6.00 Gramplan News. 6.10 Gramplan Week. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 London. 8.00 The Baron. 8.55 Police News. 9.00-11.45 London.

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B.B.C.-1

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10.45 Association Football. 11.30 Weatherman.

6.00 London—Nationwide.

6.45 The Doctors.

7.10 Tom and Jerry.

7.25 The Laugh Parade: 'You Know What Sailors Are'. British Navy comedy.

8.50 The Main News and Weather.

9.10 The Wednesday Play: 'It Wasn't Me', with Frances Cuka, Ronald Lacey, Derek Francis, Milton Johns, Harry Hutchinson.

10.10 24 Hours.

All regions as BBC-1 except at the following times:

Midlands and East Anglia: 6.00-6.45 p.m. Midlands Today, Look East, Weather, Nationwide. 11.32 News Summary.

North of England: 6.00-6.45 p.m. Look North, Weather, Nationwide. 11.32 News Headlines.

Wales: 6.00-6.45 p.m. Wales Today. 6.45-7.10 Heddiw.

Scotland: 6.00-6.45 p.m. Reporting Scotland. 6.45-11.00 MacIn Britain. 11.00 Epilogue, Scottish News Headlines.

Northern Ireland: 6.00-6.45 Scene Around Six, Weather, Nationwide. 11.32 News Headlines, Weather.

South and West: 6.00-6.45 p.m. Points West, South Today, Spotlight, South-west, Weather, Nationwide. 11.32 News Headlines, Weather.

B.B.C.-2

11.00-11.20 a.m. Play School.

7.30 p.m. Newsroom and Weather.

8.00 Man Alive: The Shoplifters.

8.50 Know Your Onions.

9.10 Show Of The Week.

9.55 The Battle Of The Bulge:

Film marking the 25th anniversary of the start of the last German offensive of the Second World War.

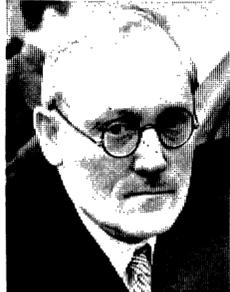
10.45 My World . . . And Welcome To It.

11.10 News Summary and Weather.

11.15 Line Up.



RADEK



VYSHINSKY

Future of Trotskyist

BY
ROBERT
BLACK

PART
TWO

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Stalin writing to Hitler in 1939: '... A. Hitler. I thank you for your letter. I hope the German-Soviet non-aggression pact (left) to r. Ribbentrop, Stalin, Molotov) will mark a decided turn for the better in political relations between our countries... for the establishment of peace and Collaboration! ...' (Our emphasis.)

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That Pact, sealed with Stalin's toast to Hitler, 'loved by the German nation', launched the war on Poland. On September 8, 1939, Molotov sent the following telephone message to the Nazi Embassy in Moscow:

'I have received your communication regarding the entry of German troops into Warsaw. Please convey my congratulations and greetings to the German Reich government. Molotov' (p. 89).

Finally, as a last example of Stalinist-Nazi collaboration, we quote from the Secret Supplementary Protocol to the Pact of August 23, concluded in Moscow on September 28 after the defeat of Poland. The text speaks for itself:

'The undersigned plenipotentiaries, on concluding the German-Russian Boundary and Friendship Treaty, have declared their agreement upon the following: Both parties will tolerate in their territories no Polish agitation which affects the territories of the other party.

'They will suppress in their territories all beginnings of such agitation and inform each other concerning suitable measures for this purpose.

'For the Government of the German Reich: J. Ribbentrop. By authority of the government of the USSR, W. Molotov' (p. 107).

The original of this agreement exists and can still be inspected in the collection of captured Nazi archives. It has never been denied by the Soviet government.

We think these documents provide ample evidence for supporting the view that leading Stalinists in the Soviet government acted in direct collusion with leading Nazis in the German government, against the interests of the working class and the Soviet Union.

Slanders

Gollan's slanders have been torn to shreds many years ago, but the crisis which drives him and his fellow Stalinists to repeat them now is unprecedented.

The Socialist Labour League and the Young Socialists have both the great privilege and historical responsibility of denouncing these new attempts on the part of the Stalinists to slander and politically discredit Trotsky and Trotskyism.

No other so-called 'Trotskyist' tendency will answer this challenge.

Groups like the 'International Marxist Group' are too busy proving the British Party to be in transition away from Stalinism to notice Gollan's attacks on the founder of the movement to which they so hypocritically claim allegiance.

When we carry on the fine tradition of the founders of Trotskyism by answering the slanders of the Gollans, we do so not because we have any illusions that old-guard Stalinists are going to change, but in order to educate and arm the youth politically against the Stalinists.

Young workers must know that it was not Trotsky and the Fourth International that plotted the defeat of the working class and the Soviet Union with Hitler.

It was Stalin, helped by those such as Gollan within the British labour movement. Gollan charges our movement with being in the pay of Hitler.

We answer that under the rule of the Nazis German Trotskyists went to their deaths together with the militants of the Third International, from whom they were separated only by the criminal and counter-revolutionary policies of Stalin.

It is fitting now to recall the fate of three of our German comrades:

Weinder Scholem: Central Committee member of the German Communist

Party and Berlin Editor of its Daily Paper, 'Red Flag', also a member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International under Lenin and Trotsky, and one of the first to rally to the International Left Opposition.

