

AS MINERS RETURN TO WORK

TORIES PLAN

COUNTER-ATTACK

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BY A POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

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This major speech is aimed at serving a twofold purpose:

- It will reassure the Tories' backers in big business that there won't be another cave-in as occurred with the miners.
- It will contain the sharpest possible warning to the working class that the government will not again tolerate sections of workers confronting the government over pay.

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Yesterday the leadership of the Union of Post Office Workers gave a generous boost to the Tories' policy of wage-cutting by accepting pay rises averaging 7½ per cent.

The agreement gives postmen a new national maximum of £21.63 a week, telephonists £20.49 and higher grade postmen and sorters £24.45. Counter clerks move onto £1,481 a year. The settlement reached with the UPW nowhere near reaches the 15 per cent rise in the cost of living which has hit the country in the past year. Only yesterday British Rail announced fare charge increases of a staggering 26 per cent. (See p. 3.)

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Home Secretary Reginald Maudling is reviewing the laws on picketing with a view to making it illegal for workers to defend their interests by boycotting factories and other buildings. (Many of the new powers being demanded by the Tories are already embodied in Carr's Act.) (See Monday's Workers Press.)

The other major backbench pressure is on the social security system. Tory MPs want the government to end the policy whereby strikers are paid benefits to keep their wives and families.



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Resounding 'YES' to pit pay rise

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When voting was announced yesterday 210,039 miners cast in favour of the settlement and 7,581 against.

The vote was 27 to one in favour. The voting was as follows:

	For	Against		
Yorkshire	43,990	2,400	Power group	3,916 56
South Wales	22,332	1,078	Leicestershire	2,453 56
Nottinghamshire	26,724	712	South Derbyshire	2,385 28
Scotland	13,387	767	Kent	1,895 186
Durham	18,015	389	Northumberland	
Officials and staff	15,549	139	Mechanics	2,137 45
Midlands	12,238	365	North Wales	1,644 29
Derbyshire	9,476	385	Cumberland	1,246 17
Northumberland	8,745	218	Power group 2	1,199 20
North West	8,249	244	Durham	
Durham Mechanics	5,331	131	engineemen	1,054 10
Group 2 (Scotland)	3,601	205	Yorkshire	
Cokemen	4,102	78	engineemen	382 23
			Totals	210,039 7,581

Marchers will assemble on Marine Parade near Deal Castle at 2 p.m. today and proceed to the St John Ambulance Hall, Mill Hill, for a rally.

After spending tonight in the local NUM headquarters they set off on Sunday morning on the walk to London. Yesterday leaders of the other three Right-to-Work marches sent messages of congratulations to the Kent contingent.

Christine Smith, leader of the Liverpool-London marchers, said:

"It springs out of the political situation that we can organize youth as never before. The Tory government can no longer impose its wages policy because the working class won't sit back and accept the 1930s, as the miners have shown. The Kent march will enable us to widen our support."

John Barrie, leader of the Scotland-London contingent, said:

"They are bound to get a lot of support from the Kent coalfields. We've found the miners are particularly responsive to the political demands of the march. We all have one message for the Kent marchers—"See you at Wembley"."

Clive Norris, national secretary of the Right-to-Work campaign and leader of the Swansea-London march said:

"We are sure those on the fourth march will get the same response from Kent miners and other workers in the area as we have received from their brothers in the valleys of S Wales."

"This is further proof that the working class is fighting back against the Tories' attempts to divide and rule through unemployment, and is prepared to back the building of a leadership to fight this through."

● SEE Right-to-Work diary p. 10 and Statement on the UCS shop stewards' committee advertisement p. 12.

WORKERS PRESS

INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER ● SATURDAY FEBRUARY 26, 1972 ● No. 699 ● 4p

DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

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WHAT WE THINK

FOOT AND MOUTH

RIGHT from the start the Parliamentary Labour Party has conspired with the Tories to ensure a safe passage for the Common Market legislation. It was Labour votes which originally gave Heath his majority approving entry into the market last October. Now the 'fight' over the enabling legislation has been completely abandoned.

What has happened to Michael Foot's bold declarations that the legislation would be fought 'line by line'? What about the capitalist press articles that the Tories faced 'tough times' when Wilson appointed Foot, a so-called 'left-winger', to be in charge of the anti-market fight?

All that can be said is that the wily Wilson knows his 'lefts'. He gave the job to Foot because he was confident the 'fight' would be only a token one. Foot may breath fire and brimstone and his backers on 'Tribune' can demand a General Election on the issue, but when the chips are down, Foot buckles under. That is precisely his role.

'The Guardian' reported yesterday that although Foot had promised a relentless fight against the legislation 'he conceded that the party had to take account of the existence of a substantial minority of pro-marketiers who held sincere convictions'.

'The Guardian' went on: 'Foot said that any attempt to drive out a section of the party would damage Labour's chances of winning the next election.'

This is arrant rubbish. The Jenkinsites in the Labour ranks have consistently collaborated with the Tory government during the past year on the Common Market, on Ulster and industrial relations. They have assisted in perpetuating this hated government. They should be expelled from the party if they continue to defy the wishes of the Labour Party and TUC conference decisions.

AROUND THE WORLD

W GERMAN JITTERS OVER \$ INFLATION

BY JOHN SPENCER

THE W German Bundesbank has slashed its already low interest rates to try and stop the inflow of paper dollars which threatens to swamp the German economy. The bank's discount rate was cut on Wednesday from 4 to 3 per cent.

The change is an attempt to take the pressure off the mark, which has been close to its parity ceiling under the December 18 currency agreement.

The Bundesbank has recently been forced to buy dollars in order to prevent the mark going over its parity.

Following President Nixon's August 15 measures, these dollars cannot be converted into gold and are not acceptable in settlement of international debts.

The W Germans, who have revalued three times since 1969, are desperate to avoid a fourth revaluation. They have been petitioning the US to raise its interest rates and encourage a return of the European dollar pool.

These requests have been refused by the American Treasury. Secretary John Connally said last week that further reductions in US interest rates were needed.

Another revaluation would make German exports still more expensive. Export prices for German goods are already up to 30 per cent higher than they were three years ago.

Another problem for the Bundesbank is that the interest rate cut will tend to encourage domestic inflation by making loans cheaper.

In a bid to prevent this from happening, the government has set a lower ceiling on the amount joint-stock banks can borrow from the Bundesbank. The ceiling has been cut by 2,300m marks.

Unwanted dollars are causing similar problems for Japanese capitalism. On Wednesday, the Bank of Japan announced the re-imposition of exchange controls forbidding advance payments for exports.

The yen is also near its parity ceiling with the dollar and rising every day.

The central bank has had to buy 'a sizeable amount' of dollars to keep the yen within the December 18 parity.

US refusal to make the dollar convertible, combined with its insistence on maintaining low interest rates, is throwing the December 18 currency deal into crisis and driving foreign governments to increasingly desperate measures.

Italy 'drifting towards fascism'

THE danger of a drift towards fascism in Italy was stressed by Italy's new Prime Minister, Giulio Andreotti, when he presented his caretaker government to parliament on Thursday.

The new minority government has as its main task to prepare a General Election ahead of time. It is composed of the most conservative elements in the Christian Democratic Party. Andreotti hopes to draw middle-class electors attracted to the neo-fascist MSI (Italian Social Movement) back into the clerical fold.

In his statement to parliament Andreotti emphasized Italy's fidelity to NATO as a guarantee of national security and a sign of friendship to the United States.

But when a General in the para-military 'Carabinieri' was plotting a right-wing coup in June 1964, it was later revealed that he had the backing of NATO intelligence services.

Today, as then, there are powerful elements in the state machine who would welcome a fascist regime and much of the legal structure has remained unchanged since the Mussolini era.

The right-wing elements in the Christian Democratic Party, for which Andreotti speaks, fear the working class more than they fear fascism.

The danger of fascism has grown more real as a result of the Italian Communist Party's treacherous policy of compromise, reformism and parliamentary manoeuvre. This has confused the working class and prevented it from using its enormous power against the debilitated Italian ruling class.

MOSCOW accuses China of militarism in an article in the Defence Ministry's organ 'Red Star', timed for Nixon's Peking visit. It claims that one-third of the Chinese budget went to the armed forces and that the country was being prepared for war and when Peking referred to the 'inevitability of war', it meant war with the Soviet Union.

The paper also accused Peking of trading in strategic goods with the capitalist world, listing non-ferrous metals, instruments and materials necessary for producing nuclear weapons.

No one can shake us—Giap

NO FORCE could shake the Indo-Chinese people's determination to fight against the United States, said the legendary General Vo Nguyen Giap in a Hanoi speech marking the Red Army's 54th anniversary.

Giap denounced the Nixon administration as being 'very obdurate, tricky and perfidious... talking of peace, but in fact is continuing to intensify its aggressive war and extend it to the whole of Indo-China'.

The speech was another indication that the N Vietnamese fear the Nixon visit to China will result in a deal enabling the US to dominate S Vietnam.

The Hanoi paper 'Nhan Dan' warned Nixon yesterday that it was an illusion to believe that the United States could score a military victory by intensified bombing of the N.

'If the US has failed with more than half a million American troops and after nearly four years of frantic bombing and shelling', the paper continued, 'how can Nixon dream of a victory now with barely 100,000 remaining US troops and a puppet army hardly larger than in the past?'

Hanoi press is, however, careful not to make any criticism of the Chinese.

Strike over

THE STRIKE by 1,000 African workers at the Hippo Valley citrus and sugar estates against the proposed Anglo-Rhodesian settlement appears to have ended after three days when all but 200 reported for work yesterday.

Israelis attack Lebanon

ISRAELI land and air forces struck at two areas in S Lebanon early yesterday morning in a retaliatory attack on Palestine guerrillas.

The Lebanese military command claimed that it had inflicted heavy casualties on the attackers and that several armoured vehicles were destroyed. Fatah, the guerrilla organization, also claimed to have inflicted heavy casualties on the Israelis for the loss of six men.

Israeli forces claimed to have blown up a guerrilla centre in the village of Ainata and to have captured large quantities of arms and equipment.

The attack had been foreshadowed in a statement the previous day by David Elazar, Israeli chief-of-staff, when he said at a press conference that Israel might have to 'activate' the border with Lebanon. This followed a bazooka ambush by guerrillas in which an Israeli couple were killed.

Cairo condemned the attack and accused the United States of encouraging it.



SOME OF THE ACCUSED IN THE MASS TRIAL OF LEFT-WINGERS

Turkish girls arrested for laying wreath

TURKISH police have arrested three young women who ordered wreaths to be put on the grave of Ulas Bardakci, the 25-year-old leader of the left-wing student movement Dev Genc.

Bardakci was killed in a gunbattle with police a week ago. He had escaped in December from an Istanbul military prison while on trial charged with conspiring to kidnap the Israeli Consul-General.

Captured in the same battle was another student, Ziya Yilmaz, who was badly wounded by the police bullets. The military dictatorship, headed by prime

minister Nihat Erim, President Sunay and chief of staff Tagmac, has abolished 40 clauses of the 1961 constitution dealing with basic rights and freedoms.

