



## What we think

### Miners must win

THE TORIES are preparing determinedly for the miners' strike. As in 1926 they see the miners as the greatest challenge to their wage-cutting and union bashing programme today. If they feel confident it is because they successfully turned the flank of the trade unions in the docks and at GKN-Sankey. They think that they can do the same in the mines if they successfully weather a national coal strike. They also saw how the union leaders retreated on the surface workers' strike in 1969. Having done that, then the road will be open for the unhindered passage of their union-bashing programme in early 1971. This at least is what they hope to do. But between these vicious plans and their execution there falls the shadow of the toughest group of industrial workers in Britain—the miners. The miners, despite 24 years of nationalization and regular work, are not the credulous people Lord Robens thinks they are. They have not forgiven Tony-pandy 1911 nor forgotten 1926 and the hungry 1930s. They know better than most, and as well as any, that Tory policy is invariably the same rotten compound of 'blood, sweat and tears', and that, if anything, the present Tory government is no different and arguably worse than any previous Tory government. They also realize that the benefits of nationalization are being steadily whittled away by fantastic interest payments (£554 million) paid out by the National Coal Board, by the inhuman productivity agreements in the industry, by the continual attacks on their subsidized rents and coal allowances, by the incursions of private enterprise into the profitable sections of the coal industry and the rapid run-down of the industry and the displacement of hundreds of thousands of miners by pit closures agreed to by the union leaders. If miners got little from the last Labour government they can expect nothing from the Tory government. Miners know that they are fighting with their backs to the coal face and that if they are defeated they will lose more than their wages. They will lose their traditional right to strike and to join a union as well and be thrust back into the primeval darkness from which they only so recently emerged. The miners' struggle, like the fight of the council workers, must be the concern of every worker in Britain. If the miners go down, as some Tories are confidently boasting, the teachers will get little or nothing. So will other sections of workers. For their own sake, as much as for the teachers and others, the miners must win. We appeal to all trade unions and trade unionists to support the miners' wage claim in every possible way, including industrial action, and through such a united struggle force the Tories to resign! Only the maximum unity and solidarity of the trade union movement on an anti-Tory programme can stop the Tory offensive now.

### 'Make the workers pay'

THE TORY agricultural policy outlined at Blackpool yesterday (see page 4 col. 1) is in line with the general Tory strategy of transferring as much as possible of the cost of public spending from direct to indirect taxation—a policy which hits at the wage earner, especially the lower paid. At the present time the Tories and the major farming interests have their sights set on entering the Common Market and in raising food prices in Britain to the EEC levels as soon as possible.

## As Feather flounders, trade unionists must Plan one-day strike on anti-union law

BY STEPHEN JOHNS

FACED WITH Tory anti-trade-union laws and Heath's declaration that they will not be changed at all in substance, the Trades Union Congress are persisting in their efforts to pressurize the government to modify their proposals.

Speaking after a meeting of the Finance and General Purposes Committee yesterday, TUC general secretary Victor Feather said that they were going to see Employment Minister Mr Robert Carr next Tuesday to discuss the proposed Industrial Relations Bill.

'I hope the comments we have to make will make him change his mind,' said Mr Feather. The Tories, he admitted, had made it plain that they would only alter the details of the Bill. But, he added, no campaign of opposition had been prepared bar one to persuade the public opinion of the Bill's 'evils'.

### Modify?

When asked if he believed that the government would modify its proposals Mr Feather replied:

'I haven't got an opinion on this. I am only Victor Feather of the TUC and my opinion doesn't matter damn!'

Was he prepared, like Mr Heath, to face a general strike? 'I can't speak for the individual members of the General Council, but I can say that this question was not discussed this morning.'

'Anyway, if I may say so, talk of a general strike is completely irresponsible in this atmosphere.'

The only campaign the TUC were preparing at this moment, said Mr Feather, was one to prove to public opinion that a legal framework of industrial law like that in America was not appropriate to Britain.