He was arrested by the Gestapo, and, after imprisonment in the Sichtenburg, Esterwegen, Dachau and Buchenwald concentration camps, was shot by the SS in 1940, the year of Stalin's great friendship with Hitler.

Edward Kollischer: A delegate to the Soldiers' Council in the German Revolution of 1918, later to serve on the Red Army staff under Trotsky.

He represented the Austrian Communist Party on the Executive Committee of the Communist International and soon joined the Left Opposition.

After the rise of Austrian clerical fascism, Kollischer carried on work in the underground, and was finally arrested by the Nazis in 1938.

First an inmate of Buchenwald, he was taken to the death camp at Auschwitz, where he was beaten to death in 1942.

Finally there was Fritz Reuter:

An old German Left Oppositionist, who with his comrades heeded Trotsky's warnings on the dangers of the Stalin line in Germany, which declared the Social Democrats, and not Hitler, to be the main enemy.

Walled off from the rank-and-file workers by a barrage of slander (of the type Gollan now dredges out of the Stalinist sewers) Comrade Reuter's warnings went unheeded, and the German working class plunged to its doom.



GOLLAN



VOROSHILOV

Together with the militants of all the workers' parties, Fritz Reuter was rounded up in a Gestapo raid and dragged through Buchenwald to Dachau, where he died of tuberculosis.

These and many more Trotskyists, murdered by the Nazis together with thousands of Communist Party workers, fought Hitler to the end.

Gollan, in charging the Trotskyist movement with being a creature of the Third Reich, vilely slanders their memory.

Stalinism not only ensured that Hitler came to power (for reasons that are all too obvious after a study of the material we have reproduced on Stalin-Hitler relations), but Gollan, by implication, slanders those who gave their lives in a struggle against him.

Gollan's outburst in Leeds was no chance remark.

It reflects his long training in the utterly corrupt counter-revolutionary politics of Stalinism.

The British Stalinists try vainly to recreate the myth of Stalin and slander Trotsky, as do their friends in the Soviet Union.

Try as they might they are doomed. As Trotsky, in his moving valediction to the speech in 1937 on the Moscow Trials, said:

'In time of reaction it is more convenient to lean on the bureaucracy than on the truth. But all those for whom the word socialism is not a hollow sound, but the content of their moral life—forward! Neither threats, nor persecutions, nor violations can stop us! Be it even over our bleaching bones, the truth will triumph. We will blaze the trail for it. It will conquer!'



George Marchais and Waldeck Rochet (right): Accept bourgeois social

THE FRENCH Communist Party is now going ahead with preparations for its 49th Congress in 1970, the year of the 50th anniversary of the Party.

BY TOM KEMP

It was at the Congress of the Socialist Party (SFIO) held at Tours in 1920 that a majority voted to form the Communist Party as the French section of the Third International.

The leadership of the Party in the main resolution for the Congress to be held in February spells out in the plainest form its acceptance of the bourgeois social order.

In dealing with the May-June events of 1968 it ignores the significance of the great class actions of the workers, the occupation of the factories and the paralysis of the bourgeois state.

It stresses the role of the Confédération Générale de Travail (CGT) and makes a virtue of the fact that, against

the 'left opportunists', this CP-controlled trade union body confined the movement to wage demands.

The main emphasis in the resolution is upon the willingness of the Communist Party to enter into 'loyal co-operation with all democratic parties and organizations' to establish what it calls 'an advanced democracy'.

The Socialist Party has suffered severe losses in the past two years, as was shown by the poor showing of Gaston Defferre in the Presidential elections, and its base in the working class, outside a few areas, has disappeared.

The 'democratic parties and organizations' with which the Communist Party desires united action are the old rump parties and splinter groups of the bourgeoisie not yet under Pompidou's umbrella.

It is clear that 'advanced democracy' is not the dictatorship of the proletariat, nor even a workers' and peasants' government.

Nor, given the decline of the Socialist Party, could it correspond even to the Popular Front of the 1930s.

In fact its centre of gravity would be further to the right in the camp of Mitterand, Mendes-France and company.

While the Communist Party declares that the government of democratic union which it proposes 'will create the best conditions for the passage to socialism in France', in practice it corresponds to no viable political grouping, least of all one which prepares the way for socialism.

It is simply electoral verbiage designed, while keeping control as far as possible over the working class, to establish a barrier to renewed revolutionary action on the lines of May-June, 1968.

It is not part of a strategic

CHRISTMAS might herald the arrival of pantomimes and ice spectacles, but as far as films are concerned it's definitely scraping the bottom of the barrel.

West End cinemas are held down by long-running spectacles like 'The Battle of Britain' or 'Gone with the Wind', and when free will be replaced by equally long running spectacles and when free . . . etc.

It's a tough time for reviewers.

There's 'John and Mary' to look forward to and the latest James Bond, but the only new film released this week was 'Magic Christian', starring Peter Sellers and Ringo Starr and directed by Joe McGrath.

☆

In spite of the host of stars who make brief perfunctory appearances as walk-ons and bit parts, the film is distinguished by its sheer brutality.

What was a rather icy, cynical, but extremely funny book is transformed into a cynical and unfunny film.

Its basic premise is that everybody has a price and that anybody will do anything for money, and Sir Guy Grand, affably played by Peter Sellers, sets out to prove it.