The government came to power on March 12 last year after a military coup d'etat. It is closely allied with the Greek colonels and the Shah of Iran.

The government has undertaken a major onslaught against the Turkish working class. Even the right-wing Turkish Workers' Union has been banned and its daily newspaper 'Aksam' closed down.

Hundreds of intellectuals, students and trade unionists have

been tortured in the regime's barbarous jails.

Two weeks ago, the Cabinet Council decreed the formation of special courts to deal with offences against state security. The judges are to be selected by the Ministry of Justice and charges of conspiring against the state will be treated as if the accused were caught in the act, even though the acts may never have been carried out.

On Monday, the Istanbul military court began a mass trial of 227 members of Dev Genc, accused of trying to overthrow the regime by violence. The majority of them were arrested six months ago and have since been tortured

daily by the secret police.

In the court, when the trial opened, police with truncheons had to be sent into the dock to quell the defendants, who shouted slogans against the regime and refused to accept the authority of the court.

When asked their occupations by the judges, 43 of them answered 'Marxist-Leninist revolutionary'. They told the judges their court was illegal and accused them of being tools of American imperialism.

Two years ago, the Moscow Stalinists in the Turkish Workers' Party denounced Dev Genc as a 'social fascist' organization.

RAIL FARES UP 26 PER CENT BUT WAGES HELD DOWN

BY AN INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

RAIL FARES will increase by up to 26 per cent from March 26, the British Railways Board announced yesterday. Higher fares will come into operation then in the London and SE area and in the rest of the country on April 23.

Shipyard men press claim

LEADERS of 100,000 shipyard workers will press their claim for a £6 a week increase when they meet the Shipbuilders' and Repairers' National Association next Thursday.

The unions have so far turned down an offer of between £1 and £1.50 on minimum rates from next July.

When the sides last met the unions asked for the £6 increase to be introduced for a three-year period.

Next week the employers, representing 170 firms, are expected to comment on the long-term settlement.

The British shipping industry is becoming increasingly shrill in its appeals for government aid.

Incoming president of the UK Chamber of Shipping John MacConochie told his annual meeting: 'At today's markets it's hardly possible for a ship to earn its keep.'

'We must urge that our domestic taxation should be so adjusted as to enable us to compete on equal terms with those who, for one reason or another, are not so constrained.'

MacConochie warned of the 'inevitable economic consequences' if the situation did not improve.

He forecast cutbacks in unprofitable services and added: 'Certainly, it is no idle threat, and I believe that further retrenchment may well become inevitable.'

He concluded his speech by saying that whatever the problems of shipbuilding, it should remain in private hands.

Leyland sells subsidiary

BRITISH-LEYLAND is to hive-off its Warwickshire-based axle manufacturing company, Maudslay Motors, to the North American Rockwell Group for £4.5m. At its recent annual meeting the company accounts revealed that Leyland is still suffering from a severe cash flow problem.

Department of Trade figures released yesterday show January car production 10 per cent lower than the same month last year.

Volkswagen prices are going up 3 per cent in the UK on March 1, putting the 1300 Beetle up to £926.

TUC CONCERN FOR TRADE

ESCALATION of US protectionism will be a major threat to UK trade, the TUC warns in its 1972 Economic Review.

Pressure on the dollar reflected in a record balance-of-payments deficit has spurred America to slash its overseas dollar commitments.

The Review also says that exports by mainly US-based multi-national firms from low-cost countries, where wages are low and conditions deplorable, has not only helped push up the US deficit, but is also hitting Europe.

The TUC calls for the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT) negotiations to include new 'fair trade' rules for the

Last fare increases on British Rail came into operation on March 28 and April 25, 1971, and averaged about 18 per cent. Some increases were as high as 25 or 33 per cent.

This time season tickets for periods of over a month bought before the rises will 'reflect' the increased fare.

The board says that in the past many people bought long-period season tickets at the old rates during the period between the increase announcement and when it came into operation, causing a 'substantial' loss of revenue.

Biggest increases will be on journeys covering BR and London Transport lines.

On the Marylebone-Baker St to Aylesbury lines, for example, ordinary fares beyond Amersham go up by 11p—a rise of 19 to 26 per cent.

Second-class single fares on the inter-city lines will go up between 3 and 6 per cent and monthly season tickets will go up by up to 9 per cent.

Sleeper berth fees will also increase by 5 per cent to £3.15 for first class and £2.10 for second class berths.

The withdrawal of half-rate season tickets on the Underground for schoolchildren aged 14-17, which has already been announced, becomes effective from March 26.

VERY LITTLE of these increases will be passed on to railway workers however.

Talks on the railway workers' claim for a 'substantial' pay increase—it is expected that the railway unions will favour 11 per cent—have now been postponed until March 7 and 8.

At the end of last Thursday's talks, a call for strike action was made to the executive of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (ASLEF), but this at present has been withdrawn.

Tories rush rent Bill

THE TORY government has arranged 'get-tough' measures enabling the Commons Committee examining the vicious Housing Finance Bill to sit ten times a week—thus rushing the Bill through committee stages.

The Bill contains the notorious 'fair rent' proposals, which could mean doubling of council and private rents.

MACHINE setters at CAV, Acton, are refusing to operate the tele-control production monitoring system. The men are protesting at the loss of their 5p per hour 'co-operation' bonus during the two-day government lock-outs each week.

international' combines and agreement that the International Labour Organization (ILO) fair labour standards should be universally observed.

They also call on the Tories to press the EEC countries to subsidize farm incomes to end the present system of artificially inflated agricultural prices.

In another section, the Review warns that the Tories' fair rents scheme must mean higher rents with means-tested rebates for thousands of families.

They say the government should drastically step up the level of house-building to keep pace with demand, particularly subsidized accommodation built by local authorities.

Panic at 'Morning Star'

THE LEADERSHIP of the British Communist Party is getting desperate about the Young Socialists' Right-to-Work marches.

As support floods in from literally hundreds of workers' organizations—trade union bodies, stewards' committees, Labour Party branches and trades town councils—the 'Morning Star' has found it impossible to ignore the campaign any longer.

So, on February 23, it carried a snide comment headed "'Outrageous" to support jobs march'.

This sought to imply that our rejection of the International Socialists' attempt to impose themselves on our campaign and turn it into a middle-class protest stunt was a rejection of all support from people with whom we have political differences.

How they wish that were true! Because what worries the 'Morning Star' is the exact opposite. As the campaign gathers momentum, more and more CP members are joining in.

In Skelmersdale, the local CP banner was carried on the march and CP building workers wrote to the 'Morning Star' supporting the campaign.

In the Leeds Trades Council, dominated for years by the right wing and the CP, a resolution of support was passed and £12 donated.

In the mines, prominent CP members—impressed both by our unemployment campaign and by the Workers Press during the strike—are joining the march.

In S Wales, miners' lodge secretary Cliff True—a prominent Party member—joined a stage of the march and openly pledged his support.

In Kent, one of the factors in the decision to launch a fourth march was the support gained from Kent miners, including CP members.

In this situation, the Party—itsself unable to mount a campaign of anything like this magnitude—resorts to distortion and selective quotation in order to misrepresent our position.

The International Socialism group systematically opposed the Right-to-Work campaign, particularly in the universities. It deliberately called a function of its own in London on the same date as the Empire Pool, Wembley, rally in a conscious attempt to divert a few people.

Then, as the marches escalated, they attempted to jump on the bandwagon and divert the whole aim of the marchers. We printed their letter in full in the Workers Press of February 19 and replied in detail.

We refused to turn our campaign into a joint campaign with the International Socialists, as we pointed out—and as the 'Morning Star' omitted to quote—because 'the political differences between the IS and the SLL are irreconcilable'.

One of these irreconcilable differences concerns the nature of the Soviet Union. The International Socialists are not 'Trotskyists', as the 'Morning Star' describes them, but state capitalists. They insist that the Soviet

Union is a new type of capitalist country and that in a war between the Soviet Union and imperialism it would not matter who won.

In fact, the decisive break between state capitalism and Trotskyism in Britain came in 1950, when their tendency refused to support China and N Korea and backed the imperialist forces of the United Nations.

Then, in 1968, state capitalists marched with white guard emigres and denounced the Soviet Union as fascist.

Let us make it clear. We welcome Communist Party members and all trade unionists who wish to join with us in the spirit of the campaign. That is, to fight in the working class, for the right to work—a fight against the Tories, not a mere 'protest' movement.

Political differences are no barrier to this.

The CP can draw no comfort from that. Its attempts to keep its own members away from our campaign are failing—as are those of the Labour Party bureaucracy.

And that is very significant today. As Trotsky pointed out:

'The orientation of the masses is determined first by the objective conditions of decaying capitalism, and second, by the treacherous politics of the old workers' organizations. Of these factors, the first is the decisive one; the laws of history are stronger than the bureaucratic apparatus.'



NEW PICKETING LAWS UNDER REVIEW—MAUDLING

PLANS to tighten the law on 'picketing and related matters' are under review by the Tory government following the miners' strike, Home Secretary Reginald Maudling revealed in the Commons on Wednesday.

Asked by Monday Club member Patrick Wall, MP, about 'intimidation and even violence by pickets' during the strike, Maudling replied: 'The vast mass of picketing was entirely legal, but there were examples of people latching on and behaving very badly, about which people feel disquiet'.

He said: 'I have been kept fully informed by Chief Officers of Police about incidents involving picketing during the miners' strike. The police are responsible for carrying out the law and I think they did so well.'

Labour MP and ex-lorry driver Leslie Huckfield, against a barrage of Tory shouts of 'No', said that 'a great deal of intimidation was on the part of lorry drivers. There were many examples of police inexperience in dealing with pickets.'

AT SCUNTHORPE coroner's court on Thursday, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death on Fred Matthews, the picket who was killed by a lorry outside Keadby power station on February 3.

Biscuit picket

LOCKED-OUT engineers from a W London factory were yesterday joined on the picket line by workers from four other factories. Delegates from factories in the surrounding area joined the engineers from the Macfarlane Lang biscuit factory who have been outside the gates for six weeks demanding more pay.

● See p. 12 for fuller report.

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!

WILLESDEN: Monday February 28, 8 p.m. Trades and Labour Hall, High Road, NW 10. 'Labour must force a General Election.'

E LONDON: Tuesday February 29, 8 p.m. Toynbee Hall, Commercial St, Aldgate East. 'Bangla Desh and the fight for socialism.'

W LONDON: Tuesday February 29, 8 p.m. Prince Albert, Wharfedale Rd, off York Way, Kings Cross. 'Crisis of capitalism.'

SW LONDON: Tuesday February 29, 8 p.m. Small Hall, Clapham Manor Baths, Clapham Manor St, SW4. 'Labour must force a General Election.'

ACTON: Wednesday March 1, 8 p.m. Mechanics Arms, Churchfield Rd, W3. 'Labour must force a General Election.'

SE LONDON: Thursday March 2, 8 p.m. Deptford Engineers' Club (opp New Cross stn). 'The General Strike.'

N LONDON: Thursday March 2, 8 p.m. Town Hall, Edmonton. 'Building the revolutionary party.'

