THE DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

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support the miners. Unless they do something about it now, there is no hope for

public-service trade unionism in future,' Jackson said.

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Workers, said in Newcastle:

'We want the sort of unity

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'If they win, so can the rest

of us who want more wages. If they go down, so do the

workers' strike last year.

Yesterday his union's

socialist programme.

There should be no flinch-

BY CLIFF SLAUGHTER

THE MINERS got their first stab in the back yesterday-from the leaders of the Trades Union Congress.

Minerspicket at power station

CASTLEFORD miners will picket three key power stations at nearby Ferrybridge on Wednesday in a bid to strengthen their

A meeting of the 50-strong Wheldale strike committee yesterday unanimously decided to organize other miners to march through the town's housing estates picking up

support on the way.
'We will ask the power men to support us,' said a strikecommittee member after the

leaders of other power men, engineers and railwaymen. We want them to address mass meetings of their men and organize support for the miners-financial and other-

As Yorkshire miners made their first move to spread the strike, their ban on safety men at all 72 pits continued. At Doncaster's Goldthorpe-Highgate colliery the mineworkers' union still refuses to help fight a coal-seam fire half a mile underground. Management and deputies have had to form themselves into a team to try and get things

'The miners there decided they had been blackmailed long enough,' explained the NUM's Doncaster area agent,

Zeno Clarke.
The NCB regards Goldthorpe as a show-place, high-productivity pit. The 1,400

miners there produce a million tons of coal a year.
In N Yorkshire the story was the same, with NCB threats being disregarded.

'They say it is their machinery down there, so let the Coal Board look after it. said 19-year-old Glasshoughton apprentice Alan Wassell. Bringing the safety men out is our way of replying to

their threats. This time we're all out in a united Early yesterday morning, apprentices at Ackton Hall,

Featherstone, were sent home by management and told to sign on the dole.

Philip Wade talks to the Yorkshire strikers, page 4.

£1,250 Fund reaches £262.15

FOLLOWING a good start for January's Fund we must now push ahead as never

It is vital we prepare miners and trade unionists everywhere for the fight to defeat this Tory governby practical action over coal ment. More than ever before, this government must be forced to resign.

Workers Press is your paper. Keep it right out in front in this fight. Step up the campaign for January's Fund-and let's make it a record month. Post all your

donations immediately to: Workers Press

January Appeal Fund, 86a Clapham High Street, London SW4.

CHRISTIA PROGRAMMA CONTRACTOR CON

A meeting of the TUC Finance and General Purposes Committee offered sympathy over the strike

but nothing else. Then they betrayed on a key issue; they refused to organize a campaign of solidarity with the miners among the coal-handling unions.

When he heard of the blow, miners' president Joe Gormley said he was 'very dis-appointed'.

Speaking from the London headquarters of the National Union of Mineworkers, he said: 'I would have thought this was one time the TUC could have shown itself to be united.'

The miners wanted a special meeting with union leaders representing dockers, seamen, railwaymen and lorry drivers to stop the Tories moving coal supplies and breaking the

But when the TUC committee—its 'inner cabinet' met they argued treacherously:
'As the NUM had already
been in direct touch with unions whose members are engaged in handling supplies. here was no necessity for the TUC to arrange a meeting of

these unions. When he heard the news, Gormley retorted: 'I am very disappointed to know that they do not consider this serious enough to get together to form concerted ideas. 'I know some of the indivi-

dual unions will react favourably, but it would have been better if action had been centralized.' The retreat by the TUC raises two questions:

Are we to see another 1926, when the TUC leaders called off the General Strike and left the miners to fight

Are the miners to be the next victims of the Tory war against the working class-like the postmen last They were driven back because the TUC's promises of support were only words.

Everyone knows this strike is against the Tory

• Everyone knows that the government want to smash the miners.

 And everyone knows that each retreat strengthens the Tories, whose war cry against the miners in 1926 was 'moles, drive them down their holes'.

Listen to the right-wing 'Daily Telegraph' on the miners' strike: 'Once the government has been challenged on this scale and on an issue this important, Mr Heath is unlikely

to be content with less than a victory or, in victory, show great magnanimity.'
This really is the language of class war and it scares the TUC leaders to death. The Tories are now relying on the TUC and the right-wing

miners' leaders to sell the men out. But this is not the attitude of the working class; they are behind the orders from the top, we are sure they will support them

Trade unionists everywhere now the miners are fighting

battle for them. Does any power worker, engineer, railwayman or docker doubt that, with an alliance, they could force the

Who stands in the way of such an alliance? Not the men but the trade union leaders who showed their cowardice

WHILE the TUC was avoiding giving support to the miners, the all-important national committee of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers was doing

Leaders vote 47-4

to drop engineers'

A brief statement released at the end of day-long dis-cussions made clear the union is to abandon its national pay fight.

The statement said: 'No useful purpose can be served by continuing discussions

with the Engineering Employers' Federation.' The committee, the policy body of the union, has instructed the AUEW executive committee to initiate discussion at plant

The decision to jettison the national pay fight was carried by 47 votes to 4 with one

A motion calling for a ballot for a national strike was defeated by 42 votes to 10.

'We're treated like muck'—Welsh miners



Blaenserchan miners meeting to discuss their committee's proposals

BY IAN YEATS

EIGHTEEN Welsh miners are in the throes of a uniquely bitter fight — as they were preparing to enter the national pit stoppage they were all sacked.

The men work for the Blaenserchan pit, at Pontypool in South Wales.

They say that Tory-backed Coal Board officials are taking advantage of their past willingness to bend over backwards to keep pits open.

Conditions have deteriorated as work has been speeded up, traditional rights swept aside and wages slashed at the pithead

Despite repeated protests, the miners and their lodge officials claim that the National Union of Mine-National

workers has turned a blind eye to what's going on. 'We've had ten walk-outs at this pit in a year,' lodge chairman Ted Priddle told me

at a meeting with about 40 of the miners. 'After the last dispute we agreed to have representatives from the National Coal Board, management and the union on 24-hour call. But last week when I approached the NUM agent, Bryn Jenkins, about his promise, he shunned it.'
Trouble flared last Wednes-

day after 24 power loaders were told their work was not satisfactory and that from then on they would be on the minimum rates. Amounts of up to £6 were taken from

their pay packets.
'We had a meeting at the pit top,' said Jim Smith, who has spent most of his 42 years as a miner at Blaenserchan.
'They've tried repeatedly to put us on the day wage and we've done everything know to stop them. decided to stage the stay-down

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'We were below ground soaking wet for about 17 hours and food and drink was sent to us by the lodge committee.

'When we came up we were given notices informing us that we had broken our contract by staying down the pit. Most of the 18 are in their forties and with local unemployment running at more than 6 per cent there is next to no chance of any of them finding other work.

The men's anger is aimed at area manager Vivian Luther who they say has closed all but five of the 17 pits under his control.

Said Mr Smith, 'The board must be at the back of this We've been provoked into industrial action and then they put the blame on us and the pits will have to currency markets. close. It's their policy to shut

Until now what has most needled the miners is the absence of consultation between themselves and man-

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no respect for anyone.' Ted Priddle told me, 'NCB officials go down the pit and say the work is bad, accuse men of getting wet deliber-ately, even though they're working in four feet of water. Then they try to put us on the minimum wage.

'There was a man of 61 working in a three-foot high area packing waste. It was arduous for a man of that age.

'It was suggested that his was lighter than should be and before the man could give an explanation he was told he was on the day wage for the rest of his time at the pit.

'That man had given 50 years of service. They think of the men as pieces of muck.' The miners are disgusted with NUM silence in the face of vicious attacks from the

'This is a democratic union,' said Ron Munn. We've got the right to criticize our own people. Our backs are right up against the wall now and we've got to make every effort to high-

'Why has the NUM allowed these things to go on with-out lifting a finger?'

Tito policies undermine workers' gains

BY JOHN SPENCER

More revealing still is the news from Portugal that Yugoslavia is part of a five-

nation consortium to integrate

industry round the Mediter-

ranean.

The other partners are Greece, Turkey and Spain.

These are the fruits of the policy of 'socialism in one

degeneration by decentralizing the economy and separating the party and state bureau-

Tito's opportunist adapta-

tion to world imperialism, symbolized by Yugoslav sup-port for the United Nations in the Korean War, has strengthened the forces within

Yugoslavia which want to

The emergence of extreme-

right wing nationalist tendencies (including a revival of the old Ustachi sentiments in Croatia, with the Catholic hierarchy pulling the strings behind the scenes) is the inevitable pay-off for Tito's Stalinist policies.

These tendencies must come into head-on collision with the

Y u g os l a v working class, already badly hit by unemployment and rising prices.

The political revolution against the corrupt and bank-

rupt Tito bureaucracy is now

the only road for the workers

to defend the conquests of the

Yugoslav revolution.

This requires the building of a revolutionary Trotskyist leadership in Yugoslavia.

restore capitalism.

BANKERS in the City of London are refusing to accept some Yugoslav bond issues because WORKERS DIESS they fear they will not be honoured when they fall due for payment in three or five years' time. Other bonds are being

accepted—but only at hefty discounts. Worried bondholders are reluctant to publicize their difficulties for fear the bottom may drop out of the market altogether.

Many of the now-suspect bonds came to London from W Germany, Yugoslavia's largest capitalist trading

country', on which the Tito leadership bases itself.