A man with unlimited financial resources, he lays out thousands of pounds to hammer home the point.

His exploits include, among others, making a parking meter attendant eat the ticket, and bribing the Oxford crew to ram the Cambridge boat.

CINEMA

The Buy

His more philistine escapades include paying Laurence Harvey to break out into a striptease during the 'To be or not to be . . . soliloquy in Hamlet, and buying a portrait of the school of Rembrandt for £30,000, then cutting out the nose with a pair of scissors.

This petty-bourgeois vulgarity is the real level of the film.

Guy Grand in the book is a malicious, old-style pioneer capitalist whose motivation is power, a contempt for people, his aim 'to make 'em jump', but at no point is he removed from his class.

He is fixed firmly in that and the satire derives from it.

☆

Peter Sellers is milk and water in comparison; an amiable squire, a lovable eccentric, the hero of the piece, tilting expensively at some of the more obvious and least pressing windmills of our society.

The contempt for people which was part of Grand's character in the novel has been shifted away from him in the film and becomes part of the petty-bourgeois ideology of the makers.



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10.45 Association Football. 11.30 Weatherman.

All regions as BBC-1 except at the following times:

Midlands and East Anglia: 6.00-6.45 a.m. Midlands Today. Look East. Weather, Nationwide. 11.32 News Summary. North of England: 6.00-6.45 p.m. Look North. Weather, Nationwide. 11.32 News Headlines. Wales: 6.00-6.45 p.m. Wales Today. 6.45-7.10 Heddiw. Scotland: 6.00-6.45 p.m. Reporting Scotland. 10.45-11.00 Made In Britain. 11.00 Epilogue, Scottish News Headlines. Northern Ireland: 6.00-6.45 Scene Around Six. Weather, Nationwide. 11.32 News Headlines, Weather. South and West: 6.00-6.45 p.m. Points West, South Today, Spotlight South-west. Weather, Nationwide. 11.32 News Headlines, Weather.



Stalin writing to Hitler in 1939: '... A. Hitler, I thank you for your letter. I hope the German-Soviet non-aggression pact [left] to r. Ribbentrop, Stalin, Molotov] will mark a decided turn for the better in political relations between our countries... for the establishment of peace and Collaboration! ...' (Our emphasis.)

That Pact, sealed with Stalin's toast to Hitler, 'loved by the German nation', launched the war on Poland. On September 8, 1939, Molotov sent the following telephone message to the Nazi Embassy in Moscow:

'I have received your communication regarding the entry of German troops into Warsaw. Please convey my congratulations and greetings to the German Reich government. Molotov' (p. 89).

Finally, as a last example of Stalinist-Nazi collaboration, we quote from the Secret Supplementary Protocol to the Pact of August 23, concluded in Moscow on September 28 after the defeat of Poland. The text speaks for itself:

'The undersigned plenipotentiaries, on concluding the German-Russian Boundary and Friendship Treaty, have declared their agreement upon the following: Both parties will tolerate in their territories no Polish agitation which affects the territories of the other party.

'They will suppress in their territories all beginnings of such agitation and inform each other concerning suitable measures for this purpose.

'For the Government of the German Reich: J. Ribbentrop. By authority of the government of the USSR: W. Molotov' (p. 107).

The original of this agreement exists and can still be inspected in the collection of captured Nazi archives. It has never been denied by the Soviet government.

We think these documents provide ample evidence for supporting the view that leading Stalinists in the Soviet government acted in direct collusion with leading Nazis in the German government, against the interests of the working class and the Soviet Union.

Slanders

Gollan's slanders have been torn to shreds many years ago, but the crisis which drives him and his fellow Stalinists to repeat them now is unprecedented.

The Socialist Labour League and the Young Socialists have both the great privilege and historical responsibility of denouncing these new attempts on the part of the Stalinists to slander and politically discredit Trotsky and Trotskyism.

No other so-called 'Trotskyist' tendency will answer this challenge. Groups like the 'International Marxist Group' are too busy proving the British Party to be in transition away from Stalinism to notice Gollan's attacks on the founder of the movement to which they so hypocritically claim allegiance.

When we carry on the fine tradition of the founders of Trotskyism by answering the slanders of the Gollans, we do so not because we have any illusions that old-guard Stalinists are going to change, but in order to educate and arm the youth politically against the Stalinists.

Young workers must know that it was not Trotsky and the Fourth International that plotted the defeat of the working class and the Soviet Union with Hitler.

It was Stalin, helped by those such as Gollan within the British labour movement. Gollan charges our movement with being in the pay of Hitler.

We answer that under the rule of the Nazis German Trotskyists went to their deaths together with the militants of the Third International, from whom they were separated only by the criminal and counter-revolutionary policies of Stalin.

It is fitting now to recall the fate of three of our German comrades:

Weinder Scholeim: Central Committee member of the German Communist

Party and Berlin Editor of its Daily Paper, 'Red Flag', also a member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International under Lenin and Trotsky, and one of the first to rally to the International Left Opposition.

He was arrested by the Gestapo, and, after imprisonment in the Sichtenburg, Esterwegen, Dachau and Buchenwald concentration camps, was shot by the SS in 1940, the year of Stalin's great friendship with Hitler.

Edward Kollischer: A delegate to the Soldiers' Council in the German Revolution of 1918, later to serve on the Red Army staff under Trotsky.

