

What we think

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Having excluded foreign reporters and Soviet civil rights campaigners, the court imposed the maximum possible sentence on Bukovsky—two years in prison, five years in a strict regime labour camp and five years of exile in a remote corner of the USSR. His 'crime' was that he spoke out against the barbaric practices of the KGB secret police, supported the persecuted writers Daniel Sinayevsky, Ginsburg and Galantsov and could not be broken by so-called 'psychiatric treatment' at the hands of the KGB.

According to the prosecution Bukovsky had been 'trying to persuade Soviet army officers to transmit information abroad; trying to organize illegal smuggling of printing machinery from abroad for duplicating illegal anti-Soviet material; and circulating among Soviet citizens, and in some foreign publications, slanderous inventions about the social and political system of the USSR'.

Under the Stalinist bureaucracy, which rightly regards the truth as the biggest single threat to its power and the safety of its leaders are allowed access to printing presses, despite explicit constitutional guarantees of the 'freedom of the press'.

Even duplicating machines are kept under lock and key as if they were more dangerous than machine-guns or gelignite.

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His 'first offence' in 1963 was possessing a copy of the book 'The New Class' by Milovan Djilas. That earned him 18 months in a KGB 'psychiatric hospital'.

In 1965 he was sent back to the hospital for a year because he took part in a demonstration against the trial of Daniel and Sinayevsky.

For that he spent another year in the infamous Serbsky 'Psychiatric Institute'. On his release he was again arrested and sentenced to three years in a labour camp for demonstrating in support of two other writers, Ginsburg and Galantsov.

The Stalinist bureaucracy is determined to smash Vladimir Bukovsky and destroy his courageous resistance. They hate him because six years of brutal imprisonment in the KGB's hell-holes have not broken his spirit.

The British Communist Party bears a heavy responsibility for the fate of Bukovsky and other oppositionists. Not once has it spoken out against the persecution being waged against them by the Kremlin.

In its report of the Bukovsky trial yesterday, the 'Morning Star' observed a mealy-mouthed 'neutrality', noting without comment the Tass reports of the case. Its correspondent Colin Williams was among foreign reporters excluded from the court.

We ask editor George Matthews and the rest of the British Stalinist leadership: Do you support the sentence on Bukovsky, or are you prepared to speak out in protest against the hounding of yet another opponent of Stalinism in the USSR?

And, once again, where do you stand on Stalin's infamous Moscow Trials of the 1930s?

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The real issues in pit strike

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Today, they are in the forefront of the fight against the Tory government of Edward Heath and his puppets on the National Coal Board.

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While capitalism lasts, profit from coal will be tainted with blood.

Small wonder therefore that the miners are among the pioneers of trade unionism. Their strike, in effect, is inseparable from the defence of trade unionism, because if the Tories defeat the miners, then they will use the Industrial Relations Act to destroy the unions.

The miners' strike is political because it is a direct confrontation with the Tory government.

It can be speedily won if the major trade unions join with the miners in creating an industrial and political situation which requires an immediate General Election.

But this is the last thing which the leaders of the trade unions, including the NUM want to do. They will follow in the footsteps of the postmen's leaders last year and confine the fight to wages.

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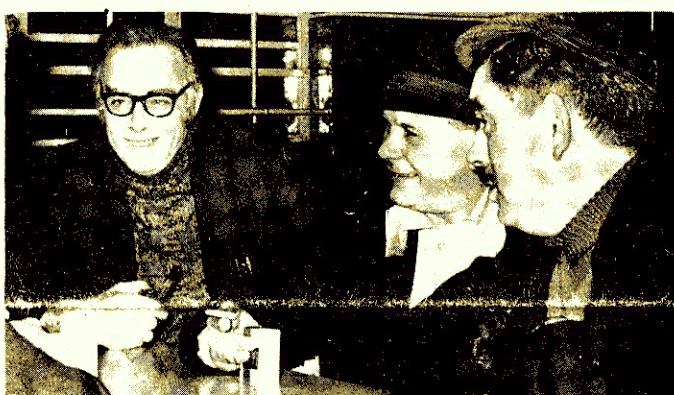
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The present NCB structure must be smashed, and substituted by the election of all officials from the bottom to the top.