When they broke with Stalin at the end of the 1940s, the Titoites considered that they could avoid Stalinist degeneration by decentralizing The wily W Germans have dumped much of their Yugo-slav paper on the London market. The bonds are in the form of negotiable bills of exchange guaranteed by Yugoslav banks

as a means of raising credit abroad. Since the constitution was revised last year, groups of institutions (co - operatives, factories, etc.) in Yugoslavia

have set up a large number of Almost every major Yugo-slav town now has its own bank, in contrast with the Soviet Union and other E European countries where the banking system is highly centralized and kept on a

Yugoslav bankers in Britain were unable to give an exact figure for the number of banks currently operating in Yugo-slavia. We will have to contact Belgrade to get the details,' they said.

Increased freedom of operation for these financial institu-tions both inside Yugoslavia and abroad has been facilitated by the easing of restrictions on foreign investment and the Ioosening of currency controls.
City sources say that the
new 'freedoms' have also contributed mightily to the corruption of bureaucrats and functionaries who have lined their own pockets as a result of some of the deals.

These developments threaten the foundations of slavia which have already been gravely undermined by policies of the Tito bureaucracy.

DINAR

They mean that the last vestiges of the state monopoly of foreign trade and exchange

are being swept away.
Simultaneously, foreign irms are being encouraged to invest in Yugoslavia at the of concessions which would have been unthinkable few years ago. top American firms

were last week reported to be talking with the Yugoslavs investment as majority shareholders in Yugoslav industry.

The latest move is the decision to make the dinar a ully convertible currency. This must expose the Yugoslav currency to the full force of speculation on the world The dinar has already been

devalued by 20 per cent. It is to be made convertible at the new rate and the banks have been instructed to permit foreigners with cash in Yugoslavia to convert it into hard currency.
All these moves go hand-in-

hand with a marked turn to the right in the Tito regime's foreign policy. His support for Sudanese dictator Jaafar Numeiry speaks

A REVOLT among staff at BBC television continued yesterday with the anonymous publication of an exposé of the series 'The British Empire' which starts tonight.

The series, which purports to trace the history of the empire, was made on the largest budget ever given to one project.

Since production began more than three years ago, the BBC has spent at least £650.000. The strife-torn series has

seen the departure of historian John Terraine and a number producers who were initially involved in its production. The 24-page booklet circu

lated yesterday inside the BBC is entitled 'The Brutish Empire' and its front cover shows Aubrey Singer, head of features, saying: 'The stirring chronicle of the greatest balls-up the BBC has ever known.'

It says that the film 'is riddled with right-wing bias and parts have suffered direct

And the miners' strike.

OUR COVERAGE of the miners' fight against the Tory government will be the most comprehensive and detailed in the country.

Ian Yeats will report from Wales, Philip Wade from Yorkshire and Stephen Johns from Scot-land. In London, industrial correspondent David Maude will follow the activities of the miners' union leadership and the TUC.

Special writers will examine the history of the miners' struggle against exploitation and barbarism in the pits, the historic 1926 strike, the battle for nationalization, the composition of the Coal Board and today's demand for workers' control of the

Special photo-reports will coverage.

Each day we will also carry a column devoted to the Tory lies against the

Already the campaign has begun in the editorial columns of the capitalist press; we aim to expose and debunk these slanders. Look for: The witch-

STARTING today on page 2: A six-part series by Jack Gale on the history of the working class in Ireland.

Engineers back YS jobs march

SUPPORT for the Young Socialists Right-to-Work campaign is flowing in from all parts of the country.

From Sheffield comes news that the joint engineering shop stewards' committee of the Arthur Lees steelworks at Meadowhall has decided unanimously to support the campaign.

The committee represents 200 maintenance men and engineers and will take a collection at their next mass meeting on January 15. Officers and members of the

Leicester No 17 Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers branch support the campaign in defence of workers' basic right, that of the right to

work-rights which are being taken away by this vicious

Tory government'. Copies of the resolution are being forwarded to the local trades council, to the AUEW district committee and to the secretary of the YS Right-to-Work campaign.
The London South AUEW

branch is also supporting the campaign and the mass rally at Wembley Pool on March 12. The motion continues:

'We pledge to raise financial support to equip the marchers with clothing, food and medical supplies and to join their campaign for the removal its replacement by a Labour government, pledged to socialist policies of nationalization'.

YOUNG SOCIALISTS

Right-to work campaign begins

We will be marching from GLASGOW FEBRUARY 5 — LIVERPOOL FEBRUARY 19 SWANSEA FEBRUARY 19 To a mass rally at EMPIRE POOL, WEMBLEY on MARCH 12

WANTED URGENTLY Loan of vehicles-road-worthy vans, cars

(reasonable hire will be considered)

Accommodation
Cooking equipment
Tinned food
Finance
Brass/jazz bands
Please tick box where applicable.
IE
RESS
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Please complete above form and post to: Clive Norris, national secretary Right-to-Work campaign 186a Clapham High Street, London, SW4.

PHONE NUMBER . Or phone 01-622 7029.

Safety scare fails — BY ALEX MITCHELL in coalfields

death rate in the pits is

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1971 show that 69 men were killed and 639 seri-

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ONLY day three of the national miners' strike and the witch-hunters have launched their first phoney campaign — the safety scare.

The 'Glasgow Herald' front page carried this screaming headline: 'Many pits face permanent closure over safety revolt'. Other national newspapers peddled a similar line. The Financial Times', the paper

of the bankers and brokers, said: 'Anxiety about pits safety'. sudden about pit safety will surprise miners up and down

the country.

They work in one of the

SWAN HUNTER shipbuilders have paid off 188 millwrights, plumbers, coppersmiths and This brings the total who have left the outfitting trades at the Tyneside consortium to over 600 during the past

three months.

Mineworkers. He gave the Tory guns More shipyard jobs cut on Tyne

The sacked men will have to wait many weeks before there is even a chance of reemployment. Swan Hunter handed over two ships last month, to be followed by three more this month. The next major outfitting work is not due until the spring.

prospects at desperate. The Wallsend Slipway repair section has had no ships since before Christmas. The repair men are on main-

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See '6,000 jobs cut', p.

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The political revolution against the corrupt and bank-

rupt Tito bureaucracy is now

the only road for the workers to defend the conquests of the

Yugoslav revolution.

This requires the building of a revolutionary Trotskyist leadership in Yugoslavia.

cracies.

BANKERS in the City of London are refusing to accept some Yugoslav bond issues because Workers DIESS they fear they will not be honoured when they fall due for payment in three or five years' time. Other bonds are being

accepted—but only at hefty discounts. Worried bondholders are reluctant to publicize their difficulties for fear the bottom may drop out of the market altogether.

Many of the now-suspect bonds came to London from W Germany, Yugoslavia's largest capitalist trading These are the fruits of the policy of 'socialism in one country', on which the Tito leadership bases itself.

When they broke with Stalin at the end of the 1940s, the Titoites considered that they could avoid Stalinist degeneration by decentralizing the economy and senarating

The wily W Germans have dumped much of their Yugo-slav paper on the London The bonds are in the form of negotiable bills of exchange guaranteed by Yugoslav banks as a means of raising credit

Since the constitution was revised last year, groups of institutions (co-operatives, factories, etc.) in Yugoslavia have set up a large number of

Almost every major Yugo-slav town now has its own bank, in contrast with the Soviet Union and other E European countries where the banking system is highly centralized and kept on a tight rein.

Yugoslav bankers in Britain were unable to give an exact figure for the number of banks currently operating in Yugo-slavia. 'We will have to contact Belgrade to get the details,' they said.

Increased freedom of operation for these financial institu-tions both inside Yugoslavia and abroad has been facilitated by the easing of restrictions on foreign investment and the loosening of currency controls. City sources say that the new 'freedoms' have also con-

tributed mightily to the corruption of bureaucrats and functionaries who have lined their own pockets as a result of some of the deals. These developments

threaten the foundations of the workers' states in Yugoslavia which have already been gravely undermined by policies of the Tito bureaucracy.

DINAR

They mean that the last vestiges of the state monopoly of foreign trade and exchange are being swept away.

Simultaneously, foreign irms are being encouraged to invest in Yugoslavia at the price of concessions which would have been unthinkable ı few years ago.

Ten top American firms were last week reported to be talking with the Yugoslavs bout investment as majority shareholders in Yugoslav ndustry.

The latest move is the decision to make the dinar a fully convertible currency.
This must expose the Yugoslav currency to the full force of speculation on the world currency markets.

The dinar has already been

devalued by 20 per cent. It is to be made convertible at the new rate and the banks have been instructed to permit foreigners with cash in Yugoslavia to convert it into hard currency.
All these moves go hand-in-

hand with a marked turn to the right in the Tito regime's foreign policy. His support for Sudanese dictator Jaafar Numeiry speaks

A REVOLT among staff at BBC television continued yesterday with the anonymous publication of an exposé of the series 'The British Empire' which starts tonight.

The series, which purports to trace the history of the empire, was made largest budget ever given to one project.

Since production began more than three years ago, the BBC has spent at least £650,000. The strife-torn series has een the departure of historian John Terraine and a number

of producers who were initially involved in its production. The 24-page booklet circu-

lated yesterday inside the BBC is entitled 'The Brutish Empire' and its front cover shows Aubrey Singer, head of features, saying: 'The stirring chronicle of the greatest ballsup the BBC has ever known. It says that the film 'is riddled with right-wing bias and parts have suffered direct

And the miners' strike.

