

BRIEF NEWS FROM NORDIC COUNTRIES

1000 PEOPLE CELEBRATE KAM



1000 people at solidarity meeting for Democratic Kampuchea.

Sweden: Palme Exposed as War Profiteer

Previous Swedish prime minister Palme endeavored and often succeeded in projecting a progressive image of his imperialist government.

Under cover of "aid" and "support to liberation movements" such as in Angola, Palme prepared the field for fat contracts to Swedish firms such as Volvo, Scania, L.M., Ericsson etc.

In Malaya, where the liberation movement has been fighting for over 30 years, Palme's government secured a contract for war material such as gunboats, canon and Volvo jeeps, and also committed itself to educate 200 Malayan government marines to man this equipment. This material will be used to fight the advancing liberation struggle in

Malaya, led by the Marxist-Leninist Malayan Communist Party. (Klassekampen 19)

SKP DELEGATION RECEIVED BY HUA KUO-FENG

The delegation of the SKP which visited China under the leadership of party chairman Roland Pettersson, was received by chairman Hua Kuo-feng on April 4. (Klassekampen 35)

SKP: GNISTAN THREE TIMES A WEEK IN 1978

The Swedish Communist Party SKP announced that its paper Gnistan will be published three times a week as of 1978. The SKP

is the sister party of the WCP(M-L). At the moment Gnistan is a weekly. On May Day 2300 attended a meeting in Stockholm to commemorate its tenth anniversary. (Klassekampen 33,56)

UMEÅ: MILITANT FIGHT TO PRESERVE ENVIRONMENT

In Umeå in April 3000 people resisted a savage police attack at a demonstration to defend the city's last green area, a grove near Alidhem. This demonstration was the largest ever held in Umeå. The SKP issued a declaration condemning the police attack, pointing out that this was typical "democracy" for the people under capitalism. (Klassekampen 39)

Denmark: «Arbejderavisen» on Conflict at Berlingske Hus

Klassekampen published the complete text of the summing up of the conflict at Berlingske Hus, by the organ of the WCP(M-L)'s sister party in Denmark (KAP): Arbejderavisen (see no. 19).

The struggle started when the directors presented a plan for firing 350 workers. Over 1000 workers were active during the 4 1/2 months of the strike, and thousands more took part in solidarity strikes. Workers showed extreme militancy in fighting police. Support was received from workers all over Denmark and from other countries.

The strikers were attacked by a united bourgeoisie from Tories to modern revisionists, under the leadership of social-democrat prime minister Anker Jørgensen.

In May social-democrat betrayal led to a pyrrhic victory for the directors: 250 will be fired instead of 350. The strike cost 25 million D.kr. and important losses in production.

The trade union commission of the WCP(M-L) sent a message of solidarity on March 22. (Klassekampen 22-67)

ARBEJDERAVISEN: COMMUNIST WEEKLY, 10000 COPIES DISTRIBUTED

Arbejderavisen, organ of the KAP (Kommunistisk Arbejderparti), became a weekly in January this year. A campaign was carried out to secure mass support for the paper. In April it was reported that the entire stock of a record printing of 10000 copies had been distributed. (Klassekampen 29)

Iceland: Opportunist «KFI(m-l)» Broke Up

"KFI(M-L)", the so-called "Iceland's Communist Party (M-L)" broke up in January, and a great many members have split out. Among these are two previous editors of the "party" paper.

The "KFI(M-L)" originated in elements from the semi-trotskyist Swedish group "KFML(r)" in 1972. These elements opposed all the big struggles of the Icelandic workers and people: the struggle for the 50 mile fishing limit, the struggle against the US base at Keflavik, the struggle against class cooperation in the unions, etc.

In 1975 the group was so isolated it had to adopt some of the positions of the Marxist-Leninist organization of Iceland, the EIK(m-l), Iceland's Communist League of Unity (M-L). The group established its party in 1976 completely ignoring the EIK(m-l)'s correct and principled line in party building.

The two previous editors of the "KFI(M-L)" paper state that the only way to strengthen the communist movement on Iceland is to strengthen the EIK(m-l), and that all discussion on unity between Marxist-Leninists must be based on

the unity program of the EIK(m-l). (Klassekampen 30)

MAMMOTH DEMONSTRATION AGAINST NATO-BASE

In May, a demonstration was held against the NATO base at Keflavik and Iceland's NATO membership. 7000 to 8000 people took part. Similar demonstrations have been organized in Iceland every year since the beginning of the sixties. (Klassekampen 67)

Finland: Long Term Agreement With USSR

Kosygin visited Finland in March, to tie even tighter economic and political bonds between the USSR and Finland.

One of Kosygin's main tasks was to prepare the field for the economic long term agreement regulating economic relations between the USSR and Finland until 1990. This agreement is to be signed later this spring.

The USSR has incorporated Finland in its "international division of labor". This has made Finland dependent on the USSR for oil deliveries, uranium deliveries to the nuclear power plant, locomotives and wagons for ore transport etc.

The long term agreement will make Finland's economy even more

specialized to meet Soviet requirements. The joint communique issued after the visit praised the "initiative" of president Kekkonen of Finland to preserve northern Europe as a zone free from nuclear weapons. But Kekkonen avoided mentioning the only nuclear weapons actually stationed in northern Europe: the Soviet nuclear batteries on the Kola peninsula.

Finland's government consistently shields the true character of the USSR today. By accepting the so-called Soviet "peace-policy" and by spreading the fraud of "détente", Finland gives active support to aggressive and annexationist social-imperialist policies. (Klassekampen 31)

KEKKONEN SIGNS GIANT AGREEMENT FOR SOVIET EXPLOITATION

In May president Kekkonen of Finland went to Moscow to sign two agreements: the long term economic agreement (see above), and the building of Kostamus on the Soviet side of the border.

Kostamus is a joint Finno-Soviet industrial project, involving the construction of a giant ironworks where 15000 to 17000 Finnish workers will be employed, and the building of a city of 25000 inhabitants. Instead of capital export and investments in Finland, social-imperialism prefers to exploit Finnish labor "at home", in Russia. (Klassekampen 62)

Faroe Islands: May Day Victory for Red Line

For the first time in history red May Day arrangements were carried out in the Faroe Islands. In Tórshavn, the largest city with 12000 of the 40000 inhabitants of the islands, 1500 to 2000 people attended a May Day meeting organized by the "1. mai-bolkunin" under slo-

gans such as: "For socialist workers' power", "Against false labor policy", "Turn the unions into organizations for struggle". One of the speakers was a leading member of the Oyggaframi Marx-Leninist OFML, the Marxist-Leninist organization of the Faroe Islands.

Another success was scored for the red line in the village of Sørvági, where 100 out of 600 inhabitants attended a May Day meeting organized by a group of union workers. One of the speakers was the chairman of the OFML. (Klassekampen 77)

WCP(m-l) GREETES KAMPUCHEA

The Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the WCP(M-L) sent this greeting to Democratic Kampuchea on the occasion of the second anniversary of the liberation of the country:

To the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea, to President Khieu Samphan,

To the Revolutionary Organization,

April 17 this year marks the second anniversary of the final victory of the Kampuchean people over US imperialism. On this occasion, on behalf of the Workers' Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) Norway, we would like to bring our warmest greetings and best wishes to the Revolutionary Organization, to the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea, to the Kampuchean workers, peasants and soldiers who are building the new society of freedom and justice, and who defend the cause of the revolution against new imperialist threats and aggression.

In the past year the Kampuchean people have won new and great victories. The production of rice has increased and there is an important surplus. The Kampuchean people have mobilized all their forces according to the principle

of relying on their own means. The youth are closing ranks enthusiastically and make great contributions to production and the construction of the new society.

The WCP(M-L) of Norway has always, and always will support the struggle of the Kampuchean people to build and defend their country against imperialism. The WCP(M-L) supports wholeheartedly the correct policy of the Revolutionary Organization of Kampuchea, the guarantee for continued success in the victorious Kampuchean revolution. The Norwegian people has a lot to learn from the Kampuchean people, and we pledge ourselves to continue working to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the Norwegian and the Kampuchean people.

Long live the glorious April 17!

Long live the victory of the Kampuchean people over imperialism!

Long live Democratic Kampuchea! Long live friendship between the Norwegian and the Kampuchean people!

The Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the WCP(M-L) (Klassekampen 36)

1000 friends of Kampuchea responded to the call of the Norway-Kampuchea Friendship Association to celebrate the 2nd anniversary of the victory of the Kampuchean people over US imperialism, filling the hall to capacity. On the program were speeches, poems and anti-imperialist and Kampuchean songs.

The main speaker, from the Norway-Kampuchea Friendship Association, said there were only two possible attitudes towards Kampuchea. "One is to support Democratic Kampuchea, support this brave worker and poor peasant people who have risen against imperialism, liberated their country, made revolution, and built their country in complete independence by relying on their own forces. This stands corresponds to the interests of the people of Kampuchea, to the millions of people of the Third World who are oppressed by imperialism, racism and reaction, and of workers in the industrial countries. This is the stand against imperialism.

"The other attitude is that of Håkon Lie (ed. note: social-democrat CIA agent responsible for the "Action for a Free Cambodia, see below). This is to open the gates

PAC SPOKESMAN IN OSLO

In March the Anti-Imperialist Third World Committee concluded a nationwide week to support people's struggle in southern Africa. Among the events was a public meeting in Oslo with PAC representative Mfanasekaya Gqobose as main speaker. Gqobose stressed the importance of political, moral and economic support to the PAC and the fighting people of Azania. He emphasized the importance of armed struggle and of relying on

the people and its own forces.

"Boycott the racist regime" is a slogan often mouthed by the leadership of the social-democrat government party DNA. In June, these leaders called off the inefficient boycott against "South African" fruit of the NKL, a supermarket chain controlled by the DNA.

DNA leaders have other profitable investments in "South Africa", notably in aluminium and tourists. DNA leaders are on the board of

the Scandinavian Airlines System SAS. The SAS has a weekly flight to Johannesburg and maintains offices in several "South African" towns. The SAS controls Globetrotter Tours, which spreads travel folders saying "see the Banturibe dance", "see folklore in color and rhythm" and the like.