It's the Tories we're taking on—S Wales miners

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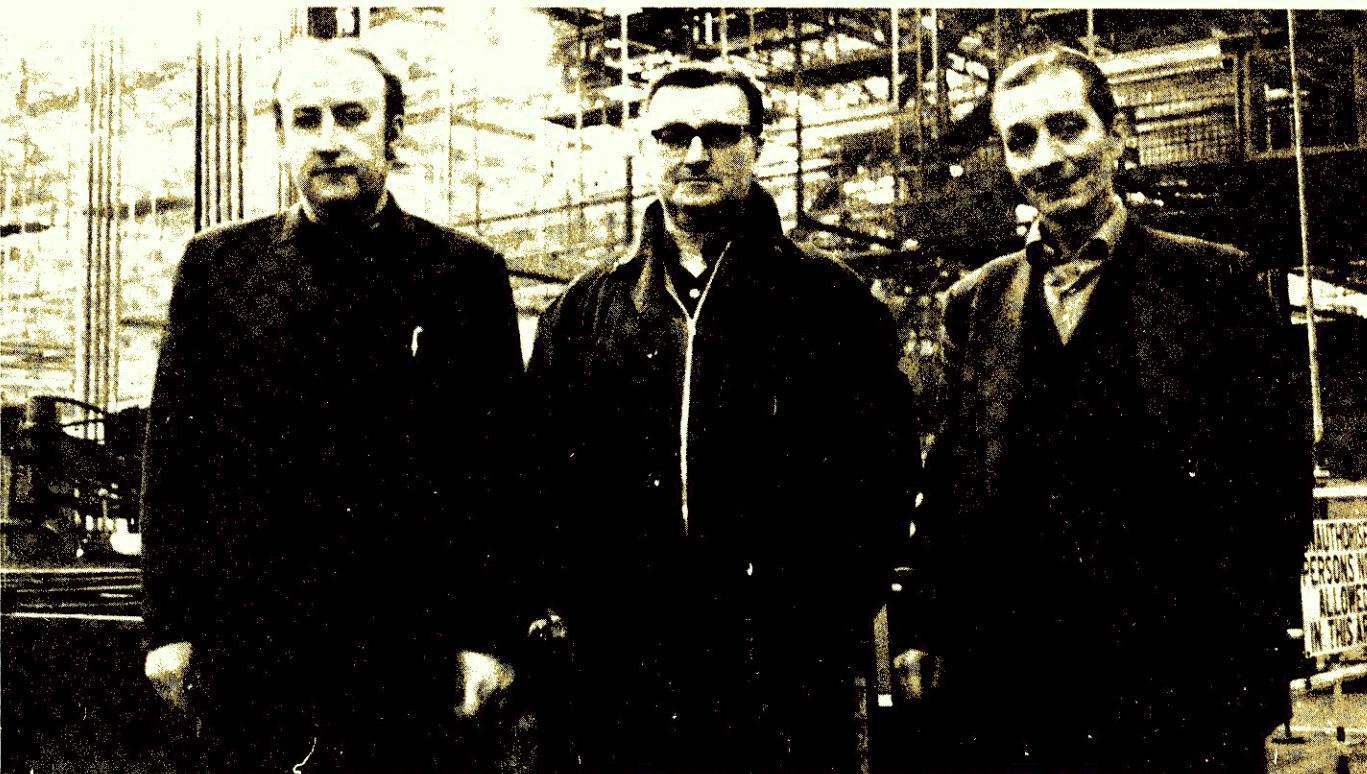
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The words are those of Tom Hornby, an engineers' union inspector at the 1,000-strong factory on the Kirkby industrial estate, outside Liverpool.