YOUNG SOCIALISTS

NATIONAL RIGHT-TO-WORK CAMPAIGN

There are now well over one million people out of work in Britain, the highest joblessness for a quarter of a century. These huge levels of unemployment are as a direct result of Tory policies. The Young Socialists' Right-to-Work campaign is a challenge to these policies and, therefore, the continued rule of this government.

MARCHERS ARRIVE

SATURDAY MARCH 11

The marchers will arrive at the outskirts of London and will be greeted at:

EAST INDIA HALL, East India Dock Road, E14. 7 pm

HANWELL COMMUNITY CENTRE, Westcott Crescent, W7. 7 pm

LIME GROVE BATHS, Shepherds Bush, W12. 7pm

RALLY EMPIRE POOL WEMBLEY

SUNDAY MARCH 12, 3 p.m.

Speakers: **G. HEALY** (SLL National Secretary)
CLIVE NORRIS (National Secretary of Right-to-Work Campaign)
JOHN BARRIE (YS leader of Glasgow march)
CHRISTINE SMITH (YS leader of Liverpool march)
MIKE BANDA (Socialist Labour League Central Committee)

The following in a personal capacity:

ALAN THORNETT (Deputy senior steward, Morris Motor)

BRIAN LAVERY (National Union of Mineworkers, Wheldale colliery)

SIDNEY BIDWELL, MP

Chairman: **CLIFF SLAUGHTER** (Socialist Labour League Central Committee)

TOP LINE ENTERTAINMENT, 7.30 p.m.

SPIKE MILLIGAN. PAUL JONES. 'ROCK 'N ROLL ALL STARS'. RAM JOHN HOLDER. ANNIE ROSS. GEORGE MELLY. LESLIE DUNCAN.



Tickets: £1, unemployed 50p
 Apply to:
 Clive Norris,
 National Right-to-Work Campaign,
 186a Clapham High St, London, SW4 7UG
 Phone: 01-622 7029

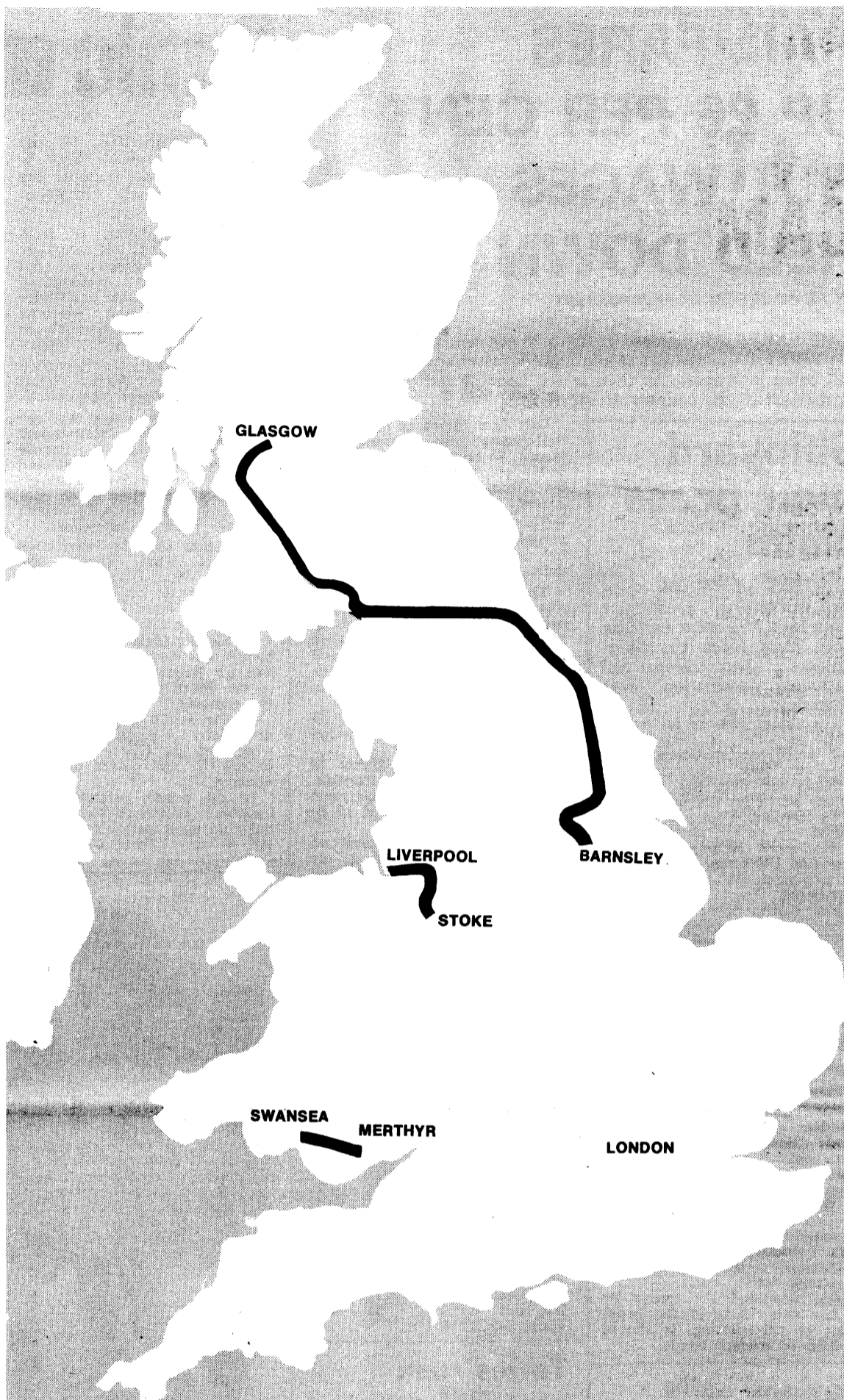
MARCH THROUGHOUT LONDON

MONDAY MARCH 13

Assemble: 10 am, Speaker's Corner, Marble Arch
 March: 11 am through West End to the Temple.

MASS LOBBY OF PARLIAMENT

Lobby your Labour MP: 2 pm
 Meeting: 4.30 pm Central Hall, Westminster



YOUNG SOCIALISTS

NATIONAL RIGHT-TO-WORK CAMPAIGN

SUNDAY MARCH 12

EMPIRE POOL, WEMBLEY, RALLY 3 p.m.

TOP LINE ENTERTAINMENT, 7.30 p.m.

SPIKE MILLIGAN. PAUL JONES. 'ROCK N ROLL ALL STARS'. RAM JOHN HOLDER. ANNIE ROSS. GEORGE MELLY. LESLIE DUNCAN.

Tickets: £1, unemployed 50p
 I would like to come to the rally

NAME

ADDRESS

I would like tickets

Amount enclosed £

Please send details of transport to the Empire

Pool

Complete form and send to:
 Clive Norris, Right-to-Work Campaign,
 186a Clapham High St,
 London, SW4 7UG.

YOUNG SOCIALISTS

NATIONAL RIGHT-TO-WORK CAMPAIGN

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

WANTED URGENTLY

Accommodation

Cooking equipment

Tinned food

Finance

Brass/Jazz bands

Please tick box where applicable

NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE NUMBER

Please complete above form and post to:
 Clive Norris, National Secretary,
 Right-to-Work Campaign
 186a Clapham High St, London, SW4 7UG
 Or phone 01-622 7029.

MADRID: BATTLE ON THE CAMPUS

BY OUR SPANISH
CORRESPONDENT

When the rector of Madrid University suspended 4,000 students in the Medical Faculty on January 13 as a retaliatory measure against their five-week-old strike, he began a movement against the Franco regime which soon involved over 150,000 students.

By January 17 the three universities in Madrid, the Central, the Autonomous and the Polytechnic, were on strike against the suspensions. Since then pitched battles of thousands of students with fascist police have been everyday occurrences on campuses.

The Faculty of Medicine in Madrid has been at the centre of these battles. On one occasion masses of students blocked the road to the faculty with tree trunks and fought off the charges of mounted police with stones. Thousands of students then demonstrated through the main streets turning over police cars. As the police fired on them the marchers shouted, 'Death to Franco! Franco the murderer!'

The fascist police have been using weapons for repressing students which go much beyond their usual batons and horse charges—water-cannon, armoured cars, sub-machine guns and helicopters. Their brutality reached a peak in an attack on students and teachers in the School of Architecture. Students and teachers, including the Head of the School Don Victor D'Ors were severely beaten up and had to spend several days in hospital.

Students throughout Spain saw the medical students' struggle as the spearhead of the struggle against the new Law on Education which aims at big cut-backs in expenditure on education.

However, the students' heroic struggle is endangered by the Stalinist leadership which tries to limit the movement to a struggle for democracy and course forms wrapped up in apparently revolutionary slogans as 'Towards a General Strike!'

The communiqué issued by representatives of Madrid students includes the following demands:

1. Against the law on education: (a) selection; (b) the secret planning of study programmes.
2. Against repression: (a) the presence of police in the university; (b) continuous arrests; (c) the rules of academic discipline; (d) the Law of Public Order; (e) the dissolution of fascist groups and the political-social brigade.
3. For democratic freedoms: the right to organize, the right to free speech, the right to hold meetings; (b) freedom for those in jail.
4. For a democratic, popular university.

The Co-ordinating Committee of Barcelona students published a series of similar demands and included: 'Now we must prevent the application of this law. At the same time we must demand the resignation of Villar Palasi, Minister of Education.'

Both manifestos describe actions from a strike in a faculty to strikes in all Spanish universities as 'General Strikes'.

No mention is made of the movement of the working class or professional people against Franco: the struggle is limited to a series of demands for university reform—as if these reforms could



Top: Students being chased by police in the Basque town of Pamplona. Above: Franco (left) at the investiture of Juan Carlos (right)

be achieved under the Franco regime—in line with the Stalinist programme of a peaceful road to socialism in Spain.

A recent issue of the Spanish Communist Party paper, 'Mundo Obrero', in attempting to answer criticisms from the left, only reveals its bankruptcy. The lead article, headed 'Workers and Students United!' declares that the latest student struggles make the debate over the non-revolutionary' nature of professional demands obsolete.

'What is most revolutionary is what brings masses of students into struggle for freedom; what unites them against the dictatorship.'

The article goes on to explain the present student struggles in the following terms: 'The basic cause consists in the fact that the student masses (future technicians, professional people etc., condemned to selling their labour power to the monopolies) is in the world today an objectively revolutionary force. The student

movement expresses the historic requirement of another education and another culture, which can cope with contemporary needs.'

The presence of students on picket lines becomes the unity of the middle class and working class, the living expression of the Stalinist 'pact for freedom', for a democratic alternative.

However, this idealization of the movement will not easily deceive Spanish students who are more and more questioning the history and political qualifications of the Spanish Communist Party.

During the present struggles a Polish delegation has been conducting negotiations with Franco's government in Madrid. While students were being beaten up, a communiqué was being drawn up expressing mutual satisfaction at the talks. The Spanish CP, which has nominally criticized the growth of relations between the countries of E Europe and Franco, published a condemnation of these talks.