OUR COVERAGE of the miners' fight against the Tory government will be the most comprehensive and detailed in the country.

Ian Yeats will report from Wales, Philip Wade from Yorkshire and Stephen Johns from Scot-land. In London, industrial correspondent David Maude will follow the activities of the miners' union leader-ship and the TUC.

Special writers will examine the history of the miners' struggle against exploitation and barbarism in the pits, the historic 1926 strike, the battle for nationalization, the composition of the Coal Board and today's demand for workers' control of the

Special photo-reports will also be a feature of our coverage.

Each day we will also carry a column devoted to the Tory lies against the

Already the campaign has begun in the editorial columns of the capitalist press; we aim to expose and debunk these slanders. Look for: The witch-

STARTING today on page 2: A six-part series by Jack Gale on the history of the working class in Ireland.

Engineers back YS jobs march

SUPPORT for the Young Socialists Right-to-Work campaign is flowing in from all parts of the country.

From Sheffield comes news that the joint engineering shop stewards' committee of the Arthur Lees steelworks at Meadowhall has decided

unanimously to support the campaign. The committee represents 200 maintenance men and engineers and will take a collection at their next mass meeting on January 15.

Officers and members of the Leicester No 17 Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers branch support the campaign 'in defence of workers' basic right, that of the right to work—rights which are being taken away by this vicious Tory government'.
Copies of the resolution are

being forwarded to the local trades council, to the AUEW district committee and to the secretary of the YS Right-to-Work campaign.
The London South AUEW

branch is also supporting the campaign and the mass rally Wembley Pool on March 12. The motion continues:

'We pledge to raise financial support to equip the marchers with clothing, food and medical supplies and to join their campaign for the removal of the Tory government, and its replacement by a Labour government, pledged to socialist policies of nationalization'.

YOUNG SOCIALISTS

Right-to work campaign begins

We will be marching from GLASGOW FEBRUARY 5 — LIVERPOOL FEBRUARY 19 SWANSEA FEBRUARY 19 To a mass rally at EMPIRE POOL, WEMBLEY on MARCH 12

WANTED URGENTLY Loan of vehicles-road-worthy vans cars

	Please complete above form and post Clive Norris, national secretary Right-to-Work campaign 186a Clapham High Street, London, S Or phone 01-622 7029.	
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	Please tick box where applicable.	
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	Finance	
	Tinned food	
	Tinned food	
	Cooking equipment	
	Accommodation	
•	(reasonable hire will be considered)	

More shipyard jobs cut on Tyne

SWAN HUNTER shipbuilders have paid off 188 millwrights, plumbers, coppersmiths and

fitters. This brings the total who have left the outfitting trades at the Tyneside consortium to over 600 during the past three months.

The sacked men will have to wait many weeks before there is even a chance of reemployment. Swan Hunter handed over two ships last month, to be followed by three more this month. The next major outfitting work is not due until the spring.

Work prospects at desperate.

Tyneside repair yards are repair section has had no ships since before Christmas. The repair men are on main-

The Wallsend Slipway Co • See '6,000 jobs cut', p. 4.

'Why has the NUM allowed

IRELAND: BACKGROUND

In this special series JACK GALE breaks down the lies and distortions that surround the Irish question with a thorough examination of the history of class struggle in Ireland.

In every historical epoch the prevailing method of economic production and exchange, and the social organization necessarily following from it, forms the basis upon which alone can be explained the political and intellectual history of that epoch.

-Karl Marx.

POLITICALLY, Ireland has been under the control of England for the past 700 years. What this has meant was explained by Lenin, in 'The British Liberals and Ireland' (1914):

'For centuries Britain has enslaved Ireland, doomed the Irish peasants to unparalleled suffering and gradual extinction from starvation, driven them from the land and compelled them to leave their native country in hundreds of thousands and millions...

'The unparalleled destitution and suffering of the Irish peasantry are an instructive example of the lengths to which the landlords and the Liberal bourgeoisie of a "dominant" nation will go. Britain largely based her "brilliant" economic development, the "prosperity" of her industry and commerce, on such exploits among the Irish peasantry as recall those of the Russian feudal

Until 1649 the social order that prevailed in England — feudalism—had not replaced the tribal system in Ireland. So to the Irish, the struggle against the foreign aggressor was also a struggle against private property

External

The English forcibly broke up the Irish clan system. This meant that the replacement of the communal ownership of land by a privately-owned system of capitalist-landlordism did not develop through the operation of internal economic forces, but via external military oppression.

Since the Irish aristocracy was either of foreign origin or in alliance with foreign oppression, the leadership of the Irish patriotic movement fell entirely into the hands of the middle class and, as such, became the idealized expression of middle-class

The emphasis of this leader-'united national movement' which ignored the class interests of the workers and peasants. Religion, language, patriotism, even political reform, have all been used to prevent the development of class consciousness by

the working class. For the last 150 years, every

Landowners and peasants — clear class division

generation in Ireland has witnessed an attempted rebellion against English rule. The fighters in these rebellions have been the city workers and the rural poor.

But — apart from Larkin and Connolly—their leaders have consistently excluded the class interests of the poor from the aims to

They sought, instead, to woo the Irish bourgeoisie to the national cause. Needless to say, this bourgeoisie clung stubbornly to its property under the pro-tective powers of England.

Heroic

Ignoring the petty-bourgeois pleas for a 'union of classes' against England, the Irish aristocracy and bourgeoisie pursued their oppression of the Irish workers and peasants with a ruthlessness which threatened to depopulate the country.

While the Irish middle class produced many individual heroic patriots, in such movements as Young Ireland and the Fenians, they strove as a class to leave untouched the basis of national and economic subjection.

It is essential to grasp this in order to understand modern Irish history, which has been coloured for more than 300 years by the conflict between James II of England and William, Prince of Orange — the adventurer who claimed his throne.

Neither James nor William were concerned in the slightest about the needs of the Irish people. The Irish Catholics fought for James—but the reason is not hard to seek

gentry possessed considerable property on which the peasantry had been reduced to impecunious tenants. They were the descendants of men who had confiscated

The Catholic noblemen and

their property as the spoils of conquest and they kept it as the fruits of co-operation with the foreign oppressor. In support-ing James, they were acting as an English faction.

Despite their conflict with the Orangemen, they had one funda-

mental agreement with themthat the Irish people should remain a subject people.

One thing, above all, must be understood — had the Jacobite forces defeated William of Orange, instead of the other way about, the lot of the Irish people would not have been improved

As James Connolly pointed out in his 'Labour in Ireland':

'They fought not for freedom for Ireland, nor for the restitu-tion of their rights to the Irish people, but rather to secure that the class who then enjoyed the privilege of robbing the Irish people should not be compelled to give way in their turn to a fresh horde of land thieves.'

Connolly was right. The socalled 'Patriot Parliament' of Dublin was itself a collection of land thieves and their lackeys.

By the same token, when William and his followers had finally secured victory in Ireland, they acted according to the same class feelings as their opponents. William confiscated 1½ million acres of Irish land and distributed it to the aristocratic plunderers who had supported

Common

Once the question of political supremacy was decided, both Protestant and Catholic tenants found themselves suffering one common oppression. Certainly, rich Catholics received much 'understanding' from the rich Protestants than the latter ever extended to their Protestant tenants and workers.

Few tears were shed by either Catholic or Protestant gentry over the fate of the poor of both denominations — as, for example, in the famine of 1740 when an estimated 400,000 people died. Moreover, the Irish landlords took full advantage of the aftermath of such famines to intensify evictions, break up small farms and seize village common lands.

The peasants fought back through secret societies which tore down the enclosures, killed

cattle, and burned the landlords' property.

In the S, these societies were known as 'Whiteboys' (because of the white shirts worn over their clothing on night raids) and their proclamations were frequently signed in the name of 'Queen Sive'. In the N they were known as 'Oakboys', 'Hearts of Steel' and 'Steelboys'.

Frequently, both Catholic and property owners combined to offer large rewards for the capture of members of these societies. And when caught they were savagely punished, suffering hanging, imprisonment or trans-

The Irish parliament was always the representative body of the property owners. Its conflict with England was not in the interests of the Irish masses, but to protect its own spoils from their fellow-tyrants in England.