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'The boss and this government have thrown down the gauntlet and we've picked it up,' stressed Tom Staples, treasurer of the Bendix stewards' fighting fund.

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workers press

The daily paper
that leads the
fight against the
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INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER ● FRIDAY JANUARY 7, 1972 ● NUMBER 656

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

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The miners' strike can and must be won by mobilizing the industrial and political strength of the working class to make the Tory government resign.

Replace it with a Labour government pledged to the legal establishment of workers' control in the mines.



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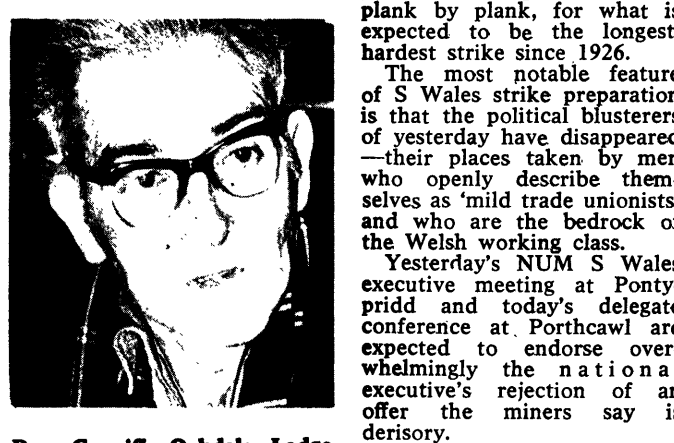
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Already there is speculation that the Tories will use troops to move supplies, but few

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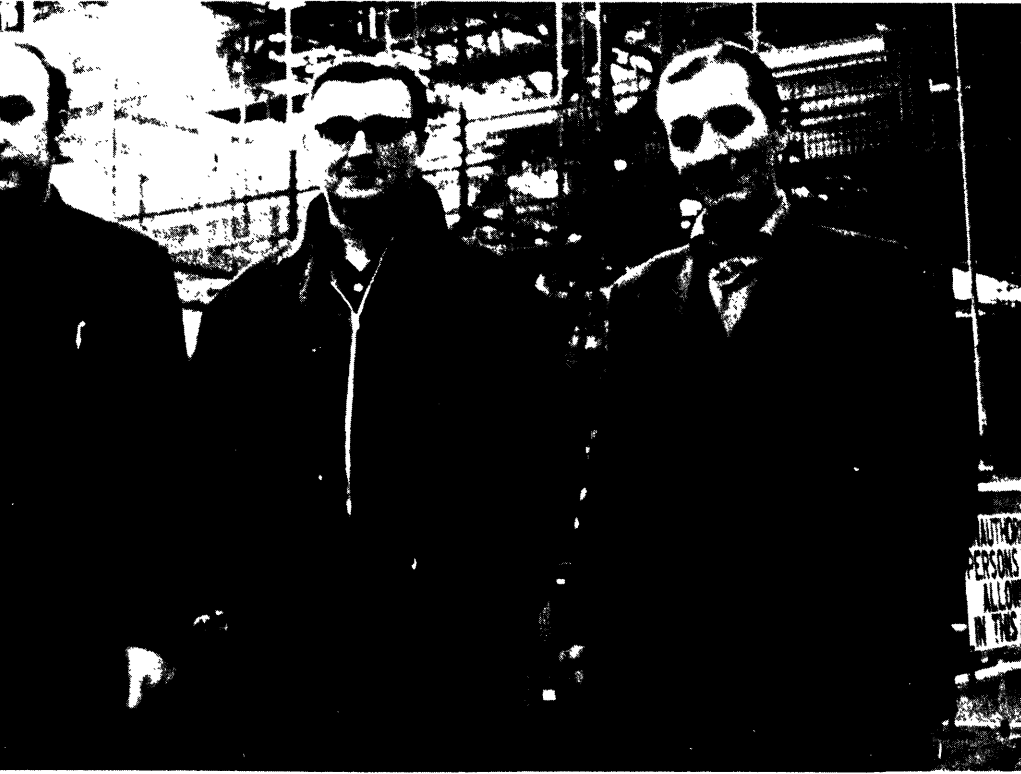
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Yesterday's two-hour meeting was arranged to put Feather in the picture about the situation.

