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DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

LONDONDERRY-WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 2

DAY OF DEFIANCE

AGAINST THIS



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PLESSEY SUPPORT FOR JOBS MARCH

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And students at the 2,000-strong Sunderland Polytechnic gave the go-ahead to their union to organize a dance for the marchers on February 18.

● For other Plessey, factory and student support see p. 12.

WIDGERY HAS MILITARY PAST

BY A POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

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BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

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People lined the pavement up to ten deep along the route to the cemetery. They stood quietly in freezing, driving rain. A relative of one of the dead men shouted: 'Let the world know they murdered my husband.'

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Surrounded by a crowd estimated at about 200,000, the building—already the object of a gelignite attack on Tuesday night—was under a barrage of stones and petrol bombs.

There were deafening cheers as three youths scaled the balconies smashing in windows with heavy hammers. One of them hoisted an Irish tricolor on the embassy's flagpole.

Chants of 'British out!' greeted the burning of no less than three effigies of Tory premier Edward Heath.

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In all the major towns of the Republic thousands of workers have marched in demonstrations of hostility to the British government.

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Speaking in New York, Irish Republic External Affairs Minister Patrick Hillery declared that Ireland may move to get British troops out of Ireland. He declined to elaborate.

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to secede to the S. Faulkner insists that he will not be 'bombed' into a United Ireland.

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Right-wing Labourite Reginald Paget also required to know why Miss Devlin had not apologised.

But the Tories did not dare to discipline Miss Devlin because they know that she has overwhelming support outside parliament.

She is getting no support inside it however. Wilson's call for all-Party talks on Ireland remains conciliatory to Heath.

And the 'left' Labourites maintain their silence. Eric Heffer, for instance, MP for the Liverpool constituency of Walton, has yet to make his views known on this matter which must concern hundreds of his constituents.

And the 'Morning Star', even now, does not demand the withdrawal of all British troops.

Still committed to the peaceful road to socialism, the CP merely asks for the withdrawal of the paras and for other British troops to remain in their barracks—in Ireland!

● The Ministry of Defence announced yesterday that more of the notorious paratroops would be sent to Ulster over the next two weeks. Further details of the new troop developments will be given later.

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AROUND THE WORLD

Tension mounts in cash markets

BY JOHN SPENCER

A NEW and even more severe financial crisis is emerging as it becomes clear that the recent Washington currency agreement is inoperable and breaking down.

Amid hectic scenes on the currency exchanges, the dollar has been driven down to the bottom of its parity range against European currencies and the gold price has leapt way above its previous record level to reach \$48.60 an ounce at yesterday's fixing.

Exchange dealers said conditions were 'pretty hectic'. 'It is hair-raising,' said one, 'people won't deal. You put in a quote and they put the phone down on you. It has been a very frustrating morning.'

The most ominous sign was the rumoured heavy buying of gold by the Italian central bank. With their government crisis still unresolved, the Italians are prepared to liquidate their huge dollar holdings for gold, even at the present prices.

The build-up of crisis is coming to a head even before the Washington agreement of December 18 has been implemented. Common Market chiefs are due to meet American Treasury officials today for talks aimed at finalizing the Washington conditions.

America says it will not raise the gold price until the Europeans guarantee to open their markets to US goods. Today's talks are the second round of negotiations aimed at clinching the deal.

The spark which ignited the present crisis on the exchanges was Nixon's announcement that the 1972 budget deficit would top \$25,000m. It caused consternation among foreign officials and bankers.

Raymond Barre, the Common Market's top monetary expert, warned:

'When one notes that the currency realignment has not until now led to any return of capital to the United States, and when one considers the present credit and budgetary policies adopted by the United States, fresh speculative pressures against European currencies are to be feared.'

Fluctuations between the different European currencies could break up the Common Market, he warned.

Barre clearly considers that even the 4.5 per cent parity fluctuations allowed under the Washington rules will not deter speculation.

His views were echoed by Dr Otto Emminger, vice-president of the W German Bundesbank. In a sharp statement following the Paris meeting of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, he said the effect of the new dollar parity on the US payments balance would be less than had been hoped.

'We found out that in 1972 the adjustment effect of the Washington realignment would be rather small,' he said.

This explains the importance attached by the US to tomorrow's negotiations with the Common Market.

It is proving impossible for the capitalist powers to overcome the post-war international monetary system's collapse precipitated by President Nixon's August 15 measures.

The dollar is no longer convertible into gold and thus ceases to be a reliable store of value.

Four months of haggling finally produced the Washington deal between the Group of Ten powers. The main currencies were realigned against a devalued dollar. But this has failed to stop the decline.

The strength of the international working class is the biggest barrier preventing the employers from resolving their crisis.

ITALY STAYS WITHOUT A GOVERNMENT

BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

EMILIO COLOMBO, the Italian premier, has admitted defeat in his efforts to form another coalition government, plunging the country into its most serious post-war political crisis.

The crisis has been brewing for months, and came to a head in January when the Republican party removed its support from the centre-left coalition. The Republicans want harsher measures against the working class.

President Giovanni Leone now rules without a government, but it is thought unlikely he will call a snap election. With the exception of the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement (MSI), none of the parties favours an election at present.

The Italian Communist Party, eager to attract middle-class support for its parliamentary reformist programme, is among those opposed to an election.

It wants to join a more left-wing version of the collapsed coalition.

One of the key issues which sparked the present crisis was the referendum of divorce due to be organized by right-wing Roman Catholics in late spring.

Instead of openly confronting the clerical reactionaries, the CP claims the referendum will 'split the nation'.

The Stalinists' bureaucracy in the unions and in parliament has consistently held back the organized working class in accordance with its proclaimed strategy of the 'parliamentary road to socialism'.

The current crisis marks the utter bankruptcy of the parliamentary system in Italy and faces the working class with the stark choice between the struggle for power and the rise of a new fascist regime.

The building of alternative revolutionary leadership against the Stalinists and reformists is the only way forward for the Italian workers.

BANGLA DESH RECOGNITION BY SIX

AMBASSADORS of Britain and the six Common Market countries—France, Italy, W Germany, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg—met in Luxembourg last night to prepare a joint statement announcing their intention to recognize Bangla Desh.

The statement is expected to be made public almost immediately and actual recognition will be made individually by the seven countries concerned within a short space of time of each other.

JOBS STRIKES IN FRANCE

DEMONSTRATIONS against unemployment have become a daily occurrence in Paris this week. Yesterday the CGT, CFDT and main teachers' unions came out in the streets, following the strike by press, TV and radio journalists the previous day.

Sackings have been announced in a number of newspapers and the daily 'Paris-Jour' is to close following a strike against redundancies.

FRENCH employers and the government are taking a tough line towards wage demands made

WHAT WE THINK

ST PETERSBURG January 9, 1905

LONDONDERRY January 30, 1972

ON JANUARY 9, 1905, approximately 67 years ago, Tsarist troops under the leadership of the Grand Duke Vladimir fired into a demonstration of unarmed people in what was then the city of St Petersburg, killing and wounding 4,600 persons.

The world's press at the time declared that the Russia of January 10 was no longer the Russia of January 8. As subsequent events disclosed, revolutionary history was very much embodied in the cold-blooded massacre.

The January 30 Londonderry blood bath, we would suggest, is also revolutionary history in the making.

As Lenin said 'Our Father the Tsar... played at war quite seriously' in St Petersburg. So too, the Tories at Westminster and Stormont had planned the Londonderry operation exactly as it took place. Picked detachments of troops were carefully thrown into the one-sided battle while those in command had all the 'legal arguments' ready as to who fired the first shot.

But as one commentator said, does it really matter? Did it really matter in St Petersburg in 1905?

Not a single piece of tangible evidence has been produced by the army to show there was the slightest attempt by any of those who lay dead in the gutter to use armed force.

But then again the army doesn't need such evidence. Killing is its business and it enjoys the full support of the 'little fathers' of Westminster, Wilson and Heath.

We are convinced that for the future of British capitalism it is the writing on the wall. The massacre was not a sign of strength, but of weakness. The crisis in Ulster reflects the rapidly deteriorating economic crisis of world capitalism. It was, in effect, this crisis which was fired out of the barrels of the guns last Sunday in Derry. English workers have had a grim warning. Because it is they,

even more than the working class in Ulster, who are really in the Tory government's firing line.

That is why the Young Socialist's Right-to-Work campaign and marches have such a great significance in the coming weeks.

We must work night and day to build a revolutionary leadership which will put an end to this doomed system of capitalism with its Tory overlords and its Labour flunkies.

It is understandable that Irish revolutionaries should feel the need to avenge those who have been slain. We address ourselves especially to the IRA's Official wing:

The military implications of revolution are always subordinate to the political preparations. After 1905 Lenin did not turn to the use of military tactics to avenge what happened in St Petersburg.

On the contrary, he dug more deeply into the theoretical and philosophical implications of what happened in those dark days. His most vital book, in the struggle against idealism, 'Materialism and Empirio-Criticism', was the outcome of such careful deliberations.

The successful social revolution of 1917 was the result.

The Official IRA's cadres have waged an extremely important struggle for a revolutionary political solution to the problems in Ireland. It would be a grave mistake if they turn away from this course.

Indeed, this is what the Tories at Westminster want. They are looking for excuses to split the English and Irish working classes in the coming days.

The time is rapidly approaching when both classes can hit the common enemy together. It would be very wrong to impair this vital possibility.

Irish revolutionary forces, many of whom are grouped around the Officials, should study carefully the lessons of the Bolshevik reaction to the 1905 Revolution.

TWO OVAMBOS SHOT DEAD

TWO MORE Ovambo tribesmen are reported killed by police in SW Africa, bringing the total number of deaths there to eight in the past five days.

Four others were wounded during the same period.

Police claimed trouble in Ovamboland was being fostered by 'agitators' from the SW African People's Organization (SWAPO). Many Ovambos are still on strike against the contract labour system, despite modifications to the system agreed between the S African government and the puppet tribal chiefs.