Central

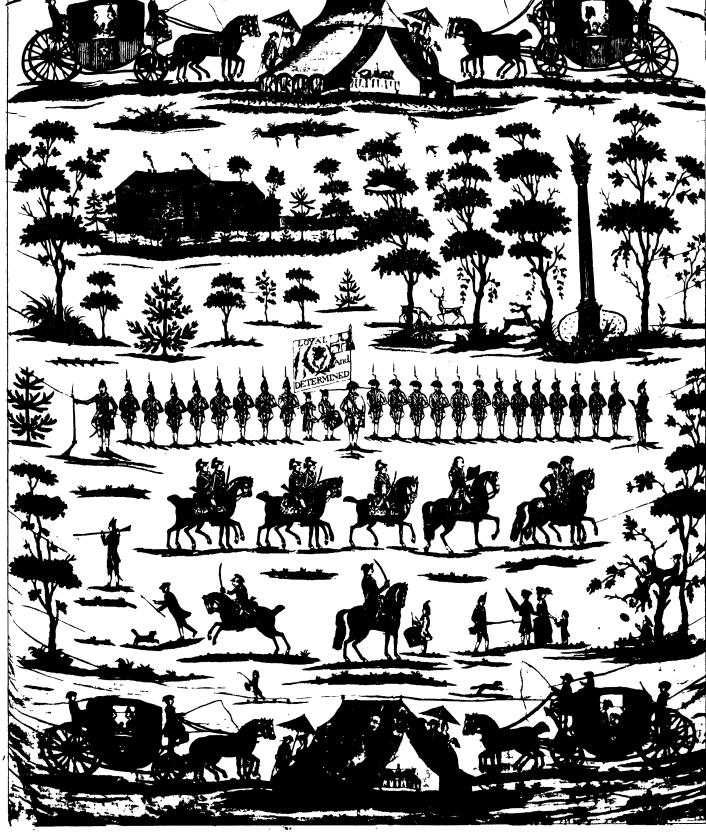
The English ruling class, in its turn, was anxious to maintain control of Ireland in order to claim a share of the fruits of the toil of the Irish workers. So, the English sought to keep the Dublin parliament subordinate to the London parliament through what was known as Poynings'

Passed in 1494, this made the Irish parliament incapable of meeting or discussing any measures without the previous approval of the King's Council. It was not repealed until 1782.

It is this that was the source of the 'patriotism' of the Irish ruling class—a patriotism which sought to rob the Irish people in exclusive interests of a native-born band of oppressors.

These 'patriots' always claimed that the Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland (passed in 1800) destroyed Irish trade and that repeal of the Union would lead to prosperity. This

There was only one period in history when Irish manufacture was really prosperous. That was when inventions like Arkwright's water frame (1769), Hargreave's



An Irish linen print of 1782 showing the Volunteer militia which supported so-called 'Patriot Parliament' of Dublina collection of land thieves and their lackeys.

spinning jenny (1770) and Crompton's mechanical mule (1779)—plus a temporary period of free trade—led to a shortlived boom for the Irish linen and cotton industries.

But with the advance of capitalist production, particularly its dependence on coal, Irish industry was left behind. In 1830, for example, the one Scottish port of Dundee exported more linen than the whole of Ireland. Rapidly, all Irish industries declined—the leather trade, the woollen trade, the fishing industry, the iron trade, the milling trade, etc. etc.

In fact, it was not the Act of Union which weakened Irish capitalism, but the weakness of the Irish capitalist class which made possible the Act of Union. It was the decline of Irish industry which made possible the decline of the Irish parliament and not the other way about. (The Irish ruling class was so weak and vacillating that its parliamentary representatives openly accepted bribes to vote for the Act of Union.)

Property

This class was so treacherous that when a powerful military force, known as the Volunteers, was formed, the Irish capitalists, under the leadership of Henry Gratton, used it to pressurize the English government into granting commercial reforms, but then turned on the Volunteers when they strove for democratic reforms in Ireland.

Caught between the landowning aristocracy on the one hand and the working masses on the other, the weak Irish capitalist class threw in its lot with the aristocracy.

At that time, Ireland was under the Penal Laws—statutes of unequalled ferocity ostensibly designed to convert Catholics to Protestantism. But in reality they were intended to convert Catho-lic-owned property into Protest-

Catholics were debarred from all public office and most professions. Any member of a Catholic family could take possession of the family's entire property simply by making an affidavit that he embraced the Protestant religion.

Fixed prices were placed on certain items of property and any Protestant could claim the items from any Catholic by offering that price.

But class lines were ever stronger than religious lines. There are innumerable instances of the most fervent Orange landlords evicting Protestant tenants and letting the land to Catholics at higher rents.

Working-class Protestants suffered as much deprivation of democratic rights as did Catholics. Catholics were barred by

the religious laws and the Protestant poor by the property qualifications and the dominance of the Irish parliament by Pocket Boroughs (seats whose representatives were nominated by the land-owning aristocracy).

The three great grievances that concerned the Volunteers, then,

(1) The English parliament had prohibited Irish trade with Europe and America except through an English port, thus crippling the development of Irish capitalism.

Representation in the House of Commons in Dublin was denied alike to Protestant and Catholic workers and to all save a few Protestant capitalists and the nominees of the aristocracy.

(3) All Catholics suffered under religious disabilities.

The Volunteers, with arms in their hands, won free trade. But when they demanded popular representation in parliament, they were deserted by their own leaders. When a Dublin Convention

was called to plan a campaign for parliamentary reform, Volunteers' commander-in-chief Lord Charlemont repudiated the Convention and Henry Gratton denounced them in parliament as 'an armed rabble'.

When a second Convention was called, its instigators were arrested. The English government sent large forces of troops and the Volunteers, deserted by their leaders and abandoned by the capitalist class who had got what they wanted from them, were defeated without a blow.

Disarmed

The Volunteers, in fact, were organized on clear class lines.

There were three corps: the There were three corps: the Liberty Corps, recruited entirely from the working class; the Merchants Corps, recruited from the capitalist class; and the Lawyers Corps, which speaks for itself. When the Irish government disarmed the Volunteers it did so by secret agreement with did so by secret agreement with the Merchants and Lawyers Corps—but the Liberty Corps had to be disarmed forcibly.

The Irish working class, inspired by the success of the revolutionary movements in America and France, was ready to fight, but the Irish capitalist class feared the workers more than it feared the British govern-

So the apparent gain when—after England had been weak-ened by the American War of Independence — Poyning's Law was repealed in 1782, was no real gain at all.

The real value of 1782 was assessed by one of Ireland's legendary heroes, Wolfe Tone:

this difference, that formerly we 'At one stroke it doubled the value of every borough-monger in the kingdom, left three-fourths of our countrymen slaves as it found them, and the government of Ireland in the base and wicked, and contemptible hands of those who had spent their lives degrading and plundering

'Who of the veteran enemies of the country lost his place or his pension? Who was called forth to station or office from the ranks of opposition? Not

one.
'The power remained in the hands of our enemies, again to be exerted for our ruin, with

had our distresses, our injuries, insults gratis at the hands of England; but now we pay very dearly to receive the same with aggravation, through the hands of Irishmen—yet this we boast of and call a Revolu-

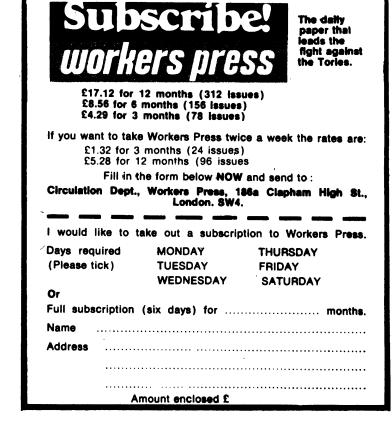
*Wolfe Tone 'An Argument on Behalf of the Catholics of Ireland'. 1791.

TOMORROW we will deal with the United Irishmen and the struggle for Home-Rule — described by James Connolly as that abortive product of political

|--|

Funeral of a famine victim in the early 19th century.

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A report by an economics correspondent on the dangers facing the nationalized property relations of Yugoslavia.

Foreign capital invited

WHILE NATIONALIST antagonisms are threatening the unity of the Yugoslav state, the nationalized property relations and planned economy are being undermined by foreign capital invited by the Titoist bureaucracy.

The whole rightward turn since 1950, which has accelerated in recent years, leaves the country wide open to



Tito's statement changed our whole attitude to investment

capitalist influence and prepares the way for a restoration of capitalism.

Every week brings reports of new deals concluded with foreign firms for the investment of capital in Yugoslav industry.

Ever since 1967 foreign investment has been permitted to participate in Yugoslav enterprise up to 49 per cent of the capital.

Amended

Under the amended law the investor was able to participate in all decisions, including management appointments and the use and disposition of

This means that foreign capital is able to extract surplus value from Yugoslav workers and have a say in determining what should happen to it.

The law permits the foreign firm to enjoy limited liability, so that if losses are made it does not risk more than its original capital stake.

Even these favourable conditions have not been sufficient to attract American capital and on his Washington visit last October, Tito offered US business majority rights in enterprises it undertook. This may also mean the possibility converting earnings, at least those on sale abroad, into foreign currency.

Among those considering establishing plants in the country is the big American multinational, the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. of Milwaukee.

Its president, David C. Scott, said in an interview that it was considering opening a plant in Yugoslavia as an alternative to a location within the Common Market.

The great attraction from the firm's point of view is obviously the low-wage, abundant labour reserve.

'Président Tito's statement'. he explained 'changed our whole attitude toward invest-ment there.'

Shifts

Allis-Chalmers would manufacture hydroturbines in Yugoslavia for sale in the world market, particularly in S America.

Work would be shifted there from its plants in Britain, France and Australia.

A team from the firm will visit Yugoslavia this month to discuss the possibilities.

Allis-Chalmers has now closed down its farm machin-ery factory at Mold, N Wales with disastrous results for the

The Borden Corp., whose plans to set up a dried milk factory fell through, are now re-considering the position in the light of the more favourable terms. Other US firms are also reviewing the prospects.

IN THE series of scandals involving members of the ruling Gaullist party, the Union for the Defence of the Republic, none is more sordid than that revealed by the flight of businessman Charles Lascorz, known as 'Monsieur Charley'.