A joint statement issued afterwards said the TUC chief had not been asked to intervene in the dispute.

Later the Department of Employment invited both sides to separate talks today.

But the D of E says it has no intention at this moment of intervening in the dispute.



Three leading shop stewards at the now-occupied Fisher-Bendix plant (left to right): Stan Ely, Tom Staples and Joe Beyga stand among the machinery they are refusing to move.

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Lessons to be applied

By Tom Kemp

'LESSONS OF OCTOBER' holds an important and unique place among Leon Trotsky's writings.

It is much more than an account of how the first successful working-class revolution took place. It also analyses and explains the pressures to which the Bolshevik Party was subjected in the period before October.

It provided lessons from its history intended for the young parties of the Third International which conserve all their validity today. This book is, therefore, of great immediate interest.

'To be sure', Trotsky writes, 'mere study of the October Revolution is not sufficient to secure victory in other countries; but circumstances may arise where all the prerequisites for revolution exist, with the exception of a far-seeing and resolute Party leadership grounded in the understanding of the laws and methods of the revolution.'

Challenge

Such had been the situation in Germany in 1923, when the Communist Party, advised by the Russian party leaders, had been unable to take advantage of the revolutionary opportunities. Many similar situations have arisen since—one has only to refer, for example, to the situation in France in May-June 1968.

At the centre of this work is the question of the revolutionary party and its preparation for the taking of power. Trotsky examines how the Bolshevik Party faced up to this tremendous challenge. He finds that but for the intervention of Lenin against those who had taken over the leadership since his death, it, too, would have missed its opportunities and the revolution would not have passed beyond the bourgeois-democratic stage begun in March 1917.

Since then the old guard in Russia—including the ruling triumvirate of Stalin, Zinoviev and Kamenev—had supported the Provisional Government and adopted a defensive position towards the war.

Pressure

Until Lenin's return from exile in April, the leadership, under the pressure of the petty bourgeoisie, took up essentially a Menshevik position.

It envisaged a period in which the bourgeois revolution would be completed before there could be any question of a struggle for power.

The Party leadership adopted a position which led 'in the last analysis, to the subordination of proletarian policies to the requirements of bourgeois society'.

Even after the Party had adopted Lenin's April Theses, the opposition to the revolutionary



BOOK REVIEW

Lessons of October
by Leon Trotsky

New Park Publications 60p

course continued right down until the October Revolution.

On the war issue, 'Pravda' was still talking in March about defending the fatherland, putting pressure on the Provisional Government (a familiar policy, that) and hailed with enthusiasm the defencist manifesto of the Petrograd Soviet 'To the People's of the World'.

Overthrow

Pressure politics, as Trotsky points out—and he might be writing for today—is the road of reform: 'State power cannot be obtained by reforms. "Pressure" can never induce the bourgeoisie to change its policy on a question which involves its whole fate.'

The question of the revolutionary overthrow of the Provisional Government was taken

up from the beginning by Lenin and Trotsky, both then in exile and to all appearances separated by an enormous political and personal gulf. Both took the view that the proletariat should be mobilized in a struggle for state power to overthrow capitalism.

This meant Lenin had to abandon the slogan of the democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and the peasantry, to which the old Bolsheviks still clung.

That he should adopt the policy of a 'non-Bolshevik', only admitted into the party in May, particularly angered Stalin and his followers.

On the great issue of the nature of the party, Trotsky admitted his mistake. He accepted that the character of the Russian Revolution—as revealed by the theory of the permanent revolution—required a centralized and disciplined 'party of a new type'. He had bitterly opposed this since 1903. It was the cause of his estrangement from Lenin and the bitter polemics between them.