### Plain

Carr, he said, had made it quite plain at the Tory Party conference that the government was not prepared to modify the Bill in substance, but only in detail.

But the General Council would still like to hear this from him before they decided what to do. It is quite clear that the TUC and the union leaders on it are now floundering in the face of Tory intransigence on the Bill.

The Tory plans, said the document released by the General Council today, are: 'In effect a major attack on the rights of the workpeople and the trade union movement. It turns the clock back for 100 years in curtailing the basic rights of workpeople and their unions.'

'Trade unions are being made to adapt their rules to what is laid down in legislation, or lose the whole range of essential protection which has been fought for and achieved over the years.'

The equivocal replies of Mr Feather must not be allowed to dampen the intransigence of trade unionists in their struggle to defeat the Tory offensive. Trade unionists must turn out in their thousands next Thursday to demand the TUC General Council call a one-day nationwide strike against the Tory scabs' charter.

### Raise cash for glass workers

SAY STUDENTS

A MOTION passed by a Bristol University Union General Meeting has pledged full support to the struggle of the Pilkington workers against victimization. It recognizes that the action taken by Pilkington's management enjoyed the full support of the Tory government in its efforts to pass anti-trade-union laws and to suppress the right to strike and the right to work.

The UGM called upon Bristol University Union Council to organize weekly fund-raising for the Pilkington workers and to ask the National Union of Students to organize the same nationally.

THE London School of Economics ASTMS Branch has expressed its full support for the Pilkington's Rank-and-File Committee in its struggle against the victimization of militants at St Helens and Pontypool.

It was decided to send a delegate to the solidarity demonstration in St Helens on October 12 and to call upon the ASTMS national executive to organize a nationwide blacking of Pilkington's products.

A MEETING of over 100 students at the University of Aston in Birmingham has passed a resolution declaring total opposition to proposed anti-trade-union legislation, and declaring solidarity with the Pilkington glassworkers.

### Support Pilkington workers

## DEMONSTRATE

Monday October 12

Assemble 10.30 a.m.

QUEEN'S RECREATION PARK  
BOUNDARY ROAD

### March through the streets of St Helens

For further details contact: John Potter,  
Greenfield House, Greenfield Rd, St Helens, Lancs

### Pickets break Lambeth deadlock



Pickets stop a lorry leaving the Kennington Lane, Lambeth, depot.

BY A WORKERS PRESS REPORTER

LAMBETH DUSTMEN who are refusing to back the council workers' strike turned their lorries back into their Kennington Lane depot, London, yesterday after facing pickets from several areas of the city.

Men from Hackney, Tower Hamlets, Kensington and Chelsea travelled to Lambeth to support men from the National Union of Public Employees who are out in the borough and struggling to get the dustmen, members of the Transport and General Workers, to join them.

So far the refuse workers, led by Frank Sully, Kensington Lane full-time steward, have ignored the union's call to strike. A tense moment came when a cart was halted by a 30-strong contingent of pickets at the depot gates.

### Not crossing

'I couldn't bring myself to cross the line', the driver told Workers Press. 'We were out unofficially for five or six weeks last year and the Hackney and Chelsea lads supported us—we know what it's like,' he said.

His sentiments were shared by ten other dustmen who said they would remain in the depot as long as the picket was mounted.

This is the first break-through in a borough which once was noted and admired by London council workers and dustmen for its militancy. Later Frank Sully, who led the Lambeth men in their strike last year, came out to face the delegation. Sully claimed that Lambeth was still a militant depot and had won the best conditions in London.

'This is the way we judge it in Lambeth—we fight for our-

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### INDO-CHINA

## Nixon seeks Soviet collusion

BY JOHN SPENCER

THE UNITED STATES administration has appealed to the Soviet Union to use its considerable influence with the N Vietnamese and the so-called Provisional Revolutionary Government towards an acceptance of these new US proposals.