It establishes a direct connection between leading Gaullists and an amazing underworld of confidence men and racketeers acting behind a respectable business

Lascorz was the boss of a consultant business called Société des Etudes Economiques et Commerciales founded in January 1970. Its three other founders have been arrested for extortion and blackmail. Lascorz managed to slip away while police were searching his office. Making off in his big Mercedes he has not

Tricolour

Lascorz was a member of the Gaullist's powerful unofficial police, the Service d'Action

Its tricolour card gave him useful contacts and access to places closed to the ordinary crook. In 1969 he was purged, along with many others, but he kept his card, and his connec-

Clinging image of the undervvorld

The firm which he established in the following year had plush offices and its directors frethe expensive Paris night clubs and restaurants.

Where did the money come from to finance their activities?

One such service was to get capital out of Algeria for former settlers who had moved to France. The rate charged was high and some large sums repatriated are said never to have reached their former

Lascorz's firm also ran a highclass debt-collecting service, complete with SAC tricolour cards and escorting rough-necks.

Among his victims was Claude Lissky, the financial director of the Patrimoine Foncier, a fraudulent property company, who

In return for a hefty payment, Lascorz was to use his influence with highly-placed persons carry through a very profitable deal in surplus barbed wire put on sale by a government depart-

The deal fell through, but Lascorz demanded his commission, with menaces.

One of the directors of the Etudes Economiques et Com-merciales who decided to retire wanted to sell his share of the



The head of the French counter-espionage service resigned recently. Pictured here in a rare photograph is the successor to the post, Alexandre de Marenches (right) with President Pompidou (left).

business. Wnen the 'sale' took place he never received his cheque: instead he was given a good going over and told not to say any more about it or else ...

Beatings

The beatings up were per-formed by a number of 'specialists' in Lascorz's employ, including one who was, at the same time, a member of the extreme right-wing 'Ordre Nouveau' and a police informer.

Another friend of Lascorz is the ex-Gaullist deputy Pierre Lemarchand who was concerned in the abduction and murder of the Moroccan nationalist leader

Lemarchand is a lawyer; one of his juniors is a young man by the name of Charles de Gaulle, grandson of the late President of the Fifth Republic.

No doubt Lascorz's friends in high places are doing what they can to cover up for him. Men like him are dangerous: they know too much and the Pompidou regime is implicated in a series of scandals at present property frauds, drug trafficking, tax evasions and phoney bankruptcies.

Pompidou is trying hard to get rid of the underworld image which attaches itself to the ruling Gaullist party. But the political Mafia is well entrenched locall / and it is doubtful whether even he will be able to do much about it.

Terrorism and Stalinism —limitations in the Basque's fight

Basque peasants defending a farmhouse during the early days of the civil war



TODAY'S

ROGRAMMES

A YEAR after the Burgos trial of Basque nationalists. there have been a series of attacks and exploits in the Basque provinces carried out by members of the Basque nationalist movement.

Throughout December banks have been robbed and bombs have been planted in union offices. A bomb was planted in the chemist's shop of the mayor for his anti-Basque ideas and his friendly attitude towards the central government in Madrid. At the time of the bomb attack

with a representative of the neo-fascist Social Movement of Italy and two members of the extreme right-wing French organization, New Order.

the mayor was holding a meeting

On December 31, a bomb exploded in the Las Arenas sailing club, a meeting place of the local high society near Bilbao.

A few hours before that a commando group attacked branch of the Bank of Guipuzcoa, in Beasain, to the S of San Sebastian and got away with 10m pesetas. Also in December the working

class in the Basque provinces continued its strike movement and protests against attacks by the employers. On December 10 a group of workers sacked by Precicontrol in Ermua and its branch in Eibar

locked themselves in the church of San Andres in Eibar. Also in Eibar on December 14 workers in the Jata factory went on strike. After four days, they were suspended without pay by the management. Workers at Jacinto Alcorta in Eibar con-

Elsewhere in the Basque provinces, strikes were continued through December in the firm Doussinger and Arin in Irun, the firm Ramon Vizcaino in Ovarzun and Electro-Mecanica in Zarauz.

tinued their strike.

The development of strike struggles all over Spain demand-ing the release of the Burgos 16 has thrown the petty-bourgeois nationalist movement into crisis.

The following public statement has been made by a section of the Basque opposition:

'The Burgos trial created a political crisis in Basque parties and union organizations and forced them to analyse their methods of struggle. This analysis has led to the separation of the Marxists from the non-Marxists, many of whom had until then fought together in the

posed the rejection of guerrilla tactics and the building of a mass

two opposing groups.

workers' front which could unify



Franco

'Urban guerrilla warfare which the Basques have developed with a certain degree of originality has received severe criticism especially by the Marxists. A few weeks before the Burgos trial, a crisis broke out in the sixth conference of ETA which was held in the French Basque country. Marxist-Leninist elements pro-

These positions became clearer in 1971.

The militants of ETA split into

The non-Marxists of the military front, described as bourgeois nationalists by their former comrades, have formed the Basque National Front (FNV).

The self-styled Marxist militants have worked in the last few months for the formation of a

all the working-class forces in the Basque provinces. The former military wing of ETA formed the FNV with mili-

tants from ELA (the Union of Nationalist Workers), of ECI (youth movement of the Basque nationalist movement), a large number of exiled Basque priests and members of (ANAI-ARTEA, group that gives aid to Basque exiles in France) and the APV (a group of Basque patriots, working under cover in Spain).

The Basque Nationalist Party, which is Christian Democrat in its politics, has not joined the Front, although the Front's leaders are dissidents from the

The 'Marxist' tendency has not been successful in forming a united workers' front and has itself split into two.

There is the Sayoak group which includes most militants who were active before the formation of ETA. It believes that the struggle must not be limited to the Basque country alone but extended to the whole

One of the leaders of this tendency made the recent state-

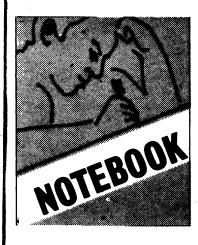
'The difficulties encountered in recent years in our struggle, the mediocre results obtained and the imprisonment of a large number of our militants have modified our perspectives and made us make a more realistic assessment of our possibilities.'

Sayoak has a policy of rapprochement with the Spanish Communist Party.

The second group, Borriak, wants to limit its activity to the Basque country (in France and Spain) which it thinks gives sufficient scope for 'Marxist'

The Spanish Stalinists are hoping to reap benefits from the split through their organization. the Communist Party of Euzkadi, the Basque section of the Spanish

It is clear that the crisis in ETA has only created a split between those who want to base themselves on the 'progressive' section of the Basque clergy and small Basque property owners, and those who want an orientation towards the working class, which they want to limit to a Stalinist perspective.



War on the Peace Corps

THE BRAVE New Worlders of the US Peace Corps have come unstuck.

While Uncle Sam was pre-pared to foot their massive bill, these young idealists were able to roam around the world spreading dollars like they were going out of fashion.

Of course, quite a number of them did a bit of part-time spy-

ing too. But the honeymoon is over. Uncle Sam is no longer able to out to the colonial

The US has just amounced in Washington that the corps is to cut its 8,000 staff by 50 per cent and cancel its programmes in as many as 15 countries.

Joseph H. Blatchford, director of Action, which oversees the corps, ordered that no invitations be issued to potential volunteers until July 1. Applications will continue to be accepted, how-

Blatchford also instructed Kevin O'Donnell, Action associate director for international affairs, to prepare plans for some 4,000 volunteers now working in 55 countries to return to the United States by the end of March.

There are now some 7,000 volunteers overseas and 800 to 900 in training, most in host countries — slightly more than half of the total of the peak years of the middle 1960s.

Blatchford took action, it was understood, because Congress not only failed to appropriate the \$82m requested by the Nixon administration, but cut it to a level that one source described as just one step above putting us out of business altogether'.

O'Donnell said that he did not know yet which countries would lose entire Peace Corps programmes, but that volunteer forces may be reduced in all 55

The slave trade

TWO NEGROES are facing very serious - if bizarre-charges in Washington.

Alphonso Campbell, Jr, and James Harris, both of Florida, have both been accused of holding nine white labourers against their will and placing them in 'involuntary servitude'.

The maximum penalty is five years in jail and a \$5,000 fine. They also face conspiracy charges which carry five-year sentences and \$10,000 fine.

In the indictment the US Attorney-General John Mitchell says Campbell and Harris grabbed the white men, all peach pickers, during the S Carolina peach harvest last July and August and August.

Mitchell, a notorious right-winger and former law partner with Richard Nixon, is making a huge song and dance about the

Which is odd particularly when you consider the history to the slave trade in the southern states of America.

No prize for guessing

POLISH Radio is inviting entries for a new competition with a trip to Poland as the prize.

To make quite certain that the winners are ideologically correct, all entrants will have to answer the following two ques-

1. What is your attitude towards the proposal of the socialist countries to hold a European conference on security and co-operation, and what results would you expect such a conference to produce?

2. Name persons in your country who in your opinion have contributed most to the cause of peace, and outline the ways in which they have done so. Workers Press offers no prizes

for guessing the winning answers to these two questions, which can be obtained by sending a stamped addressed envelope to 16 King St, Covent Garden, London, WC2.

ULSTER: 10.20 Schrols. 1.45 Schools. 4.30 Romper room. 4.50 News. 4.55 London. 6.00 Reports. 6.15 Daws explore.. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Gunsmoke. 8.00 Deadline. 8.30 Mike and Bernie. 9.00 London. 11.20 Short story.