He represented the Austrian Communist Party on the Executive Committee of the Communist International and soon joined the Left Opposition.

After the rise of Austrian clerical fascism, Kollischer carried on work in the underground, and was finally arrested by the Nazis in 1938.

First an inmate of Buchenwald, he was taken to the death camp at Auschwitz, where he was beaten to death in 1942.

Finally there was Fritz Reuter:

An old German Left Oppositionist, who with his comrades heeded Trotsky's warnings on the dangers of the Stalin line in Germany, which declared the Social Democrats, and not Hitler, to be the main enemy.

Walled off from the rank-and-file workers by a barrage of slander (of the type Gollan now dredges out of the Stalinist sewers) Comrade Reuter's warnings went unheeded, and the German working class plunged to its doom.

Finally, as a last example of Stalinist-Nazi collaboration, we quote from the Secret Supplementary Protocol to the Pact of August 23, concluded in Moscow on September 28 after the defeat of Poland. The text speaks for itself:

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GOLLAN



VOROSHILOV

Together with the militants of all the workers' parties, Fritz Reuter was rounded up in a Gestapo raid and dragged through Buchenwald to Dachau, where he died of tuberculosis.

These and many more Trotskyists, murdered by the Nazis together with thousands of Communist Party workers, fought Hitler to the end.

Gollan, in charging the Trotskyist movement with being a creature of the Third Reich, vilely slanders their memory.

Stalinism not only ensured that Hitler came to power (for reasons that are all too obvious after a study of the material we have reproduced on Stalin-Hitler relations), but Gollan, by implication, slanders those who gave their lives in a struggle against him.

Gollan's outburst in Leeds was no chance remark.

It reflects his long training in the utterly corrupt counter-revolutionary politics of Stalinism.

The British Stalinists try vainly to recreate the myth of Stalin and slander Trotsky, as do their friends in the Soviet Union.

Try as they might they are doomed. As Trotsky, in his moving valediction to the speech in 1937 on the Moscow Trials, said:

'In time of reaction it is more convenient to lean on the bureaucracy than on the truth. But all those for whom the word socialism is not a hollow sound, but the content of their moral life—forward! Neither threats, nor persecutions, nor violations can stop us! Be it even over our bleaching bones, the truth will triumph. We will blaze the trail for it. It will conquer!'



George Marchais and Waldeck Rochet (right): Accept bourgeois social order.

THE FRENCH Communist Party is now going ahead with preparations for its 49th Congress in 1970, the year of the 50th anniversary of the Party.

BY TOM KEMP

It was at the Congress of the Socialist Party (SFIO) held at Tours in 1920 that a majority voted to form the Communist Party as the French section of the Third International.

The leadership of the Party in the main resolution for the Congress to be held in February spells out in the plainest form its acceptance of the bourgeois social order.

In dealing with the May-June events of 1968 it ignores the significance of the great class actions of the workers, the occupation of the factories and the paralysis of the bourgeois state.

It stresses the role of the Confédération Générale de Travail (CGT) and makes a virtue of the fact that, against

the 'left opportunists', this CP-controlled trade union body confined the movement to wage demands.

The main emphasis in the resolution is upon the willingness of the Communist Party to enter into 'loyal co-operation with all democratic parties and organizations' to establish what it calls 'an advanced democracy'.

The Socialist Party has suffered severe losses in the past two years, as was shown by the poor showing of Gaston Deferre in the Presidential elections, and its base in the working class, outside a few areas, has disappeared.

The 'democratic parties and organizations' with which the Communist Party desires united action are the old rump parties and splinter groups of the bourgeoisie not yet under Pompidou's umbrella.

It is clear that 'advanced democracy' is not the dictatorship of the proletariat, nor even a workers' and peasants' government.

Nor, given the decline of the Socialist Party, could it correspond even to the Popular Front of the 1930s.

In fact its centre of gravity would be further to the right in the camp of Mitterrand, Mendès-France and company.

While the Communist Party declares that the government of democratic union which it proposes 'will create the best conditions for the passage to socialism in France', in practice it corresponds to no viable political grouping, least of all one which prepares the way for socialism.

It is simply electoral verbiage designed, while keeping control as far as possible over the working class, to establish a barrier to renewed revolutionary action on the lines of May-June, 1968.

It is not part of a strategic

Essential reading

French Revolution Betrayed by Tom Kemp

Available from New Park Publications, 186a Clapham High Street, SW4. Price 5s

CHRISTMAS might herald the arrival of pantomimes and ice spectacles, but as far as films are concerned it's definitely scraping the bottom of the barrel.

West End cinemas are held down by long-running spectacles like 'The Battle of Britain' or 'Gone with the Wind', and when free will be replaced by equally long running spectacles and when free... etc.

It's a tough time for reviewers.

There's 'John and Mary' to look forward to and the latest James Bond, but the only new film released this week was 'Magic Christian', starring Peter Sellers and Ringo Starr and directed by Joe McGrath.

☆

In spite of the host of stars who make brief perfunctory appearances as walk-ons and bit parts, the film is distinguished by its sheer brutality.

What was a rather icy, cynical, but extremely funny book is transformed into a cynical and unfunny film.

Its basic premise is that everybody has a price and that anybody will do anything for money, and Sir Guy Grand, affably played by Peter Sellers, sets out to prove it.

A man with unlimited financial resources, he lays out thousands of pounds to hammer home the point.