FIGHTING FRANCO IN THE CANARIES

At the end of January thousands of people demonstrated on Santa Cruz de Tenerife, one of the Canary Islands, against the increase in transport fares and the increase in the cost of living. On January 22 the buses were boycotted. Their only passengers were two civil guards.

Despite the continuous presence of Franco's police, two buses were burnt out completely. Several arrests were made during violent conflicts with the police.

A petition with 10,000 signatures was presented to the

town council: 'We are surprised at the excessive increase of 42 per cent in bus fares. We consider that this increase, together with the constant increase in the cost of living, will be a great burden on the people of Tenerife. Neither can we understand why these continuous increases have not led to better wages or working conditions for transport workers on Tenerife.'

We hope that winners of 'Soviet Weekly's' free holiday in the Canary Islands will send a special report to the 'Morning Star' on the struggle against Franco in the Canary Islands!



The House of Pilkington is the largest glass-making monopoly in the world. The company had a cash turnover last year of £117m and its net profits were £17.5m. The head of the dynasty is Lord Harry Pilkington. He is also a director of the Bank of England, which makes him very well connected with powerful Tory business circles. St Helens, headquarters of the firm, is a company town. It is virtually owned and dominated by the Pilkington family. The power of the combine, previously described as 'paternalist', was shown in 1970 when a strike of deep bitterness broke out. During the weeks of resistance by the workers, the company nakedly revealed that it intended to continue its almost feudal-like rule in the town. But today, months after the strike, a small group of men remain 'black' by the firm. Their numbers are small but they represent the spirit of the unquenchable fight against Pilkington and all that his class stand for. Pilkington resides in a giant white mansion called Windle Hall (right) while the workers and the families, the men who make the glass, live in shockingly poor conditions (left). It was the demand 'defend the right to work' that the Pilkington men raised throughout the whole trade union movement. Now men like Jimmy Crosby (above) secretary of the Rank-and-File committee are joining the YS Right-to-Work marches and carrying the Pilkington banner to London. The fight at St Helens was a significant starting point in the militancy which is now so dominant in the working class. Lord Pilkington may be the king of his castle today, but what about tomorrow?



THE PILKINGTON SAGA

Philip Wade reports from the Right-to-Work march

We were joined during the early part of the Liverpool-London march by one of the proudest banners in the entire labour and trade union movement—that of the St Helens Pilkington Rank-and-File committee.

An so the link was made between those 250 glass-workers sacked by Lord Pilkington in August 1970 for defending their basic rights

and the Young Socialists' campaign to defend the right to work by forcing the Tories to resign.

It was in St Helens that the Tories opened their offensive aimed at destroying the right to work. Two months after coming to power they backed the mass sackings of militants who had led the seven-week Pilkington strike in April and May of that year.

The Tories were ably assisted by the leadership of both the TUC and General and

Municipal Workers union. Both refused then and refuse now appeals to help reinstate the men. Nearly 70 are still without work in 1972.

But the Pilkington rank and file took up the battle cry throughout the length and breadth of the trade union movement: 'Defend the right to work! Pilkington is only the beginning!' they rightly declared.

Eighteen months later, the committee is throwing its full weight behind our march. They

carried the campaign into the heart of the town's working class.

The committee found a big response in St Helens where almost 3,000 workers are on the dole. For the 2,310 men without jobs there are just 70 vacancies. In other words 30 men chase every job going.

I spoke to Jimmy Crosby, secretary of the Rank-and-File committee, about the march to London and the connection he thought it had with the Pilkington struggle.

'The Pilkington issue is more important than ever before. What we saw in August 1970 was a test case for employers' brutality all over Britain and a springboard for Toryism as it really is,' Jimmy told me.

'We're now in a straight-out fight between the working class and the ruling class. The Tories planned this before they came to office in June 1970.

'In that sense Pilkington's

was a blueprint for mass unemployment and the destruction of the right to work. At the same time it exposed the weakness of the trade union leadership.

'These men are always on the outside looking in, never prepared to do anything to fight the Tories. They play everything in a very constitutional way, resting on workers' ignorance of social and political history.

STRUGGLE

'I anticipate another Labour government will be returned shortly. Workers will have to apply every sort of pressure to get Labour back,' added Jimmy.

This is where he saw the Right-to-Work marches play-

ing a big role in the struggle for a Labour government.

'Someone in St Helens asked me why I was campaigning for this march. I told him that we had to fight for the unity of employed and unemployed workers to bring down the Tory government and remove it for all time.

'The thing that has struck me is that the youth are not prepared to sit back—they want to get up and do something about unemployment and the Tories.

'The march is the only way forward for young workers. Every worker with a son or daughter at school must be told there is absolutely no future for his children as things stand. In my opinion this march will go down in the annals of working-class history like Tolpuddle and Jarrow.'

While I was speaking to Jimmy and other committee members, the wide support for the campaign from the St

Helens' working class was vividly confirmed when two shop stewards from a building site inside Pilkington's Cowley Hill works walked into the office and handed over a site collection to help the marchers.

At the same time, news came through that Mr Geoffrey Langton Pilkington, former chairman of the glass empire, who died in January left the small sum of £820,684. The information wasn't exactly greeted with acclamation.

Cliff Fyles was working at the Cowley Hill plant, where the August three-day strike began over the right to be represented by the union and stewards of the workers' choice. He was sacked and remains so to this day.

'Although Pilkington was unique at the outset, it has ceased to be like that because so many workers are being hit with the same hammer. Now we've all got to make a stand or fall together,' Cliff who

worked as a miner for 19 years before going to Pilkington told me. He explained why he thought the tide was turning their way again.

'Pilkington bought industrial peace, but it will come back at them again. The situation will come again when, so to speak, those making the bullets actually begin firing them.

DENIED

'Our aim is to make inroads into the rank and file of the trade union movement to explain what's at stake. We have to do it this way because the union leaders have denied us the right to do it any other way.

'In the past a Labour government has nationalized all the non-profit making con-

cerns like the mines and the railways. Now they must nationalize monopolies like Pilkington's where all the profits are made,' added Cliff.

Jim Boylan was just 31-years-old when he was sacked. Today he is on the road to London with the Young Socialists helping to carry the banner of the Pilkington Rank-and-File committee.

'The working class are coming round to realizing it's a class war. They see the right to work as the most important right of all. That is why I'm carrying the Pilkington banner all the way. We'll march through the country with it, showing workers that we're still fighting to defend our rights, both against Pilkington's and the G&MWU leadership.

'Workers are on the move, but they want to see a leadership come forward. This march will show them that here's a party willing to have a go.

'At Pilkington I was never trade-union or politically minded. But it seems when you go through such strikes and disputes you start learning. That's why so many workers all over are beginning to learn.

'But Wilson won't be able to carry on where he left off last time. The workers will have to make him pledge to carry out socialist policies. At the same time we'll have to change the union leadership to get anywhere.

'Many workers will go through what we went through. If the Tories get their chance they will use the Industrial Relations Act.

'I'm marching with the Young Socialists because they are the only organization which has kept us going. We will remember the £1,200 we received from the YS summer fair last year. The YS have led the fight for the right to work,' added Jim.

LESSONS OF THE THIRTIES

The last of a three-part series on 'Conditions in the 1930s'

BETRAYAL

BY BERNARD FRANKS

Throughout the worst of the depression years, workers unceasingly fought the encroachment of the employers, but got little else but betrayal from their leaders.

The TUC General Council, having called off the General Strike in 1926, were two years later entering into discussion with leading employers on the need to rationalize industry and collaborate in working methods which inevitably meant the elimination of more jobs.

These 'Mond-Turner talks' were named after Sir Alfred Mond, the head of ICI, and Ben Turner, leader of the Textile Union. They involved leading trade unionists, including Ernest Bevin, head of the Transport and General Workers' Union, as well as magnates from the steel, textile, coal, food, oil, shipbuilding and motor industries.

Bevin enthusiastically backed the discussions and insisted to the TUC that rationalization of industry must be welcomed. This get together was only a few months after the worst anti-working-class legislation for years—the Trades Disputes Act—had gone into the statute book.

The real reasons for Mond's interest in the talks were revealed in 1928. During a visit to fascist Italy he was reported as admiring the system there and to have commented:

'Fascism is tending towards the realization of my political ideals, namely, to make all classes collaborate loyally.' ('Daily Herald', May 12, 1928.)

However, even this did not dissuade the TUC from its policy of enthusiastic support. The fight of the TUC leadership to uphold capitalism was formally recognized a few years later. Walter Citrine, TUC secretary, and Arthur Pugh, both received knighthoods from the National government in 1934 for services rendered. Citrine had been the secretary of the General Council during the General Strike and Arthur Pugh had been TUC President. Both had been directly involved in the Mond-Turner talks.

During the 1930s major action by busmen, spinners, engineers and dockers against the wage-cuts and speed-up was sold out by the union leaderships.

The betrayal by Ramsay MacDonald and the two preceding years of Labour government, when the basis for many of the worst aspects of the 1930s were prepared—unemployment rose, wage-cutting was rife and no fight to repeal the Trades Disputes Act of 1927 was made—meant disillusion with Labour. (The 1927 Act was repealed in 1946.)

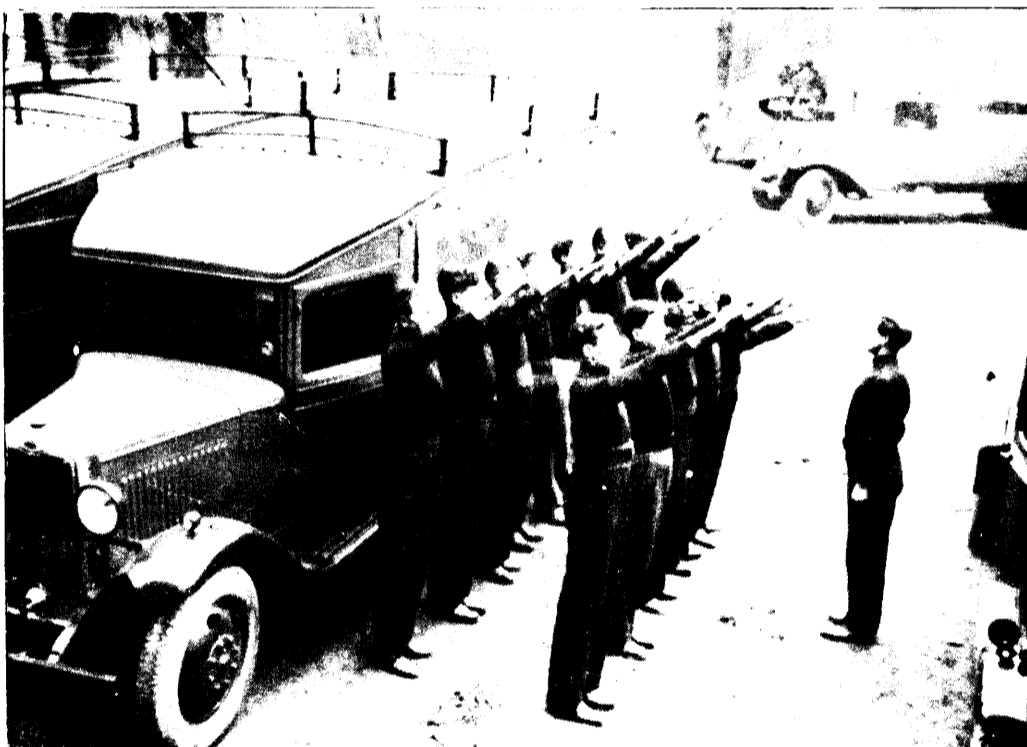
During the Labour Party period of office, hundreds of workers had been arrested under the terms of the 1927 Act and every wage-cut and speed-up required by the employers had been backed by the government. The number of workers suffering wage-cuts rose from 917,000 in 1929 to 3 million in 1931.