CHANNEL: 10.20 Schools. 1.45 Schools. 4.10 Pingwings. 4.20 Puffin's birthday greetings. 4.25 Dr Simon Locke. 4.55 London. 6.00 News. 6.10 Police file. 6.15 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads, 7.00 Film: "Caxambu!". 8.30 Mike and Bernie. 9.00 London. 11.30 Gazette. 11.35 News, weather.

3.55 Gus Honeybun. 4.20 News. 6.00 Diary. 11.27 News. 11.30 Faith for life. 11.35 Weather.

SOUTHERN: 3.10 Yoga, 3.35 Horoscope. 3.40 Tea break. 4.10 Houseparty. 4.23 Cartoon. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.30 Fenn St gang. 7.00 Film: 'Viva Las Vegas'. 8.30 Mike and Bernie. 9.00 London. 11.30 News. 11.40 Farm progress. 12.10 Weather. HARLECH: 10.20 Schools. 3.50 British museum. 4.15 Tinkertainment. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 London. 6.01 Report West. 6.35 Doctor at large. 7.05 Film: 'Powder River'. 8.30 Mike and Bernie. 9.00 London. 12.00 Weather.

HTV West as above except: 6.01-6.35 Report West. HTV Wales as above except: 6.01-6.18 Y Dydd.

ANGLIA: 3.40 Newsroom, 3.45 Women today, 4.00 Enchanted house, 4.25 Tea break, 4.55 London, 6.00 About Anglia, 6.35 Crossroads, 7.00 Film: 'Assault on the Wayne', 8.30 Mike and Bernie, 9.00 London.

ATV MIDLANDS: 3.10 Yoga. 3.35 Horoscope. 3.45 Women today. 4.10 Room 222. 4.40 Once upon a time. 4.45 Sooty. 5.20 Magpie. 5.50 News. 6.00 Today. 6.35 Crossmads. 7.00 Film: 'East of Sumatra'. 8.30 Mike and Bernie. 9.00 London. 11.30 Who knows?

YORKSHIRE: 10.20 Schools. 2.34 Unit 1. 3.00 Pied pipers. 3.05 Matinee. 3.35 News. 3.45 Women today. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 London. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30 Dr Simon Locke. 6.55 Film: 'A Thunder of Drums'. 8.30 Mike and Bernie, 9.00 London. 11.30 Communicators. 12.00 Weather. GRANADA: 10.18 Schools. 3.40 All our yesterdays. 4.05 News. Here's Lucy. 4.40 Origami. 4.55 London. 6.00 Newsday. Put it in writing. 6.25 Peyton Place. 7.00 Film: 'When Hell Broke Loose'. 8.20 Sylvester. 8.30 Mike and Bernie. 9.00 London. 11.30 Moytemen.

TYNE TEES: 10.20 London. 2.33 Unit 1. 3.05 Pied pipers. 3.10 Play with a purpose. 3.35 News. 3.45 Women today. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.55 London. 6.30 Dr Simon Locke. 6.55 Film: 'Man of the West'. 8.30 Mike and Bernie. 9.00 London. 11.30 Snooker. 12.15 News. 12.30 Going fishing.

SCOTTISH: 10.20 Schools. 1.45 Schools. 3.30 Foo-Foo. 3.45 Cross-roads. 4.10 Dateline. 4.55 London. 6.00 Dateline. 6.20 Hogan's Heroes. 6.50 Film: 'Life for R'uth'. 8.30 Mike and Bernie. 9.00 London. 11.30 Late call. 11.35 British

GRAMPIAN: 11.00 Schools. 3.38 News. 3.40 Nanny. 4.10 Yoga. 4.40 Once upon a time. 4.55 London. 6.00 News. 6.10 Survival. 6.35 Crossroads. 6.55 Film: 'Call Me Bwana'. 8.30 Mike and Bernie. 9.00 London. 11.30 Living and growing. 12.00 Epilogue.

REGIONAL ITY

BBC 1

9.38-12.30 Schools. 12.55 Colofn a Sylfaen. 1.30 Andy Pandy. 1.45-1.53 News. 2.05-2.55 Schools. 3.45 Rosla and after. 4.15 Play School. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Vision on. 5.30 Motor Mouse and it's the Wolf. 5.44 Magic Roundabout. 5.50 News.

6.00 NATIONWIDE. 6.45 QUIZ BALL. Soccer stars in quiz.

7.05 TOMORROW'S WORLD. 7.30 FILM: 'THE TREASURE OF MONTE CRISTO'. Rory Calhoun, Peter Arne, Patricia Bredin. Thieves fall out over bounty. 9.00 NINE O'CLOCK NEWS.

9.20 THE BRITISH EMPIRE: ECHOES OF BRITANNIA'S RULE.

10.25 FILM 72. Review including 'One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich'. 10.45 24 HOURS.

BBC 2

11.20 VIEWPOINT. 11.32 MEDICINE TODAY.

11.00-11.25 Play School. 1.15-1.40 Medicine today. 6.35 Handling Materials.

7.30 NEWSROOM.

7.05 OPEN UNIVERSITY.

8.00 INTERNATIONAL TENNIS. Masters tournament from Paris. 8.50 COLLECTOR'S WORLD. 9.20 A KING AND HIS KEEPER. Alan Badel as Charles I who flees from London to the Isle of Wight and puts himself

under the protection of the governor. 10.45 NEWS ON 2. 10.50 THE OLD GREY WHISTLE TEST.



7.30 FILM: 'THE TREASURE OF MONTE CRISTO'.

ITV

10.20 Schools. 2.33 Toolbox. 3.00 Houseparty. 3.10 Tea Break. 3.40 Yoga. 4.10 Dr Simon Locke. 4.40 Once Upon a Time. 4.55 Sooty. 5.20 Magpie. 5.50 News.

6.00 TODAY. 6.30 CROSSROADS.

Williams, Kenneth Connor, Liz Fraser. 9.00 SUSPICION. 'Reasonable Doubt'. 10.00 NEWS.

7.25 FILM: 'CARRY ON CRUISING'. Sidney James, Kenneth

11.30 DRIVE-IN. 12.00 FIDDLER ON THE ROOF.

6.55 MIKE AND BERNIE.

10.30 DOCUMENTARY: 'A WORLD OF THEIR OWN', Life on

HTV Cymru/Wales as HTV Wales plus: 10.30 Dan Sylw. 11.15-11.30

Crunch coming

on the Clyde



just after the mines were

nationalized. He also

worked some time for the

old owners, so he knows

A married man with three

on the face, only takes home £20.10 a week; out of this

'This is a strike to see

miners are given a fair share of the profits created, and

living standards comparable to

'Our main enemy in this is

the Tory government and our union leaders, national and area. 'Too many right-wingers

have been prepared to sell. If they hadn't we wouldn't be where we are now.

PALTRY

'We should have used our industrial strength. Now there

are only 280,000 miners where there used to be 900,000.

nationalization, Jack had this

to say: 'We haven't had nationalization. That can only

be achieved with workers'

'The mines are under the

same leadership as the old mineowners—they're sons of

'I thought nationalization

would mean more say in what

went on at colliery and area

'I didn't mind paying com-pensation, but during the

1950s it gradually returned to

the 1926 position. And we sat idly by and let them do

it. Now the Coal Board make

plans on their terms and we

have to negotiate on their

'Never have we had a say

in pit closures, although York-

shire was the first to fight pit

closures when they came up

BLACKING

the policy of any government

that will restrict men to a low

'It can be won by trade unions giving support in the blacking of coal and by

Then he gave out this warn-

ing to the Tory government: 'If they force other unions to

move coal it could come to a

If the executive starts to

weaken, we'll force them out

and re-elect a new one just like we would do if the com-

mittee at Brodsworth tried to

'If it requires us to force

What did lack want to see

'The Labour government

a General Election we'll do it.'

the next Labour government

should appreciate miners and

give us more control in the say and running of the

'They must put human

beings before blood and profit.

In fact they should have

workers' control in all

'The men will stand firm.

living wage.

solidarity action.'

General Strike.

back down.

industry.

industries.

do for the miners?

'This strike today is against

On his experiences under

of paltry increases.

control.

the 1926 owners.

'We've had ten to 15 years

other workers.

what they were like.

Dan McGarvey

BY STEPHEN JOHNS

They plan a typical 'lease-back' operation at Clydebank; dragging in some property company to buy the yards, which it would then lease to

They would then build and

The Texans claim to have powerful S American, N African and Arabian backers,

A rather cheeky 'Sunday

Times' investigation com-mented: 'The Breaksea trio

wheeler-dealer group served with every hamburger in this

'They talk well and big, but

The investigation ended:

'With no concrete information

available on the source of Breaksea's finance, it is diffi-

cult to assess constructively this high-flying operation.

'Maley and friends could be in a position to close if McGarvey talks their terms...

'Or the confrontation could

be a gigantic public-relations

exercise to attract shy specula-

This is the kind of com-

pany McGarvey and his partner in the CSEU, Jack Service, are parleying with in

Donald Tonner himself

admits that there has in fact

been not one single inquiry for Clydebank and that even

if Breaksea did bite operations

could not start for at least a

Secret hopes

Meanwhile the CSEU are secretly hoping that some

holding arrangement will be launched on the Clydebank site by bringing in other in-

dustry, and that some workers from there will be drawn into

operation.

have won.