His exploits include, among others, making a parking meter attendant eat the ticket, and bribing the Oxford crew to ram the Cambridge boat.

CINEMA By Brian Moore

The Buyers and Sellers

His more philistine escapades include paying Laurence Harvey to break out into a striptease during the 'To be or not to be...' soliloquy in Hamlet, and buying a portrait of the school of Rembrandt for £30,000, then cutting out the nose with a pair of scissors.

This petty-bourgeois vulgarity is the real level of the film.

Guy Grand in the book is a malicious, old-style pioneer capitalist, whose motivation is power, a contempt for people, his aim 'to make 'em jump', but at no point is he removed from his class.

He is fixed firmly in that and the satire derives from it.

☆

Peter Sellers is milk and water in comparison; an amiable squire, a lovable eccentric, the hero of the piece, tilting expensively at some of the more obvious and least pressing windmills of our society.

The contempt for people which was part of Grand's character in the novel has been shifted away from him in the film and becomes part of the petty-bourgeois ideology of the makers.

plan to secure power, but part of a tactical ploy to head off further class actions, break up the opposition tendencies within the Party and oppose the revolutionary and left groups outside it, which are now much stronger than in 1968.

There is, of course, nothing basically new in what the Waldeck - Rochet - Marchais leadership is proposing. It is the old 'peaceful road' stuff which, in 1947, Maurice Thorez spelt out in classic form for the benefit of the London 'Times'.

When Kautsky summed up the policy of the parliamentary roaders by saying 'The aim of our political struggle remains, as hitherto, the conquest of state power by winning a majority in parliament and by

converting parliament into the master of the government', Lenin commented:

'This is nothing but the purest and most vulgar opportunism: a repudiation of revolution in deeds while accepting it in words.'

Gollan and Marchais, all the Communist Party leaders who put forward their own national roads to socialism by parliamentary means have, indeed, retreated from the position of Kautsky.

Instead of a majority in parliament for the workers' party, they conceive of the Communist Party as a loyal partner in a government which includes bourgeois representatives.

The coming Congress of the French Communist Party offers the French Trotskyist Organ-

ization a great opportunity to make inroads into the ranks of Communist Party members and supporters in the same way as has taken place here on the basis of the campaign led by the Workers Press.

In fact, such a campaign in France is still more urgent because of the hold which the Communist Party exercises on the working-class electorate and on the main trade unions in large-scale industry.

One feature of the rising combativity of the French workers since May-June is an influx of new layers into the unions and particularly into CGT.

The union bureaucrats must thus be relentlessly pursued on all their compromises and betrayals.

The exact complement to the guarantee of good political behaviour which the Communist Party offers through its reformist programme of 'advanced democracy' is the willingness of the CGT, in return for some formal concessions, to discipline the working class.

The very weakness of the Pompidou coalition, compared with the Bonapartist regime of de Gaulle, makes necessary some sort of compromise with the labour bureaucracy with the Stalinists at its head.

The opportunities offered by the preparations for the Congress and by the Congress itself must therefore be taken advantage of to win sections of advanced workers in and around the Party to Trotskyism.



The French Communist Party was formed in 1920 at the Congress of the Socialist Party (SFIO) held at Tours when a majority voted to affiliate to the Third International. Maurice Thorez, later CP secretary, is seen facing the camera.

of the film is to 'explode' all the stuffy, pompous, reactionary elements in society.

But without a revolutionary content to its satire, it is trapped by precisely the reactionary system it attempts to lampoon.

For the allure in the film that is glorified is the power of money.

☆

Grand is the hero, a sort of wealthy will-o-the-wisp, who can flit capriciously here and there, destroying pretension with the rustle of fivers.

There is no criticism, implicit or otherwise, of Grand as a character.

He is granted the divine right of wealth by the makers and is an echo of the illusions that seem to fall out of the mouths of many self-made men and stars: 'I just want to buy my freedom'.

It is the freedom to manipulate others.

Even when Grand has had enough at the end of the film and decides to take a sleeping bag into the park—and this is no more motivated than anything else he does—presumably to find the simple life, he still has to bribe the park keeper.

The 'Magic Christian' absolutely illuminates not only the dead end of idealism, but its really reactionary content.

☆

It can only conclude a cynicism about a world that remains fundamentally unchangeable, where the future is decided by the ruling class, whatever its anarchistic or eccentric face.

Marxists have a totally different conception about human 'greed' and the future.

It is not a question of human nature that holds man back.

The fate of capitalism will not be decided by the whims of millionaires, but by the revolutionary mobilization of the working class.

This has nothing to do with magic or with Christ.

It is fought out and won through the battle of class struggle.

Those who don't take up that struggle must find themselves in the reactionary camp, for there is no other direction for them to go.

Fascism's path is paved with 'liberal' good intentions and this film illustrates that road clearly.



Sir Guy Grand (Peter Sellers, right) and his adopted son (Ringo Starr, left) arm themselves with heavy artillery for their 'grouse shoot' in the film 'The Magic Christian'.

'Tribune'—'Militant' debate

Everyone received a prize

BILLED by 'Tribune' as 'a good clean piece of inter-party strife' the 'Tribune'-'Militant' debate on Friday night mustered all of 50 people to Holborn Town Hall.

There was a prize for everybody in the mutual back-slapping session which followed between 'Tribune' speakers Stanley Newens, MP, and John Jennings and 'Militant' representatives Peter Taffe and Edward Grant.