Intervention

From the moment of his historic arrival at the Finland Station, Lenin came into headlong collision with the Party leadership and 'Pravda' editors who had been supporting the Provisional Government. The party was in permanent crisis right up to the time of the October insurrection.

Lenin's intervention with unanswerable theoretical and practical arguments succeeded in swinging over the great majority of the Party, including many of the March and April waverers.

But the opposition did not give up and the crisis in the party was not resolved.

Kamenev and Zinoviev, in particular, came out publicly against insurrection two weeks before the October Revolution. The main argument which they used was that the enemy was too strong and the workers and soldiers not ready to take power.

The same thing was said in Germany in 1923 and effectively

paralysed the German Communist Party and prevented it from taking advantage of a favourable situation. The decisive moment was lost.

The whole art of insurrection lies in recognizing and seizing the favourable opportunity, Trotsky insists:

Timing

'To rise in arms, to overwhelm the enemy, may be possible today, but tomorrow may be impossible. But to seize power is to change the course of history. Is it really true that such a historic event can hinge upon an interval of 24 hours? Yes, it can.'

Trotsky describes in some detail how the insurrection was



Commissars of the Military Revolutionary Committee address a factory meeting of railway workers in Petrograd, October 1917.

prepared and why it was successful. The Provisional Government had not had time to consolidate itself, while revolution in the advanced capitalist countries, Trotsky points out, will have to deal with a stable state apparatus.

Trotsky had struck home and his enemies felt themselves endangered.

He had replied to the insinuations about his Menshevik past by showing with irrefutable evidence that if Stalin, Kamenev and Zinoviev had carried the day in 1917 there would have been no October Revolution. Their failure in Germany in 1923 was a result of the same political line.

Resistance

However: 'The very possibility of proletarian insurrection implies an extremely advanced process of the disintegration of the capitalist state.'

The resistance of the ruling class will be 'much more serious, obstinate, and prepared', making it all the more necessary to view the armed insurrection in particular and civil war in general as an art'.

The appearance of Trotsky's 'Lessons of October' as the preface to a volume of his speeches and writings from the year 1917 was the occasion for a sustained personal and political attack in which misrepresentations and distortions of every kind were employed.

Warning

Trotsky's work was a warning to the Communist Party in the Soviet Union and to the whole Communist International. It was a challenge to the emerging bureaucracy, with Stalin as its undisputed head, which was taking its stand on 'socialism in one country' and an abandonment of Marxism and Bolshevism—for Menshevism.

Stalin's policy in China and in Britain in the mid-1920s was to carry the theoretical degeneration a stage further.

'Lessons of October' is a brilliant contribution to revolutionary Marxist theory. A refutation in advance, of all the opportunist policies to which Stalinism was to lead.

Vicious

No wonder that the counter-attack was so vicious and that every attempt was made to denigrate and discredit its author with every weapon of character assassination.

This was before Stalin, having made himself master of the bureaucracy, went on to liquidate physically all those who stood on the position of Marxism and Leninism upheld in this book, and all those, like Kamenev and Zinoviev, who knew the truth

about his own position and role in 1917.

The Stalinist history of 1917 as told in books, films, plays and even paintings, was a complete distortion, depicting Stalin as Lenin's chief lieutenant and erasing Trotsky altogether from the record.

Lessons

'Lessons of October', like Trotsky's 'History of the Russian Revolution', are required reading not simply to understand the revolutionary process, but to see how the lessons of 1917 apply today.

This book should be read, studied and discussed by all those building the revolutionary party in Britain today.