Scotstoun-Govan-Linthouse

Either way the Tories will

Unless the workers at UCS

take a dramatic turn and re-

discover the principles and spirit of the early days of the

Clydeside struggle, they will be faced with the break-up of the yards, wage-cutting and

speed-up under the rump shipbuilding company that

The men made redundant

will go to the dole for a long

Once, James Reid, leading Stalinist at UCS, stated that if anyone was forced to leave the yards he would be the

This is one pledge he may be called on to honour.

Triumph men

meet today

ABOUT 1,300 workers at two

Triumph car factories at Liverpool will be laid off

today because of the strike by

Thursday night over the dismissal of two men. The

350-strong shift in the body

shop stopped work, later to be joined by 300 men on the

If the strike is continued after a mass meeting today it

will immediately start to affect production at Triumph's

The dispute began

650 workers.

tors into the venture.'

have no direct connection with

the shipbuilding industry.'

oil-rich city [Houston].

but they will not say who.

liquid - natural - gas

THE STRUGGLE at Upper Clyde Shipbuilders is coming to a new climax; very soon the liquidator is likely to demand delivery of a new ship from the threatened Clydebank yard.

'Plot' in Sudan

IAAFAR NUMEIRY. anti-communist dictator of the Sudan, has publicly complained of plots in hostile quarters' to undermine the country's 'ties of mutual friendship and cooperation' with China.

In a broadcast statement on Omdurman Radio, he accused 'imperialist and agent news agencies and the press' of issuing false reports about the recent Peking visit of vice-president Babikar Awadallah.

'These hostile quarters... have continued to surround atmosphere of rumour and lies with the aim of distort ing the noble tasks of the tour and creating lack of confidence between the two friendly peoples,' Numeiry

He indignantly denied tha the tour had been cut short, the negotiations had failed and the Sudan delegation's chairman had been snubbed by the Chinese.

On the contrary: 'Our dele gation completed its task with our friends in China with great success and full understanding of the common ties and joint struggle against imperialism and neo-colonialist forces,' Numeiry said.

The services of Chinese Stalinism are certainly much appreciated by Numeiry, whose hands are stained with the blood of dozens of Sudanese communists and trade unionists and whose jails are full of his left-wing

Drugs

A cloak-and-dagger elemen was introduced into the delegation's trip by Maj-Gen Abd al-Halim, who has now 'retired' from the Sudanese

Halim, a delegation member visited his family in Beirut and the 'hostile forces', according to Numeiry, took advantage of his trip to introduce £20,000-worth of narcotics into his luggage.
'Maj-Gen Abd al-Halim,
however, discovered the

cowardly plot in time and informed the authorities before leaving Beirut airport, Numeiry said.

'It has been confirmed that this plot, on which hostile quarters spent large sums of money and circulated through their agent radios and press was not aimed at the person of Maj-Gen Halim so much as at the Sudan and its con stant revolutionary strategy. 'In his realization of the

need to be alert and cautious to deny the enemies of our revolution an opportunity of attacking our revolution through its active sons, as was the case in this plot, Maj-Gen Abd al-Halim has requested through the Minis try of Defence to be released from military service.

'I have approved his retire-The plot thickens even more when Halim's role in suppressing the left-wing coup against Numeiry last July is

On July 21, two days after the left wing had seized power in Khartoum and while their leader Hashim al-Ata was addressing a huge meeting in the capital, Halim was in Libya with Gen Khalid

They had come via Cairo from Belgrade in Tito's Yugo-slavia. They flew to Libya on a charter plane put at their disposal by the London-based

conglomerate Lonrho. Their plan was to lead the Sudanese troops situated on the Suez Canal and have them

parachuted over Khartoum to assist the suppression of the left-wing rebellion. Lonrho recently concluded a major contract with the Sudanese dictatorship to manage the country's commerce. One of its board members is

Angus Ogilvy, Princess Alexandra's husband. As for Tito, he sent a 'fraternal delegate' to the recent conference of the Arab Socialist Union, the Sudan's

ruling party.

Boilermakers' leader Dan McGarvey will meet UCS shop stewards on Friday to report on his discussions with the mysterious Breaksea Tankships group who have 'shown an interest'

in Clydebank. Before his flight to Texas McGarvey blurted out what was unspoken, but common, knowledge: that union officials would talk with Govan Shipbuilders about wages and conditions at the Govan, Lint-house and possibly Scotstoun division even if attempts to get a purchaser for Clydebank failed.

Newspapers say this is a change of policy by the union. Men like Donald Tonner, of the Clydeside Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, say their policy has always been the same. The shop stewards are

'Every effort'

For what it's worth, Fonner is probably right.

The agreement signed between McGarvey and Industry Minister John Davies on October 12 pledged negotia-tions with Govan Shipbuilders providing the government guaranteed key orders to keep work going.

The government and the unions merely promised to make 'every effort' to get a buyer for Clydebank. This, of course, was a betrayal of the earlier line

of no talks save on the basis of 'cumulative' proposals for the four UCS divisions. The embarrassed Stalinist

leadership of the stewards later said this meant there would be no 'meaningful discussions' unless the future of Clydebank was secure. But now — as McGarvey stated on the eve of yester-day's talks with Breaksea in Houston, Texas—the crunch

is coming on the Clyde. The government have held firm and withheld cash from Govan Shipbuilders and the

company remains with a pathetic £7.10 capital. Davies says no help will be given until the unions come to heel and agree to 'competitive' wage rates and new productivity proposals, and break from their position on Clyde-

Free offer

CSEU secretary Tonner states bluntly: If the shop stewards think they can blackmail this government and get it to shift their way they

are wrong.'
Meanwhile McGarvey is desperately attempting to give the stewards cover by extracting from Breaksea some com-mitment on Clydebank he even offered the UCS liquidator free passage to Houston

for this week's talks.
With a vague promise from
Breaksea, Stalinist shop stewards hope they can man-oeuvre out of their dangerously extended position over the delivery of ships — they have warned no more will be delivered unless there are guarantees for all divisions and all the jobs.

There is growing speculation that Scotstoun will be in-cluded in Govan Shipbuilders' plans. The feasibility study on this proposition is due out

next week.

But this still leaves Clydebank. Breaksea is a holding com-

pany with a puny \$1m capital, run by two lawyers and an 'seafaring

stock'.

WEATHER

NEWS DESK 01-720 2000 **CIRCULATION** 01-622 7029

A DEPRESSION is expected to move NE across England

factory in Coventry.

Most of England and Wales will be rather cloudy with rain at times. There will be some mist or fog patches at first. Scotland and N Ireland will have showers, some of which will be heavy, or periods of rain, but some

bright intervals are expected. Temperatures will be near normal in the NW and it will be mild in the SE.

Outlook for Wednesday and Thursday: Rain or showers at Temperatures near

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Yorkshire pits defy closure threat A MEMBER of the Brodsworth branch committee Jack Stone joined the NCB

AS Yorkshire's 70,000 miners dig in for their strike there is talk of staying out 'for ever and a day', of things ending in a General Strike and of the Tories being made to call an election.

In the pubs the older men-some long retired from the pits—say little. But one quietly recalled 1926, when Doncaster miners blocked the roads around the town. No one could get in or out with a he has to pay £2.60 rent, which the Coal Board wants to put up another £1.50. lorry without authorization from the strike committee. Doncaster police stayed in their quarters throughout the strike.

to my mind was a bluffer. When he wanted a rise he didn't get £5, but something like £100 a week. 'Now we've got to fight the

Tory government.
'I don't believe the Coal Board when they say they are sorry to see miners go on

ELECTION

'They were told that 7 per cent was the limit, and that's no good to miners or any other workers.
'Since the power-loading Joe Appleton is a Labour councillor on Adwick urban

agreement we've slipped behind everyone. We've given more productivity to country and received nothing for it. 'In my opinion this Con-

servative government want to defeat us. We want a General Election soon as possible—not just for higher wages but for things like the Common Market, which everyone

knows is going to push up the 'I'm a faceworker, someone cost of living. 'The miners have backed who grovels in the dust and the Labour Party to the hilt, the water in bad conditions,' but we got nothing out of 'We had Lord Robens who

have been kept down and the government has been running the mines ever since. 'My father stayed out in 1926 just like I will; I've got commitments but I'll have to

manage,' said Joe.

'It'll last at least two months this time

Delegates to the Doncaster panel have

gone beyond official policy of the National

this has been confirmed by Brodsworth

and I am pleased,' said the old man.

safety men from the pits.

He works three shifts in a 'Now the NCB is trying to get four shifts back. But we lost our social life once before and won't let it happen

'The miners are now leading the fight against the Tory government and should

supported.' But Joe was also sceptical about the right wing leaders of his union's Yorkshire area

SLUNG OUT

When it comes to a crucial decision they pass it to some-one else. They should be slung

In any case, men like these should come up for re-election every five years and not be elected for life as they are now.
'We're not going back for anything less than £5,' said

Bitter memories of 1926

FACE-WORKER George Baker has spent 43 years underground—'and I'm not proud of it,' he said. George, who is now 56, takes home a miserable £15 a week.

district council near Don-

Now 32, Joe has worked

years and is married with

His take-home pay is between £20 and £23 a week.

His rent is £2 a week, and

the Coal Board wants to slap

three children.

another £1 on it.

Brodsworth for ten

'I was coal-packing during the 1926 General Strike. remember the soupkitchens of those days. Twice a week we used to walk round the cricket ground to get our 'This strike we've begun now should have happened immediately after the war instead of leaving it until the last two or three years.
'We've done nothing but

paltry increases, accept George told me. 'Nationalization has meant lot of kid-glove jobs for those at the top. It hasn't done us any good. After all they are our pits.