State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey said:

'What we would like, of course, would be for the Soviet Union to use its considerable influence with the N Vietnamese and the so-called Provisional Revolutionary Government towards an acceptance of these new US proposals.'

McCloskey's plea followed the N Vietnamese and the National Liberation Front's sharply hostile reaction that the proposals 'had once again exposed the obduracy of an utterly perfidious colonialist'.

Reports from Washington yesterday said Nixon was 'convinced that despite their initial sceptical reaction the communists will not totally reject his peace overtures'.

### Confident

He is confident the Soviet leaders will twist enough arms in Hanoi to get his plan off the ground.

His plan is a blueprint for a Geneva conference, starting with a military ceasefire all over Indo-China and ending in a conference of 'all interested parties' to seek a political settlement.

This is exactly the course of events that followed the great Vietnamese victory at Dien Bien Phu.

At the 1954 Geneva conference the Soviet Union and China agreed to partition Vietnam, laying the ground-work for the US intervention and another 16 years of bloody war.

If the Soviet Stalinist bureaucracy is not privately pushing the present plan on the Vietnamese, why don't they speak out publicly against it now?

### CP position?

And what is the position of the British Communist Party? In the absence of any Moscow comment—though

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## Set economy right -by attacking CHANCELLOR'S SOLUTION

BY A WORKERS PRESS CORRESPONDENT

'STANDING up to strikes', cuts in public spending and empty phrases about tax cuts—these were the central themes of Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr Anthony Barber's speech to the Tory conference yesterday.

In a sabre-rattling threat to the unions he said:

'Employers both in the public and private sectors must be prepared to resist unreasonable claims, even if it means standing up to strikes.'

Complaining that the wage demands now being submitted bore no relation to productivity increases, Barber went on:

'The union leaders' know this only too well. Management too, must accept their share of responsibility for bringing inflation under control.'

### 'Ransom'

'Everyone knows there are some strike threats which are no more than a deliberate attempt to hold the nation to ransom. They are strikes, not against employers, but against the public.'

He was cheered when he said: 'The only way to prevent this kind of blackmail is for the public to stand firm and to refuse to be bullied.'

'It is not because we want strikes—indeed if there is one lesson we have learned over the years it is that the best way to get more strikes is always to give way.'

Barber was here taking his cue from earlier speakers such as Coventry South's unsuccessful parliamentary candidate Mr George Gardiner who urged the government to

see that 'blackmail of the community by the trade unions did not succeed'.

### Excuse

Barber used the excuse of not anticipating his next budget to avoid revealing the measures he will be soon putting before parliament.

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## RAISE MONEY THIS WEEKEND £1,250 Fund at £114 14s 8d

YESTERDAY'S post brought £25 making the total for the fund £114 14s 8d. This is very disappointing.

We appeal to all our readers to campaign this weekend to help raise as much money as you possibly can. On Monday we take the big step forward with the start of the paper six days a week. We need every ounce of support you can give. Send your donations to:

Workers Press Appeal Fund,  
186a Clapham High Street, London, SW4.

## A message to our readers

FROM NEXT MONDAY October 12 Workers Press will be published in its present format six days a week.

As early as possible during 1971 we hope to increase the number of pages, in addition to that we are confident there is going to be a substantial increase in circulation.

This considerable step forward for the revolutionary movement is no miracle. It is the outcome of the struggle for correct political and organizational perspectives.

Since the inception of the Socialist Labour League we have fought the middle-class radical pretenders tooth and nail. We asked for no quarter and we gave no quarter.

We saw no reason to change or reject the revolutionary perspectives outlined by Leon Trotsky in the founding of the Fourth International in 1938.

We merely defended and extended his analysis. We did not set out like the revisionists to make Trotskyism palatable to the parlour-pinks of the so-called old and new 'lefts'.

Our political guns have always been pointed against such opportunism. We based our understanding of what Trotsky fought for on the movement of the working class. And now that this movement is here for all to see the results are impressive.