SADAT BLURTS OUT CP TREACHERY

BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT



SADAT

AS HE prepares to leave for another round of talks with Soviet leaders in Moscow, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has revealed new evidence of Stalinist treachery in the Middle East.

He told Egyptian troops at Aswan on Sunday that there were 'misunderstandings' with the Soviet leaders last year over the mass trial of former vice-president Aly Sabry and other left wingers and the abortive coup in the Sudan.

These difficulties were sorted out during his visit to Moscow in October, Sadat said.

He said the Russians had been told by Sabry and others that 'I had sold out the country to the Americans'. But, he added, he told the Kremlin leaders he would not sell himself to the

Americans, the Russians or anyone else.

This reply had helped sort out the 'misunderstanding' and cleared the way for agreement between the USSR and Egypt about arms and when they would be delivered.

Sadat's speech is a damning exposure of the Soviet Stalinists' politics. With Sadat's aid, Sudanese dictator Jaafar Numeiry drowned the July coup in blood.

Left-wing officers and leading communists like Abdel Khaled Mahgoub were shot after summary trials. The trade unions and the Communist Party were driven underground.

The Sabry trial had a similar significance, consolidating the hold of the right wing and crushing the left in the Nasserite movement. Yet the Soviet

leaders' only concern was that Sadat might be moving towards the Americans. The rest was all a 'misunderstanding'.

Sadat's speech also explains why the Soviet leaders suddenly dropped their campaign of protest against the Sudan repression late last year, and reopened relations with Numeiry.

Only this week Omdurman Radio reported that Dr Uthman Abu Qasim, Minister of Co-operation and Rural Development, had received the Hungarian ambassador for talks on the utilization of a loan which Hungary has granted the Sudan.

It appears it is quite permissible for the Arab leaders to go on murdering communists so long as they don't upset the balance of power in the Middle East. This is what Stalinist peaceful co-existence means.

Using the unions' strength

AN IMPORTANT point emerges from the interview given to the Workers Press by Post Office union leader Tom Jackson. This is his assertion that the Socialist Labour League is wrong to advocate the unions using their strength to force the Tories to resign and return a Labour Government with socialist policies.

Jackson says: 'I know that as far as the SLL is concerned this will be another brickbat to throw at me.'

Our concern is not to throw brickbats. We are delighted that Jackson has been drawn on this most fundamental question. He enables everyone to see absolutely clearly the dangerous path opened up by the thinking of

On Tuesday and yesterday we carried an exclusive interview with TOM JACKSON, secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers. Today Cliff Slaughter takes up some of the points raised

the trade union leadership at this stage of the class struggle.

Jackson's argument is this: if you use industrial action, say in support of the miners' fight, to defeat the government, this will lead to a bigger majority for the Tories at the subsequent election, and this majority will be extreme right-wing, worse than the present one against the working class or 'neo-fascist'.

Therefore, we must conclude, the strength of the unions must not be used against the government, even though that government is passing new laws to shackle the unions and creating mass unemployment.

Two days after Tom Jackson

expressed his opinion, the Tory government perpetrated mass murder in the streets of Londonderry. According to Jackson we must not organize against the Tory gunmen for fear we provoke them into extreme right-wing policies.

Is it 'throwing a brickbat' if we say that this means: do not defend yourself, or your attacker will be provoked into doing even worse things!?

Tom Jackson knows as well as his members do that the Tories need to crush the miners just as they were able to defeat the postmen, and that they will be absolutely ruthless once they put this behind them.

Heath wants to prove to the European monopolists that he can tame the British working class.

Tom Jackson is not one of the babes in the wood, politically speaking. He knows that one of the principal reasons for Hitler's accession to power in 1933 was that the social-democratic leaders in Germany took a line identical with his: don't show the real strength of the workers, because it will drive the middle class into the arms of fascism and provoke big business.

Neither they nor he would start from the fact that the ruling class's attacks come from their acute economic crisis, and

that fascism is their ultimate weapon for imposing this crisis on the working class.

Jackson is blind to the fact that in Germany, because of this policy, the reformist leaders, 'working within the system', ended in concentration camps alongside the revolutionaries.

His line is the surest sign of the bankruptcy of reformist politics. The day is past when these reformist leaders could get a few crumbs from the table of capitalists going through a boom. Now they are reduced to arguments about how to persuade the enemy to attack us in the nicest possible way.

This kind of leadership, if left unchallenged, would prove as fatal in its consequences for the British working class as did the pre-fascist policies of the German reformists and Stalinists.

STRONG PICKET AT BASS SITE



PICKETING AT THE £24m BASS CHARRINGTON SITE

UCS 'butcher' plans ready

BY AN INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

TWO REPORTS on shipbuilding prospects on the upper Clyde will be delivered to John Davies, the Secretary for Trade and Industry, this weekend.

They are expected to form the basis of the Tory plan to 'butcher' the bankrupt Upper Clyde Shipbuilders.

One report covers feasibility studies on Govan, Linthouse and Scotstoun divisions of UCS and the other is a detailed survey of the financial requirements of the Tory-created Govan Shipbuilders Limited, which is to pick up the pieces after the Tory butchery is completed.

(A third report on Clydebank, prepared by a private management firm is still under way.)

At present Govan Shipbuilders is in no position to take over any section of the old UCS. In parliament recently Davies admitted that the total capital resources of the company were two £1 shares!

The directors of the company under Lord Strathalmond are asking the government for a loan of at least £20m to get the project off the ground.

But six months ago when the 'work-in' began, the same government refused £6m to keep UCS going.

The crisis in the newly-formed company was openly revealed yesterday when the 'Glasgow Herald' reported:

'The board of Govan Shipbuilders may resign if the government refuses to meet their financial needs for retaining viable merchant shipbuilding on the upper reaches of the Clyde. The board's main fear is being as under-capitalized as UCS and having to share the same fate of being unable to pay their way and going into liquidation.'

THE STRIKE of 300 building workers at the giant Bass Charrington brewery site at Runcorn, Cheshire, is in its second week with no sign of a settlement.

The workers, all employed by A. Monk & Co, are demanding £1 an hour for all the workers employed by Monks on the site.

This is the latest in a long line of disputes and sackings at this £24m brewery site. The workers say that this is the fourth time they have been sacked in the last 12 months.

The whole labour force was dismissed on Friday, January 14 for refusing to operate the firm's bonus scheme. All the men were reinstated by Thursday, January 20, but found on returning that the management had drawn up an interim bonus scheme which meant the men would be working harder for less money.

A meeting last week voted to withdraw labour until the management agrees to the £1-an-hour demand. Picketing has been 100 per cent successful and the men feel confident that they can win.



DAVIES: TWO REPORTS

STUDENTS' SIT-IN GOES ON

PRESIDENT of the Hull Students' Union, Phil Morris, has resigned from office because of a decision by students to con-

DASHING SUCCESS

JACK DASH, the former Communist Party dockers' leader, lectured to upper school boys at Eton on Tuesday night at the invitation of the college's Keynes Society. Verdict by the school: 'One of our most successful meetings.'

tinue a sit-in at the university indefinitely.

After hearing a majority decision to prolong the sit-in, Morris left the student union building saying:

'I do not want to be president of a union that has its own death wish.'

On hearing of Morris's resignation the student body at the meeting gave three cheers.

The occupation is being staged in protest against the university's holding of £1.5m worth of shares in the Hull firm of Reckitt and Colman.

The company has large subsidiary interests in S Africa. Lt-Col Basil Reckitt, the firm's chairman, is on the university's council.

TUC LEADERS will take no action until May against the executive of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, which has decided in favour of registration under the Industrial Relations Act.

The G&MWU executive is believed to have taken its decision in a spirit of arrogant defiance against the TUC's official deregistration policy.

It is understood that only one question divided the ten-man committee headed by former TUC chairman Lord Cooper: when to try and split the trade union movement.

One faction wanted to preserve the union's ostensible wait-and-see attitude until September, when it would announce registration to the annual TUC conference.

Another wanted to come straight out and defy the TUC General Council's so-called June 30 'deadline'.

The hawks, apparently led by Cooper, are believed to have won and given their noble general secretary the job of drafting the necessary documents for a special conference of the union on March 23.

A meeting of the 24-man G&MWU general council on March 16, however, could overturn this decision. And some officials of the union—Britain's third largest—believe that they will; this year's new intake onto the council is said to be more left-wing than previously.

NO IMMEDIATE TUC ACTION AGAINST G&MWU

This still leaves the executive six vital weeks in which to prepare its ground for the conference, however.

And until TUC secretary Victor Feather receives official notification no action will even be contemplated from that quarter.

The TUC General Council has so far avoided a clash with Cooper, despite his frequent statements in favour of registration, by claiming that wait-and-see is his union's official policy.

Even though this policy has changed, it will take no action until after March 23.

By the time it has been officially notified of whatever decision is taken there, the first General Council meeting which could discuss it will be April 26. Which leaves just two months to the deadline.

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!

CROYDON: Thursday February 3, 8 p.m. Ruskin Hse, Coombe Rd. 'The Miners' Strike'.

DEAL: Thursday February 3, 7.30 p.m. 'The Lord Warden', Mill Rd.

E LONDON: Tuesday February 8, 8 p.m. 'Aberfeldy', Aberfeldy St, Poplar (near Blackwall tunnel). Engineers' pay claim.

DAGENHAM: Wednesday February 9, 8 p.m. Room 11, E Ham Town Hall, E Ham. Support miners. Force Tories to resign.

LUTON: Thursday February 10, 8 p.m. Recreation Centre, Old Bedford Rd. World economic crisis.

SE LONDON: Thursday February 10, 8 p.m. Room 2,

Socialist Labour League
Special course of lectures

Common Hall, Hackin's Hay
(off Dale St)

LIVERPOOL, 8 p.m.

Tuesday February 8 and 15
Essential Marxism
Economics and Politics

given by
C. Slaughter (SLL Central Committee)

Deptford Engineers' Club (opp New Cross Stn). Tory 'Fair Rents' and Housing.