Norsk Folkeferie, a travel agency controlled by the DNA, also sells tickets to "South Africa". (Klassekampen 25,44)

Greenland: «Klassekampen» Publishes Important Series

This series, published in Klassekampen in April, consists of five articles treating these subjects: Danish colony threatened by the superpowers. Triple wages if you are Danish born. "The Danish State double-crosses us". Greenland in the line of fire between the superpowers. The struggle for independence from Denmark. (Klassekampen 27,33,39,46,50)

DENMARK WILL DRILL FOR OIL OUTSIDE GREENLAND

This decision was taken in May, despite massive resistance from the local authorities and people on Greenland. The attitude of the Danish social-democrat government is typical: a colony should be used to reap profits, with no consideration for the people. (Klassekampen 67)



Caricature from KAP's organ "Arbejderavisen".

KAMPUCHEA

wide open to slanders against Kampuchea, spread lies, create distrust and scepticism against Kampuchea. This is the road of imperialism. This is the road to terrorism, genocide and a coup d'etat", he concluded.

QUISLING ACTION AGAINST KAMPUCHEA

In connection with the 2nd anniversary of the liberation of Kampuchea, some of the most reactionary members of the ruling circles of the bourgeoisie, both social-democrats and conservatives, started a quisling type "Action for a Free Cambodia" to support armed aggression against Kampuchea. B. Furre, chairman of the modern revisionist SV party, notorious for anti-Kampuchea declarations, received an invitation to join. Furre declined, lamely stating that it would be better to contribute to a hospital in Vietnam.

Activists of the Norway-Kampuchea Friendship Association arranged a short demonstration outside the constituent meeting of the quisling action.

Radio and TV gave wide publicity to the quisling action and its meeting in Oslo's smallest cinema, while completely ignoring the big solidarity meeting of the Norway-Kampuchea Friendship Association attended by 1000 people. This pro-imperialist practise was protested and denounced by the Association in an open letter.

Klassekampen has repeatedly proved that all the "documentation of the anti-Kampuchea campaign in Norway stems from Lon Nol's excellent friend and supporter F. Ponchaud.

(Klassekampen 30,31,38-40,70)

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST MURDERER OF POLISH WORKERS

Towards the end of May Norway received the Polish prime minister Piotr Jaroszewics on an official visit. The aim of this visit was to spread the social-imperialist myth of peace and "detente" before the June meeting in Belgrade, and to strengthen economic relations between Norway and the new Kremlin czars.

The August 21st Committee of Oslo University called a demonstration under the slogans: "Full support to the struggle of the Polish students against fascist terror". "The murder of the student Stanislaw Pyasc - the deed of the Polish government", "No to the state visit

of the murderer Jaroszewics!". The demonstration was attended by about 130 people.

MODERN REVISIONISTS WANT ANTI-FASCISTS SENTENCED

The modern revisionist "NKP" party had its paper "Friheten" publish an article about events in Poland presenting the country in idyllic terms and blaming Polish demonstrators for "brutalities".

When the demonstration against Jaroszewics' visit was announced "Friheten" appealed to the authorities to start court action against

the August 21st Committee of Oslo University, for having insulted a "foreign statesman" by calling him "murderer".

The Committee responded by calling a new demonstration outside "Friheten's" editorial office under the slogans: "Full support to the Workers' Defense Committee in Poland", "The murder of the student Stanislaw Pyas - the deed of the Polish government", "NKP defends fascist terror", "NKP would have anti-fascists sentenced - no to the suppression of freedom of speech".

This demonstration was even more successful than the first.

(Klassekampen 66,68,70,72)



From the demonstration against the visit of the Polish prime minister.



INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

Molde: Demonstration Against Indonesian Fascists

On May 26 the Anti-Imperialist Third World Committee in Molde arranged a small demonstration under these slogans: "Stop all aid to Indonesia", "Support the East Timor liberation struggle", "Fight against the US and USSR superpowers and all other running dogs of the fascist regime".

The reason for the demonstra-

tion was the arrival of a delegation from Indonesia, accompanied by members of government and other Norwegian authorities, to celebrate the delivery of the 30th boat to Indonesia under the label "aid to underdeveloped countries". Aid to Indonesia is support to the fascist regime and to the invasion of East Timor.

(Klassekampen 59.70)

Boycot Tournament in «Rhodesia»

Norway plans to take part in the world championship in shooting in "Rhodesia" (Zimbabwe). Last time Norwegian shooters were

Ian Smith's guests the leaders talked about the excellent contact they had with the "Rhodesians", drinking champagne, discussing politics, arms, shooting, philosophy etc.

Klassekampen appealed to all sportsmen and women to uphold the sports boycott against "Rhodesia". To take part in contests with the racist regimes is to support them and to resist the struggle of the people. Do not tolerate a single exception from the boycott.

(Klassekampen 70)

Hunger Strike Against Chilean Ambassador

Pressed by public opinion the Norwegian government recently decided to receive 200 more refugees from Chile. A spokesman for the Solidarity Committee for Chile pointed out that the quota system for refugees should be opposed, that Norway has capacity to receive more than 200 additional refugees. Moreover, the government persists in its diplomatic relations with the Chilean junta, and has even accepted a notorious spy and torturist as

Chilean ambassador to Norway: Kåre Olsen.

This man has been publicized in the bourgeois press, declaring that there are no political refugees in Chile and that no one has ever been tortured there. In May, 12 Chilean refugees staged a hunger strike demanding Olsen's immediate departure. They also demanded that Olsen explain the whereabouts of 2000 "missing" political prisoners.

(Klassekampen 60,70)

Tribute to Liberated Vietnam

On May 10, to celebrate the 2nd anniversary of the liberation of Vietnam, the Solidarity Committee for Vietnam arranged a meeting.

Two representatives from the Vietnamese Embassy in Stock-

holm took part and told of the reconstruction work in Vietnam. They received a gift of 40000 N.kr. that had been collected by the Solidarity Committee since liberation.

(Klassekampen 57)

PALESTINIAN DAY OF STRUGGLE CELEBRATED

In May, the second medical team sent by the Norwegian Palestine Committee to aid the PLO returned from Lebanon, where it had worked for three months.

The team was stationed at Saida south of Beirut and also served at the refugee camp Ein el Helowe. It treated both civilians and soldiers wounded in battle. At its return the team stressed that the most important aspect of its contribution was

the political support it demonstrated.

MAY 15 CELEBRATED IN NORWAY FOR THE FIRST TIME

May 15, the Palestinian Day of Struggle, the Palestine Committee of Norway organized a meeting in Oslo. Speaking at the meeting, a representative of Al Fatah stressed the close relationship between the

Palestine Committee and the PLO. Members of the medical team of the Palestine Committee gave an analysis of the situation in Lebanon and of the close relations between the Palestinians and the Lebanese in their resistance struggle. Two cultural groups presented new songs on the Palestinian revolution.

The meeting was an enthusiastic initiation of a new tradition of celebrating May 15 in Norway.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST VISIT OF NOTORIOUS ZIONIST

On May 25 the Palestine Committee arranged a short demonstration outside the University of Oslo where notorious Zionist Goldmann, previously one of the leaders of the Zionist organization Jewish Agency, was holding a lecture.

(Klassekampen 55,61,69)

CHINESE WUSHU TROUPE IN NORWAY

During the first two weeks of June, the Norway-China Friendship Association hosted a Wushu troupe from the People's Republic of China.

Wushu is the national Chinese sport. It consists of exercises in imulated hand to hand combat, with different combinations: one person against one, unarmed against armed etc. It is practised throughout China by young and old. The troupe that visited Norway consisted of youth 15 to 24 years old, from all parts of China.

Performances were held in Oslo, Kien, Trondheim and Tromsø. The troupe visited factories - notably the biggest shipping yard in Oslo - small fishing ports and other places to give extra performances. They went sightseeing, notably to see the Oktober bookshop in Tromsø which the nazis bombed in March.

The performers became well-acquainted with the Norwegian working people, and especially those active in sports.

Pretexting that Wushu has no immediate interest in Norway, the state-controlled radio and TV refused to mention the visit, except for short excerpts in a program for children.

Over 10000 people saw performances. On two occasions the Wushu troupe saw performances by Norwegian amateurs and exchanged experience and suggestions with them.

(Klassekampen 69-76)



The Chinese Wushu troupe performed for workers at a small shrimp factory in the north.

Solidarity With Danish Workers

The struggle of the workers at Berlingske Hus in Denmark (see other article in this issue) was viewed with sympathy by workers all over Norway, especially by typographers. At Aftenposten, the biggest daily in Norway (conservative) workers gave regular contributions every pay day. Typographers in Arendal unanimously adopted a motion of support implying regular economic contributions to their colleagues in Denmark.

On April 30, a support demon-

stration was arranged in Oslo, mustering about 100. A typographer held the main speech, pointing out that the strike in Denmark is an attack against the whole policy of crisis of the Danish social-democrat government.

While the strike lasted, Klassekampen's daily and detailed reports furnished the Norwegian people with the only reliable information on the strike, free from social-democrat slanders and bourgeois distortion.

(Klassekampen 44,51,54)

«Free Mario Echenique!»

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the fascist military coup in Argentina, the Solidarity Committee for Chile arranged a short demonstration outside the Argentine embassy in Oslo. Slogans were: "Solidarity with the people of Argentina", "Liberate all political prisoners", "Free Mario Echenique. Mario Echenique is the leader of the PCR of Uruguay, the Uruguayan Marxist-Leninist Party. He is detained and tortured in Argentina. As part of the international campaign to free

Mario Echenique, Klassekampen has published a letter in Spanish and Norwegian, to be copied by readers and sent to the Argentine junta, demanding the immediate release of Mario and other political prisoners.

The demonstration outside the Argentine Embassy corresponded with the visit of a comrade from the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of Argentina who also addressed the Student Society in Oslo.