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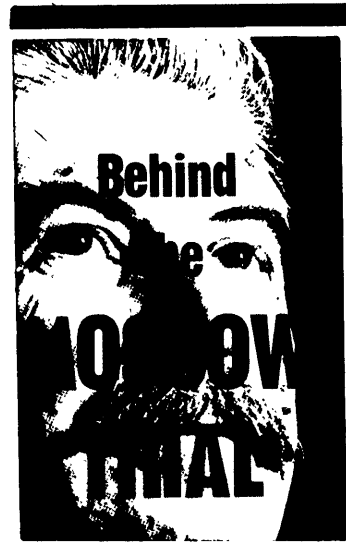
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IN DEFENCE OF THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION

US Round-up

Release of Hoffa It's another deal

by Philip Wade

THE FREEING of former Teamsters' leader 58-year-old James Hoffa by President Nixon last week shows the fear the US ruling class has of the working class and on the other hand the confidence it has in the trade union bureaucracy.

Hoffa's release comes at a time when the working class, especially members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, is fighting Nixon's wage freezing and unemployment.

This year the Teamsters are expecting to get big increases won in bitter struggle against the bosses in 1970. In some states they had to battle with Nixon's National Guard to win the strike.

In addition they had to fight attempts to sell out the strike by the present IBT leadership.

At the same time Nixon feared that Hoffa, jailed in 1967 after a frame-up charge of pension fraud and jury tampering, could become a symbol of defiance in the eyes of workers who would see him as a political prisoner.

In the fight against the wage freeze imposed after August 15, the fight against Nixon could have been linked up with the continued imprisonment of Hoffa.

James Hoffa was sent to jail in the first place after a campaign to smash the Teamsters'

union initiated by the Eisenhower-Nixon administration.

The union had come to symbolize the powerful organization, the aggressive fight for better wages by the working class throughout the 1950s and early 1960s.

It was Bobby Kennedy who finally succeeded when the Democrats returned to power. Hoffa got 13 years and has served about one-third of the term.

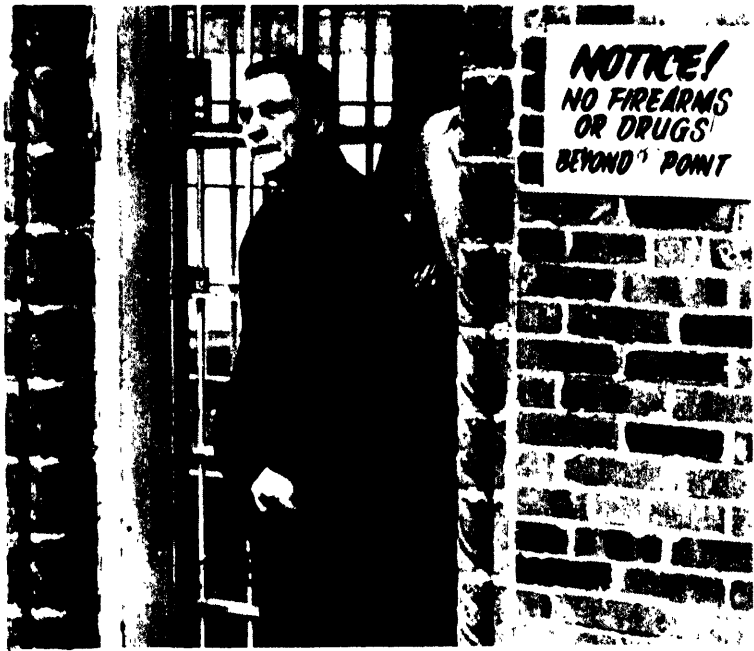
One of the conditions of his release was that he had nothing to do 'directly or indirectly' with leadership of any union until March, 1980. The penalty for breaking this provision is a return to prison.

But Nixon's confidence in the ability of the trade union bureaucracy is unbounded. He sees them attempting to head off the mounting anger against the wage freeze.

In this he is, of course, correct. On the other hand, the steam building up within the rank and file will undoubtedly shatter this alliance with the government, creating the conditions for the building of a new leadership.

For the time being, anyway, Nixon has seen fit to reward the open collaboration of the Teamsters' leaders with Hoffa's release.