Let the Tory 'Times' laud and praise the Stalinists if they will. The silence of the Fleet St editorial offices over the Workers Press success is much more impressive.

They know that the Stalinists of today are old-fashioned editorial Tory house-pets in comparison to the industrial and political forces represented by the SLL.

We don't care what they think and they know it!

### Defence

From now onwards our paper will speak for every worker in struggle against the class enemy. It is the paper which defends the trade unions and the working class because it advocates the revolutionary socialist road of Lenin and Trotsky.

The 'Morning Star' and its predecessor the 'Daily Worker' sold out to Stalin and his 'peaceful co-existence' with imperialism.

Workers Press now assumes the leadership of all revolutionary workers. Trade unionists, young socialists and militants everywhere—join with us in building the Workers Press. Buy it, read it and sell it to your workmates.

Together we will put an end to Toryism forever.

### Councils: More out

WITH AN estimated 60,000 council workers already on strike, another 2,000 men are expected to join the action next week in five London boroughs and elsewhere.

At Swindon a council workers' march was swelled to over 1,000-strong by support from other trade unionists at Vickers, British Rail and Plessey.

Nearly 30 councils were by yesterday reported to have agreed to support the councilmen's 55s claim.

Union officers were meeting officials of GLC staff unions to discuss the continued use of 'voluntary labour' in sewage pumping stations.

### MINERS' PAY

## AND THE STRIKE BALLOT

### Exclusive interview with LAWRENCE DALY

(NUM secretary)



See page 2

MONDAY: How the miners won the minimum wage.

ORDER NOW

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### MEETING

## Hands off the unions! GREET THE SIX-DAY workers press

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18  
Poplar Civic Hall, Bow Road

7.30 p.m.

Adm 2s

### SPEAKERS

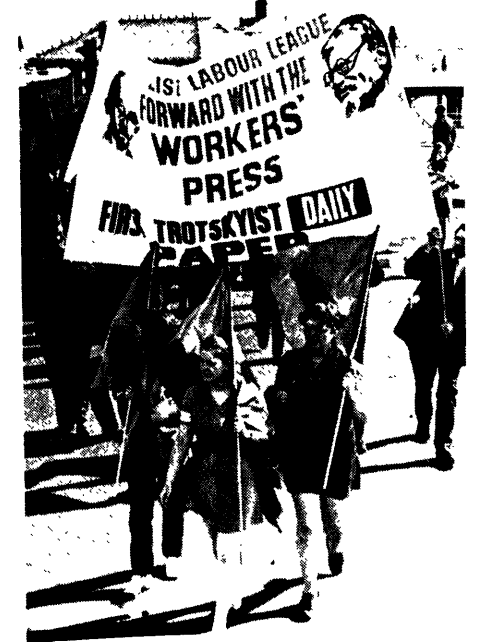
G. Healy (SLL National Secretary)

G. Caughy (Chairman Pilkington's Rank and File Committee)

Roy Battersby

John Simmance (YS National Secretary)

Chairman: C. Slaughter (SLL Central Committee member)



## THE MINERS' STRIKE

**JOHNS:** If the miners vote to strike it will be the first national pit stoppage since 1926. They will meet a Tory government pledged to resist wage increases like that of your union. In this situation the strike will clearly develop into a major political confrontation. How do you intend to fight this political battle and are you, like Mr Heath, prepared to face a general strike?

**DALY:** Absolutely, without any qualification. The position is this, that I expect we will win the necessary two-thirds strike majority in the ballot and the miners will come out solidly for what is a moderate claim for a £20 minimum.

With their declaration of official support we have already had indication from the Transport and General Workers' Union that they will support us if the government attempts to resist us in the course of the strike.

We will be discussing tomorrow (October 8) the approaches we can make to other unions to prevent the movement of coal by transport workers, railwaymen, dockers and seamen. We want those unions to instruct their members not to move coal in the event of a strike.