(Klassekampen 30)

Demonstrations Against «Entebbe» Films

The bourgeoisie continues to project the two racist films praising the Zionist aggression against Entebbe airport in Uganda last year. The projections of these films have been everywhere countered by anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist demonstrations. The demonstrations have reduced the number of projections and the size of the audiences. In several places copies of the film have disappeared.

Since the beginning of March demonstrations have been held in

at least 16 places. In Moss one copy of the film disappeared, and a second projection was secured when police brutally assaulted demonstrators. In Strømmen and Lillestrøm police colluded with local fascist elements to terrorize demonstrators both inside and outside the cinema. Other demonstrations and actions were held in: Tønsberg, Harstad, Notodden, Namsos, Kristiansund, Elverum, Ålesund, Verdal, Jessheim, Florø, Stjørdal, Måløy and Kolbotn.

(Klassekampen 19-70)

CLASS STRUGGLE

CLASS STRUGGLE IN NORWAY



3600 Demonstrate for Hospital

On May 23, 3600 union workers took part in a demonstration in Florø, a small town in western Norway. Earlier that day a one hour political strike was carried out at all shops and big enterprises in town.

People in Florø have been fighting for a hospital in their town for many years, against the government which would have all hospital functions centralized in one big hospital in Førde on the mainland, several hours by car and ferry from Florø.

(Klassekampen 66)

«Break That Law»!

At Mausund in central Norway fishermen openly defy the government and its new reactionary fishing regulations. The Mausund fishermen fish for salmon with drift nets. The government would have them use only 20 nets per man, which would ruin them economically. To safeguard fish stocks the fishermen limit themselves to 25 nets. Last year they used 40 nets each, "legally".

At a public meeting all the fishermen opposed the government regulations while the authorities tried to defend them.

The chairman of the Mausund Fishermen's Association was sentenced to three weeks in jail and fined N.kr. 500. But the fishing goes on, on the fishermen's own terms.

(Klassekampen 59-61,68)

Successful Strike for Right to Organize

At a machine contractor firm in Terråk in northern Norway workers conducted a successful strike for the right to organize a union local. The strike also resulted in wage increases of N.kr. 5.- per hour.

In an interview with Klassekampen the workers revealed that the social-democrat union leadership offered them no assistance whatsoever.

(Klassekampen 32,34)

Dockers Suspend Labor Aristocrat

A favorite method of harassing progressives and militant workers is to have them suspended from their union. Such suspensions are decided by the top social-democrat leadership.

After their successful strike, the dockers in Oslo decided to suspend a top notch labor aristocrat, who, because he was organized in their local, did his best to sabotage the strike. The social-democrat leadership of the Transport Workers' Union has however refused to recognize this suspension.

(Klassekampen 35,57)

Away With All Asbestos Now!

Construction workers in Norway say: Away with all asbestos! The social-democrat leaders say: away with asbestos where technically possible. Asbestos is produced in Norway by the big monopoly NORCEM, and it would hurt this monopoly if technical innovations were required.

Construction workers point out to Klassekampen that substitute materials that are just as inexpensive are already accessible. Mere exposure to asbestos implies increased risk of cancer. The only correct demand is: Away with all asbestos immediately!

(Klassekampen 30,40)

Workers Fight Lay-Offs and Mass Firings

Since March, several factories have notified layoffs and mass dismissals, due to accumulating stocks. This crisis affects the state as well as the private sector.

At Tandberg (radio and electronics) the directors tried to block workers' savings in the company controlled bank. At Odda Konfeksjon (clothing) workers, mostly women, have raised the demand that the municipality

take over and guarantee all jobs. This demand is rejected by all bourgeois and revisionist parties, and is supported by the Red Electoral Alliance.

At STK in Skien, owned by the ITT, 50 people are laid off. At Ora mechanical workshop 140 workers staged a sit down. The owners plan to invest in a foundry and close down the workshop.

(Klassekampen 22,29,55,59)

Eritreans Fight for Refugee Status

In April the government at last gave in to mass protests and granted 13 Eritrean refugees status as political refugees. One of them was almost deported back to Ethiopia last year, and has since been fighting for recognition as

political refugee. Today there are still 15 to 20 refugees from Eritrea in Norway, without any official status. They risk deportation to Ethiopia, where they will surely be executed or jailed.

(Klassekampen 40)

WCP(m-l) Chairman Elected to LO (Trade Union Center) C FIVE REVOLUTIONARIES AGAINST B BLOCK OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS AND REVISIONISTS

At the LO (trade union center) congress in May, the WCP(M-L) chairman and four other revolutionaries represented the only consistent opposition to the reactionary line and bull-dozer tactics of the social-democrat leadership.

The five were elected delegates from the Oslo Iron and Metal Workers' Union. The well-attended meeting rejected all the social-democrat and revisionist candidates. The labor aristocrats tried to annul the elections. But workers supported the five due to their commitment to grass roots demands, and the labor aristocrats had to admit their defeat.

LABOR ARISTOCRATS MANIPULATE GRASS ROOTS DEMANDS

Before the congress thousands of workers sent in several hundred proposals and demands. In several cases the labor aristocrats refused to publish demands presented legitimately, while publishing reactionary proposals that had actually been rejected at the grass roots level. The five progressive delegates pointed out these illegal procedures before and during the congress. The aristocrats could only reply by silence.

LO LEADERSHIP OPPOSED ALL GRASS ROOTS DEMANDS

At the opening of the congress the LO chairman held a speech systematically refuting all grass roots demands against tripartite settlements, for 6 hours' work day, for five weeks' vacation, for pensioners' demands, for women's demands,

against aristocrats' privileges, for the ban against the neo-nazi party etc.

The vice chairman presented his "program of action", a plan to increase profits and lower workers' standard of living.

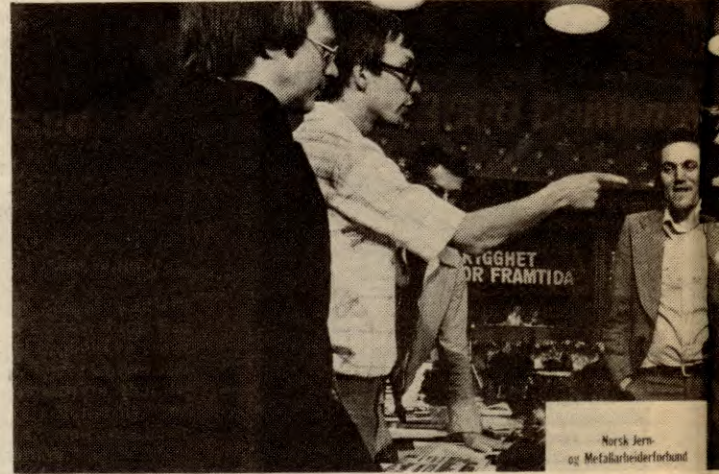
On several burning issues certain other delegates joined the five progressives in speaking out against the social-democrat leadership. While modern revisionists kept silent, the congress thus expressed to a limited degree workers' opposition to the LO leadership.

The social-democrat leadership was unable to receive "carte blanche" for tripartite settlements. It experienced difficulties in granting money to its party and press. While manipulating a proposal demanding a ban against the neo-nazi party, it was obliged to let pass a resolution condemning the neo-nazi party and its provocations. Extreme right-wing social-democrats tried to raise a proposal demanding a ban against the WCP (M-L), but failed.

LO LEADERSHIP FOR IMPERIALISM AND NATIONAL BETRAYAL

While the WCP(M-L) demands equal rights for Norwegian and immigrant workers, the LO leadership supports the racist ban against immigration directed against workers from third world countries, and the principle of group imports which ties foreign workers hand and foot to their company.

The five progressive delegates urged people to fight both superpowers and to prepare for war.



The five reject class collaborationism of former social-democrat

They denounced the LO leadership for developing relations with fascist "unions" in eastern Europe and in Israel. They attacked the social-democrat "appeasement policy" towards the Soviet Union on the Barents Sea dividing line and the Svalbard issue. They exposed the hypocrisy of social-democrats' "support" of the peoples of Chile and southern Africa and demanded international solidarity in deed. Modern revisionists defended the social-democrats, praising "socialism" in the USSR and denouncing "Chinese aggression against Tibet".

The LO leadership had the congress adopt a resolution on Svalbard that argues for the Soviet stand of "joint sovereignty" between Norway and the USSR.

ARROGANCE AND MANIPULATIONS BY CONGRESS LEADERSHIP

The delegates had constantly to

confront abrupt changes of the agenda. The LO leadership even tried to conduct elections without debate. It treated the five with arrogance and contempt that even social-democrat party members protested.

A new LO leadership was elected against five votes. All but the five took part in a standing ovation for departing LO chairman Aspengren.

SIGNIFICANT EXPOSURE OF MODERN REVISIONIST "OPPOSITION"

The five were alone in demanding that the LO should fight for socialism and working class solidarity against the bourgeoisie, all imperialism and the superpowers. They were the only delegates who consistently fought for grass roots demands and publicized them. They exposed the social-democrat leadership as enemies of the workers, and disclosed their class nature for all

MAY DAY: DAY OF CLASS STRUGGLE

The tradition of class struggle demonstrations organized by the Faglig 1. maifront (FFF) was carried on by 117 demonstrations totalling 21 500 people in cities, towns and localities all over Norway. In most of the major towns these demonstrations were bigger than those organized by social-democrats and modern revisionists.

"UNITE ON THE BASIS OF CLASS STRUGGLE!"

One of the main slogans was: "Unite on the basis of class struggle!". Other main slogans were: "Fight against wage reductions - reject the tripartite settlement of the LO trade union center, the government and the Employers' Association", "Workers and oppressed of all countries unite", "Norwegian and foreign workers unite", "Fight all oppression of women", "Fight against police violence", "Support the Sami people's struggle against national oppression" (note: see article in this issue), "Struggle against all imperialism, neo-colonialism and zionism", "Struggle against the imperialist superpowers the US and the USSR", "Support the liberation movements in Azania, Namibia and Zimbabwe", etc.

DAILY KLASSEKAMPEN

The daily Klassekampen played an important role in mobilizing for the demonstrations. Workers, strikers, women activists, sports activists, unemployed youth, artists, pensioners, immigrant workers, people from the Sami national minority and others used Klassekampen to present and discuss their demands, and to mobilize to the demonstrations.