The IBT leaders on the Nixon's Pay Board are far and away the leading collaborators with his policies. There is even talk of the IBT endorsing Nixon in the November elections.



Former Teamsters' leader James Hoffa being released from prison.

In any case, Hoffa's acceptance of conditions of release, which exclude effective engagement in union activity, shows his weakness in the situation of deep crisis for American capitalism.

Hoffa long ago made a conscious decision to break from a political understanding of the struggle against capitalism and instead chose the path of 'pure-and-simple unionism'. As such he was unprepared when the offensive against his union finally reached out and jailed him.

He received his real training

in trade unionism from the Trotskyists in the Minneapolis Teamsters' union.

But Hoffa always saw their work in non-political terms, as 'organizational methods' and 'techniques'.

Thus in 1943-1944 he had no qualms in assisting the Teamsters' leadership in removing the Trotskyists.

The new generation of union militants now stepping into line will have to learn the bitter fruits which followed the path chosen by James Hoffa.

Resorting to economic astrology

by an economics correspondent

ECONOMICS editor of 'The Times', Peter Jay, recently lighted on the two hefty tomes of the Austro-American economist Joseph Schumpeter called 'Business Cycles' and refreshed his memory about a little known Russian economist of the 1920s called N. D. Kondratieff.

Kondratieff claimed that the development of capitalism had taken place in a series of long waves of about 60 years duration comprising an upward movement followed by a downward one.

In the first phase booms tended to be strong and slumps weak, in the second the booms were weak and the slumps more serious.

Proceeding from the observation of historical trends since the Industrial Revolution in Britain, Kondratieff went on to express the opinion that capitalist development would continue to take place in this way. Neither he, nor Schumpeter, who adopted his scheme, could give any good reason for the turning points in this wave-like movement or explain why it was likely to continue.

Jay has unearthed these mystical theories in a period of growing anxiety about the developing crisis of capitalism. As he says, the point is reached now when, if Kondratieff is right, the long downward trend should begin.

'Deeper forces'

Supposing, says the worried Jay, that Keynes was wrong and that 'deeper forces' noticed by Kondratieff have been operating all along.

After all, Kondratieff did make some correct predictions: there was a long downward trend in the 1920s and 1930s, followed by an upturn in the 25 years after 1946.

As economic 'science' has failed, why not grasp at astrology, to which Kondratieff's views are akin?

Perhaps Jay does not know that when Kondratieff's views were first expounded in the Soviet Union, they caused quite a controversy—discussion of economic questions was open in the early 1920s. Among those who took part was Leon Trotsky in an important written communication to the 'Vestnik Sotsialisticheskoi Vestni', a learned publication of the time.

Kondratieff developed his theory just after the 3rd World Congress of the Communist International ('painstakingly evading the formulation of the question adopted by the Congress itself', Trotsky comments).

Cycles

In his lengthy report of the world economic situation Trotsky took up the question from the standpoint of dialectical and historical materialism, which differs fundamentally from Jay's hit-or-miss empiricism and theoretical confusion.

Trotsky conceded: 'Entire epochs of capitalist development exist when a number of cycles is characterized by



Economist Keynes (right) at Bretton Woods, 1944.

sharply delineated booms and weak short-lived crises. As a result we have a sharply rising movement of the basic curve of capitalist development. There obtain epochs of stagnation when this curve, while passing through partial cyclical oscillations, remains on approximately the same level for decades. And finally, during certain historical periods, the basic curve, while passing as always through cyclical oscillations, dips downward as a whole, signaling the decline of productive forces.'

He says of Kondratieff's long wave theory: 'According to this symmetrically-stylized construction, a major economic cycle consists of some five minor cycles, and furthermore half of them have a character of a boom, while the other half is that of crisis, with all the necessary transitional stages.'