At the time of the betrayal, no special conference was called by the Labour Party to deal with MacDonald and his associates in the National government. They were not expelled from the Labour Party until September 28—more than a month after the link with the Tories had been made. Thomas had resigned from the NUR on August 31.

In the October 1931 General Election, the Labour Party stood against the National government of MacDonald, the Liberals and the Tories, on belated left policies, which Philip Snowden, in a broadcast for the National government candidates, referred to as 'Bolshevism run mad'.

Mass abstention by disillusioned Labour voters contributed heavily to the huge defeat of Labour; the Conservatives getting 471 seats and the Labour Party only 46.

Thirteen so-called National Labour candidates were also elected, including MacDonald. These joined with the Tories and



Top: 1933 Mosley with Mussolini in Rome. Above left: a British Union of Fascists' 'Mobile Defence Squad'. Above right: Mosley

Liberals in making the new National government!

The voting was not quite so bad for Labour as the number of seats implied. The Conservatives got 11,926,537 votes and Labour 6,362,561. The poll was 72 per cent compared with 79 per cent in 1929.

In the Communist Party, the best-placed to make huge membership gains and to provide an alternative working-class leadership, the Stalinists were now firmly entrenched. Lenin wrote in 1920 of how the revolutionary struggle in England might develop:

'It is possible that a parliamentary crisis will cause the "breach", will "break the ice". Perhaps it will be a crisis caused by the hopelessly entangled and increasingly painful and acute colonial and imperialist contradictions, perhaps some third cause, etc.' ('Left-Wing Communism').

In 1925, Leon Trotsky in his book 'Where is Britain Going?' analysed the development of British society and politics—including brilliant characterizations of MacDonald, Thomas, Snowden, the Webbs and other Labour leaders—and pointed out the road the British Communist Party must follow to come to power as the party of the proletarian dictatorship.

But by 1931, communists maintaining the Bolshevik tradition under the banner of Trotskyism were being ruthlessly hounded and expelled. In 1926 the CP leadership, on the basis of the TUC's links with Soviet trade unions via the Anglo-Soviet Committee, had worked to keep the working class blindly sup-

porting the TUC in the General Strike.

The task of exposing the nature of the right-wing TUC leaders, and the inevitability of their betrayal of the Strike, was suppressed beneath the slogan 'All Power to the General Council'. Such a policy was a sure prelude to defeat.

In 1929 the Stalinists' 'third period' designation of Labour Parties and trade unions as 'social-fascist' organizations effectively alienated Labour supporters who might otherwise have turned to the Communist Party for a lead.

In his book 'Fascism and the Social Revolution', written in 1934, a leading Communist Party member, R. Palme Dutt, refers to Oswald Mosley's leaving the Labour Party to set up a new organization which was to lead to the British Union of Fascists as 'the final evolution from the womb of social fascism to open fascism'.

In the 1930s, the main role of the British Stalinists was not defence of the working class and the overthrow of capitalism, but whitewashing of the murder of Bolsheviks in the Moscow Trials and concealment of the real nature of Stalinist betrayals in Germany, Spain and elsewhere.

In Britain, Mosley's fascists, building on the fear and instability of the lower middle class and lack of a firm working-class leadership, began to increase their membership. The truncheons of the police were now turned against the demonstrating opponents of fascism as well as against strikers.

In the mid-1930s, lavishly supplied with cash by sections of

the ruling class, free publicity by his supporters in Fleet St, and with the backing of his band of Blackshirts, Mosley's aims for a corporate state bore all the implications of the ruthless and brutal destruction of workers' organizations which had already occurred in Italy and Germany.

The National government brought in new legislation, some of it ostensibly against the fascists, but in reality directed against working-class organizations. The Incitement to Disaffection Act, 1934, virtually made the possession of revolutionary socialist material or anti-war literature an offence punishable with up to two years' imprisonment.

Under the Public Order Act of 1936 the police were allowed to ban any political procession in London and recommend the local authorities to do the same elsewhere.

The 1930s were a tragic proof of Trotsky's assertion that the historical crisis of mankind is reduced to the crisis of the revolutionary leadership. In every capitalist country workers showed strength, initiative and heroism in combating the capitalist class. In Britain, even the worst years of unemployment and oppression saw industrial action—like that of the miners—being taken to defend rights and conditions.

But by their betrayal of Bolshevism, of internationalism, of world revolution, Stalin and his henchmen, gave a new lease of life to a rotting and dying world capitalism; a chance to build again on the ruins bought by it with fascism and the slaughter and destruction of World War II.

Lenin wrote in 1920 that for

capitalism 'there are no absolutely hopeless situations', meaning that even in its most fundamental crisis it will find ways to drag on unless the working class forcibly and positively overthrows it.

Today, all evidence shows that its temporary respite is over, that the crisis is renewing in an even more intense and calamitous form.

Now the Tories launch bitter political attacks on trade unions, strikes, wages, working conditions, jobs, pensions, welfare, housing and education to try and stave off the crisis and win back the gains made by workers since World War II.

But the situation of the working class is vastly different from the 1930s. There has been no major defeat like the General Strike, no terrible preceding years equivalent to the 1920s when unemployment never fell below 1 million in any year from 1921 to 1929.

But there can be no standing still. Favourable conditions must be either utilized or give way once more to repression and destruction.

The lessons of the 1930s show that the primary need is to construct now the alternative socialist leadership, the revolutionary party of the working class.

The Socialist Labour League, the All Trades Unions Alliance and the Young Socialists will combine to launch such a Party this year and call on every worker to join in this task.

● TOMORROW. A new series by Jack Gale on 'How Hitler came to power'.



Above: Norma Valle

U.S. ROUND-UP

THE LADY VAMPIRE STRIKES

Alex Mitchell talks to Norma Valle, an editor on 'El Mundo' magazine.

'El Mundo', the influential Spanish language paper of Puerto Rico, has temporarily ceased production because of a bitter strike by the whole work force.

The strike is the culmination of a whole series of incidents in which the owners have revealed themselves to be among the most reactionary foreign exploiters in the whole colony.

'El Mundo' has an intriguing history. It was started more than 50 years ago by two Spaniards.

More recently it turned into the hands of Angel Ramos, a former copy boy on the paper who became a millionaire.

Ramos was an enterprising and cavalier capitalist. While his fellow reporters were lolling around in the bars and the beaches, Ramos struck into the world of finance.

Any proposition which showed the possibility of coining a few dollars, Ramos entered. At the end of his career Ramos owned the newspaper which once hired him, held important financial stakes in TV production companies, in film studios, film editing and dubbing subsidiaries. In fact, he was into anything connected with communications in Puerto Rico.

During his meteoric rise, Ramos acquired a beautiful Italian-born wife. And when Ramos died in 1966 she inherited his fortune.

Ramos had promised to leave his newspaper in the hands of a co-operative made up of workers in the industry.

The staff recall, however, that there was an urgent meeting of his lawyers and when the will was revealed the co-operative had become a foundation and Mrs Ramos was the chairman.

Shortly after, Mrs Ramos married Mr Lee Hills, executive president of the powerful Knight group of newspapers in the United States.

The Knight marriage immediately meant that 'El Mundo' became the tiny outpost of a

huge newspaper chain. The first act of the new management was to bring in an American editor, an American vice-president, an American as head of the printing department, an American as head of the photo-engraving department and a fiercely pro-American Cuban as head of circulation.

Every two or three months, Mrs Lee Hills, known among the staff as 'The Vampire Lady', descends on the plush offices for a tour of inspection.

In the middle of last year her visit was marked by a strongly-worded request by the staff for the initiation of wage negotiations. Their three-year wage deal had expired and they quickly wanted the new one brought into force.

But they had not reckoned on the new US management. On November 14 last, after months of fruitless talk, the workers at 'El Mundo' voted to strike.

It was a tough decision to make.

In 1969 they had resorted to the same tactic only to be defeated by strike-breakers. On that occasion the management used fleets of helicopters to fly in journalists from the nearby 'Miami Herald' to work as 'scabs'.

The helicopters were also used to fly out copies of the paper, thus avoiding the picket lines.

But the demands of the management provoked the staff last year to return to strike action as the only weapon they had to defend their rights.

The ruthless demands of management included:

- The right to suspend staff without first giving the party involved the right of putting his or her case.
- The right to make all strikes illegal.
- The right to let any member of staff join a union or not.

The company also wanted to negotiate separately with the different work groups in the newspaper — journalists, electricians, printers, photo-engravers etc—although they all belong to the one union, the Union of Journalists, Graphic Artists and Related Trades.

This divisive manoeuvre was rejected by the workers, who were seeking a decent wage and an end to various pressures which were continually exerted on the paper and its staff.

For instance, there are 21 'supervisors' in the news room whose sole job is to select and rewrite stories. This editorial interference is aimed at keeping the paper firmly behind the Puerto Rican government and therefore behind the US.

The union was seeking to give journalists the right to remove their names from stories which had been so altered that

the authors could no longer subscribe to the views expressed in them.

It also wanted to bring contributing editors into the union. These are 'experts' outside the staff of the paper who are called upon to write special columns. In many cases these 'hacks' are simply government mouthpieces.

Although political interference was involved in the decision to strike, it was wages which drove the staff to desperation.

In the three years of the previous agreement, inflation has accounted for a 200 per cent rise in the cost of living in Puerto Rico. And the Nixon measures of August 15, which weakened the dollar, had disastrous consequences on the colony of Puerto Rico, which trades in dollars.

Norma Valle, an editor on the magazine, told Workers Press last week that the offer made by the management of 5 per cent would have given her a 17 cents increase.

When this was completely rejected by the staff the management revised its offer, but this would have given her an extra \$3 or \$4.

'And remember,' she said, 'we were supposed to accept this for the next three years. We rejected that offer too.'

The strike began earlier this month and once again the 'El Mundo' management began a ruthless offensive. This time it was backed by the police, who beat up pickets with their truncheons. This resulted in several of them being taken to hospital. There have been many arrests and selective detention of militants.

Again, the company has employed the tactic of introducing scab labour.

But this time the company—and the government—has a more militant work force to deal with. Last year, for example, when the telephone workers at ITT came out on strike, they were supported by a large cross-section of workers in other industries. Power workers organized a black-out and transport workers also brought sections of the capital to a halt.

At present, leaders of the newspaper unions are hoping to win the same working-class solidarity.