MASS ORGANIZATIONS JOIN THE FFF

Among the organizations adhering to the FFF demonstrations were anti-imperialist mass organizations such as the Anti-Imperialist Third World Committee, the Palestine

Committee etc, the Women's Front (KF), tenants' organizations such as Rodeløkka's Tenants' Association in Oslo, fighting unions and locals such as the Linjegods workers, the dockers in Oslo, the telephone exchange installers etc.

In Oslo, over 160 union representatives signed a call to all workers to take part in the FFF demonstrations. They pointed out that while the FFF consistently opposes the two imperialist superpowers and firmly upholds proletarian internationalism, the demonstrations organized by modern revisionists and social-democrats - together or separately - contain no slogans opposing class collaborationism, the social-democrat government or the LO (trade union center) leadership. Few, if any, of their slogans even shamefully oppose US imperialism. These demonstrations ignore social-imperialist aggression against Norway and other countries, and echo Brezhnev's "peace, detente and disarmament" propaganda.

MODERN REVISIONISTS

In several cities such as Oslo, the modern revisionist SV and "NKP" parties organized their own demonstration, mostly because of the parliamentary elections this autumn. They received no support from any union or local. In several cases revisionist party members did not even dare to propose adherence from their own organization.

RESULTS FROM THE BIG CITIES

In Oslo 8500 took part in the



From foreign workers' section of Faglig 1. mai

FFF demonstration, 3300 in the social-democrats' and 4000 in that of the modern revisionists. In Bergen: FFF 2500, social-democrats and "NKP" revisionists 1200, SV revisionists 1090. Trondheim: FFF 1680, social-democrats and modern revisionists' joint demonstration 1430. Tromsø: FFF 760, social-democrats 420, modern revisionists 400.

GUESTS FROM ABROAD

Guests from abroad spoke at several demonstrations. Rex Chi from ZANU (Zimbabwe) addressed the demonstration in Oslo. Iphilius Bidi from the PAC (Azania) spoke in Trondheim. Other demonstrations were addressed by comrades from Chile, Uruguay, and other countries.

gress:
URGEOIS
MODERN

POLICE STATE METHODS IN TROMSØ

In Tromsø in northern Norway police and nazis cooperate to repress progressives.

In March the Oktober bookshop in Tromsø was dynamited, after several attempts at setting it on fire. Within hours after the fire the nazis directly responsible were pointed out to the police. Instead the police seized the occasion to interrogate progressives. The nazis were only arrested after a week, when several important clues and other evidence had been destroyed.

On the same day as the Oktober bookshop was blown up, a young worker was stabbed and almost killed, but the police made no investigation for four days.

The representatives of the Red Electoral Alliance in Tromsø's city council interpellated on the collusion between nazis and the police. For this he was arrested the following day.

Called by the director, police broke up a meeting of a union local

at Tromsfisk A/S, in the best fascist police state tradition. Mass protests had the police admit their "error".

On several occasions nazi gangs have harassed and tried to terrorize progressive elements and youth. Scores of cases have been reported to the police. Not one has been investigated, and no action taken whatsoever.

In March a homeless mother and baby occupied an abandoned apartment. Demonstrators had to surround the house to prevent the police from evicting them.

On May 17, Norway's national holiday, the progressive demonstration was attacked with stones, chains and iron bars. The police looked the other way, then used the provokations as pretext to ban demonstrations altogether.

This gives a picture of nazi-terrorism and police collusion in Tromsø the past year. What happens when known provocateur Christian Aagaard tells police he has

been "assaulted", actually a planned provocation?

The police mobilizes at once. Several men are sent to break down locked doors and to search houses without a permit. Arrests are immediately made. The bourgeois press frolics. When Klassekampen exposes the hoax the anti-communist hysteria continues.

These are police state methods.

Klassekampen concluded in an editorial: There is only one method to stop this. Continue and strengthen the struggle against nazis and police terrorism, against the string pullers in the bourgeoisie and state apparatus, against the bourgeois press. This struggle does not only concern revolutionaries and progressives, but all who support freedom of speech and democratic rights. The task is to build a broad and forceful front against nazi terror and police violence.

(Klassekampen 21-27,64-70)

CLASS STRUGGLE IN NORWAY



Immigrant Worker Harassed 16 Months

Maroccan immigrant worker Ahmed Chiker came to Norway in December 1975. He waited 16 months for an answer to his application for work and residence permits. The leader of the special office for foreigners at the labor office consistently refused to give Chiker a permit, despite the recommendation of the Labor Directorate.

Chiker applied at a vocational school, was accepted, and had friends guarantee for his support.

But the police staged a fascist terrorist action against him, had him arrested and brought to court for deportation. There Chiker was freed, on the condition that he left the country voluntarily, and applied for work and residence permits from abroad.

(Klassekampen 40)

Foreigners Fired: Do Not Speak Norwegian

All foreign workers at Falconbridge Nickel Works in Kristiansand are threatened with the sack because some of them do not speak Norwegian. This was the content of a letter sent them by the directors in April.

The directors would like to rationalize production and use less workers. They use spilt and rule tactics to prevent a joint struggle of all workers by firing foreign workers first, on trumped-up pretexts.

(Klassekampen 30)

FAF Against Zionism

The Foreign Workers' Association in Norway, FAF, has "support to the struggle of the Third World against neo-colonialism and zionism" as part of its political platform. Because of this, and because the FAF donated N.kr. 5000 to the collection "Solidarity Norway-Palestine" which goes di-

rectly to the PLO, the Norwegian government is trying to withdraw all state grants to the FAF. It also threatens to revoke its official recognition of the FAF as representative of foreign workers in Norway.

(Klassekampen 28,36)

Nazi Cleared for Attempted Murder

In October last year, Ø. Lorentzen, a well-known nazi, raved around the streets of Bodo with a knife, asking people if they were communists. He stabbed and almost killed a youth who told him it was not his business.

This act of deliberate, attempted murder was tried in court in May. Lorentzen received an eight months' sentence and was fined 10000 N.kr. The court turned it all to an ordinary criminal case, refused to hear witnesses to the effect that Lorentzen had political aims with the stabbing, and even officially declared that Lorentzen "had many positive characteristics, in spite of a difficult childhood". In fact Lorentzen was publicly cleared.

(Klassekampen 58)

Foreign Workers Win Struggle

In March, foreign cleaning workers at a building run by Oslo University and a private firm started fighting to get better wages and work conditions. They received massive support from students, and finally won at the

Modern revisionists consistently sabotaged solidarity work among other workers at the university.

(Klassekampen 21,30,70)

Workers Fight Labor Aristocrats' Witch Hunt in Odda

Since the bit strike at Norzink in Odda (see previous issues of "Class Struggle") the LO leadership and the Employers' Association NAF have systematically used witch hunt tactics to try to rid the union of the militant representatives the workers persist in electing. The workers staged a sit down strike against suspensions decided by the LO leadership.

The LO leadership has received invaluable aid from what is left of the modern revisionist SV party in Odda, which has published a "white book" full of lies on the strike. Workers in Odda published their own white book, and challenged the SV to public confrontations, from which the party has abstained.

(Klassekampen 20,24,49,64)

Fascists Stone Windows of Oktober Bookshop in Moss

In May, fascists stoned the windows of the Oktober bookshop in Moss. Police did nothing, until the fascists were turned over to

them by the bookshop keeper themselves, complete with written confession.

(Klassekampen 64,67,70)

North Sea Blowout:

NORWEGIAN SOCIAL-DEMOCRAT GOVERNMENT AND PHILIPS RESPONSIBLE!

A result of the ruthless hunt for maximal profits, the North Sea blowout on April 23 is the direct responsibility of the Norwegian government and the foreign and Norwegian monopolies exploiting the oil resources, especially the US firm Philips Petroleum.

On the Bravo platform warned the authorities that a blowout was possible, less than two months before it actually occurred.

revisionists, frantically sought to protect the social-democrat government and silence all criticism.

NO CONCRETE SAFETY MEASURES DEMANDED

From the very beginning of the oil activities, the Norwegian government has made much ado about the necessity of safety regulations. Their own practise shows that profits are much more important than safety for the workers. Even official parliamentary reports admit that no concrete safety measures are imposed on the drilling companies.

The modern revisionist SV party claimed it was now necessary to conduct a thorough investigation of the causes of the blowout. It asserted that until all facts were known, there was no reason to accuse the government. In trade unions, SV and "NKP" representatives voted against putting resolutions on the blowout on the agenda.

WCP(M-L) DEMANDS GOVERNMENT MUST GO

The WCP(M-L) demanded the resignation of the government, pointing out at the same time that the working class cannot be held responsible for any bourgeois government.

Klassekampen also demanded a total stop in oil activities in the North Sea until safety is guaranteed, and a ban against drilling north of the 62nd parallel where weather conditions are extremely harsh.

Klassekampen also demands the complete nationalization by the Norwegian state of foreign drilling companies in the North Sea, to win national control over offshore activities within Norwegian territory. State led oil production would be as capitalist as today, but nationalization would make the state directly responsible for whatever happens in the North Sea.

(Klassekampen 42-65)

GOVERNMENT TOOK CALCULATED RISK

Oil searching activities started in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea 12 years ago, and expanded rapidly. Prospects of very high profits, accentuated by the oil crisis, have moved the government to plan to empty most of the reserves within 15 to 20 years.

Safety is totally disregarded, and work conditions on the platforms are extreme: 12 hour shifts, poor control of outfit and machinery, total isolation and consistent harassment of workers. Workers who complain about working conditions are threatened with the sack, or promised bribes for not notifying safety authorities when involved in accidents. Official statistics of accidents present a falsified picture to the public.

In spite of this, platform workers have informed the authorities about the lack of necessary equipment and the disregard of safety regulations for years. In March, a worker

MODERN REVISIONISTS PROTECT GOVERNMENT AND PHILIPS

During and after the blowout, all bourgeois parties, including modern

Police Defector Reveals Systematic Police Brutality

In Klassekampen of April 29, an ex-policeman reveals the systematic police brutality used in actions against strikers, youth and other ordinary people who are arrested from time to time under bourgeois

dictatorship. He has written a book on the subject, to be published next winter.