'My Utopia is get the Tories 'I detest Conservatism-all they can think of is massive unemployment.' Asked what he would like

to see the next Labour government do for the miners,
George bluntly said: 'Workers'
control would be one answer'.
He added: 'Personally I
believe this is all leading up to a General Strike. The sooner the better.'



Strikers gather in Doncaster's Woodlands Hotel

6,000 lose jobs in five weeks

MAIN SITE Wolverhampton

REDUNDANCIES

Britain are currently occurring at the rate of more than 1,000 per week. Figures just released show that in the last five weeks more than 6,000 men have lost their jobs.

i n

This savage 'pruning' of labour is occurring despite articles and editorials in the capitalist press that Britain has 'turned the corner' as far as the economy is concerned.

Last year, almost 100,000 the jobs 'shake-out' planned jointly by the Tory govern-ment and the Confederation of British Industry.
In the past five weeks alone, 6,000 men are known

to have been sacked. These figures are only the tip of the iceberg; they are only those job cutbacks which have been gleaned from the

national press.

Therefore they do not take into account the thousands of older workers and apprentices who are flung onto the dole in ones and twos from smaller companies.

A total of 4,382 redundancies were announced in Britain in December 1971. And last week — the first week of 1972 — the British Steel Corporation announced plants bringing another 1.560 redundancies.

SHIEKH Mujibur Rahman, the Bengali political leader, returned in triumph to his capital, Dacca, yesterday as the president of Bangla Desh. Released last week after nine-and-a-half months of imprisonment in W Pakistan, he was greeted by hundreds of thousands of Bengalis who streamed out to Dacca airport to watch him arrive.

His first statement on landing was that Bangla Desh will have no links with W Paki-

COMPANY **GKN** Windsor Davis Manufacturing N. Greening & Sons British Steel Corporation

English Calico Warner Swasey Asquith C. A. Parsons **Avon Rubber**

Leicester Hayes, Middx Ashford, Kent Barassie, Ayr 1,120 270 170 77 780 Newport Scunthorpe Staffordshire Sheffield Billingham Wilton Tipton, Staffs Halifax Heaton, Newcastle Walsall North Shields Bracknell Moseley, Manchester 515 TOTAL 5,942

Machinery makers Hosiery workers Wire weavers Workshop staff Workshop staff Steelworkers Steelworkers Steelworkers Steelworkers Nylon producers Nylon producers Textile workers Machine-tool makers Staff, non-production worker Ship repairers Welding-equipment makers

CATEGORY

Tyre makers

Britain.

...jobless 'emergency' in Eire

UNEMPLOYMENT in the Irish Republic rose by over 5,000 in the last two weeks of December 1971. Figures published in

Dublin last week show that 76,454 people — almost 9 per cent of the working population — were unemployed on December 31.

These were the highest unemployment figures since 1959. The figure on December 17 was 71,354 — in other words the increase over 14 days was 5,100. The 150,000-strong Irish

Transport and General Workers' Union has demanded that Prime Minister Jack Lynch call an emergency session of parliament to discuss the critical jobs situation. Michael Mullen, the union's general secretary, also called executive council to consider what action to take. Already in the first week

of 1972 2,000 redundancies year from 37 to 12. There is were declared. Wholesale redundancy is on the cards for the meat trade, the bacon industry and the

SACKED

100 100

brewing industry. Biggest unemployment increases were among farm workers; 3,959 more men from the industry signed on the dole in the two-week mentioned bringing the total unemployed on the land to 39,099.

Farmworkers face a grim future, since employment in agriculture is now estimated to be declining at the rate of about 10,000 jobs a year. In 1961, there were 379,000

farmers and farm workers. By 1967 the total was 322,000. In 1969 it had declined to 303,000 and by 1970 to 291,000—a drop of 88,000 in nine years.

In the past week, 500 redundancies have been announced in the fresh-meat industry with the prospect of another 500 on the way,

The number of bacon factories in the 26 Counties is due to be reduced during the

no policy to absorb the jobless by creating other jobs. The Republic's Industrial

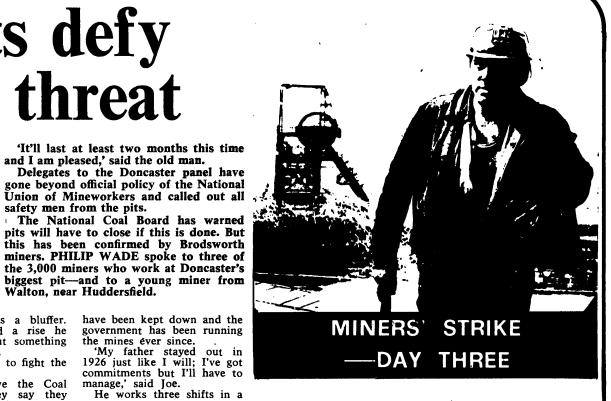
Development Authority envisaged that there would be about 4,500 redundancies in 1972, but in the first week of year alone half the total of redundancies forecast for the year have been announced. This phenomenal growth in unemployment is closely related to unemployment in

Irish workers who normally emigrate to Britain in the search for work now find they can no longer get jobs with a million British workers on the dole queues.

It is estimated that 2,250 people emigrated between November 1970 and November 1971, in comparison with an average of 12,200 a year between 1966 and 1971.

Irish Labour Party leader Brendan Corish said that the new unemployment figure confirms that the economy is in a state of acute crisis.

'This is a national emergency,' he declared.



Determined to win first dispute

MANY apprentices are being thrown into their first pit strike. But young miners like 18-year-old Terence Hudson from Walton, near Huddersfield, are determined to go all the way to win.

Already he has had a taste of battle; his pit was called out on strike two weeks ago when management tried to get round the overtime ban. This is my first dispute', said surface-worker Terence, 'and I'll have to get used to

'We'll have to fight as long as is necessary.'
The 47-per-cent wage claim has real meaning for him. His take-home pay is at present only £9.50 a week.

'Other industries will come out. We'll get support and it could lead to a General Strike', Terence told me. 'I am confident the Tories will be out. 'They don't have

CONFIDENT

strength to resist us and all those workers who don't like their policies over school milk and other things.
'Even if they bring troops in, other working men will not stand other workers being suppressed. It would be bound to spread the strike. 'Once the Tories are out', added Terence, 'it will be a lesson—the working man will have to be respected.'

SHIRK

But he was worried that a Labour government might shirk its responsibilities to the miners. We will have to make

certain the Labour government does what we want, he stressed. Terence disagreed with the way the pits were ra at

'Our manager lets you know he's boss-although you don't see him often.
'But it's workers who do'the work. They should have a

say. At the moment you have one group having the cash and another working like master and slave. 'Interest payments would

be ended; the old mine bosses had their fill of us. 'Ezra's £20,000 should be cut. He should only earn what a bloke at the pit is getting. 'In the end we'll win. That's definite', said Terence

Sunday January 16

3 p.m.

Quarry Hill Flats

Speaker:

GLASGOW

workers press

READERS' MEETINGS

Meet Editorial Board apeakers. Discuss vour ideas for the expanded paper

Wednesday January 12

LEICESTER

Queen's Hotel,

Speaker:

NEWCASTLE

Thursday January 13

'Bayhorse',

Westgate Rd

Speaker:

Monday January 17 7.30 pm Room 1 Partick Burgh (Nr Merkland St Tube Stn.)

Speaker: Stephen Johns SHEFFIELD

Sunday January 16 7.30 p.m. **YS Premises** Western Works, Portobello Speaker:

Stephen Johns

Centre. The 'Right-to-Work'

E LONDON: Tuesday

January 11, 8pm. All Hallows Hall, Devons Rd,

N LONDON: Thursday

January 13, 8pm. Town Hall, Edmonton. Miners'

SE LONDON: Thursday

January 13, 8pm. Deptford Engineers' Club (opposite New Cross Station). Support

SW LONDON: Tuesday

Support

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE **MEETINGS**

Make the Tory government resign!

Return a Labour government pledged to restore full employment and repeal all

laws against the unions!

BRACKNELL: January 11, 7.30 p.m. 'Red Lion', High St. Discuss ATUA Manifesto.

BEXLEYHEATH: Tuesday January 11, 8 p.m. 'The Upton', Crook Log. Trade unions and basic rights.

January 12, 8 p.m. Room 11, East Ham Town Hall. The struggle for socialism in Bangla Desh. LUTON: Thursday January

13, 8pm. Recreation Centre, Old Bedford Rd. 'Support the miners'. Wednesday CORBY: January 19, 8pm. Civic January 18, 8pm. Small Hall, Clapham Manor Baths, Clapham Manor St, SW4. 'Right-to-Work' campaign. CROYDON: Thursday January 20, 8pm. Ruskin House, Coombe Rd, E Croydon. Support the

pay struggle.

the miners.

Socialist Labour League Special course of lectures

In line with decision of ATUA November 6 conference to build revolutionary party.

> **TUESDAY JANUARY 18 Essential Marxism**

TUESDAY JANUARY 25 Economics and Politics

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 1 Historical Materialism today **Lecture Room 1** Digbeth Hall, Digbeth BIRMINGHAM, 8 p.m.

given by G. HEALY (SLL national secretary)