Miss Valle said: 'There is now a Union of Workers in Puerto Rico. It's like an unofficial alliance between the unions to stand together in struggle. If this weapon is used, we stand some chance of winning. Otherwise, it's hard to believe that our small newspaper can defeat the whole of US capitalism.'

'And believe me, that's how we're fighting.'

WORKERS NOTEBOOK

PAIRING

It's a normal practice in the House of Commons, if you've got some other pressing business, to miss out on important debates by an arrangement known as 'pairing'. You simply find some MP on the other side who also wants to miss a day or so and agree that you'll both be away together.

That way, the theory goes, the vote isn't affected. And, since relations between Tory and Labour MPs are usually quite friendly, the system works pretty well.

Except for Michael Barnes, Labour MP for Brentford and Chiswick. He missed the Common Market vote—having a 'pair' arranged with Tory Hugh Frazer.

Fair enough—except that Frazer's an anti-Common Market Tory!

So Barnes—who also missed the unemployment debate and the debate on the introduction of emergency regulations during the coal strike—is well and truly in it.

SECURE

President Nixon should never be more than an arm's length from a direct line to Washington during his current visit to China.

The China visit has created more than the usual number of headaches for the White House communications agency.

But after taking some of the most elaborate precautions ever made, Washington officials are now certain that radio and telephone contact between the White House and the President are as secure as if he were on an afternoon excursion to a Washington suburb.

Whenever the President leaves the White House, two major teams go in advance—one to ensure his safety and the other to secure good communications.

Wherever he goes in China, Nixon is accompanied by two anonymous-looking, but most important men—his doctor and an aide carrying the so-called black box of codes for setting in motion the American nuclear strike force.

Normally the President only travels in his own plane. One or more of his sleek cars, equipped with radio-telephones, is flown on ahead.

The Chinese aircraft and cars are fitted with telephones, so the President only has to

lift a receiver to reach Washington.

One other piece of business Nixon got done while he was in Peking. . . . His aides rushed him a copy of the Bill which permits enforced arbitration in the case of long strikes. The Bill was specifically aimed at the long dock strike which ended last weekend.

He signed it in his guest house in the People's Republic of China. That will cause some consternation on the docks in Melbourne, Australia, which are dominated by Maoists.

BREAD

£18 a week or less doesn't go far after stoppages—stamp, tax, pension contributions.

Take £3 or £4 rent out of it at the very least and it comes down to £12 a week. Where there's still overtime to be worked an extra shift or double shift might bump it back up a bit.

But at its most generous—say £20 a week—hundreds of thousands of workers are taking home only about £1,000 a year.

Owen Aisher is an employer. He is chairman of Marley, the building materials manufacturer.

Last year, while whole sections of the working class were fighting for bread and cheese wages, he was able to turn down £102,000—his share of a profit-related salary scheme—an content himself with earnings of a mere £62,000.

Even after the waiver Aisher's salary almost doubled in 1971 according to the annual report—so much for Heath's 7-per-cent pay norm for everyone.

CASH

Considering the way the capitalist press wailed on about the suffering and hardship caused by the miners' strike, they did pretty well out of it themselves.

When the government handed out full-page advertisements on the emergency regulations, they all cashed in as follows:

'Daily Express' ...	£5,500
'Daily Telegraph' ...	£4,250
'Daily Mirror' ...	£3,998
'The Times' ...	£2,640
'Financial Times' ...	£2,640
'Daily Mail' ...	£2,250
'The Sun' ...	£2,173.50
'The Guardian' ...	£1,958

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Right-to-Work DIARY

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THE
RIGHT
TO
WORK



WIDE VARIATION IN NORTH-WEST RECEPTION

AS WE marched out of Lancashire and into Cheshire on Thursday we ran into a deliberate attempt to sabotage the march by the Knutsford Labour Party right-wing who took it on their own back to cancel the accommodation booked for us.

The only Labour councillor in Knutsford, Bill Davies had fixed a local church hall after the Young Socialists made contact with him last week.

But as we were about to leave the AUEW headquarters in Salford we received a telephone call from Councillor Davies, who told us that the Labour Party had been in touch with the regional office.

They were told to have nothing to do with us as we were a proscribed organization as far as the Labour Party was concerned.

The people in charge of the church hall were told the Young Socialists march wouldn't be coming through Knutsford after all.

Attempts to arrange accommodation through the Tory council offices came to no avail and we had to go to Northwich where a youth club offered to put us up.

What a line-up! On the day that it was announced that 1,700,000 were on the dole we found the Labour Party hand-in-glove with the Tories.

All the marchers were disgusted with this treatment.

'The attitude of the Labour Party here seems to be one of saying one thing one minute and another the next,' said Graham Williams from Winsford.

'Yet they're supposed to be for the working class. But this is showing them up for what they are. We really put them on the spot.'

'I think they're frightened of us and the strength of the working class. They want to protect their own interest and not show their real colours.'

'One thing about this march. All along the way we're finding out who our friends are and who our enemies are,' he added.

The contrast between the behaviour of the Labour Party right-wing in Knutsford and the reception we received in Salford is outstanding.

Divisional organizer of the AUEW and Communist Party member, John Tocher made the marchers most welcome in the main hall of the union's brand new premises.

A special word about the caretaker Ted Blythe. He went out of his way to help us, especially by keeping the hall nicely warm. He told me he understood our struggle from his own experiences. In the spring of 1969 he was laid off from the AEI factory after Arnold Weinstock merged it with GEC.

'I am a tool setter,' he told me, 'and yet I couldn't get a decent job anywhere. So I eventually got this one. All the labour exchange could offer me were non-union jobs and I wasn't having that.'

Ted's brother has been on the dole six months in Manchester after also being laid off by GEC-AEI. Since the firms merged the workforce has been cut from 22,000 to 4,000.

Since June 1970 unemployment has gone up more than 100 per cent in the Manchester area. The number of totally unemployed has risen from 15,017 to 30,914. Vacancies have fallen from 4,434 in February 1971 to 2,807. Now for the first time since the 1930s the rate is getting on for 5 per cent, well over the national average.

And the sackings continue—Avon Rubber Company are laying off 445 next month and have sacked 70 already. In March the Groves and Whithalls brewery will close.

'... the City was well placed to feel quickly the benefits of the expansion in the economy which the government was seeking to bring about,' Tory MP Anthony Grant told the Commons on Tuesday.

All you can read into that smooth statement is that the Tories will undoubtedly step up unemployment in Manchester.

● SEE UCS and the Right to Work, p. 12.

ACTORS BACK WALK TO LEEDS

WE HAD an escort of about 100 students from the university and the polytechnic into blacked-out Leeds on Thursday night and it was the students who fed us and arranged accommodation.

And we spent the night in the university's sport pavilion which has showers and one of those baths that can sit a football team.

The polytechnic students raised £41 for the marchers, some of which went towards a meal at Mulligan's restaurant, Leeds. The proprietor, Mr Cohen, said he was a Workers Press reader.

John Stevenson, the external vice-president of the polytechnic students' union, marched with us from the outskirts of the city to Mulligan's.

'We decided to give full backing to this march,' he said, 'because as students we feel it is our duty to fight against the policies of this government.'

Actor Tony Selby and actor-playwright Colin Welland also marched with us into the city centre. They had made a special journey from London to join the column 20 days out of Glasgow and they will be marching with us again when we are nearer London.

'I support this march basically because of my working-class origins,' said Tony Selby. 'Especially at this time people who have moved up into the professions must come forward. By joining this march I am showing my physical support for socialism.'

Colin Welland, who made his name in the original 'Z-Car' series and has since written many TV plays, said he joined the march because 'the time has come to take a stand against the government.'

'It's so easy for the comfortable middle class to blather about socialism and do nothing. You have to come out on the streets and support a campaign like this. I want to join you later when you pass through some of the stockbroker land in the home counties.'

Our meeting in Leeds University raised a further £23. Excellent support also came from Leeds Trades Council who raised £30. Tomorrow (Friday) we move into the Yorkshire coalfields—first stop Castleford.

'Over the top' to fight Tories

MINERS had shown the strength of the working class. Now it was time for the youth to 'go over the top' and lead the fight to force the Tories out.

An audience of 300 which came to greet the Right-to-Work march at Leeds University heard Gerry Healy, national secretary of the Socialist Labour League, issue this call on Thursday night.

He warned that despite the miners' victory the Tory government was now preparing war on the working class.

'The miners have won a battle, but the Tory government has not lost the war and the Tories are coming back for more.'

He said the Industrial Relations Act would come into full effect on Monday and the drive to push more workers on the dole would be intensified.



YOU'RE LIKE THE PICKETS WHO WON THE DAY FOR US—MINER

WE HAD a great Thursday night reception in Maerdy, known during the 1920s as 'little Moscow' because of its militant traditions.

The miners' union lodge of this 6,000-strong Rhondda town laid on accommodation, a meal and much-needed showers for the Swansea-London marchers.

Next week they will return to work after their seven-week battle against the government, but with unemployment in the valleys now running at over 11 per cent they have their eyes peeled for the next Tory move.

Treorchy boys Bryan Evans, Geoff Lloyd and John Williams, who have been out of work for

five, seven and eight months respectively, have joined our ranks.

But as we paused for breath at the top of Tylerstown Hill, Maerdy miner's widow Doris Evans, her daughter Barbara and her late husband's close friend, Aneurin Williams, came to the rescue with cups of tea all round.

Mr Williams, now 62, has known since 1941 that he has dust disease in both lungs and emphysema—an allied lung condition—yet doctor after doctor has refused to certify him. Dai Evans relied on oxygen in his East Road, Tylerstown living room for five years before he died of pneumoconiosis.

An NUM official later told me thousands of miners were in a similar plight.

Life down the pit started at 14 for Mr Williams.

'The miner's let himself be used for years. We should have gone for what we've just won many years ago.'

'Take my own case, now. My new rate will be £23. But after stoppages I'll still be taking home only £15.60-odd.'

'It's worth £25 just to go underground every day never mind working down there as well.'

'It's damn good this march. You're like the pickets who won the day for us in our strike.'

'The backbone of the pickets were the lower-paid workers. The backbone of the fight to get the Tories out is the youth.'

John Podmore, vice-chairman of the Maerdy NUM lodge, filled us in on the history of the town.

Joining us for the last stretch to our accommodation in the

miners' club, he told us proudly that his pit was 'the most militant in the whole of S Wales' and had been 92 per cent for the strike.

'We tried to make our strike a wages issue, but when Heath made his speech against the miners in Liverpool, it became a political fight out in the open.'

'He lost. And we can make him lose again on unemployment.'

Safety men had never been allowed in, not a single clerical worker had even tried to cross the picket line and it had been Maerdy miners in the forefront of the Welsh contingent at Saltley coke depot, Birmingham.

Maerdy Miners' Club secretary Alec Rigby, a Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union member at the colliery, tells me he never once crossed the picket line during the strike.

Earlier, as the marchers prepared for a meeting with the youth of the town, I talked to Labour councillor Cullen Morris.

'Maerdy is solid Labour', he told me. 'But you can see the way the Tories are moving, even in local government. We've never had so much trouble as we are having now with administrators and so on—you'd think they were the elected representatives.'