After the revelations in Klassekampen, police authorities threatened prosecution and summoned

the man to interrogations. He declared to Klassekampen that he welcomed an eventual court case, to be able to publicize police brutality even better.

(Klassekampen 46,53-57)

Police Step Up Surveillance of Progressives

On several occasions Klassekampen has proved that the police are stepping up their spy activities against progressives. Demonstrators and others are photographed by both uniformed police and plain

clothes men. Authorities say it is all for "private use".

Klassekampen also disclosed a form used when new state bureaucrats are hired: it aims at revealing the political opinions of the candi-

date, and also of all personal contacts with "communists" both in Norway and abroad. Needless to say, no question is asked on the candidate's contact with nazis.

(Klassekampen 50,52,61)



Minister Gerhardsen (right).

see. Social-democrat leaders sit in leading organs of "cooperative", state and even private firms: they are themselves monopoly capitalists. Money handed over to the LO is used to finance the exploitation of the Norwegian proletariat.

The myth of a modern revisionist "opposition" within the trade union movement was thoroughly exposed. Delegates from the brezhnevite "NKP" were indistinguishable from social-democrats. Delegates from the SV party hardly spoke at all. The revisionist delegates said that under normal circumstances they would have spoken freely. But this was impossible due to the presence of the "five extremists". The revisionists said they feared being considered as "Marxist-Leninists" themselves, so they had no choice but to keep silent!

(Klassekampen 37-70)

CLASS STRUGGLE



Demonstration in Oslo.

WCP(M-L) MEETINGS

In the evening the WCP(M-L) held rallies in several cities. In Oslo the new concert hall was filled to capacity. WCP(M-L) chairman Pål Steigan held the main speech. Other speakers included comrades from Zimbabwe and Uruguay. Workers of many nationalities performed songs and dances.

(Klassekampen 21-50)

WCP(M-L) Leader in Canada on May Day

A leading comrade from the WCP(M-L) spoke at the central May Day rally of the Canadian Communist League (M-L), the sister organization of the WCP(M-L), in Montreal. He pointed out that the revolu-

tionary movement in Canada will make great contributions to the liberation of mankind and to the victory of the world socialist revolution. 1800 were present at the rally which displayed great revolutionary enthusiasm.

Planned Wage Reductions

At the tripartite wage settlement this spring the social-democrat government and the LO (trade union center) leadership boosted "moderate wage demands" due to the "country's economic difficulties". In March and April prices soared far above

the government's public calculations, and turned the meager 1.9 percent wage increase into a complete farce. A well-timed devaluation put the final touch to the government wage reduction package.

Contradictions Within Social-Democrat Party Reflect Superpower Rivalry

A week before the congress of the social-democrat government party DNA, party chairman Steen gave an interview to "Ny Tid", paper of the modern revisionist SV party, where he criticized the DNA party program and admitted that there are contradictions within the DNA concerning matters such as oil and protection of the environment.

against "apprehension and fear". The congress resolution on oil demands maximum profits from the oil exploitation as the main aim of oil policy. It does not even mention the Ekofisk blowout.

PRO NATO VS "GERMAN REVANCHISM"

Several delegates from the "Moscow wing" jumped on Brezhnev's bandwagon on "German revanchism" because of the planned use of West German troops in Norway during a NATO maneuver. Use of other NATO troops, such as British commandos, was not mentioned. The "Washington wing" said that this was a logical consequence of NATO membership, with which all in the DNA agree. Its spokesmen praised NATO to the skies in terms reminiscent of the McCarthyist fifties.

Finally the entire party leadership was reelected in the course of three minutes. (Klassekampen 54-57)

MAXIMUM PROFITS FROM OIL

One week after the Ekofisk blowout, prime minister Nordli spoke in rosy terms of the North Sea oil adventure, and warned

Government Members Proved Corrupt

In March and April it was disclosed that the Scandinavian Airlines System SAS had been actively corrupting members of government and other important officials over a period of several years.

These people had received "blue cards" enabling them and their families to travel free of charge anywhere in the world at any time.

The most notorious case was that of finance minister Per Kleppe, who had treated his family to a luxury trip to the Seychelles.

It was also disclosed that none of the implicated had mentioned these free travels in their income

tax declarations, contrary to regulations that subject all such gifts to taxation.

A rapid survey made by Klassekampen showed that this would make 17 ministers and previous ministers liable to prosecution.

The social-democrat government has done its best to tone down the scandal. No prosecutions are expected.

Cases on record show that workers who have received free alarm clocks as New Year gratuities from their employers have been subjected to extra income tax corresponding to the value of the alarm clocks. (Klassekampen 24, 27, 31, 34, 41)

Modern Revisionist Red Baiters

On at least two occasions since March, the modern revisionist SV party has taken the initiative to expell militant workers from the boards of local trade union branches. On one occasion the SV people had a local chairman voted down because she had signed a petition for the Red

Electoral Alliance. On another occasion they refused to support progressive militant candidates proven in struggle, because they supported the Faglig 1. mai front (see May Day article in this issue). Loyal class collaborationists were elected instead. (Klassekampen 32, 41)

Modern Revisionist SV Party: On Its Knees to Brezhnev

"The upswing for the revolutionary forces and the fact that left forces are knocking on the doors of government make socialism a nearer prospect for us too".

This was one of the many unsuccessful attempts at injecting some good spirits into the dejected congress of the modern revisionist SV party, March 5 and 6. But enthusiasm lacked completely, and by midday March 6, nearly half the delegates had left, before the adoption of some of the most important resolutions.

A resolution on the Soviet Union was passed, placing the SV party unequivocally in the pro-imperialist camp. The trotskyst and pacifist factions united to pass a resolution demanding no grants to the armed forces, with-

out any mention of people's war or the war threat. This resolution will be completely ignored by the party leadership which opposed it. The party leadership votes for the budget of the bourgeois army (see previous issue of "Class Struggle").

The party leadership was "strengthened" with a notorious labor aristocrat and opponent of all strike support work, and a notorious priest who is a sworn opponent of women's right to self-determined abortion. Another christian opponent of abortion was reinstated as editor of the party paper.

The elections and the resolutions paint an eloquent picture of a pro-imperialist, anti-worker modern revisionist party. (Klassekampen 19)

FREE DAYCARE CENTERS FOR ALL CHILDREN



"Free daycare centers for all children" is a demand children fight for too. From children's section of Faglig 1. mai-front May Day demonstration in Oslo.

All over Norway, the Action for child daycare centers struggles against rates increases, for more centers, etc.

At Hovin Child Daycare Center in Oslo, parents refused to pay the recent rates increases decided by the municipality. They are supported by the personnel and their union.

At Haugerud Daycare Center in Oslo the personnel works every fourth Saturday, according to joint demands of personnel and parents. The municipality threatens to fire them for working Saturdays.

Another aspect of the struggle is to prevent a clause requiring daycare centers to give instruction in christianity.

Klassekampen devoted an article to the double-dealing of the modern revisionist SV party: on the one hand pretty promises of work for more and free daycare centers, on the other consistent support in parliament and in town councils to rates increases and fewer daycare centers.

The Child Daycare Action maintains the slogan: Free daycare centers for all children. (Klassekampen 25, 33, 47, 62, 65)

TEN HOSPITALS REFUSE ABORTIONS

One of the main campaign promises of modern revisionists and social-democrats in the 1973 parliamentary elections was women's right to self-determined abortion. At the elections social-democrats and modern revisionists received an absolute majority. However, one of the modern revisionists, a priest, said his consciousness would not allow him to kill, and voted against abortion. But he settled for a "compromise" which in fact made legal abortions even more difficult to obtain than under the old law.

The new law permits nurses and doctors to refuse to carry out abortions of this is contrary to their faith. 10 hospitals in the country refuse abortions because of this, and in towns like Mo i Rana, getting an abortion is actually impossible.

The new law also upheld the abortion commissions, that decide for the woman whether or not she is fit to give birth.



Propaganda group for self-determined abortion, in the center of Oslo.

60 years ago the demand for legal abortion was raised by working-class women in Norway. Today bourgeois labor parties still use the abortion issue to get votes without

any intention of fulfilling their promises.

In May, demonstrations for the right to self-determined abortion were arranged in Trondheim and

Oslo, on the second anniversary of the new abortion law.

(Klassekampen 29, 46, 64)

Workers Unite to Fight Blacklisting and Political Sackings

- At Tromsøisk in Tromsø a local union meeting where workers denounced a political sacking was broken up by the police. Mass protests forced the police to "self-criticism".

- At Elektrisk Byrå in Oslo labor aristocrats worked for several months to get rid of progressive workers. By terrorism against workers they managed to have the progressives sacked. These have

tried to get jobs elsewhere, but so far the labor aristocrats' blacklisting has been effective.

- A similar case developed at Noblikk Sannem in Bergen. Here an attempt was made to deny the sacked workers their unemployment benefits, but this failed due to mass pressure. A support petition has circulated and received support from many union representatives and locals.

- Branch 8 of the NEKF (federation of electricians and power station workers) passed a resolution sharply condemning the active blacklisting practised by the NAF (Employers' Association).

- At the IFA paint factory the directors tried to fire a workers for political reasons. But IFA workers, conscious of their strength after having won a 20 percent increase in wages, forced the directors to rehire

the man.

- At Moss Glassverk, three "troublemakers" were sacked. They were rehired after an effective sit-down strike, directed against directors and local labor aristocrats.

- Modern revisionists have started a campaign against blacklisting in Germany. In Norway however, they have supported the bourgeoisie in all concrete cases of blacklisting.

Revolutionaries on City Councils

At the municipal elections in 1975 four candidates from the revolutionary Red Electoral Alliance of the WCP(M-L) and independent revolutionaries were elected to four city councils. Since then their practise has shown that there are in fact two blocks in city councils in Norway: the revolutionaries of the Red Electoral Alliance (RV) on one hand, and the bourgeois parties, from modern revisionists to Tories on the other.