After five years of the Wilson government, the Labour 'left' and its revisionist 'critics' inside the Labour Party are closer together than ever before—and more united in their hostility to the working class.

'Tribune's' speakers were at pains to point out that they were speaking only in a personal capacity. 'Tribune', said circulation manager John Jennings, had no hard line on many issues and it would be childish to look for contradictions in the paper, since they occurred so often.

Unlike the Workers Press, Jennings said, 'Tribune' was not the organ of any organization. The Labour 'left' called themselves the 'Tribune' group because they didn't fancy calling themselves the Footites.

Newens rejected out of hand any break with the Labour Party involving the building of a revolutionary alternative.

He quoted a passage from R. Palme Dutt in 1929 in an attempt to identify such a perspective with 'Third Period' Stalinism.

New new left

Having rejected Dutt's 1929 perspective, Newens plumped with enthusiasm for the Stalinists' 1969 version.

There was, he said, a need for a new left (presumably like the old New Left only newer) which would be 'a coalition of forces not linked to capitalism: Marxists, Christians, empiricists, parliamentary virtuosos or anything else'.

Not that there wasn't a place for the 'Militant' in such a set-up.

The 'Militant' group, Newens said, provided 'one of the best universities in the movement'—a training ground for dozens of opportunists.

'Militant' supporters, he said, 'had played an honourable role in the abortive attempt to take over the GEC-EE factory in Liverpool earlier this year'.

If any of them ever got into the House of Commons, they would be 'welcomed with open arms' by 'Tribune'-ite MPs.

After such a barrage of praise, it would have been ungracious of the self-styled Trotskyist Grant to denounce 'comrade' Newens and his friends.

Ritual criticism

So Grant contented himself with a few ritual left-sounding 'criticisms' of 'Tribune' and Newens.

There were more right-wing than Atlee had been in the 1930s and were preparing a 'trap' for the working class.

However, Grant retained a 'great admiration' for them and for Hugh Scanlon and Jack Jones in the unions.

'I have a great admiration for Scanlon and Jones but they will inevitably betray in a period of crisis', he said.

Newens became very indignant when the 'Tribune' group was accused of being 'on their bellies to Wilson'.

This was not true, he said. Why, the 'Tribune' group

had, from time to time, even been threatened (threatened) with withdrawal of the Labour whip.

Newens implied that the 'Militant' group would never have indulged in such vulgar remarks about the Labour 'left'.

But Newens' attempts to present the Labour 'left' as fighting Wilson fell flat even in that gathering.

Little difference

The 'Militant' group, the ex-Trotskyist renegade rump of 'deep entry' into social democracy, have buried themselves so deeply in the constituencies that they are now indistinguishable from the 'Tribune'-ites only by their more 'left' phrases.

The logic of revisionism is inexorable. No amount of 'left' criticism of the 'Tribune'-ites can conceal Grant's complete adaptation to the opportunist politics of Wilson's parliamentary lapdogs.

MEETING

FROM PAGE ONE

like Kosterin Grigorenko and Yakir, himself the son of a general shot on a trumped-up charge by Stalin, publicly attack Stalinism. All communists must stand for their right to speak out.

Comrade Healy concluded with an appeal to CP members in the audience to study the history of the Trotskyist movement, not as an abstract debate, but to arrive at conclusions for action.

'The day you come to the conclusion that what we are saying carries enormous historical weight you take on historical responsibilities.

'You cannot remain aloof once you have recognised your job. Your job is with us.'

A collection taken at the meeting raised £30 7d. towards the December fund for the Workers Press.

A number of speakers from the floor participated after the collection in a discussion of some of the points raised in comrade Healy's speech.

ITALIAN GOVT. FEARS WORKERS

DESPITE time lost on strikes during 1969, the Italian Treasury is to pay the usual month's bonus ('tredecimima') to all state employees.

The Treasury Minister, Colombo, has cabled instructions to this effect to all public treasurers.

It is clear that the government was not ready to risk the ire of the workers by withholding any of this customary payment.

It remains to be seen what

will happen in private firms where similar payments are general.

It is possible that some employers will seek to provoke and split their workers by withholding payments or discriminating against some sections active in the strikes.

However, since the effect would almost certainly be to provoke further bitter and violent clashes, the government's move is probably a warning to employers not to try it.

Stalinist covers up

FROM PAGE ONE
to get the men out again in negotiations, the management refuse what we want. 'We only win if they pay us.'

On November 12 we reported that workers were 'highly suspicious of the five-point plan for ending the strike put forward by the strike committee'.

This was backed up by comments from workers who thought the strike was 'a sell out... 11 weeks wasted... we don't really know what we're getting'.

ANSWER?
These were not 'belittling remarks' dreamed up by 'on-lookers' from the Workers Press, but the comments of Standard-Triumph workers—many of them named—themselves.

What is Moore's answer to them? 'The strike began, as Moore himself has to point out, over demands for lay-off pay and revisions in the bonus scheme, but ended with a simple 9d.-an-hour increase in pay.'

Hardly unqualified victory, in any trade unionist's book. Instead of seriously analysing the reasons for this setback, Moore covers it over with two completely vague and deliberately meaningless phrases:

'It has put the question of lay-offs and payment for them right to the forefront of demands the industry must tackle.'