'This is the most densely populated area in Wales, and already it's estimated that 11,000 people have to travel out of the valleys to work each day.'

'We've got to get this government out. But I don't think people would accept a Labour government on the same terms as the last one.'

.....

TV

BBC 1

10.00 Wie bitte? 10.30 Zarabanda. 11.55 Weather. 12.00 Double Deckers. 12.25 Dastardly and Muttley. 12.45 Grandstand: 1.10 Fight of the Week—Dave Needham v Billy Hardacre; 1.25, 1.55, 2.25 Racing from Kempton; 1.40, 2.10 Weightlifting: Great Britain v Cuba; 2.45 Rugby Union: Ireland v Scotland; 4.40 Final Score. 5.05 Whacko! 5.35 News, weather, sport. 5.50 Dr Who. 6.15 IT'S CLIFF RICHARD. With Severine and Una Stubbs. 7.00 FILM: 'A MAN COULD GET KILLED'. James Garner, Melina Mercouri, Sandra Dee, Tony Franciosa. Comedy-thriller about group of down-at-heel spies. 8.35 THE DICK EMERY SHOW. 9.05 THE BEFRIENDERS. Mr Maryland's Revolt. 9.55 NEWS, weather. 10.10 MATCH OF THE DAY. 11.10 BRADEN'S WEEK. 11.45 Weather.

BBC 2

9.05 Open University. 2.00 Film: 'With a Song in My Heart'. 3.50 Private Lives. 7.15 Westminster. 7.35 NEWS, Sport, Weather. 7.50 RUGBY SPECIAL. Ireland v Scotland. France v England. 8.35 UP COUNTRY. George Hamilton IV introduces Stars of Nashville. 9.05 CHRONICLE. Finders, Keepers and Con-men? Including new theories about the 'Blue-Stones' of Stonehenge. 9.55 IN PRAISE OF WATERCOLOUR. Part 4. 10.10 MEN OF STRAW. Part 4. Imperial Justice. 10.55 NEWS, Weather. 11.00 FILM NIGHT: CHARLTON HESTON. 11.30 MIDNIGHT MOVIE: 'DON'T BOTHER TO KNOCK'. Richard Widmark, Marilyn Monroe. Mental collapse of young girl.

ITV

10.55 Road Report. 11.00 Sesame Street. 12.00 Grasshopper Island. 12.15 Joe 90. 12.45 News. 12.50 World of Sport: 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00 Racing from Teesside; 1.45, 2.15, 2.45 Racing from Stratford; 3.10 Rallycross and Scrambling; 3.50 Results, Scores, News; 3.54 Wrestling—England v Scotland; 4.45 Results. 5.05 News. 5.10 Primus. 5.35 Both Ends Meet. 6.05 SALE OF THE CENTURY. 6.35 FILM: 'THE BRIDGES AT TOKO-RI'. William Holden, Grace Kelly, Frederic March, Mickey Rooney. 8.30 SATURDAY VARIETY. Bob Monkhouse. 9.30 NEWS. 9.40 HAWAII FIVE-O. While You're At It, Bring In The Moon. 10.40 AQUARIUS. Culture in the Bull Ring. 11.40 ALL OUR YESTERDAYS. 12.05 THE TEACHERS.



Someone at the BBC certainly has a queer idea of what counts as entertainment for the young, early evening viewer. These gentlemen enjoying a day at the beach, if you will believe, are Dr Who's latest adversaries—'The Sea Devils'.



'Upstairs, Downstairs', independent's prize-winning Sunday evening series, this week stars a sultry Georgia Brown as what the LWT blurb calls 'a young socialist agitator'

REGIONAL

All Regions as BBC-1 except:

Wales: 5.05 Disc a Dawn. 11.47 Weather.
Scotland: 4.55 Sportsreel. 5.45 Sportsreel. 10.10 Sportsreel. 10.35 Mainly Magnus. 11.20 Come Dancing. 11.55 News, weather.
N Ireland: 5.45 Sports Results, News. 11.10 Come Dancing. 11.47 News, weather.
England: 11.47 Weather.

REGIONAL ITV

CHANNEL: 12.45 London. 5.10 Randall and Hopkirk. 6.05 Sale of the century. 6.35 Film: 'Jubal'. 8.28 Weather. 8.30 London. 10.40 Jason King. 11.35 Weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 12.05 Gus Honeybun. 12.10 Rupert Bear. 12.20 Bugaloos. 11.35 Faith for life. 11.40 Weather.

SOUTHERN: 11.15 Yesterdays. 11.45 Thunderbirds. 12.42 Weather. 12.45 London. 5.10 Randall and Hopkirk. 6.05 Comedians. 6.30 Sale of the century. 7.00 Film: 'Went the Day Well?'. 8.30 London. 9.40 Jason King. 10.40 Dr Simon Locke. 11.05 News. 11.10 Aquarius.

HTV: 11.25 Skilful rugby. 11.50 Captain Scarlet. 12.15 Seaspray. 12.45 London. 5.10 Randall and Hopkirk. 6.00 Both ends meet. 6.35 Sale of the century. 7.00 Film: 'Dangerous Crossing'. 8.30 London. 9.40 Hawaii Five-o. 10.40 Aquarius. 11.40 Cinema. 12.10 Weather.

HTV Cymru/Wales as above except: 6.35 Sion a Sian.

ATV MIDLANDS: 12.10 Horoscope. 12.15 Captain Scarlet. 12.45 London. 5.10 It takes a thief. 6.05 Sale of the century. 6.35 Film: 'Halls of Montezuma'. 8.30 London. 9.40 Hawaii Five-o. 10.35 Both ends meet. 11.05 Danger man. 12.00 Who knows? Weather.

ULSTER: 12.30 Grasshopper island. 12.45 London. 5.40 Sports-cast. 6.05 Dick Van Dyke. 6.35 Film: 'Guns of Diablo'. 8.00 Comedians. 8.30 London. 9.40 O'Hara. 10.40 Aquarius. 11.40 It takes a thief.

YORKSHIRE: 11.20 Yesterdays. 11.50 Phoenix five. 12.15 Bugs Bunny. 12.45 London. 5.10 Randall and Hopkirk. 6.00 Please Sir. 6.30 Comedians. 7.00 Film: 'Yankee Buccaneer'. 10.40 Edgar Wallace. 11.45 British museum. 12.15 Weather.

SCOTTISH: 11.35 Beagan Gaidhlig. 11.50 I know what I like. 12.20 HR Puffstuf. 12.45 London. 5.10 UFO. 6.05 Comedians. 6.35 Smith family. 7.00 Film: 'The Outcasts of Poker Flat'. 8.30 London. 9.40 Marcus Welby MD. 10.30 Sport. 11.05 Late call. 11.10 Randall and Hopkirk.

TYNE TEES: 11.20 All our yesterdays. 11.50 Forest rangers. 12.15 Lidville. 12.45 London. 5.10 Bonanza. 6.00 Please sir. 6.30 Comedians. 7.00 Film: 'The Seventh Voyage of Sinbad'. 8.30 London. 10.40 Challenge. 11.30 Avengers. 12.25 Epilogue.

GRAMPIAN: 11.50 Bugaloos. 12.15 Drive-in. 12.50 London. 5.10 Batman. 5.40 Jimmy Stewart. 6.05 On the buses. 6.35 Film: 'The Captive City'. 8.00 Comedians. 8.30 London. 9.40 O'Hara. US Treasury. 10.40 London. 11.40 All our yesterdays.

TV

BBC 1

9.00 Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan. 9.30 Wie bitte? 10.00 Zarabanda. 11.00 Seeing and Believing. 11.30 Boomph with Becker. 11.45 Play Tennis. 12.10 Steam Horse. 12.35 Interaction. 1.00 Cross'r Bont. 1.25 Farming. 1.50 Canoe. 2.15 Made in Britain. 2.25 On Location. 2.55 Ask Aspel. 3.15 Ken Dodd. 3.25 Laurel and Hardy. 3.45 Film: 'Daisy Kenyon'. 5.20 Anne of Green Gables part 2. 6.05 News, weather. 6.15 PAUL: ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY. 6.45 SONGS OF PRAISE. 7.25 ENGELBERT. The Young Generation, The Goodies, Cilla Black, Rod McKuen. 8.10 FILM: 'TWELVE O'CLOCK HIGH'. Hugh Marlowe, Gary Merrill. USAF bomber station in Britain during World War II. 10.15 NEWS. 10.30 OMNIBUS. Man at the Met—Sir Rudolf Bing. 11.30 AD LIB.

BBC 2

9.00 Open University. 7.00 News Review, weather. 7.25 THE WORLD ABOUT US. India's declining wild life. 8.10 MUSIC ON 2. Bhakti, ballet in three episodes by Maurice Bejart. 9.30 MAN OF STRAW. Part 5. 10.15 BLACK AND WHITE MINSTREL SHOW. 11.00 UP SUNDAY. Last look at the week. 11.25 NEWS, weather.

REGIONAL BBC

All Regions as BBC-1 except:
Wales: 2.25 Owen MD part 1. 2.50 Tom and Jerry. 3.45 Owen MD part 2. 4.10 Rugby Union Pontypridd v Abertillery. 4.50 Can'r Bobol. 6.15 Hen Allorau. 10.30 O'r Neuadd Gyngerdd. 12.02 Weather.
Scotland: 1.00 Canoe. 1.50 Who are the Scots? 6.45 Songs of Praise. 11.30 Braden's Week. 12.05 News, weather.
N Ireland: 2.25 Sunday Gallery. 11.30 Braden's Week. News, weather.
England: 12.02 Weather.

ITV

10.35 Jobs in the House and Garden. 11.00 Church Service. 12.05 Cover to Cover. 12.30 It's Your Money. 12.40 Take a Cine Camera. 12.55 Out of Town. 1.15 Stingray. 1.45 University Challenge. 2.15 The Big Match. 3.15 Film: 'Young Wives' Tale'. 4.45 The Golden Shot. 5.35 Pretenders. 6.05 News. 6.15 THE BOOK OF KELLS. 6.30 ADAM SMITH. 7.00 APPEAL. Kenneth More appeals on behalf of the Haemophilia Society. 7.05 STARS ON SUNDAY. 7.25 ON THE BUSES. 7.55 FILM: 'FUNERAL IN BERLIN'. Michael Caine, Eva Renzi. 9.50 POLICE 5. 10.00 NEWS. 10.15 UPSTAIRS, DOWNSTAIRS. The Key to the Door. 11.15 THE FROST PROGRAMME. 12.05 THE TEACHERS.

REGIONAL ITV

CHANNEL: 11.00 Service. 12.05 Cover to cover. 1.53 Weather. 1.55 Farming. 2.00 Big match. 3.00 Film: 'The Hugges Abroad'. 4.30 Date with Danton. 4.55 London. 7.55 Film: 'Where the Spies Are'. 10.00 London. 12.05 Epilogue. Weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 1.20 Sound of the Settlers. 1.35 Farm and country news. 12.05 Faith for life. 12.10 Weather.