By steady interpellations and support of workers and popular strugglers the RV representatives have become a thorn in the neck of all the bourgeois representatives, and have been able to expose city councils in the system of bourgeois dictatorship.

In Tromsø the RV representative was arrested after interpellating on the collusion between police and fascists before and after the dynamiting of the Oktober bookshop. In Trondheim and Oslo social-democrat leaders have declared that

the RV ought to be deprived of the right to interpellate, because "normal work procedures are disrupted".

EXCLUDED FROM RADIO AND TV

The RV will present candidates in all counties at the parliamentary elections this autumn. The program opposes the superpowers, all imperialism and the bourgeoisie, and boosts class struggle, revolution and proletarian internationalism.

The bourgeoisie wrote new rules for election programs on radio and TV so as to exclude the RV from the campaign. But the new rules also excluded the brezhnevite "NKP" group. On the initiative of leaders of the social-democrat party the "NKP" was invited in spite of the new rules. The "NKP" will get the same number of hours to campaign on radio and TV as all the other bourgeois parties. (Klassekampen 19, 23, 31, 43, 66)

Other Important Articles from Klassekampen

Other important articles from Klassekampen which we do not have enough space to print are mentioned below.

- The series of historical articles on Svalbard has continued, describing the struggle of the proletariat on Svalbard against foreign capital, Longyearbyen (the main Norwegian settlement) before World War I, and the Great Norwegian Spitzbergen Coal Company. (Klassekampen 33, 46, 61).

- A series has been run exposing the two spy organizations of the superpowers, the KGB and the CIA (Klassekampen 28, 29, 33).

- Another series discusses the Third World as the motive force of world revolution (Klassekampen 64, 66).

IMPORTANT ARTICLES CRITICIZE AND CONDEMN "GANG OF FOUR"

- After the WCP(M-L) delegation came home from China a series was run on the counter-revolutionary "gang of four". These articles sum

up the point of view of the WCP(M-L). They are based on the party's own study of different documents prior to and from the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, recent Chinese documents, and the party's own experience through direct contact with members of the "gang of four". (Klassekampen 20-25). Other articles on the "gang of four" have also been published. (Klassekampen 46, 61).

VOLUME FIVE OF SELECTED WORKS OF MAO TSETUNG PUBLICIZED

- The appearance of Volume Five of the Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung has been publicized (Klassekampen 35, 37) and translations have been published of the "Note on the Publication..." (Klassekampen 38) and of the Preface (Klassekampen 43).

- The article of Hua Kuo-feng "Carry on Revolution under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat to the End" has been published (Klassekampen 63).

WCP(m-l): SOCIAL-IMPERIALISM IN AFRICA

Social-imperialism makes a bid for hegemony in Africa, as shown by aggression against Zaire and Angola. Below is an editorial from Klassekampen of April 13. We also bring some of Klassekampen's comments on articles on Zaire by the organs of the modern revisionist parties.

SUPPORT ZAIRE'S STRUGGLE AGAINST SOVIET AGGRESSION

Marocco is sending 3000 soldiers to Zaire, with French military planes. They are to take part in the struggle against the Soviet-led mercenary invasion, together with troops from Zaire. What does this signify for the course of events in Zaire?

We support the evident right of Zaire to demand aid from abroad

to combat social-imperialist aggression. On the other hand, only the people of Zaire can decide the future of the country.

On the basis of our knowledge of the reactionary Hassan regime in Marocco there are few reasons to believe that it will not align itself on the interests of US imperialism. All anti-imperialists must therefore be vigilant against any attempt by US imperialism to take advantage of the just defensive struggle of Zaire, to further its own imperialist aims.

In the current situation we must emphasize that the fighting in Zaire is directed against a war of intervention conducted on the initiative of Soviet social-imperialism. The acute and deadly threat against the national independence of Zaire derives primarily from this invasion. The struggle against this invasion deserves the support of all anti-imperialists.

The situation in Zaire calls attention to the fact that the African people are confronted by a long and very complicated struggle against superpower oppression and aggression. In this struggle it becomes always clearer that Soviet social-imperialism is the superpower on the offensive. The USSR has obviously a strategy of continuing its war of aggression in Angola with wars of aggression against several African states. In this strategy it will of course mouth false slogans on "anti-imperialism" and readily use strawmen to wage some of the combats in its place. This is a mortally dangerous strategy: it must be exposed and branded. So far Soviet aggression has led to increased vigilance among the African peoples against this superpower. Every new act of aggression by the Soviet Union is a new noose around the neck of social-imperialism. Finally the oppressed peoples will crush it in the same way as the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea crushed US imperialism. (Klassekampen 33)

MODERN REVISIONISTS AND SOCIAL-IMPERIALISM IN AFRICA

While Klassekampen had brought news and commentaries on the social-imperialist invasion of Zaire for over a month, the modern revisionist papers waited until April 21 before bringing their commentaries. The more "brezhnevite" "NKP" said the warfare was due to "internal conditions", with "local uprisings". "Ny Tid", the paper of the modern revisionist SV party admitted to some of the facts Klassekampen had been proving for several weeks, but nevertheless drew the conclusion that the fighting was an internal revolt against Mobutu, and never mentioned the Soviet Union.

The facts are that the invasion had been planned over a long period of time. The invading army had been stationed and trained in Angola under the leadership of Soviet and Cuban instructors. It has Soviet arms. The invasion was led by Cubans. (Klassekampen 41)



RED YOUTH

SOLDIERS' STRUGGLE ADVANCES

In April a nazi gang at Bodo airfield was crushed. Soldiers burned the flag of the Confederacy which one of the nazis used to decorate his room with the blessings of the officers. The leader of the nazi gang was discharged due to the soldiers' actions.

At the end of March the military leadership, anticipating defeat on a number of issues, cancelled a scheduled conference of soldiers' representatives in northern Norway.

Several companies all over the country have joined in the actions against military truck M 621, an insecure vehicle in which two soldiers were killed last year. Two of the most active soldiers are threatened by the Supreme Command with an eleven years' sentence!

On March 14, soldiers at the Skjold garnison demonstrated for immediate demands and the right to form a soldiers' organization.

On April 14, the enlisted men on board the king's yacht "Norge" had to threaten strike to compel the commander to let five ill men receive treatment on land.

At the Porsanger drill grounds a soldiers' representative was suspended because he collected funds for the striking dockers in Oslo. An activists' committee has been formed to get him reinstated.

jailed, one for two weeks, but continuous demonstrations and hard pressure against the police got him free before May Day.

Youth at Stovner in Oslo have also mobilized against fascist police terror, and against private guards armed with gas pistols. Here too arrests have been countered with militant demonstrations. To counter these militant young people, the modern revisionist SV party demands the reinforcement of the local police.

STUDENT NURSES' ORGANIZATION SUSPENDED FROM UNION

The social-democrats on the head committee of the Norwegian Union of Nurses expelled all the members of the NSEL, the national organization of student nurses. The NSEL's crime consisted in having supported the struggle waged by nurses and other hospital personnel in Bergen for adequate work conditions.

Norway's social-democrat government decided that nazi teacher Olav Hoas should be permitted to carry on teaching. High school students in Bergen expressed the opinion of all youth in Norway when they arranged a demonstration where Hoas' portrait was burned.

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

On June 16, Red Youth sent a greeting to the militant and courageous young people of Soweto in Azania.

To popularize socialism, Red Youth has arranged a series of meetings on China and Albania, where the principles of socialist construction and proletarian dictatorship have been defended in hard polemics against reactionary youth leaders, present at the meetings.

SHARP STRUGGLE AGAINST POLICE VIOLENCE

Young people in central Oslo established their own May Day committee in mid-April. Their slogans: "Fight against police violence", "A place to stay at", and "Ban the neo-nazi party". On April 21 they arranged a big demonstration for these demands. 200 took part to fight against police brutality and nazi provocateurs with tear gas. Six were

WCP(m-l) Delegation to Albania

In April/May a delegation of the WCP(M-L) visited Albania. Comrade Ramiz Alia, member of the political bureau and secretary of the central committee of the PLA met the delegation and had talks on some matters on the collaboration between the two parties, as well as matters of the international political situation and the Marxist-Leninist movement. The talks were characterized by the spirit of fraternal collaboration and proletarian

internationalism existing between the Party of Labor of Albania and the WCP(M-L), Norway.

Attending the talks was also the director of the foreign department of the CC of the PLA comrade Piro Biti.

During its stay in Albania, the delegation also visited various production centers, cultural institutions and historic centers in Tirana, Elbasan, Shkoder and Durres districts. It also attended the May Day parade in Tirana.

(Klassekampen 61)

ZERI i POPULLIT GREETES KLASSEKAMPEN ON MAY DAY

Klassekampen received this telegram from Zeri i Popullit, organ of

the central committee of the Party of Labor of Albania, on May Day: "Greetings on May Day and cordial wishes of new successes in your work".

(Klassekampen 50)

WCP(m-l) Greets Vietnam

On the occasion of the 2nd anniversary of the liberation of Vietnam, the WCP(M-L) sent a message of greeting to the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and to the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The message points out the importance of the struggle of the Vietnamese people in raising the political consciousness of the masses in Norway and pays homage to the great leader Ho Chi Minh.

(Klassekampen 47)

Messages of Solidarity Against Bombing of Oktober Bookshop

After the bombing of the Oktober Bookshop in Tromsø (see previous issue of Class Struggle), two messages of solidarity arrived from the US. One was from a bookshop in Texas which had experienced a terrorist attack by the Ku Klux Klan. The other was sent by the October

League ML of the US, who offered to participate in the reconstruction of the bookshop by sending new copies of material from the US which had been damaged by the explosion.

(Klassekampen 57,61)

KLASSEKAMPEN DAILY GREETED

Greetings to Klassekampen on turning daily have come from the Central Committee of the October

League Marxist-Leninist of the US, and from editor in chief P. Brouwer of "De Kommunist", organ of the Marxist-Leninist Party of the Netherlands MLPN.

(Klassekampen 60)

KLASSEKAMPEN COMMEMORATES.