N LONDON: Thursday February 10, 8 p.m. Town Hall, Edmonton. Reformism and trade unions.

WILLESDEN: Monday February 14, 8 p.m. Trades and Labour Hall, High Rd, NW10. Unemployment and the capitalist crisis.

W LONDON: Tuesday February 15, 8 p.m. 'Prince Albert', Wharfedale Rd, off York Way, Kings Cross. 'Support miners and Ulster workers.'

SW LONDON: Tuesday February 15, 8 p.m. Small Hall, Clapham Manor Baths, Clapham Manor St, SW4. 'Support miners and Ulster workers.'

ACTON: Wednesday February 16, 8 p.m. 'Mechanics Arms', Churchfield Rd, W3. 'Support miners and Ulster workers.'

CROYDON: Thursday February 17, 8 p.m. Ruskin House, Coombe Rd, E Croydon. See Workers Press Ulster film.

RED FRIDAY

MINERS: PART 3

After the sell-out of 1921 (Black Friday), the miners' conditions declined. The average wage per shift worked went down to less than half what it had been in 1920-1921.

Indeed, the miners were worse off than they had been before the First World War.

There was unemployment and there was victimization. Then in April 1923, the coal-owners told the miners that the only way to obtain a better wage was to work a longer day.

In January 1924, the first Labour government took office—under Ramsay MacDonald.

But this government continued the attack on the working class (for example, J. R. Campbell, editor of 'Workers Weekly', was arrested).

Labour lost the election in the same year, largely as a result of the Zinoviev Letter forgery.

About this time there was a short-lived boom in coal exports, due to the occupation of the Ruhr by French forces and the cessation of production there.

In these circumstances, the miners voted to end the 1921 wages agreement. After a long drawn-out series of negotiations the coal-owners conceded a new wages agreement in May 1924, which gave substantial increases to the miners.

It was also about this time that A. J. Cook became Secretary of the Miners' Federation.

A member of the Communist Party for a short time, Cook had been one of the group in the Rhondda Valley responsible for the bitter Cambrian Combine strike. He had been imprisoned in 1918 for his strike activities and again in 1921 for his part during the lock-out.

Conditions were soon to turn against the miners. The Treaty of Versailles, at the end of the World War, had imposed reparations on Germany at the rate of £150 million a year.

Coal reparations were also due to France, Belgium and Italy every year for ten years. This destroyed Britain's coal export trade.

Things were made worse in 1925 when Churchill restored the gold standard. The standard of living of all workers was forced down.

In June 1925 the coal owners gave the Miners' Federation of Great Britain notice of their intention to terminate the wages agreement of the previous year.

They demanded an immediate cut in miners' wages and an end to the guarantee of a minimum wage. This meant that there would be no end to the extent to which miners' wages could be reduced.

The government nominated the First Lord of the Admiralty (W. C. Bridgeman) to act as mediator between the owners and the miners, and set up a court of inquiry.

The Miners' Federation refused to co-operate with this committee, since its aim was to cut wages and increase hours. The TUC General Council declared its support for the miners and movements went ahead to create an Industrial Alliance of heavy industry and transport unions, which would act jointly to defend the hours and wages of their members.

The newly-formed Transport and General Workers' Union voted to strike if necessary in support of the miners, and ASLEF also voted full support.

But already leadership was being placed in the hands of the top bureaucracy. Discussions took place between the miners' executive and a special committee of the TUC, the miners' leaders declaring that they 'placed their case unreservedly in the hands of the General Council of the

TUC as the supreme Trade Union Committee'.

A special TUC conference then agreed to put an embargo on all movements of coal in the event of a miners' lock-out.

On July 30, 1925, the Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, uttered his famous statement to the miners:

'All workers in this country have got to take reductions in wages to help put industry on its feet.'

The same evening instructions were issued for the embargo on coal movements to be put into force. These instructions were as follows:

RAILWAYS

1. Wagons containing coal must not be attached to any train after midnight on Friday, July 31, and after this time wagons of coal must not be supplied to any industrial or commercial concern, or be put on the tip roads at docks for the coaling of ships.

2. All coal en route at midnight on Friday to be worked forward to the next siding suitable for storing it.

3. Any coal, either in wagons or stock at a depot, may be utilized at that depot for the purpose of coaling engines for passenger and goods trains, but must not be moved to another depot.

DOCKS, WHARVES ETC

Coal Exports: All tippers and trimmers will cease work at the end of the second shift on July 31.

Coal Imports: On no account may imported coal be handled from July 31.

General: A general stoppage of men handling coal on other classes of tonnage on Friday midnight.

WATERWAYS AND LOCKS

All men on canals, waterways etc. engaged in carrying coal will cease Friday midnight, with the exception of men who have coal en route, who will be allowed to take it to destination and tie up. Safety men for pumping etc. will be permitted to work for safety purposes only.

TRANSPORT ROAD

All men engaged in delivering coal to commercial and industrial concerns will cease Friday night, July 31. Men delivering for domestic purposes will cease at 12 noon, Saturday, August 1.

LOCAL COMMITTEES

For the purpose of carrying out these instructions the members of the organization herein concerned shall, from each district, establish small sub-committees so as to co-ordinate policy in giving effect to same.

This was signed by the leaders of ASLEF, NUR, Railway Clerks' Association, T&GWU and the TUC Special Sub-Committee.

The effect was immediate. An emergency Cabinet meeting was called. The government offered a nine months' subsidy in return for which the coal-owners would be willing to withdraw their notices.

A full inquiry was to be held, but there was no doubt that the government had yielded to the embargo threat—this was Red Friday, July 31, 1925.

But all the anti-labour forces were alarmed and warned.



Not only were the government and the coal-owners concerned—the Labour leaders were, too.

It was Ramsay MacDonald who declared:

'The government has simply handed over the appearance, at any rate, of victory to the very forces that sane, well-considered, thoroughly well-examined Socialism feels to be probably its greatest enemy.'

Throughout this period the Communist Party fought amongst miners, particularly in the Miners' Reform Movement (later to become the National Miners' Minority Movement with its own paper 'The Mineworker').

The Miners' Reform Movement programme was: one union for all miners (instead of the Federated Districts); affiliation to the Red International of Labour Unions; no wage cuts; and a six-hour day.

The inaugural conference of the National Minority Movement itself (in August 1924) had been attended by 270 delegates, representing 200,000 workers.

The forces of reaction were on the move, however, and recognized the danger represented by the small but influential Communist Party.

In October 1925—three months after Red Friday—12 leading Communist Party members were arrested and charged with unlawfully conspiring to utter and publish seditious libels and inciting people to commit breaches of the Incitement to Mutiny Act of 1797.

Five Communists — Inkpin, Gallagher, Pollitt, Hannington and Rust—were sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

The other seven were told that they would be bound over if they undertook to have nothing more to do with the Communist Party! When this offer was rejected, they were sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

But the Communist Party was already becoming tainted with Stalinism and lining up against Trotsky.

In the Autumn of 1924 the

Top: Miners' leader, A. J. Cook imprisoned for his part in the 1921 lock-out. Bottom: Tory propaganda posters against the miners appeared all over the country in 1920.

Executive Committee of the British Communist Party issued a statement condemning Trotsky's book 'Lessons of October,' even though only a summary of the book was available to it.

When some Party members ventured the opinion that a book ought not to be condemned before it had been read, Andrew Rothstein declared in 'Workers Weekly' that 'they have a terrible deal to learn yet before they become real Communists'.

The next article in this series will trace how the growth of Stalinism in the British Communist Party rendered it impotent before the TUC bureaucracy and contributed to the defeat of the 1926 General Strike. CONTINUED TOMORROW

BUILDING THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY



ATTACK INJUSTICE



'These leaders have played protest politics. Regardless of any protest movement the Tories have pressed ahead.' Above: The TUC leadership on February 14, 1971.

DISCUSSION ON THE ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE DRAFT MANIFESTO

On November 6 last year a national conference of the All Trades Unions Alliance decided to adopt a draft manifesto to transform the Socialist Labour League into a revolutionary party. Since the conference a country-wide discussion has been initiated in League branches, in the ATUA, in the Young Socialists and among Workers Press supporters. UNTIL the Right to Work rally at Wembley Pool on March 12, we intend to carry a full page each day devoted to your comments on the draft manifesto. We have received more than 100 contributions to this vital discussion. Now we want at least another 100.

Workers and their families, youth, students and the unemployed are all invited to join in this discussion. If you

haven't got a copy of the draft manifesto write to Workers Press or contact your local ATUA branch.

JOHN MANN
AUEW, Gestetner's, Tottenham, N London

HAVING read the Manifesto and agreeing with it as far as it goes, I feel that it provides the only principled programme for the mobilizing of the working class in the struggles which are already taking place and the struggles ahead.

The Manifesto raises the demands that will raise the consciousness of the working class to higher levels at each stage. I feel that the Manifesto is the embodiment of Leon Trotsky's 'Transitional Programme'.

It is relevant to the situation the British working class finds itself in with the advent of the economic crisis of capitalism and its effects, i.e., Ulster, unemployment, Common Market etc.

The crisis, which is fundamental, forces the capitalist class to attack all the basic rights the working class has gained over 200 years of bitter struggles.

The working class will resist these attacks at every stage because it is strong and confident.

However, workers are being betrayed by a leadership that will sink or swim with capitalism. Without the right leadership which is prepared to implement the programme set out in the Draft Manifesto, this willingness of the working class to fight will be frustrated.

And with the help of the Labour traitors and their stable mates, the Stalinists and International Socialists, the British working class will be condemned to fascism.

It is, therefore, imperative,

that the Manifesto is widely read and its policies adopted—by trade union branches and trades councils, as it is the only document published by any organization that attempts to provide a principled means to mobilize the working class and raise its consciousness at this historical juncture.

At the beginning of my appraisal I referred to the fact that the Manifesto did not cover certain important points.