SOUTHERN: 10.35 House and garden. 11.00 Service. 12.00 Weather. 12.03 Farm progress. 12.30 London. 12.55 Cover to cover. 1.20 Goose goes south. 1.30 Stingray. 2.00 Big match. 3.00 Film: 'Desire Me'. 4.35 News. 4.45 London. 6.50 Hymn. 7.25 On the buses. 7.55 Film: 'From Here to Eternity'. 10.00 London. 12.05 Weather. Discoverers.

HTV: 11.00 Service. 12.05 Dan Sylw. 12.40 O'r Wasg. 12.55 Codi Testun. 1.45 London. 3.15 Film: 'The Jackpot'. 4.45 London. 7.55 Film: 'Hot Enough for June'. 9.30 Mr and Mrs. 10.00 London.

HTV Wales and the West, HTV Cymru/Wales and HTV West as above except: 12.30 It's your money. 12.40 Take a cine camera. 12.55 House and garden. 1.25 There go I.

ATV MIDLANDS: 11.00 London. 12.55 House and garden. 1.40 Horoscope. 1.45 Yesterdays. 2.15 Star Soccer. 3.15 Film: 'Green for Danger'. 4.45 London. 7.55 Film:

'The African Queen'. 9.50 Homeless flea. 10.00 London.

ULSTER: 12.05 London. 12.55 House and garden. 1.45 London. 3.15 Film: 'The Titfield Thunderbolt'. 4.45 London. 7.53 Sports Results. 7.55 Film: 'The Hook'. 9.30 Jimmy Stewart. 10.00 London.

YORKSHIRE: 11.00 London. 12.55 House and garden. 1.25 Farming. 1.55 Calendar. 2.15 Soccer. 3.15 Film: 'Simon and Laura'. 4.45 London. 7.55 Film: 'Decision Before Dawn'. 10.00 London.

SCOTTISH: 12.05 London. 12.55 House and garden. 1.25 All our yesterdays. 1.55 Gunsmoke. 2.45 I know what I like. 3.15 Film: 'Calling Bulldog Drummond'. 4.45 London. 6.15 Another way. 6.30 Adam Smith. 7.00 Appeal. 7.05 London. 7.55 Film: 'Into Battle — Armoured Command'. 10.00 London. 12.05 Late call.

TYNE TEES: 11.00 London. 12.55 House and garden. 1.25 Farming outlook. 1.55 Country visit. 2.05 Where the jobs are. 2.15 London. 3.10 Film: 'Fools Rush In'. 4.45 London. 7.25 Both ends meet. 7.55 Film: 'Kaleidoscope'. 9.50 Cartoon. 10.00 London. 12.05 Epilogue.

GRAMPIAN: 12.05 London. 12.55 House and garden. 1.25 Farm progress. 1.55 Prisoner. 2.05 Film: 'Anything Can Happen'. 4.45 London. 7.25 Both ends meet. 7.55 Film: 'Breakfast at Tiffany's'. 10.00 London.

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STATEMENT BY W OF SCOTLAND RIGHT-TO-WORK COMMITTEE

TODAY'S 'Tribune' repeated an advertisement which first appeared on the back page of the 'Morning Star' on February 18 (see cut-out).

The Young Socialists flatly repudiate the slanderous imputation that cash from UCS shop stewards for the Glasgow to London Right-to-Work march was obtained under false pretences.

The unmistakable suggestion is that the shop stewards had no idea to what organization their £100 donation was going.

This is utterly untrue. The three-man delegation which saw the Joint Shop Stewards' Co-ordinating Committee on January 19 made it quite plain they were members of the Trotskyist Young Socialists.

Delegation member John Simmance is known all over Britain as national secretary of the Young Socialists.

All three delegation members were well known as sellers of the Workers Press outside Upper Clyde shipyard gates.

No snap decision was reached by the UCS Shop Stewards' Co-ordinating Committee.

It was only after two weeks during which the YS application was heard and approved at meetings of stewards in all three shipyards that they received a letter offering them a £100 donation. The letter is reproduced on this page.

The purpose of the advert is clear. It reflects a manoeuvre by the Communist Party to put pressure on its members in the shipyards to stifle rank-and-file support for the marches against the Tory government.

We welcome the backing of stewards, shipyard workers and CP members who have supported our Right-to-Work campaign.

But we unreservedly condemn this underhand tactic of the Communist Party with all its trumpeting about the sanctity of democracy to use and abuse its position in the Upper Clyde shipyards.

**John Barrie,
Secretary, Scottish
Right-to-Work
Committee**

Right-to-Work
Campaign

RALLIES

W LONDON

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ADVERTISEMENT

It has been brought to our attention that our name is being used as being supporters of the "Young Socialists" — that is, the organisation closely associated with the Socialist Labour League.

Our position is perfectly clear. We do not support any organisation whose activities seem to us to disrupt the main body of the organised working class and Labour movement in our country.

We gave £100 not from our Fighting Fund but from our own pockets in response to an appeal from unemployed young workers in the West of Scotland who wanted to march to London to draw attention to their plight.

If this well intentioned gesture is being used in England to imply our support for any organisation such as the SLL then our conclusion is quite clear — once bitten, twice shy.

**UCS JOINT SHOP STEWARDS
CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE**

Local workers join locked-out biscuit engineers

LOCAL workers joined the Macfarlane Lang pickets outside the W London biscuit factory yesterday.

The dispute — involving engineers — began with a regular annual wage claim. They staged a work-to-rule when the company, head of the United Biscuit combine, refused to meet a revised claim.

Instead the employers issued an 'ultimatum' and finally refused to allow the 125 engineers into the works on January 17.

Since that date they have stood outside the gates, campaigning for union support from other workers who continued working.

Said Tom Arnold, chairman of the shop stewards' strike committee: 'The company has obviously decided to starve us back to work. They are using foremen and supervisors to do the work we are supposed to be doing inside.'

'They fear the strength of our union organization which we have built up from scratch over the last four years. So this time they have decided to have a confrontation.'

Paul Stevenson, an electricians' union shop steward, said the local leadership of his union had refused to back the engineers.

'They've kicked us in the teeth. Right at the start of the dispute we were told by our leaders that

they would not support any action we took. None of our members on strike have received any money from the union.'

'The employers, on the other hand, have prevented us from practising the principles of trade unionism by locking us out.'

The strike committee was this weekend making new moves to get around the negotiating table with the management.

They will present their proposals to a mass meeting of the engineers on Monday.

LYNCH MOVES ON IRA: PRICE FOR UNITY TALKS

THE LYNCH government has now aligned itself completely with the Heath government in declaring open war on the IRA.

Four leading members of the Official IRA, Cathal Goulding, Michael Ryan, manager of the 'United Irishman', Tony Heffernan, joint secretary of the Official Sinn Fein and Sean Garland, appeared in a Dublin court yesterday charged with belonging to an illegal organization.

They are charged under the Offences against the State Act.

In the past 48 hours the Irish Special Branch has been involved in a number of swoops throughout the republic.

Up to 200 plainclothes police have been involved in the raids.

But Lynch's most dramatic move has been the arrest of ten young men from Ulster who have been using the

Republic as an asylum.

Among those arrested is Peter Rodgers (27), an escapee from the prison ship, 'Maidstone'.

All the detainees are undergoing interrogation, but no indication has been given when they will be charged.

The attack on the men from Ulster is the step which clearly exposes Lynch's new alignment with Westminster. The arrests pave the

way for a deal between the Tories in Dublin, Stormont and Westminster.

Next on the agenda will be all-party talks which will be supported by the Labour Parties of all three parliaments.

Speaking at Dunleer in County Louth, the Irish deputy Prime Minister, Mr Erskine Childers, has attacked the IRA's 'ghastly performance' at Aldershot.

In London yesterday it was revealed that the Special Branch have been holding an Irishman since Wednesday in connection with the Aldershot bombing.

The man who lives in S London was taken into custody and held 'secretly' while inquiries continued.

Under British law it is illegal to hold a man for more than 24 hours without charging him.

BOGSIDERS and relatives of those killed in 'Bloody Sunday' in Londonderry on January 30 told the Widgery tribunal yesterday that they had seen boys shot in the back by troops.

A priest, Father Terence O'Keefe said he had seen eight people shot dead. None had been carrying firearms.

Mrs Mary Bonner (31), sister of one of the dead, said from her verandah, she saw soldiers jump out of Saracen armoured cars

at the Rossville Flats. One went down on his knee and shot. Another fired from the hip, hitting a boy in the back.

Later she looked down and saw two bodies — one her brother Hugh Gilmore. The other was Bernie McGuiggen. Nearby was a third body, Paddy Doherty.

'None of the boys I saw shot had weapons,' she said.

Mrs Isobel Duffy claimed that after she

saw a young boy shot in the back, troops fired at her, bullets taking a piece out of the iron of her balcony.

Mr Raymond Rogan said he was taking a wounded man to hospital when Royal Anglian Regiment soldiers stopped him.

He protested that the injured man needed treatment, but the troops told him to shut up or be shot.

● The inquiry continues on Monday.

LATE NEWS WEATHER

NEWS DESK
01-720 2000
CIRCULATION
01-622 7029

Paris, Friday, Reuter. — Some 80 militants armed with iron bars and truncheons invaded the state-owned Renault car works today and fought a pitched battle with security guards, leaving one person dead and 14 injured, eight seriously.

Police said the dead man was a former Renault worker who took part in the mid-afternoon attack on the big car plant, which employs 40,000 workers.

IT WILL start dull and misty almost everywhere, but bright periods will develop in many S and W areas.

Outbreaks of rain are likely at times, and some of it could be rather heavy. It will be milder generally.

Outlook for Sunday and Monday: Cloudy with rain at times, particularly in the W. Temperatures above normal.

£1,160.58 IN FOR FEBRUARY FUND—FOUR DAYS TO GO

A MARVELLOUS effort. Another £99 arrived yesterday leaving only £89.42 to raise for February's Fund. We must make it a record amount this month.

As the fourth Right-to-Work march leaves Deal today and joins the Swansea, Liverpool and Glasgow contingents on the road, unemployment continues to rise to a level—the highest for over 30 years.

Trade unionists everywhere are realizing that the most urgent question now is to defend our basic right to work. This is why support is pouring in behind these marchers. And this is also why enormous support is coming in for our February Fund.

Keep up this magnificent fight. Go all out this weekend and let's raise as much as possible. Press ahead as never before. Post all donations to:

Workers Press
February Appeal Fund
186a Clapham High St,
London, SW4 7UG.

Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office. Published by Workers Press, 186a Clapham High Street, London, SW4 7UG.
Printed by Plough Press Ltd. (TU), 180b Clapham High Street, London, SW4 7UG.

Young Socialists National Right to Work Campaign Right-to-Work MARCH

from Glasgow to London
arrives in
SHEFFIELD

Saturday February 26
**COME TO OUR RALLY
SUNDAY FEBRUARY 27**

Lower Refectory
Sheffield University, 7.00 p.m.

see our documentary play
'THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION'
Directed by Corin Redgrave
Written by Tom Kempinski

followed by a meeting

Speakers:

G. HEALY (SLL National Secretary)
BRIAN LAVERY (NUM-Wheldale Colliery in personal capacity)
JOHN BARRIE (YS leader of march from Scotland)

Admission 20p