If this becomes the situation, Heath will be half-way towards a general strike and I hope, as I said at the Labour Party conference, that in this situation the miners and their allies will receive the widest possible support from the entire trades union and labour movement.

**JOHNS:** Yes, Hugh Scanlon, leader of the engineers, said at the Labour Party conference that any union involved in a battle with the government would have the full support of the TUC and the member unions.

If the Tories intervene in your strike with troops, for example, what kind of support will you ask the trade unions for? Will this include requests for sympathetic action?

**DALY:** In the first place it would be quite impractical for the government to intervene with troops. They simply could not do the kind of jobs that miners, particularly on the power-loading machines, have to do.

But if Heath used other measures against the miners to break the strike, there is no question that it would intensify the determination of the men and those in the trades union movement who are supporting them, to resist, and fight all the way to victory.

**JOHNS:** If a situation like this did emerge I take it therefore you would go to the TUC and ask for sympathetic strike action?

**DALY:** Obviously we cannot make an official approach to the TUC until we know the result of the ballot. But if it is for the strike, as I hope, I would hope that our executive would agree to approach the TUC Congress for their fullest support.

**JOHNS:** I don't want to labour this point, but would you ask directly for sympathetic strike action if the government did intervene?

**DALY:** We certainly would be asking for sympathetic action. Verbal militancy is not enough. It's the action we want.

**JOHNS:** You have already rejected arbitration with Lord Robens through an independent panel. Does this mean you will keep out on strike until the demand is met in full? Will there be any danger of a retreat on the claim like there was in the recent docks and GKN-Sankey disputes?

**DALY:** There is certainly every indication on the coalfields that if the men come out they will stay out until the claim is met in full on the minimum wage demand.

**JOHNS:** And you yourself are recommending this?

**DALY:** I am certainly committed to this. I have said this all the way through in the negotiations and we are not in any way influenced by Robens' offer to go to arbitration.

First of all the annual conference, which is the governing body of the union, decided that if the minimum demand was not met in full we would proceed to take strike action and this we are doing by balloting the members.

In any case it is my own view, and I expressed this to Robens, that in the present climate with a Tory government in power, arbitration would be a waste of time.

**JOHNS:** I read an interesting statement made by an old Scots miner who compared the situation now emerging in Britain to 1926. What do you think of this comparison?

**DALY:** This may well be, but I have said to my members, '1970 is not 1926', the miners in 1926 were fighting a defensive battle against a wage-cut and an increase in hours.

We have now at last got an eight-hour day for the surface workers and we have got 50 per cent of what we are asking for for the lower-paid men. The miners this time are on the offensive and this time the miners are going to win.

**JOHNS:** The council workers are now meeting threats from the government that the miners will have to meet when, and if, they come out.

Would you consider linking the fight of the NUM—as a body which represents low-paid workers—with the fight of the manual council workers?

**DALY:** If we are to call on the other unions to support us, equally the unions organizing the local government workers will be entitled to ask us for our co-operation and I have no doubt that the miners will assist in every way possible.

## POLISH STRIKE BREAKING

**JOHNS:** Very much related to the strike is the question of coal imports. You may remember that during the strike of the Spanish miners the Polish government exported coal and broke the strike. What do you think of this act by the Polish government?

**DALY:** The National Executive Committee of the NUM sent a letter to the Polish government expressing their deep concern about the export of coal to Spain during the Asturian miners' strike.

The Poles replied to us saying that they had a contract that dealt with quantities of coal that were not being produced by the Asturian miners and reassuring us of their traditional solidarity with the struggle of the Spanish workers against Franco.

But my own personal view is that the Polish government would not dare to even consider an invitation to export coal to Britain while the miners were on strike.

If they did there would be no more contact between the Polish miners union and the British miners.