I feel more stress should be put on the historical role of the British working class, i.e., the fact that it was the first to emerge as a new class in the late 18th century, as well as its truly revolutionary traditions.

There should be, overriding all other demands, an all-embracing demand:

'That the British working class has the right to determine its own future.'

Without this right it has no future.

This demand could be illuminated only by giving a glimpse or forecast of what a socialist Britain would be like.

Not with Blake's visions or Owen's idealism, but with an optimism that stems from the knowledge of the tremendous social advantages of a socially-planned economy, a highly-developed, technological, industrial complex with the skilled workers to match it.

The British working class could, from then on, write its own history and, by its example, help spread the socialist revolution and inspire its comrades the world over.

JAMES BUTTERICK
Leading hand, Bld Eye cold store, Hull

I have read the Manifesto and find it very practical. There is a great need for an alternative

party, as all others ever do sell out the working class.

The Tories are prepared to sacrifice human life rather than spend capital. The figures for unemployment are scandalous. The Tory government represents only big business and must be brought down at all costs.

The only way this can be done is by a General Strike. But the working class lacks the leadership. Many of the union leaders don't seem capable of leading the working class. These men must be replaced before they give in to the Tories, as they have done in the past.

DAVE THOMPSON
AUEW steward, Vauxhall's, Ellesmere Port, Liverpool

I think it is all pretty logical. Workers I've showed it to say it's great. But then comes the question of how to get it.

I think we've got to get people who want it inside the trade union movement. We have to shake out the trade unions and replace the present leadership with people determined to win the Manifesto. I see the All Trades Unions Alliance as an alternative to the TUC.

We've got to try first and foremost to make our organizations work for us. We can't play about with the capitalist set-up. That is why I support the demands for nationalization under workers' control as realistic demands.

The Labour Party played about. If they were really going to do anything they would have done it in 1945 when the workers had guns.

Anything goes to remove this government in view of their record. A General Strike with a specific demand for their resignation is justified. To get it we have to shake the unions and get another leadership. The

actions of the trade union leadership, over the Industrial Relations Act and the Ford strike have had their repercussions in the working class.

Workers say: 'What chance have we got with leaders like this?'

These leaders have played protest politics. Regardless of any protest movement the Tories have pressed ahead.

The Communist Party, although there are some genuine individuals in it, seems to have been preaching revolution so long that it doesn't know when it's on the doorstep. It seems more anxious to get married to the Labour Party than to fight to end capitalism.

We need another leadership based on the Manifesto.

JAMES KOZIOL
Warsop Vale miner, N Derbyshire

There is not much I want to add to the Manifesto. It says what I have been thinking for some time.

The Tory Party is definitely against the working class. This is clear in everything they have brought out.

But also Jenkins and Victor Feather and the TUC are not supporting the working class. The TUC leadership should be replaced by people who think more like workers.

There is a lot of complacency in the working class. I was talking to an old collier at work who said that if this was happening years ago they would have downed tools.

In those days it was all for one and one for all, but now its individualism—each man for himself.

My father, who is a miner, has never voted for strike action before, but he did this time to give the union some strength.

FILM REVIEW

PLEASE CONTROL THAT CHILD!

BY BRIAN MOORE

The issues raised in 'Family Life' directed by Ken Loach, written by David Mercer and produced by Tony Garnett are important.

The story of an unhappy and uncertain girl, who is incapable of breaking through the oppression of her family, who is torn by the contradiction of what she wants and what her parents think is right, who is defeated in this struggle and retreats into madness as the only way of resolving the contradiction, is a powerful one.

Janice, the desperate heroine of the picture, comes from what could be described as a normal suburban home. Her father is a reliable, dependable worker, a depressed defeated man who lost all fight years ago.

Her mother, one of those domineering women, repressed, assertive, as if motherhood itself confers upon her some kind of divine right over her family.

The very contours of their experience are confined by a deadening conformity to what is considered correct and proper. They are, as it were, embalmed within the bourgeois requirements of matrimony and respectability.

The authority that they wield over their daughter serves almost as a bulwark to fend off the sheer monotony of their lives. They are victims of prudery and puritanism.

When Janice gets pregnant the fuel of her parents' outrage is fired. It is mother 'who knows best' and it is mother who insists on the abortion that sends Janice headlong into acute depression.

At no point do her parents concede to her an independent life or feelings or wishes.

When she argues back, asserts herself, this is treated merely as an example of her wilfulness, her sluttishness, her disobedience and finally her 'illness'. There must be something wrong with her and the GP recommends her to a psychiatrist.

In the terrible and arbitrary lottery that is Britain's national health service, Janice is fortunate to be sent to an 'experimental' wing of a mental hospital, run by a young psychiatrist.

There she tells the doctor, 'I don't feel there's a "me" to choose for when it comes to making a big decision'.

The treatment takes the form of informal therapy sessions where the patients openly discuss their problems and predicaments. It's a therapeutic community.

But whether such treatment is effective we are never told, because the management committee of the hospital decide to close down the wing. Janice is now given the orthodox treatment currently practised in our mental hospitals.

Resisting and frightened she is sedated and given what must be the most barbarous of inventions, electro-convulsive therapy.

Electrodes are connected to her head and literally she is given an electric shock. Though unconscious, the body contorts in spasms. Once over, she is wheeled on a trolley and placed by the side of the 30 or so other patients, unconscious from the same treatment.

'Made well' in this way, she is released from hospital and allowed home on a course of tranquillizing drugs. She re-enters the very environment that is destroying her, and in no time the familiar arguments and demands are made on her.

Her course is then set on a down-hill path. She attacks her parents with a knife and is readmitted to hospital.

There she strikes up a relationship with a young male patient and is 'advised' not to pursue it. In retaliation she tries to smash up the ward.

The one relationship that she



has throughout the film is with a young art student, who tries to reassure her, tell her that life does not have to be the drab conformity of the suburbs, that she must learn to fight back.

It is the art student who persuades her to leave the hospital and to come with him. In what is one of the most horrifying scenes in the film the hospital authorities break into his flat, like the flying squad, and wrench Janice away from him, back to the mental home. They are an arm of the state.

Now like a vegetable Janice is wheeled out before an audience of medical students as an exhibit of schizophrenia.

As if talking about a machine, the lecturer points to her mechanical faults. What the film concretely explores is the nature of capitalist oppression through its ideology and morality.

The family, as a nuclear social unit embodies and expresses the requirements and contradictions of the system.

Behind bourgeois concepts of madness lie the authoritarianism of the state and its demands of a conformist behaviour.

Anti-social behaviour is therefore defined mad. The questions raised in the film go beyond, therefore, the purely reformist demands of a more humane treatment for mental patients. The issues are political and revolutionary.

David Mercer's script reflects very much the work of psychiatrists R. D. Laing, David Cooper and Aaron Esterson.

It's important to go briefly into their theories and relate them to their subsequent development.

The patient went 'mad', they said, because unconsciously they were made a 'scapegoat' to preserve the 'sanity' of the rest of the family.

The 'mad one' was trapped in a series of contradictions or 'double binds' and was incapable of discovering his own autonomy or self. The patient himself becomes this contradiction, and splits himself and takes on another role to conceal himself.

It is a process of hiding the 'self' which is considered to be that bad or rebellious element at odds with the 'good', i.e., the requirements of the family or society at large.



Tony Garnett, producer



Psychiatrist R. D. Laing

Laing perceptively noticed that schizophrenics, according to their families, started off life as 'good' became 'bad' and then went 'mad'.

The orthodox treatment that they receive in institutions takes the form of punishment or cutting out the bad. The hospital reproduces the authoritarianism and oppression of the home situation in a more barbaric form.

As Esterson said on television the other night, most mental hospitals perform the same function as the police.

The importance of Laing's and the others' work cannot be underestimated. They set out to find the relationship between the oppression of society and the way that it is internalized by the 'schizophrenic'.

They rejected all theories of genetic disease. They saw it therefore as a social and political relationship. They set out to establish a connection between Marx and Freud.

Stalinist thinking has dominated this question for years, rejecting Freud and theories of the unconscious, it substitutes a

purely mechanical and determinist conception of personality, leaving out precisely a dialectical understanding.

It is no accident that the forms of treatment in the Soviet Union are the same kind of mechanistic 'solution' as used in our hospitals.

Neither is it an accident that political dissidents and oppositionists are designated 'mad'.

The unconscious is the repository of the material experiences of the world. It stands in a dialectical relationship to the conscious.

The process of analysis advocated by Freud is the uncovering of these earlier unconscious experiences that imprison, as it were, the patient in responses, actions and fears that are no longer appropriate to his contemporary situation. It is a dialectical and materialist process.

What Laing leaves out of his thinking is the living reality of the class struggle itself. He only concentrates on the oppression of capitalism, but like the utopian socialists, he can find no way through into socialism.

He takes only one opposite. Such a blind alley has led him, through an insistence on subjectivism and spontaneity, into all kinds of metaphysical theories of drugs, madness and mysticism.

That the so-called mad are victims of capitalist oppression, that they embody sharply the social, political and psychological contradictions of oppression is only the negative side of the struggle.

The resolution of the contradiction is not found in Laing's later theories, where he advocates the discovery of self through the healing process of madness itself — the subjective trip.

No. The real resolution is found in the ultimately determining battle of the classes and the victory of the socialist revolution. That is the key question.

Without this understanding there is only floundering on the wilder shores of idealism.

Such a contradiction is neither really resolved in the film in my view and explains some of the tension or uncertainty in its

presentation. For instance the scene where Janice sprays her father's garden with blue paint, has more than a hint of the glorification of 'doing your thing', and certainly the father's remark, 'what has she done to my gnomes' is the juxtaposing of musical-hall gag and hippy, teenage rebellion, which underscores this weakness.

Nevertheless 'Family Life' is a great step forward in British film making. It is shot in a calm, unfussy way and has some acting performances from Sandy Ratcliff, Bill Dean, Grace Cave and Malcolm Tierney which are really remarkable.