'While parity with the Midlands was not part of our claim as such, it has put this in the live arena of negotiations.'

The bonus question gets completely lost, except for a promise—in which few workers who have spoken to the Workers Press have any confidence—that 'negotiations continue on a revised bonus structure which will yield more money. There will be more, 30s. doesn't finish it.'

30s. even without strings may not seem much for 11 weeks on strike', Moore admits pathetically, 'but we

consider this solely as an interim payment.'

Moore does not say how Lord Stokes considers this, or that everyone in Standard-Triumph knows that the company has no intention of granting any further increase in pay without big productivity concessions.

The point of taking up Moore's Stalinist double book-keeping summary of the strike is not to score points off the writer personally, but to prepare the ground for meeting this new threat.

Stalinism, which has to employ this double book-keeping method on every domestic and international political issue, cannot but train its industrial cadres this way.

This is why Moore, along with Communist Party executive member Dick Etheridge, recently helped to stifle all criticism by the British-Leyland combine trade union committee of the union executives' failure to officially back the Standard-Triumph strike.

In fighting British-Leyland's attempts to introduce Measured-Day Work and job-evaluation throughout the combine, Standard-Triumph workers will have to break and clear out such methods.

It is this struggle, the fight to build an alternative revolutionary leadership in the trade unions and the working class, that the Workers Press represents.

WEATHER

London area, SE, SW and central Southern England, E and W Midlands: Cloudy with rain or sleet. Snow in places, mainly over high ground. Wind easterly, strong, with gales in exposed parts. Cold. Max. 3C (37F).

Channel Islands: Cloudy with periods of sleet turning to rain. Wind South-East becoming North-East, strong or gale. Rather cold. Max. 6C (43F).

Central Northern England: Cloudy with rain or sleet at times and snow over high ground. Wind South-East, fresh or strong. Rather cold. Max. 4C (36F).

NW England, Glasgow area, N Ireland: Mostly dry and rather cloudy though some bright or sunny intervals. Wind East or South-East, fresh or strong. Rather cold. Max. 5C (41F).

Edinburgh: Most cloudy, a little rain or sleet in places with snow over high ground. Wind East to South-East, fresh. Rather cold. Max. 5C (41F).

Outlook for Thursday and Friday: Cold with wintry showers mainly in the East, and night frosts in many places.



SLL national secretary G. Healy speaking to Monday's meeting.

OFF ITS ROCKER!

FROM PAGE ONE
that only 20-30 Labour MPs would fail to vote for the government in tonight's division.

Many of the 'lefts' are now openly saying that the incomes policy is ineffective anyway, they will abstain on the vote but they really just want to forget about the whole thing.

All this is typical of the cynical atmosphere in which these Labour decisions affecting the lives of millions of workers.

This is dangerous.

Prisoner

As this week's issue of the right-wing 'Economist' points out, the collection of Tory civil servants and Labour traitors who drafted Mrs Castle's recent White Paper 'have not felt obliged to make their damaged incomes policy finally commit suicide, but have merely decided to allow it to be taken prisoner for the duration of the general election'.

It would, in other words, quickly be revived and strengthened by an incoming Tory government.

There are also suggestions that control over an incomes policy would be switched by the Tories from the Department of Employment and Productivity to the Treasury.

Nothing, of course, would fit in better with the demands of the international banks to have wages incorporated into the national budget and then backed by stringent legislation.

Yes, Mr Jenkins. Wilson is certainly not indispensable, and Castle must be thrown out and every scrap of their infamous policies defeated.

U.S. greets Panama military dictators

By a foreign correspondent

REPORTS from Washington indicate US government satisfaction with the new military regime which seized power in Panama on Sunday night.

The Colonels who ousted General Omar Torrijos are considered more right-wing and pro-US than the General.

The leaders of the pro-US coup are Colonels Ramiro Silvera, second-in-command in the Panama National Guard, and Amado Sanjurjo, Guard Chief of Staff.

The new regime has already justified its seizure of power with the classical right-wing argument (also used by their Greek counterparts in April 1967) that the country was threatened by a left wing 'take-over'.

STRATEGIC

The state of Panama is of immense strategic importance to United States imperialism, and has for many years been the scene of bitter anti-US demonstrations and clashes.

The coming to power of the Colonels' regime may not only have been welcomed, but instigated, by US imperialism.

LATEST

Troops loyal to Brigadier General Omar Torrijos were reported to have taken control of the Panama City Guard yesterday.

The report also said that Col. Silvera and other leaders were under arrest.

Earlier it was reported that the deposed leader arrived in western Panama by plane.



FORMER Czech Communist Party secretary Alexander Dubcek was named on Monday as the new Prague ambassador to Turkey.

The move is generally seen as a compromise between Dubcek's successor, Gustav Husak and the old guard

Dubcek named as ambassador to Turkey

By a Workers Press correspondent

Stalinists who held power under Novotny.

The latter group has been forcing the pace in the recent succession of purges in the trade unions, the Party, the writers' and mass media organizations, and Husak has on several occasions warned against dangers of a return to the methods of the Novotny regime.

The appointment of Dubcek to his new diplomatic post reflects the conflicts and instability within the Czech bureaucracy, and not least, its fears of the reaction by the working class against any attempt at staging a new round of Prague trials.

U.S. denies training Israelis

ACCORDING to the American ambassador in Libya, US forces have already begun to evacuate the giant Wheelus airbase near Tripoli.