**JOHNS:** And you would tell them this if it did occur?

**DALY:** Absolutely.

**JOHNS:** Does this go for other countries as well?

**DALY:** Equally.

## PIT CLOSURES

**JOHNS:** Already the Secretary of State at the Ministry of Technology, Sir John Eden has stated that closures will be increased if productivity in the mines does not rise. This threat will obviously be used in the course of the strike.

How will you counter this threat, and in the future will you lobby on your national executive to fight closures by national strike action?



**workers press**  
**EXCLUSIVE**  
**INTERVIEW**

# INTERVIEW WITH LAWRENCE DALY GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF MINeworkERS CONDUCTED AT THE NUM HEADQUARTERS IN EUSTON, LONDON ON OCTOBER 7 BY STEPHEN JOHNS

**DALY:** I would hope to convince the national executive that, if, for example, 1,000 miners were told that you will now be redundant because of the strike, they should encourage our members to take further strike action to resist pit closures quite definitely.

I made this clear to Sir John Eden when we met in August negotiating the financial reconstruction of the industry. We said then that we wanted removal of some of the interest burden from the industry and the return of some of the £1,000 millions stolen from the mining industry through subsidized coal during the first decade after nationalization.

**JOHNS:** Does this mean that in the future if the government announces a programme of pit closures you would take, what for you is a radical step, and back strikes against closures officially?

**DALY:** Robens has said that he will close six or seven pits in the current six months because they are exhausted. And we don't oppose closures where a pit is exhausted.

But if they came along with a programme that went further than this, I am sure that there is such a mood of militancy developing among the men that the rank and file and other people in the union would compel official action.

**JOHNS:** And you would actively support this?

**DALY:** Absolutely, I have been wishing for years that this mood would develop.

**JOHNS:** On the question of interest payments, are you prepared to say in the case of a pit closure—'We will not have these interest payments stopped; until this massive amount of money is returned to the industry'.

**DALY:** We are pressing the government—we have had two meetings with them—for the removal of the interest burden and for the adoption of other measures to make the industry financially viable.

But officially we have not reached the stage you suggest. But it is my view that we should stand up and say that until the miner and the industry get a square deal that we are not prepared to accept pit closures save where the pit is exhausted.

**JOHNS:** So you would then, like to see the end of interest payments?

**DALY:** Absolutely. We have paid once again in the last financial year £37 million in interest payments. We have paid out hundreds of millions, including not only interest charges on loans to reconstruct the industry, but also the near £400 million that went in compensation to the old owners.

All this has been paid out of the profits made by the

miners and we are no longer prepared to tolerate this.

We have made it perfectly clear to Sir John Eden that unless measures are taken to assist the industry, to enable decent wages to be paid to miners, the forecasts of coal shortages for this winter will be insignificant with the shortages that would take place because the miners were determined to take strike action.

## THE OFFICIAL STRIKE

**JOHNS:** In last year's unofficial strike half the miners came out for higher rates for surface men, yet you did not call for this strike to be made official. You eventually told the men to go back. Why did you take this stand?

**DALY:** The constitution of the NUM includes in its rules a provision that there shall be no strike action without authority of the national executive and that there should be, no strike without a ballot with a two-thirds majority in favour.

In those circumstances I had no power, and neither had the executive, to make the strike official.

The other thing is that not one area, including the Yorkshire area, which initiated the strike, called for official back-

them back to work, then there is the danger of the men going back themselves'.

There was this great danger that if it had gone beyond the second week it would have begun to break up with the kind of consequences I mentioned earlier.

## PRODUCTIVITY

**JOHNS:** Productivity in the mines has increased from 33.4 cwt per man shift in 1963-1964 to 43.4 cwt in 1970. At the same time pit closures totalled 177. We believe that productivity deals which introduce speed-up and labour cuts in the guise of Measured-Day Work, job-evaluation etc. directly contribute to unemployment.

Are you against all productivity dealing in principle? Will you fight to end such dealing in the mining industry?

**DALY:** I am opposed to national productivity dealing in the mining industry. For us this is very bad strategy—I oppose it all the way.