In a barren desert of, for the most part, dull and contentless film production, 'Family Life' confirms the Kestrel team as the most politically and socially conscious film makers in the country.

It is a film not to be missed.

FRANCO'S SECRET PLAN TO SMASH STRIKES

A series by our Spanish correspondent

GENERAL FRANCO'S fascist government today faces an unprecedented challenge from the Spanish working class as 500 collective agreements come under negotiation for almost 2 million workers.

Already strikes have hit the car plants of Chrysler in Madrid and Fiat-Hispania in Barcelona as workers demand higher wages and better working conditions.

These important strikes come at the end of a year in which industrial and professional workers have engaged in the most open confrontations with the fascist state. There has been unrest and riots in the Asturian mines, among teachers, doctors, construction workers, car workers and, more recently, Madrid University students.

Under Franco's dictatorship workers have no right to strike, to publish anything in support of their actions, or to organize any meetings of any kind. If they do engage in these activities, they are liable to imprisonment, torture and charges of sedition under Article 218 of the penal code:

'Employers and workers who, with the aim of acting against the security of the state to prejudice its authority, to upset its normal authority, or national production, suspend or alter the regularity of work, are criminals.'

The regime recently circulated a memorandum containing a series of further instructions for dealing with industrial strikes. On official notepaper of the Ministry of Labour, the document was sent to the state-run union organization, the Sindicatos, the police and the army. A copy was smuggled out of Spain and has come into the possession of Workers Press.

The document is headed 'Criteria for a possible situation of conflict' and is stamped 'secret and confidential'. The issuance of the instructions clearly indicates that the regime is becoming more alarmed by the growing militancy leading to a General Strike.

The motives for such a strike movement are clearly grasped by the fascist bureaucrats: 'The increase in the cost of basic necessities has created strong pressure of a psychological nature which is translated into demands for very large wage increases... before the expiry of a great number of collective agreements, periods of great social tension can be foreseen in the coming months, whose seriousness will depend on how these situations are confronted.'

The Sindicatos is instructed to remain in 'constant contact' with the ministry's labour offices and both are told to 'suspend immediately all discussions on collective agreements' as soon as the workers create situations which the document describes as using 'force'.

The state-controlled union is ordered to collaborate directly with the civil governors and the police to prevent 'massive meetings and factory meetings'.

The government sets itself the following tasks:

- 'Accurate information on illegal activities, meetings etc. and the preventive arrest of the organizers of these wherever possible... as much information as possible should be sent to the Labour authorities and to the Sindicatos.'
- 'The prevention of illegal propaganda.'
- 'The stopping of the organization of pickets at factory gates is basic to the reduction of conflict.'

The document goes on: 'A labour conflict is always a

political problem and a problem of public order even when it looks just like a work problem. The government authorities must do everything possible to stop this from happening. Its instruments must be the Labour Offices and the Union Organization [Sindicatos], as well as the organs of public order. In no way must the Governor hesitate at the beginning on the pretext that there has been no disruption of public order, because in a labour conflict order has already been disrupted and constitutes in itself a potentially violent situation.'

The ministry includes further plans for strangling press freedom:

'In the directions given to the communications media place of preference must be given in the coming months to the silencing or the maximum reduction of the greater part of news or information on labour disputes. Everyday we see that news on labour disputes is the only news that the press never tires of...'

These, then, are Franco's brutal plans for repression to maintain the capitalist order in Spain. In sharp contrast are the illusions about 'democratic development' which are cultivated by the Communist Party, which is more or less in charge of the leadership of the illegal Workers' Commissions. (It should be pointed out that this leadership has been thrown into crisis by the large-scale industrial unrest last year.)

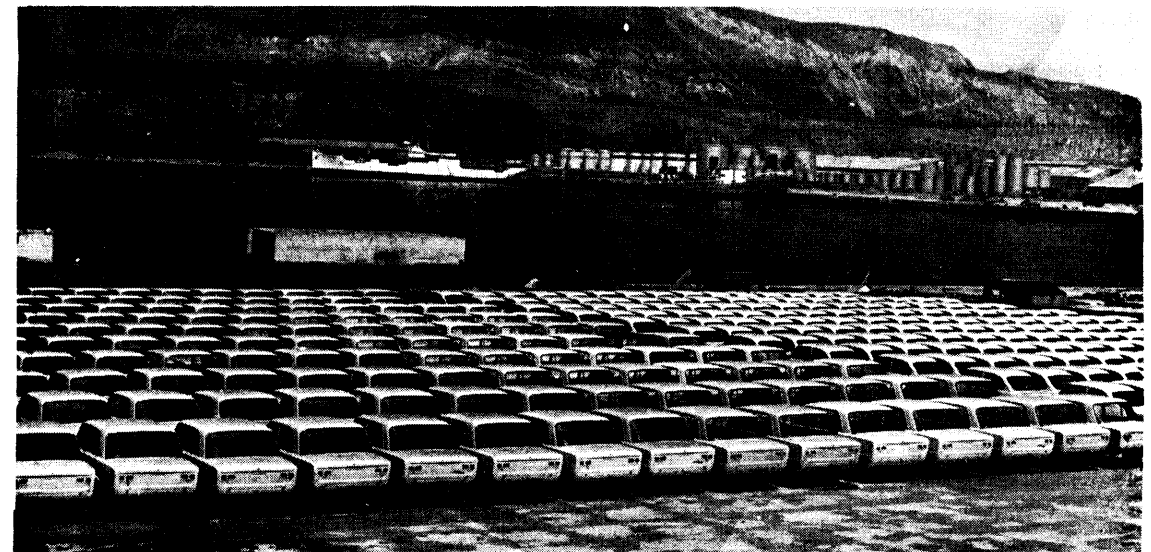
The most recent General Assembly of the Workers' Commission combined this militant call—'Our fundamental task is to move with determination towards a General Strike'—with the following bureaucratic *carte blanche* for ending strikes:

'... We have to elaborate collectively a programme and perspective of struggle and the means to attain this, but we must always bear in mind during the course of the struggle the need to open up democratic avenues of negotiation which will enable us to end the strike properly without disagreements or disputes, and to be in a position to restart the strike when the avenues of negotiation have been exhausted.'

The treachery of the Communist Party leadership in Spain was demonstrated even more clearly by Santiago Carrillo, the Party's secretary, who has openly declared this non-revolutionary policy: 'No one—and above all not the Communist Party—is thinking of carrying through a "communist revolution" today in Spain.'

Tomorrow's article will show how Stalinism is doing its utmost to betray working class struggles in Spain. We start with one of its most vital sections, the Asturian miners.

CONTINUED TOMORROW



Top: Franco, facing unprecedented challenge from the Spanish working class. Centre: Spanish cars awaiting shipment to Yugoslavia. Bottom: Agnew trailing behind the Franco family at a state reception held during his honorary visit last August.



Carrillo: Not thinking of carrying through a revolution.

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH NEWS CHEAP LABOUR

BY GARY GURMEET
EDITOR OF 'KEEP LEFT'

Strong police action coupled with degrading and disciplinary treatment is on the way for thousands of unemployed youth in the country.

This can be the only conclusion drawn from government plans to put its 'experimental' work scheme into operation.

The scheme, initiated by the National Association of Youth Clubs, starts working this month in eight of Britain's high-unemployment areas.

At the same time London magistrates have called on the Tory government to break the 'Saturday afternoon routine' of youth and open up temporary detention centres at weekends in all major towns.

WEAPONS

They say the centres would be one of the 'most valuable and least costly weapons in the limited armoury provided by the penal system for dealing with young offenders'.

And on Merseyside an appeals court judge has said youth should be sent to prison for long periods, regardless of their age.

Lord Justice Lawton said youngsters would not be excused from prison because they were under 21. The sooner they realized they were in grave risk of being sent to prison 'for a long time', the better it would be for 'law and order' in Britain.

The experimental work scheme was announced towards the end of last year when the Department of Employment agreed to inject £1m to make the idea possible.

Cynically referred to as the 'community industry', it will employ around 60 youth in each area to do work of 'social value'.

The operation is not to provide employment for school-leavers or jobless youth. Its object is to train them to accept the situation created by the Tory government.

E. Balmer, deputy co-ordinator of the scheme, says the operation is aimed at stimulating youngsters to do 'reasonably imaginative' jobs.

'It is not going to solve any unemployment problem, that's for sure,' he told Workers Press. 'This was not the reason for choosing high-unemployment areas. We want youth, both boys and girls, to work in a "real industry".'

'A great deal of work needs to be done on the environment.'

So local authorities in some of Britain's most depressed areas—the government calls them 'development areas'—will be provided with a cheap labour force to do work which other workers have refused.

The scheme will ensure the



streets are clean and the gutters cleared of filth.

All the 'community' work will be done in co-ordination with a local 'voluntary support group'. The 'industry' will be run like any other, with a 'code of industrial practice similar to that of any good employer'.

The eight areas chosen are Newcastle, Sunderland, Teesside, Liverpool and Mexborough area of S Yorkshire. In Wales it will be centred on Newport and SW Monmouthshire. Two more areas for Scotland have not yet been announced.

OFFENCES

National co-ordinators were chosen last month. This month they will move into the regions to appoint administrators and 'group leaders'.

The fact that the scheme will employ only about 400 youth in each locality is itself dubious. What it could create is a small group of people, trained in 'social conscience' and isolated from the militancy which prevails in places with soaring unemployment.

Compulsory labour service is a reminded of Hitler's method of dealing with youth (top) in the 1930s. Bottom: Saturday morning police.

And this operation is to become effective within 'an atmosphere of increasing police harassment against the youth.'

Two of the type of centres referred to by the London magistrates are already in operation in London and Manchester.

This cheap form of detention 'caters' for youth who have committed 'anti-social' offences. These, according to the magistrates, include breaches of probation, hooliganism, breaches of peace, failure to pay fines and some traffic offences.

In short, the Tories are out to enforce a violent discipline on the streets and a humiliating servility in the factories and the public schemes which they create.