Ambassador Joseph Palmer also denied allegations that the base had been used for training Israeli troops.

He was answering an earlier statement by the Libyan leader Colonel Gaddafi, who said:

'Whether this is true or not, the Libyan people are accusing the Wheelus air base of training Israelis for air attacks against Arab states, sabotage and smuggling attempts.'

Milan anarchist dies in 'jump' from police office

AN ANARCHIST died in a Milan hospital late on Monday night after falling out of a fourth floor window during a police interrogation in connection with last Friday's bomb explosion in the city.

Milan police claim he leapt out of the window after his alibi concerning his whereabouts on the day of the explosion had been broken down.

Black Panthers Protest forces high-level inquiry

THE STORM of protest over the murder of two Black Panther leaders in their Chicago flat on December 4 has forced the US government to order a Justice Department investigation into the killings.

The police raid in which the two were shot dead brought the number of Panther leaders killed this year alone to 28 and charges from the Black Panthers' followers that 'the US government and its state agencies are out to commit systematic genocide'.

The concerted campaign against the Panthers—all its leaders except one are now either dead or in prison—has begun to spark off a reaction in the US working class.

The mammoth Auto Workers' Union has expressed its concern at the slayings, while it is thought that the protest of the Afro-American Patrolmen's League (black policemen's union) spurred Congress and the Senate to call for the Justice Department inquiry.

Disbelief
The Nixon administration's denials that the orders for the police offensive come from the White House itself are believed by no-one.

The growing movement to defend the Panthers will not be fobbed off by investigations by the police, the Chicago coroner's jury or the Justice Department.

For it is part of the deepening opposition to the murderous policies of US imperialism, whether in Vietnam or at home.

Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office, Published by Workers Press, 186a Clapham High Street, London, S.W.4.

Printed at Pough Press, Ltd. (TU), 180b Clapham High Street, London, S.W.4.

Full-time job for docks boss

By an Industrial correspondent

AN INDICATION of the tough line the docks bosses aim to take in future is shown by the release of John Kiernan, chairman of London's port employers, from his executive position with Furness Withy so that he can act as full-time employers' representative.

According to 'The Port', the four major issues he will be dealing with are:

- The pay-and-productivity deal for all port workers in London
- The Tilbury container dispute
- The talk on definition of dock work
- Nationalization.

Kiernan first impressed big business with his speech late last year on the need of managements to have the right of hire and fire at all times.

In a follow-up statement to 'The Port', under the heading 'Let Us Deal With Drones', he qualified this demand:

'The London port worker is renowned for his loyalty to his fellow-worker. Sometimes his loyalty is misplaced.

'A number of port workers just are not workers. They let you down.

'They let everyone down. They cause trouble. They do not deserve the security of the scheme.

'That is what I mean by the right of employers having the right to hire and fire. Let us deal with the drones.

'If they do not want to work let them get out.' ('The Port', January 2, 1969.)

Spare no effort

Arrogant, maligning, ruthless; the docks employers will be sparing no effort to defeat the dockers and spread their sacking and speed-up policy through the length and breadth of the docks.

It is time for all port workers to take an equally tough line.

Only nationalization, with employers and shareholders alike being thrown neck and crop out of the ports—without compensation—and only when the men who do the work completely control the industry, can security of employment have any meaning whatsoever.

GREET WORKERS PRESS



at a public meeting
See the film of the first issue being prepared and printed and the film 'Young Socialists, 1969'

SHEFFIELD

Sunday December 21, 7.30 p.m.
Industries Exhibition Centre
Carver Street (behind City Hall)

Speakers
MIKE BANDA (Editor of Workers' Press)
SHEILA TORRANCE (National Secretary of the Young Socialists)

ATUA-Y S PUBLIC MEETINGS

Stop Wilson's visit to Washington

LEICESTER
Wednesday, December 17
8 p.m.
The Globe
Silver Street

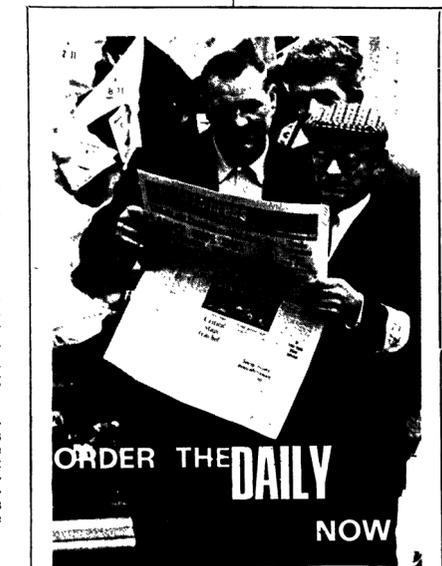
WOOLWICH
Wednesday, December 17
8 p.m.
The Lord Howick
Woolwich Church Street
S.E. 18

NOTTINGHAM
Thursday, December 18
8 p.m.
People's Hall
Heathcote Street

WILLESDEN
Thursday, December 18
8 p.m.
Willesden Trades and Labour Hall
High Road, N.W.10

SOUTH-EAST LONDON
Thursday, December 18
8 p.m.
Kersfield Tavern
Camberwell Green
Grove Lane

COVENTRY
Thursday, December 18
7.30 p.m.
Holbrooks Community Centre
Masser Road
Holbrooks



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