89 Years Since Birth of Ho Chi Minh

Ho Chi Minh was born on May 19, 1890, and became the leader of the Vietnamese Revolution. His life history is one of dedication to the service of the workers and people. It fuses with the history of the Vietnamese revolution. Klassekampen's commemorative article

also pointed out, among other things, the importance of studying the book *Our President - Ho Chi Minh*, written by a committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party, and published in Norwegian by Oktober Forlag.

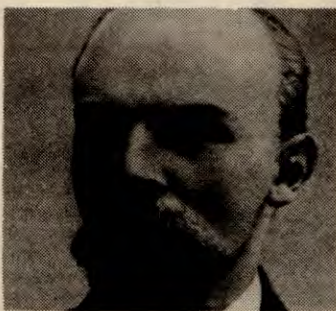
(Klassekampen 62)

107 Years Since Birth of Lenin

April 21 was the 107th anniversary of the birth of the founder and leader of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolshevist), the greatest leader and theoretician of the world proletariat in his lifetime.

Klassekampen's commemorative article points out that V.I. Lenin furthered and developed the ideas of Marx and Engels. One example in the book *What Is To Be Done?* published 75 years ago in March 1902, and now available in a completely new Norwegian translation by Oktober Forlag.

Today revisionists and opportunists praise Lenin. However, it is precisely Lenin's own actions and works like *What Is To Be Done*



which are the best way to unveil cheats and betrayers of the proletariat.

(Klassekampen 41)

32 Years Since Fall of Hitler-Fascism

May 8 is an important day for the Norwegian working-class and people. We honor communists and patriots who gave their lives in the struggle against fascism. We must learn from the mistakes made in the defense of the nation during World War II and unveil the bour-

geoisie as the betrayer of the nation.

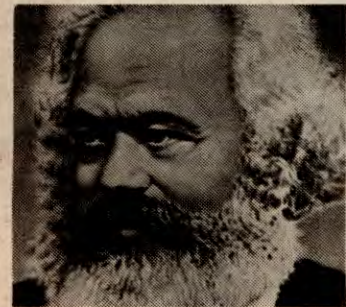
The Norwegian Anti-Fascist Committee organized ceremonies to the memory of leading anti-fascists executed by the nazi-German occupant.

(Klassekampen 53)

159 Years Since Birth of Karl Marx

Klassekampen's commemorative article in honor of the founder of Marxism emphasized the importance of several of his basic works, such as *Criticism of Political Economy*, *Capital*, and *The Civil War in France*. Marx was also a distinguished revolutionary leader. His name and works will live on for centuries.

(Klassekampen 52)



Never Forget Guernica

April 26, 46 years ago, nazi-German planes bombed the Basque town of Guernica for four hours, setting the town aflame and killing 1600 people. Guernica is a monument over fascist atrocities.

The Spanish people continues its fight against fascism and for the republic. Demonstrations and mass movements for the republic on April 14 show this very clearly.

(Klassekampen 45)

Red Pioneers: New Nationwide Organization

On April 23-24, Red Pioneers was established as a nationwide organization for children. Red Pioneers is a non-party organization. It furthers old traditions of the Norwegian working class. Its object is to foster children 6 to 13 years old to a correct class stand, to become independent and responsible, to foster comradeship and a sense of justice, to mobilize children for socialism, against the bourgeoisie, monopoly capital and all imperialism, against fascism and racism, against the two imperialist superpowers the US and the USSR.

Activities are both indoor and outdoor. Political discussions are held regularly. During the strike of the Oslo dockers, Red Pioneers studied the strike and portrayed it

is skits and drawings. A Red Pioneer choir has been started in Oslo.

Red Pioneers continues to be attacked by the bourgeoisie. The bourgeois press has stated that the authorities should use the Child Welfare Councils to "rescue innocent children from the WCP(M-L)".

The first Red Pioneers congress resolved to urge Red Pioneers to join the Faglig 1. mai-front demonstrations on May Day. Many resolutions were passed, supporting children's struggle for basic rights, such as the right of children of foreign workers to be schooled in their mother tongue.

(Klassekampen 31, 39, 43, 46, 66)



COMMUNIST STUDENT LEAGUE OF NORWAY

NKS HAS HELD ITS SECOND CONGRESS

In the middle of April, the Norwegian Communist Student League NKS victoriously closed its second congress. The Congress adopted the report of the central board on the period since the first congress in 1974. It also elected a new central board for the NKS. None of the members on this board are public. Instead two official spokesmen were pointed out.

line of the NKS, such as errors in the mass-line and giving too low priority to the struggle for the daily interests of students.

The congress laid a solid base for raising sharper struggle for socialism, against modern revisionism, all reactionaries and all imperialism, among students in Norway.

REACTIONARY DISCIPLINARY CODE REJECTED

Attempts to establish internal courts at universities in Norway have been defeated by militant actions of progressive students. The internal courts were supposed to deal with all kinds of "disturbances" on campus, and were aimed at repressing progressive political activities. According to the proposed code students could have been expelled for up to two years.

Led by Marxist-Leninists, the students have struggled hard, breaking up several meetings of university leaders where the code was to have been adopted. Due to what they themselves admit as "broad resistance", university authorities have temporarily repealed their proposal. Renewed attempts will be made in autumn to have it passed.

Students have won the first round in their defense of democratic rights. Now they must broaden resistance even more before the next battle.

A statement issued by the new central board stresses the significance of the congress in strengthening the NKS as a communist organization and a vanguard in the political struggle in colleges and universities.

The congress was the culmination of a broad campaign within the NKS, the result of discussions in which every member participated. Through these discussions the correct communist line was strengthened, especially concerning the relationship between the NKS and the WCP(M-L), and the national question. The congress concluded that the NKS must necessarily be led by the party on all levels, to ensure that it stays communist.

On the national question trotskyst ideas were rejected, and the NKS rallied the principled Marxist-Leninist line of the WCP(M-L). The congress stressed the necessity of correcting weaknesses in

CLASS STRUGGLE

SOCIAL-IMPERIALISM...

...continued from front cover to accept the same principle when dealing with other countries as well.

"APPEASEMENT" ENCOURAGES AGGRESSION

The middle line principle is that accepted by international law. When proposing the sector line, the USSR claimed 155 000 square km of Norwegian maritime territory. The extension of the "grey zones" to the area west of the sector line shows that the "appeasement" policy of the Norwegian government encourages social-imperialism to claim more and more Norwegian territory.

Klassekampen calls on all workers and working people to oppose the new agreement ceding more territories to social-imperialism. (Klassekampen 28, 41, 98)

SOCIAL-DEMOCRAT ORGAN JUSTIFIES GOVERNMENT'S RETREAT

All who have followed negotiations between Norway and the Soviet Union know that the USSR will reject any agreement giving Norway sovereignty over territory that is Norwegian by international law and tradition.

The social-democrat party organ had to justify the retreat of the government in these terms: "A small nation will always have to feel a certain inferiority in the field of power politics. The strongest game a small country can play is to behave soberly and reasonably, and display an unbiased determination to find solutions." ("Arbeiderbladet", April 2). (Klassekampen 30)

MODERN REVISIONIST LEADER PREPARES FULL CAPITULATION TO SOVIET IMPERIALIST DEMANDS

In an article for an official foreign policy research agency, A. Kielland, leading member of parliament for the modern revisionist SV party, pens what will become this party's official policy on the Barents Sea dividing line.

Kielland reasons that the Barents Sea is today an area of "low tension", in spite of Soviet military exercises and missile trials, and that the best way to keep tension low is to let "states with acknowledged security requirements" have it their way. Any opposition against either superpower would turn the area into a "high tension area", to be avoided at all costs. Basing himself on a "pragmatic point of view", he regards the Barents Sea

dividing line as a "technical question", and states that though the middle line principle is more in accordance with international law, this fact is "less interesting". (Klassekampen 51)

SECRET DIPLOMACY BETWEEN USSR AND NORWAY

On May 7 it was disclosed that vice foreign minister Zemskov of the USSR had summoned Norwegian foreign minister Frydenlund to a secret meeting in a hangar at Fornebo airport outside Oslo, on April 22. It was later disclosed that Norwegian minister of maritime law Evensen and Soviet fishery minister Izhkov had had a secret meeting in Brussel the same day.

"Appeasement" and secret diplomacy are ingredients of the policy of national betrayal of the Norwegian social-democrat government. (Klassekampen 54, 62)

SOVIET 200 MILE LIMIT

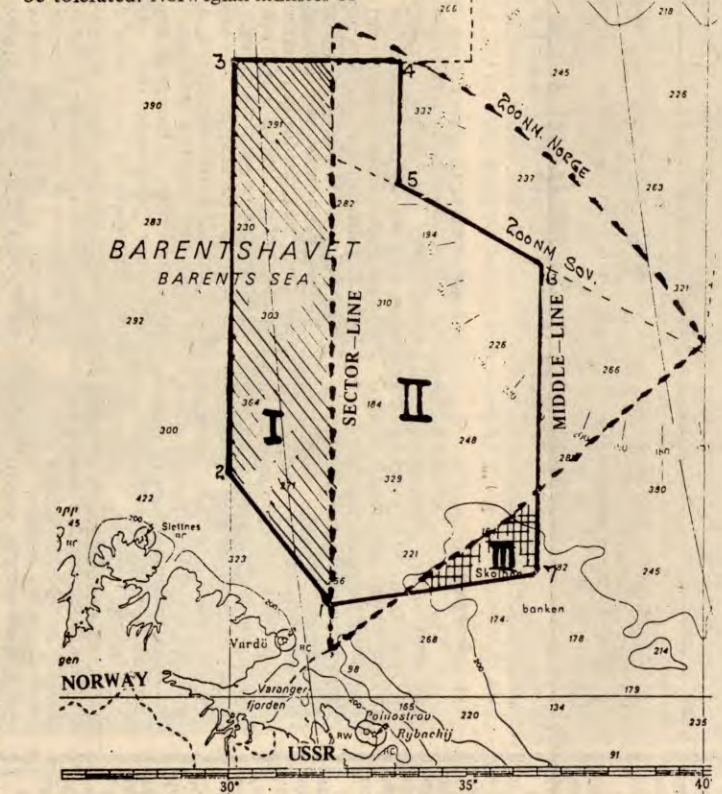
The Soviet Union now has a 200 mile limit of its own. For several years the USSR proclaimed that limits beyond 12 miles should not be tolerated. Norwegian minister of

maritime law states it is unclear whether the Soviet limits extension also comprises the "grey zones" in the Barents Sea, as "Norway and the USSR have not yet reached an agreement as to how the Barents Sea should be divided". Soviet maps from 1974 and 1975 show that the USSR is quite clear on this issue: here the dividing line is already drawn up according to the sector-line principle. The gimmick of "grey zones" is precisely designed to cover over the annexation by the USSR of 155 000 square km of Norwegian maritime territory. The Soviet 200 mile extension is no support to the demands of the coastal states, but an instrument of aggression against Norway and other countries, and against the principle of the middle line.