The work scheme reminds one of the compulsory labour service created by Hitler for German youth in the 1930s. It was part of his general policy used to bring about the installation of his fascist dictatorship.

to put the workers in the most unfavourable possible light.

The 'Sun' described the strike as 'the daftest ever', quoting management representatives for this opinion. The reader was presumably supposed to hold up his hands in horror at the thought of people striking because of puddles of water.

The puddles were at the end of the Marina production line and drivers who take the cars from the end of the track to testbeds were involved in the strike. That's about where the resemblance between the stories and the facts ends.

Water is a prime safety hazard in a highly-automated plant like Leyland's Cowley factory. Only a fortnight ago a puddle formed on the floor of the same building (the QT block) at the other end of the Marina production line.

That puddle was 'live'. The water had run over an electrical junction box and electrified a metal stanchion standing nearby.

Naturally the drivers were not prepared to take chances when the second puddle appeared. Not only did the management want them to drive through the puddles, but they wanted the cars driven further than usual without extra manning.

Management also apparently wanted the cars tested on the testing rollers with wet tyres—in itself a dangerous procedure as the cars travel on the rollers at up to 60 miles an hour.

When the men tried to argue, they were told to carry out instructions or get off the job. They went.

The 'Mail' and 'Sun' tried to give the impression of a 'bloody-minded' walk-out. The bloody-mindedness, workers say, was entirely on the management's side. 'They could have settled all this without any dispute. It just meant stopping the line for a few minutes while the water was mopped up. But they didn't do that,' one leading trade unionist commented.

When transport union district secretary Cliff Small rebutted the press lies in the 'Oxford Mail' on Wednesday, the 'Mail' and the 'Sun' had already 'forgotten' the story. They simply did not bother to print what Mr Small said.

But even the 'Oxford Mail' couldn't resist injecting its own gratuitous innuendo. Its story could be read to imply that the unions had discussed disciplinary action against the drivers. In fact, the question was never raised.

WORKERS NOTEBOOK

FAITH

Readers of the London 'Evening Standard' were treated last Friday to a confession of faith from the paper's new City editor, David Malbrook.

In case you missed them, here are some of the highlights: **Lloyd George knew my father:** 'In the last few years a surprisingly large number of young people have emerged as brilliant entrepreneurs. Only a decade ago, such achievements at their present age would have been considered astonishing.'

Setting the record straight: 'The popular image of the tycoon is not prepossessing. But it is too often grossly distorted. I shall show that there are as many diverse and interesting types of people in business as there are in the theatre, the law, teaching or any other occupation.'

The boss's hidden talents: 'Did you know that one of the most successful young tycoons today started adult life as a music student? Or that the head of a prominent stores chain is the country's leading marine biologist? Or that the chief of a famous food stores group is a qualified civil engineer?'

Radical thinking (City-style): 'The world of money eats and drinks ideas. It is controversial, sometimes acrimonious, always critical. The City is by no means the tight-knit community, reactionary and hide-bound, of even a decade ago. A good deal of radical thinking is expressed in some seemingly pompous establishments. I shall present the facts and join the arguments.'

Down with oppression! (City-style again, I'm afraid):

'I believe the form of capitalism we have in this country can survive only if there is equity between the strong and the weak. The City Takeover Panel has done much to muzzle the more savage jaws. I shall give warning from time to time when I discover some oppression or injustice.'

BUCKSHEE

Sir Gerald Nabarro MP, seems to have got his class lines a bit mixed up following his conviction for dangerous driving.

On discovering that even if he wins his legal battle to clear his name he could be £1,000 out of pocket, he was heard of blustering about the high cost of justice.

No one would argue with that. What is a little out-facing is the right-wing Tory's follow-up.

'There is one law for the rich and one for the poor—and a poor man can rarely get justice', he waffled through his handlebars.

Nabarro, of course, is far from the latter category. His business interests include publishing, machine tools, unit trusts, advertising and marketing.

And, according to the 'Daily Mail' diarist Nigel Dempster, he has been getting a lot of his legal advice buckshee from friends.



HAIR GRIP

READERS of the new, tabloid Workers Press will have no need of the following piece of useless advice.

It does go to show, however, what fascinating things they get up to out in the stockbroker belt when they're not counting their profits.

'Sir, a 'Financial Times' correspondent wrote a couple of weeks ago, 'before reading a daily paper, open it at the middle and secure the sheets with a hairgrip, top and bottom.'

'The grips should be about three inches long (Woolworth sells them) and can be salvaged over and over again.'

'The occasional (two-page) half-sheet does require a little Sellotape to hold it in place—if it cannot be discarded.'

'The newspaper can then be read as a book, without the sheets coming adrift.'

The 'UK Press Gazette' comments that: 'For reading a BOOK, of course, you pull out the pages singly and then Sellotape into a sheet large enough to require a three-inch hairgrip at top and bottom.'

TORY PRESS THE GREAT PUDDLE FRAUD

Never let the facts spoil a good story, runs the old Fleet St adage. The 'Sun' and the 'Daily Mail', to name but two, have certainly taken it to heart.

When workers at British-Leyland's Oxford car plant struck after a safety dispute with the management, they were instantly pilloried by these two papers.

Both ran the story on their front pages—pushing the Sir Gerald Nabarro saga into second place—and both did their best

BACK PAY

A Japanese soldier stumbled out of the bush the other day and surrendered. He wondered whether Roosevelt was still alive.

Apparently, he is now due for £54 back pay. (They don't pay too well in the Japanese army!)

This is a joke story compared with the other old trooper who has turned up in Lima, Peru.

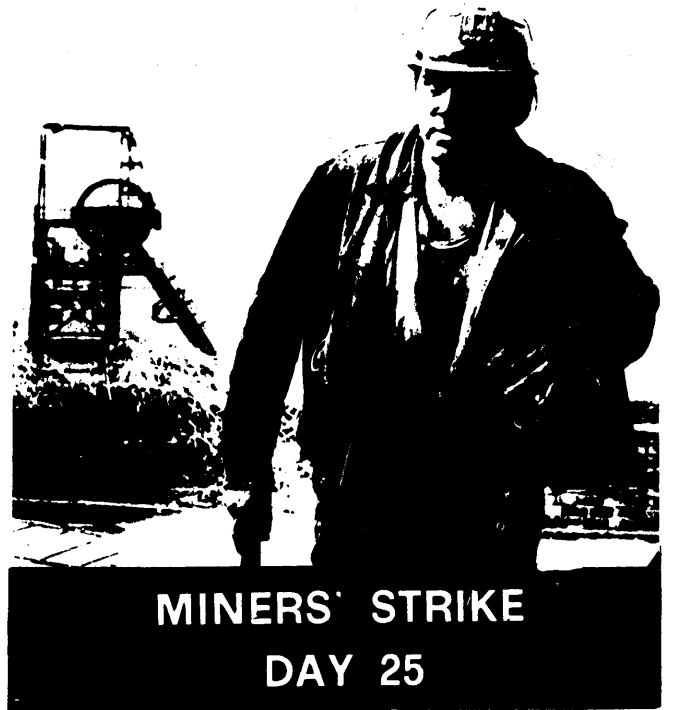
Klaus Altmann, a naturalized Bolivian businessman, has been asked to leave the country. This follows pretty powerful evidence that Altmann, who came to Lima last October after 20 years in Bolivia, is a former Gestapo chief.

His real name is apparently Klaus Barbie who was in charge of the French city of Lyons during the German occupation.

It is strongly believed that Herr Altmann Barbie does not wish to take up residence in Lyons if he is deported.

Comments on the recent article 'Miners and the Tory government', written for Workers Press by Wheldale colliery miner and Socialist Labour League member Brian Lavery, have been flowing into our office. Today we print another from S Wales. Look out for other contributions from other coalfields each day on this page.

THE TORIES THREATEN ALL RIGHTS



MINERS' STRIKE
DAY 25

IAN YEATS

talks to Oakdale
Lodge chairman

DANNY CANNIFF

DANNY CANNIFF is a suspicious man. In 30 years as a miner he has seen the Labour Party go from bad to worse, trade union leaders make an art of facing both ways at once and enough 'dirty tricks' by the Communist Party to fill a library.

As a man of principle he does not expect to be popular.

During last year's unofficial strike he was the first to split the Welsh coalfield by leading Oakdale colliery back to work after it became clear the battle was lost.

In 1972 an official national coal strike offered more favourable ground and he has thrown his weight solidly behind it.

But his support is conditional. He believes the Tories want a show-down with the miners so that they can get at the entire working class, and as far as he is concerned a General Strike to defeat them is the only answer.

After reading Brian Lavery's article, Mr Canniff said: 'The man has got it sewn up right.'

'The trouble with leaders in the Labour Party and the trade unions is that no one wants to get down to basics and discuss the problems.'

'When you talk about the unions supporting the miners or anyone else you've got to realize they've got tens of millions of pounds which they're afraid to lose.'

'The Tory government hasn't had half the opposition from the unions Labour had when they were in power. They could blackmail Labour into doing what they wanted but they know it won't work with the Tories.'

'They know if they take on the Tories they could either lose their position or be forced to take over; they fear being pushed forward.'

'Jones and Scanlon ["left" leaders of the transport and engineers' unions] are part of that. They're as conservative as those in power. They don't want to lose their positions.'

'Scanlon knows full well that if he takes on the engineering employers it would mean taking on the Tories and he doesn't want that.'

'What Scanlon has done by recommending plant bargaining could bust the union.'

Mr Canniff has been a member of the Labour Party for 25 years 'on and off'. He dropped out a couple of times through disillusionment.

He said: 'The trouble with the Labour Party is that it's got too respectable. We've been pandering to what you might call the middle.'

'We haven't had one Labour MP come out clearly and support the miners, and they only spent a couple of hours on the strike in the House of Commons.'

'Everyone, every right, is under threat from the Tories and demonstrations like the Young Socialists' Right-to-Work marches are needed to show this up.'