With the geological conditions in mining, if you make a deal you cannot be certain that you will reach the targets set in particular mines because you do not know in advance what geological conditions are going to be like.

Equally I am opposed to local productivity deals for the same reason.

They do mean in general speed-up and intensifying the work to meet targets, making the miner increase the risks of injury and disease to himself and his mates.

**JOHNS:** So you are against signing any productivity deal in the mines?

**DALY:** Oh yes. In fact where they still exist, for a minority of men, we are trying to get them abolished for a high-day wage which is our strategy throughout the industry.

## ANTI-UNION LAWS

**JOHNS:** We now know the extent of the Tories anti-trade-union legislation. It threatens to dismantle every gain won by the unions since their inception. Would it be correct to assume that you are opposed to national strike action by the miners and other unions to defeat this legislation?

**DALY:** Oh no. I cannot speak for my executive, but my view is that this so-called Industrial Relations Bill is an employers' charter and I am positive that it will be resisted by the trade unions and resisted successfully. This resistance, in my opinion, should include industrial action.

Our executive will be discussing the Bill when we have had time to consider it.

I am certain that we will reject it and if the TUC is not successful in persuading the government to withdraw it I will be trying to persuade other union leaders to fight it in every way possible—and this will include industrial action.

**JOHNS:** Are you against a political campaign which involves industrial action to force the government to resign on this issue?

**DALY:** I think typographically it is attractive. I think politically there are a few things that I disagree with, but I don't want to go into them at the moment—the important thing is to get together and start pushing.

I have noted over the years that the Workers Press and its predecessor 'The Newsletter', have, every time they mentioned me, managed to portray me as some kind of left-talking revisionist. I don't think we should go into this at the moment, but I am prepared to go into it with any of your members or supporters over a pint of beer sometime.

But I will say that despite that fact that I can't agree with a lot of what it says, I recognize the spirit behind the people who produce it and the objectives they are working for. Therefore in as much as the Workers Press is helping the miners—all power to its elbow.

**JOHNS:** Thank you Mr Daly. We will be fighting alongside all the miners in their great coming battle.

**DALY:** I said at conference, in support of our own claim, the labour movement should unite in opposition to this legislation. I would think that the ideal method of struggle would be joint industrial and political action to bring the government down and ensure that this legislation is done and finished with.

**JOHNS:** What do you feel about the position of the man you succeeded in office, Will Paynter, who is now in the hot-seat as a member of the Commission on Industrial Relations under this Tory government?

**DALY:** There has been a rising militancy among miners that I have in my own way tried to develop and the climate has totally changed in the last few years.

When Paynter was in office here the mood was generally not as militant as it should have been, and he had, I suppose, to adapt himself to the situation.

We are now in a more fortunate position to conduct what I have called for many times over the year—an offensive strategy.

**JOHNS:** Do you think that he is wrong to remain in his position?

**DALY:** No, not particularly. The CIR has no teeth anyway...

**JOHNS:** Well the Tories are certainly trying to give it some.

**DALY:** Yes, well I doubt very much whether Paynter will remain on the Commission if the Bill goes through.

I may be wrong here, but my feeling at the time when Paynter went on the CIR was that it was better to have someone like him from the unions than perhaps someone with different political and industrial attitudes.

## WORKERS PRESS

**JOHNS:** Finally Mr Daly, what do you think of the Workers Press. We have published as a daily now for one year and had improved sales and techniques. We have criticized you often—please criticize us now if you wish.

**DALY:** I think typographically it is attractive. I think politically there are a few things that I disagree with, but I don't want to go into them at the moment—the important thing is to get together and start pushing.

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**JOHNS:** Thank you Mr Daly. We will be fighting alongside all the miners in their great coming battle.

## JUST OUT

NEW PARK PUBLICATIONS

# STALINISM IN BRITAIN

A TROTSKYIST ANALYSIS  
BY ROBERT BLACK

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