NEW SOVIET MILITARY EXERCISE IN THE NORTH SEA

In mid-April the USSR conducted a naval exercise some 200 miles from the coast of northern Norway. The exercise involved between 30 and 40 ships of all categories, including nuclear submarines.

...continued on page 1



The "grey zones" according to the latest agreement. Area I, west of the "sector line", constitutes the latest Soviet annexation of Norwegian territory. By international law areas I and II are Norwegian. Area II was in practise annexed by social-imperialism this winter.

Recent Publications in Norwegian

- Klassekampen Fremmedarbeider utgave 1/77 (Klassekampen, special edition for foreign workers). Articles and news in English, Arabic, Urdu, Serbo-Croatian, Turkish and Norwegian. 16 pages, N.Kr. 2.-

- Rode Fane 1-2/77 (Theoretical journal of WCP(M-L)). Theme: the crushing of the "gang of four" in China.

- Rode Fane 3/77. Theme: the working class and the parliamentary elections in September 1977.

- Rode Garde 3/77 (Paper of Red Youth). May Day. WCP(M-L) in China. The crushing of the "gang of four".

- Rode Garde 4/77. Youth and blacklisting. Soldiers' struggles. Democratic Kampuchea. PAC Azania. May Day. Let's learn from Lenin.

- Rode Garde 5/77. Blowout: bourgeois plays with the future of young people. Fascist police terror against youth in Oslo. Free the Echenique brothers. Red Youth summer camps.

- Rode Garde 6/77. Reject the bourgeois politicians, forward the Red Electoral Alliance. Revolutionaries on municipal councils. Wushu in Norway: socialism is fine for youth. Communist Party of Poland. Youth struggles. Abortion.

- Internasjonalen 1/77 (Internationalist review of the WCP(M-L) with Norwegian translations of documents from sister parties and organizations, and liberation movements). Hua Kuo-feng at the 2nd conference to learn from Taching in agriculture. Democratic Kampuchea. Mehmet Shehu: excerpts from report on 6th five year plan at PLA 7th congress. PAC Azania against revisionism. Programmatic articles from EIK (m-l) Iceland, KAP Denmark and OFML Faroe Islands.

- Raud Front! Revolusjonære arbeidarsonger. (Red Front! Revolutionary workers' songs). 79 songs, traditional and new, melody, harmony, Norwegian text. N.kr. 25.-

- Mao Tsetung: De ti viktigste forholda (The Ten Most Important Relationships). N.kr. 5.-

- Maxim Gorki: Moren (The Mother). Two volumes. N.kr. 29.50 apiece.

- Lenin: Utvalgte Verker, bind 8, Staten og Revolusjonen mm. (Selected Works, vol. 8, The State and the Revolution, and other works). 220 pages. N.kr. 38.50

- Angola: Sosialimperialismen i Afrika. (Angola: Social-imperialism in Africa). Articles from Klassekampen and more recent material. 180 pages. N.kr. 38.-

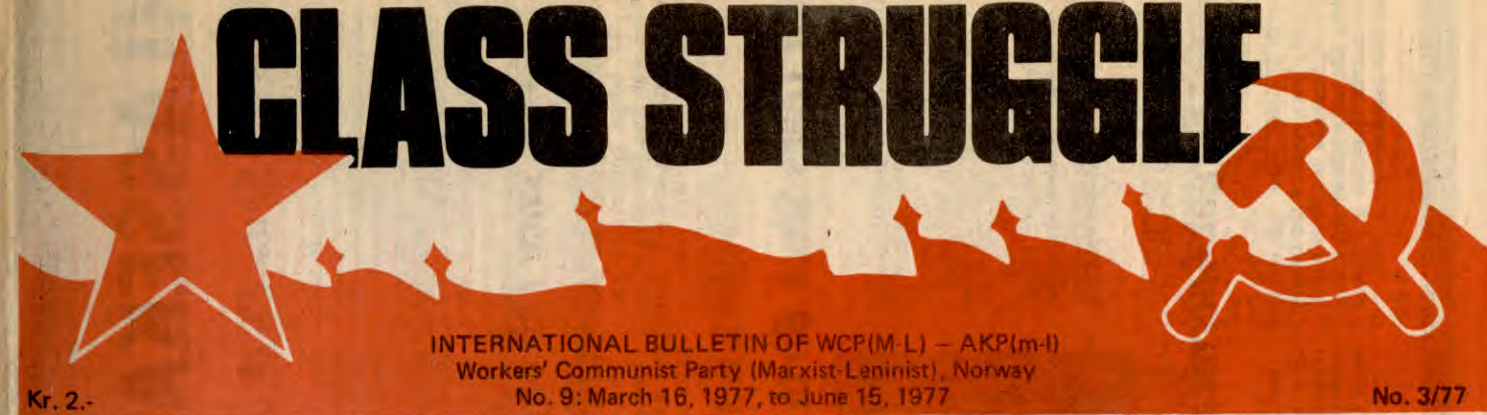
- Enver Hoxha: Melding til det 7. landsmotet i Arbeitsparti i Albania. (Report to the 7th congress of the Party of Labor of Albania). 238 pages. N.kr. 43.-

- Mao Tsetung: Om Nydemokratiet. (On New Democracy). 48 pages. N.kr. 8.-

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READ IN THIS ISSUE

North Flank Key to Europe in World War III... 1

National Holiday: Struggle Against Imperialism and Chauvinism... 1

Brief News From Nordic Countries... 2

1000 People Celebrate Kampuchea... 2

Demonstration Against Murderer of Polish Workers... 3

Chinese Wushu Troupe in Norway... 3

Palestinian Day of Struggle Celebrated... 3

Class Struggle in Norway... 4,5

Five Revolutionaries at LO (Trade Union Center) Congress... 4

May Day: Day of Class Struggle... 4

WCP(M-L) on Social-Imperialism in Africa... 7

Red Youth... 7

Communist Student League of Norway... 7

Red Pioneers... 7

New Communist Daily in Norway

On April 1, 1977, the first daily issue of Klassekampen was published. This was a historic event for the WCP(M-L) and for the Norwegian working class. For the first time in several decades Norwegian workers dispose of a daily standing unconditionally on their side, and keeping to the path of armed revolution and proletarian internationalism.

Klassekampen is now published 6 days a week, 8 pages a day, with 16 pages every Wednesday. General circulation is more than 15000 on ordinary weekdays. Klassekampen started eight years ago as a monthly, with a circulation of 4500.

Klassekampen is not only the paper of the Norwegian workers. It aspires to be the paper by Norwegian workers as well. The daily was attained through the concerted efforts of thousands of workers, party members and sympathisers, who have sold the paper, collected money for the new rotary press and signed subscribers. The same effort is required to spread the paper and write it.

Mao Tsetung pointed out that in running newspapers we must be sure that the masses and the whole party are active. Lenin stressed the role of the party newspaper, not only in organizing people, but also in presenting nationwide disclosures. Stalin summed up the mass educational work done by Pravda in 1912 as having laid the basis for the bolshevik revolution of 1917.

A pillar of daily Klassekampen is therefore workers' correspondence. A net of worker correspondents will secure Klassekampen's readers news on class struggle in all parts of the country.



The first issue of the daily appeared April 1, 1977.

The effort to build the daily was conducted according to a plan. One campaign concentrated on collecting enough money to buy necessary equipment for the rotary press. This campaign closed in March with over 5.6 million N.kr. (more than one million US dollars). Over

4 million N.kr. were collected after January 1976. Another campaign secured subscribers to the daily. This campaign was called off in March, when 107 percent of the preset goal was attained. (Klassekampen 19, 27, 31)

The International Bulletin

Class Struggle is the international bulletin of Klassekampen the twice-weekly (daily as of April 1, 1977) of the Workers' Communist Party Marxist-Leninist WCP(M-L) - Arbeidernes Kommunist Parti (marxist-leninist-ene) AKP(m-l). Class Struggle normally appears every other month. Its purpose is to inform its readers:

- of class struggle in Norway,
- of the struggle against revisionists and revisionist organizations in Norway,
- of the activities and policy of the Norwegian Marxist-Leninist movement.

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Social-Imperialism Expands Further in Norwegian Territory

In April, the USSR broke off the Barents Sea negotiations once more. Brezhnev demanded more Norwegian maritime territory, and the Norwegian authorities were retreating. They now accept "legitimate Soviet military interests" in

the Barents Sea, and the principle of "grey zones" within Norwegian maritime territory. "Grey zones" are actually zones where the USSR can act at will, and which it in fact has expropriated.

In June the negotiations were resumed. Minister of maritime law Jens Evensen, the best social-imperialist agent in Norway, accepted an agreement which ex-

tends "grey zones" even further in Norwegian territory: even west of the sector line. The sector line is the social-imperialists' own dividing line in the Barents Sea.

Three reasons determine the aggressive Soviet attitude towards Norway: 1. The Soviet navy must cross the Norwegian part of the Barents Sea to reach the North Atlantic

from the Kola base, the largest naval base in the world. 2. These waters are rich in fish, and the continental shelf is most probably rich in oil and other minerals.

3. If the Soviet Union accepts the middle line principle when dealing with Norway, it would be obliged

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