'The Tories want to hold the



wages norm in the nationalized industries down to 7 per cent so that they can hold them up as a shining example to the rest of the economy.

'Lawrence Daly should be asking all the other unions not to touch coal. Then I think it would mean coming to a General Strike. That's the only way.'

'And then the return of a Labour government prepared to carry out its constitution—with socialist policies.'

'I think workers' control would be an answer to the problems we face in the mines today.'

'One of the arguments used in 1947 was that we didn't have the technical men, but we've had generals and people in the armed forces on the Coal Board. I don't know what they know about coal.'

'Nationalization was most certainly a gain from private enterprise.'

'One of the biggest things out was ending the fear of a man not knowing whether he'd get work next day or not.'

'A man can speak today where before he couldn't—he was victimized. You could be sent down the road just for answering back.'

'I remember the day it happened with the NCB flag hauled up over Oakdale and the manager, George Wrexham, telling us it was our pit.'

'But in reality we had the same people.'

'The compensation is what has crippled the pits. There'd be plenty of money to pay wages and modernize the mines if we didn't pay the money back.'

'Workers' control is a big thing, we'd have to make the decisions and I wonder if we'd be big enough to do it.'

Danny Canniff is Welsh-Irish.

His father left Ireland to work in the Welsh pits at the turn of the century, and today, with the words of James Connolly never long from his lips, Mr Canniff is, in a sense, as much involved with his ancestral home as with Wales.

'They seem to have plenty of money to keep the army in Northern Ireland,' he said bitterly. 'Yet they can't pay us.'

He said: 'I believe in communism but not totalitarianism.'

'I'd never agree with the wholesale slaughter that's gone on in what they term communist countries. No one could convince

me that there's not one voice of dissent.'

Mr Canniff has been fighting the Communist Party in South Wales for years warning about their policies.

'Have you noticed how quiet they [the CP] are this time', he asked me. 'Not a peep out of them.'

'Before this strike they could always fall back on saying we were outside the rules. But this strike is just what they don't want—it's official.'

'People are disillusioned with the two main parties [Labour and Tory] and the Communist Party is no alternative leadership.'

'I think the Socialist Labour League's policies are realistic. All they're asking for is a fair crack of the whip.'

Left: Pickets at the NCB's W Wales headquarters at Tondy: 'No trouble getting coachloads'.



MINERS

Your thoughts on the strike and its relationship with the Tory government are welcome. Any letters should be sent to: The Editor, 186a Clapham High St, London, SW4 7UG

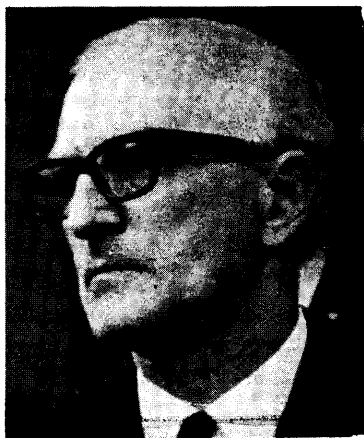
Strange reasoning by Mr Conway

VICTORY for the miners' strike is essential to every trade unionist, engineers' leader Jim Conway writes in the latest issue of his union's journal.

'The miners' fight is our fight', he says. Conway also claims that his union, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, has 'announced its full support' for the miners. He then passes on to the union's abandonment of its own national claim as if it had nothing to do with the miners.

The AUEW national-committee decision to go for plant bargaining was designed to give employers 'one more chance to settle at local level', Conway says.

He warns: 'Strike action is something we wish to avoid, but let no employer think we will draw back from such action'. No comment.



CONWAY

MACHINE-TOOL WORKERS MARCH AGAINST CLOSURE

BY AN INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

WORKERS at Churchill's machine tool factory in Altrincham, near Manchester, are stepping up their fight to oppose the plant's closure.

Management proposed to shift part of the works to Coventry. Workers have already drawn up tentative plans to stage an occupation.

As part of their campaign Churchill's workers marched through Altrincham on Tuesday. Contingents from the Kearn's, Richards, Record-Electric and other factories on the Broadheath Industrial Estate swelled the march to over 1,000.

Banners proclaimed 'No compromise, no closure', 'Fisher-Bendix won—so can we'.

Apart from some shouts of 'Heath out' and the occasional singing of 'We shall not be moved', the march was silent.

It ended outside Altrincham town hall, where the Broadheath shop stewards' committee handed in a letter to the town clerk. This expressed support for a resolution before Altrincham town council calling on all 'local bodies' to oppose the closure.

AUEW official John Tocher said the closure had to be opposed by both political and industrial action.

He underlined the seriousness of the unemployment situation in the Greater Manchester area by pointing out that 3,000 engineering jobs were lost in Stockport during 1971.

'IMMORAL'

John Forrester, left-winger from the executive of the technicians' section of the AUEW, said it was 'immoral' for Churchills to move to Coventry.

One day the labour movement would have to remove the Tory government, he added.

Churchill's is part of the Alfred Herbert group, Europe's largest machine-tool manufacturers.

Due to the deep economic recession, the machine-tool industry has been particularly hard hit.

Orders for December 1971 were more than 44 per cent lower than the same month in 1970.

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Name

Address

TV

BBC 1

9.38 Schools. 12.55 Tresarn. 1.30 The Herbs. 1.45 News, weather. 2.05 Schools. 3.45 Conflict at Work. 4.15 Play School. 4.35 Hector's House. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Blue Peter. 5.20 Dr Dolittle. 5.44 Sir Prancelot. 5.50 News, weather.
6.00 NATIONWIDE. Your Region tonight.
6.45 TODAY AT THE WINTER OLYMPICS.
7.00 OWEN MD. The VIPs part 2.
7.25 TOP OF THE POPS.
8.00 SIX OF RIX. What the Doctor Ordered, starring Brian Rix.
8.50 DO YOU REMEMBER? May 1956.
9.00 NEWS, weather.
9.20 PLAY FOR TODAY. 'In the Beautiful Caribbean'. (See picture).
10.35 24 HOURS.
11.20 PEOPLE LTD.

BBC 2

11.00 Play School. 6.35 Rosla and After. 7.05 Open University.
7.30 NEWSROOM, weather.
8.00 THE SHADOW OF THE TOWER. The Serpent and the Comporter. Henry VII devotes all his energies to saving one of his prisoners.
8.50 EUROPA. The way of death in Mexico and Europe.
9.20 SHOW OF THE WEEK: VERA LYNN.
10.10 NEWS, weather.
10.15 WORLD CINEMA: THE MIND OF THE CHILD. 'The Children Are Watching Us.'
11.35 LATE NIGHT LINE-UP.

ITV

10.20 For Schools. 2.32 Yesterdays. 3.00 Houseparty. 3.10 Tea Break. 3.40 Marcus Welby. 4.40 Origami. 4.55 Atom Ant. 5.20 Magpie. 5.50 News.
6.00 TODAY.
6.40 CROSSROADS.
7.05 FILM: 'BEAU GESTE'. Guy Stockwell, Doug McClure, Telly Savalas. Adventure in the French Foreign Legion.
9.00 SEZ LES. Les Dawson, Syd Lawrence Orchestra.
9.30 THIS WEEK.
10.30 CINEMA.
11.00 PROFESSIONAL WRESTLING.
11.30 SCOTLAND YARD MYSTERIES. The Strange Case of Blondie.
12.00 DIALOGUE WITH DOUBT.



Ram John Holder (l) and Rick James in the BBC-1 Play for Today: 'In the Beautiful Caribbean'.

REGIONAL ITV

CHANNEL: 10.20 Schools. 4.05 Origami. 4.18 Puffin. 4.22 Nanny. 4.50 Bushboy. 5.20 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 What's on where. 6.15 Farming news. 6.20 Sports roundup. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'The Spy with the Cold Nose'. 8.30 This is your life. 9.00 London. 11.02 British museum. 11.30 News, weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 3.55 Gus Honeybun. 4.18 News. 6.00 Diary. 10.59 News. 11.30 Faith for life. 11.35 Weather.

SOUTHERN: 3.35 Horoscope 3.40 Tea break. 4.10 Houseparty. 4.23 Cartoon. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Superman. 5.20 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.45 Junkin. 7.15 Film: 'Tiara Tahiti'. 9.00 London. 11.00 News. 11.00 British museum. 11.40 Weather.

HARLECH: 10.20 Schools. 3.50 Holidays abroad. 4.15 Tinkertainment. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Huckleberry Finn. 5.20 London. 6.01 Report West. 6.18 Report Wales. 6.35 Sky's the limit. 7.10 Film: 'Donovan's Reef'. 9.00 London. 10.30 Songs for your delight. 11.00 Marcus Welby. 12.00 Weather.
HTV West as above except: 6.18-6.35 Sport West.
HT Wales and HTV Cymru/Wales as above except: 5.20-5.50 Dilyn-Dobyn. 6.01-6.18 Y Dydd.

ANGLIA: 3.40 Newsroom. 3.45 Women today. 4.10 Tea break. 4.40 Rupert. 4.55 Bush boy. 5.20 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Dick Van Dyke. 7.30 Film: 'When Worlds Collide'. 9.00 London. 11.30 Living and growing. 12.00 End of day.
ATV MIDLANDS: 3.10 Yoga. 3.35 Horoscope. 3.45 Women today. 4.10 Family affair. 4.40 Rupert Bear. 4.55 Get this. 5.20 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Sky's the limit. 7.30 Film: 'Sail a Crooked Ship'. 9.00 London. 11.00 Marcus Welby.

ULSTER: 10.20 Schools. 4.00 Yoga. 4.30 Romper room. 4.50 News.

4.55 Forest rangers. 5.20 London. 6.00 UTV Reports. 6.15 Tommy. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Dr Simon Locke. 7.30 Film: 'Go, Man, Go!' 9.00 London. 11.00 What's it all about? 11.20 British museum.

YORKSHIRE: 10.20 Schools. 2.33 Face the press. 3.00 Pied piper. 3.05 Matinee. 3.35 News. 3.45 Women today. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Origami. 4.55 Lone Ranger. 5.20 London. 6.00 Calendar, weather. 6.30 Smith Family. 7.00 Film: 'Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea'. 9.00 London. 10.30 Yorksport. 11.05 Cinema. 11.35 Drive-in. 12.00 Weather.

GRANADA: 10.58 For Schools. 3.40 Another world. 4.05 News. From a bird's eye view. 4.35 Once upon a time. 4.50 Arthur. 5.15 Magpie. 5.50 News. 6.00 Newsday. Police file. 6.30 Peyton Place. 7.00 Film: 'After the Fox'. 8.50 Sylvester! 9.00 London. 11.00 On the line. 11.30 British museum.

SCOTTISH: 10.20 Schools. 3.30 Once upon a time. 3.45 Crossroads. 4.10 Dateline. 4.55 Fireball XL5. 5.20 London. 6.00 Dateline. 6.15 Cartoon. 6.30 Who do you do? 7.00 Film: 'Mr Music'. 9.00 London. 11.00 Late call. 11.05 Prisoner.

TYNE TEES: 10.20 Living and growing. 11.00 London. 2.32 Face the press. 3.00 Pied piper. 3.05 British Museum. 3.35 News. 3.45 Women. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Origami. 4.55 Captain Scarlet. 5.20 London. 6.00 Today at six. 6.30 Smith family. 7.00 Popeye. 7.05 Film: 'All The Brothers Were Valiant'. 9.00 London. 10.30 Sports. 11.00 Police call. 11.05 Cinema. 11.35 Drive in. 12.00 News. 12.15 Epilogue.

GRAMPIAN: 11.00-2.32 London. 3.08 News. 3.40 Dick Van Dyke. 4.10 Yoga. 4.40 Origami. 4.55 Rainbow country. 5.20 London. 6.00 News. 6.10 Lesley Blair. 6.35 London. 7.00 Film: 'High Society'. 9.00 London. 10.10 Who do you do? 11.00 British Museum. 11.35 Golf. 12.00 Prayers.

Television union leaders support YS jobs marches

THE GENERAL council of the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians (ACTT) has decided to support the nationwide Right-to-Work marches being organized by the Young Socialists.

This makes the union of television and film workers the first in Britain to give such backing.

Meanwhile, with the start of the march only two days away, support is building up throughout the country.

The first contingent of young marchers are assured of a big send-off when they leave GLASGOW on Saturday for the long journey to London.

In ABERDEEN the No. 9 Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' branch has voted support and asked the local district committee to enter the fight. The branch donated £3.

At Aberdeen University students and technical staff in several departments have raised £10 and Professor J P Cornford, Professor of Politics, Edinburgh University, has given £5.

Other support in Scotland has come from British Steel Corporation's TOLCROSS foundry and LARKFIELD GARAGE, where £3.60 has been collected.

Arrangements for accommodating the marchers in the NE are already well advanced.

NEWCASTLE Trades Council has voted support for the march and agreed to find accommodation.

At the Byker bus depot, Newcastle, men have donated £7.85 to a special fund for the campaign.

A big boost to the campaign was given yesterday when the works' committee at the giant Plessey factory at Beeston, Nottingham, voted support.

Next week the shop stewards' committee will be asked to assist in the organization of a collection in the 4,500-strong factory.

The Miners' Strike and the Tory government

DENABY

Denaby Main Hotel ('The Drum')

Denaby Main, Yorkshire

Thursday, February 3, 7.30 p.m.



BOLSOVER MP DENNIS SKINNER WARMS HIMSELF AT THE PICKETS' FIRE

ULSTER UNIONS STILL PLEAD FOR REFORMS

BY STEPHEN JOHNS IN BELFAST

LEADERS of the N Ireland trade union movement remained firmly on their knees yesterday and begged the reactionary Stormont government to end its war against Ulster workers.

At a conference in Belfast—ironically titled 'Peace and Prosperity'—delegates representing 250,000 workers adopted a programme which proposed no action beyond mere pleading with the Faulkner government for reforms.

It included: No demand for the withdrawal of British troops. NO call for unconditional repeal of the Special Powers Act, merely its replacement by other oppressive legislation. NO guide on how the limited reforms proposed could ever be achieved under British imperialist rule.

One delegate, John Freeman of the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union warned:

'This document will not be worth the paper it's written on

unless means of implementing it are detailed.'

He added that demands made by the N Ireland Committee of the Irish Confederation of Trade Unions in 1968 were totally ignored by the reactionaries of Stormont Hill.

'I believe the N Ireland movement should give consideration to adopting the same tactics as the British trade union movement adopted over the Industrial Relations Bill.'

He reminded delegates of the contempt Stormont has for official trade unions.

'This government took 40 years to recognize the official trade union movement, but only took 40 days to recognize the Loyalist Workers' Association,' he said referring to the Protestant extremist group seeking to divide Ulster workers.

Brendan Harkin, chairman of the N Ireland committee, called for an end to civil disobedience and imprisonment without trial.

On this basis, he said, all-party talks on a solution to the crisis could proceed.

He said the war in N Ireland was a working-class civil war, but excluded completely any reference to the war the British army is waging against Irish workers.

Bill Blease, N Ireland ICTU organizer, said that the most powerful weapon a worker could possess was a trade union card and the ballot box.

'These are more powerful than bullets,' he said—a remark which will no doubt be appreciated by the relatives of the trade unionists who were gunned down in Derry last Sunday.

The Committee's programme proposes legislation on civil rights, security and liberty, housing, as well as measures to fight unemployment.

The Committee will now carry their paper reforms to Stormont and once again be ignored.

On his return from leading a TUC General Council delegation to the conference, Victor Feather will be arranging to see Home Secretary Maudling for talks about the Ulster situation.

Feather, Post Office workers' leader Tom Jackson and transport-union chief Jack Jones went to Belfast 'to identify ourselves to the conference and to make ourselves as much aware of the situation at first hand,' the TUC secretary said.

A sharp attack on part of the programme was launched by Joe Meehan, leader of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union.

He criticized the movement's lack of initiative on internment when 650 out of 700 internees were members of organizations affiliated to the ITUC.

MPs JOIN PICKET LINE

THIRTEEN MPs sponsored by the National Union of Mineworkers joined miners picketing Battersea power station yesterday. One of them, however, was Roy Mason, Minister of Power in the last Labour government, and one of the Labourites who saved the Tory government last year by voting for the Common Market.

One of the MPs—Alex Eadie of Midlothian—told the press: 'Reports I have had say that some power stations are hanging on by a thread.'

The miners, from Stoke-on-Trent and Kent, are mounting a 24-hour picket at Battersea. 'No coal is getting into this power station,' said one of them, Ted Brough, from Florence Colliery, Stoke.

Not all the NUM-sponsored MPs joined the picket, however. Those with 'other commitments' were Norman Pentland (Chester-le-Street), Alan Fitch (Wigan), Albert Roberts (Normanton) and Alan Beaney (Hemsworth).

THE POWER supply situation and the possibility of cuts were reviewed at a 45-minute meeting of the Cabinet Emergency Committee yesterday.

There is still no indication whether a state of emergency

is contemplated, a move which would need a Cabinet decision. A routine Cabinet meeting is taking place today.

Emergency powers are not required to bring in servicemen, but they are needed for the requisition of transport and other facilities and for the authorities to give directions about the use of power by industry and householders.

The question of coal stocks is being kept constantly under review by a special department established by the Department of Trade and Industry when the miners' strike began. THE NATIONAL Executive of the NUM is to recommend postponement of its national conference due in July. It was difficult to make arrangements for the conference 'in present circumstances', explained union President Joe Gormley.

Gormley has a lot to worry him.

'Even if we got into talks and an acceptable proposal was put to the executive, it is problematical whether the lads would accept it', he complained.

The executive has decided to plan a lobby of parliament for the week after next and to call upon other unions to support it.

T&G boycotts NIRC

TRANSPORT union chiefs will boycott the Tories' National Industrial Relations Court today.

Car Collection Co Ltd, a N London delivery firm, is making an application to the court under the Act's provisions on bargaining rights.

The Transport and General Workers' Union has been in dispute with the company on this issue for nine years. Now Car Collection wants an investigation by the Commission on Industrial Relations to scotch the demand for a closed union shop.

Yesterday the T&GWU made it clear it will not be attending the hearing.

'I doubt very much if we shall

even have anyone there as an observer', a spokesman said.

There will shortly be preliminary private hearings on two similar applications.

In the first by C A Parsons Ltd, the Newcastle engineering company, five employees' organizations have been made respondents.

The other private hearing will be on an application by the National Union of Bank Employees—the first union to defy the TUC's ban on co-operation with NIRC.

NUBE wants bargaining rights at United Dominions Trust, and ASTMS have been made respondents to the application.

LATE NEWS WEATHER

NEWS DESK

01-720 2000

CIRCULATION

01-622 7029

N Ireland, England, Wales and most of Scotland will have showers, but also clear or sunny intervals. The showers will be more frequent in W districts, especially near coasts. Sheltered E areas and also S England will become mostly dry during the day.

Extreme N Scotland, Orkney and Shetland will be dull with rain, but it will become brighter. Temperatures will be near normal in all parts.

Outlook for Friday and Saturday: Some rain or showers at times.

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YOUNG SOCIALISTS

National Right-to-Work campaign

Glasgow march starts SATURDAY FEBRUARY 5

Assemble Greendyke Street off SALTMARKET 12.30 p.m.

Unemployed and employed are invited to JOIN THE MARCH THROUGH GLASGOW

RALLY 2.30 p.m.

Woodside Halls St George's Cross

Trade unionists, Young Socialists and other speakers

MARCH TO LONDON

March begins from Woodside Halls, 5 p.m. to Pollockshaw Town Hall, Pollockshaw Road

We shall call at all major towns on the way, converging on London during the weekend March 11/12 for

MASS RALLY AT THE EMPIRE POOL, WEMBLEY ON MARCH 12