Formal

'The statistical determinations of major cycles compiled by Kondratieff should be subjected to careful and not overcredulous verification (N.B. Mr Jay) both in respect to individual countries as well as to the world market as a whole. It is already possible to refute in advance Professor Kondratieff's attempt to invest epochs labelled by him as major cycles with the self-same "rigidly lawful rhythm" that is observable in minor cycles; it is an obviously false generalization from a formal analogy.

'The periodical recurrence of minor cycles is conditioned by the internal dynamics of capitalist forces, and manifests itself always and everywhere once the market comes into existence.

'As regards the large segments of the capitalist curves of development (50 years) which Professor Kondratieff incautiously proposes to designate also as cycles, their character and dura-

tion is determined not by the internal interplay of capitalist forces, but by those external conditions through whose channel capitalist development flows.'

Trotsky goes on to make a plea for an enrichment of 'the theory of historical materialism with conquests far more precious than the extremely dubious speculative juggling with the concepts and terms of the materialist method which has, under the pens of some of our Marxists, transplanted the method of formalism into the domain of the materialist dialectic; which has led to reducing the task to rendering definitions and classifications more precise and to splitting empty abstractions into four equally empty parts . . .'

No way out

As Jay is a friend and supporter of capitalism, he would like it to overcome its problems. But there is a sting in his article.

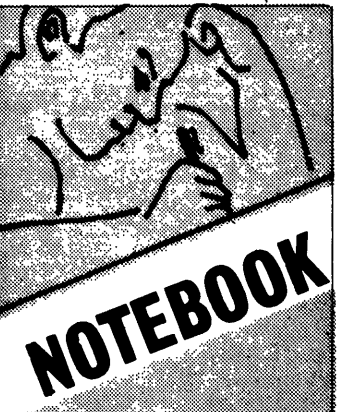
Speaking of the Group of Ten meeting and the compromises with which it concluded, he ends by saying:

'If they enable the United States fully to correct its \$10,000 payments deficit, then, but only then, would Kondratieff be likely to prove stronger than Keynes.'

Get the point? World capitalism has depended upon the dollar outflow and if it dries up it is in for trouble. Poor Jay; there is really no way out of the contradictions of capitalism.

FOOTNOTE:

For some reason best known to himself, Jay insists on calling Kondratieff's theory 'Kondratieff's theory' throughout his article. The fate of the Russian economist is uncertain, but he certainly perished sometime during Stalin's purges in the 1930s.



When Boothby met Hitler

THIS INCREDIBLE item appeared in 'The Guardian' at the weekend:

In an interview with Robert McKenzie on Radio 4, Lord Boothby said he had talked with the Führer for two hours in Berlin before the war.

He had first shocked Hitler's private secretary, Hanfstaengl, when in response to Hitler's upraised right arm and shout of 'Hitler—the hock and brandy came to my rescue and I clicked my heels together and put up my right arm and shouted "Boothby!"

Hitler asked him suddenly: 'What would you have done if we had beaten you in the last war and driven a corridor between England and Scotland?'

'And I said—I thought it was time to lighten the conversation a little—You forget, Herr Hitler, I'm Scottish—we should have been absolutely delighted.'

'And there was not a flicker of a smile on his face. He brought his fist down on the table with a crash and said: "So... I had no idea the hatred between the two peoples was so great." I believe that is the reason why Edinburgh was never bombed during the war.'

Boothby is a former Tory minister and was parliamentary private secretary to Churchill. He belonged to the notorious Cliveden set which was so passionately for appeasement with Hitler. He is now president of the Anglo-Israel Association. For a number of years Boothby was a close friend of the Kray twins, Ronnie and Reggie.

The Krays are now serving 30-year sentences in Parkhurst prison.

Not so mysterious

A MYSTERY surrounds the fate of Guatemalan multi-millionaire Roberto Alejos, whose financial contributions aided the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba. Alejos' estate in Retaluleu was used as a training centre for the US-backed invasion force sent to Cuba by John F. Kennedy in 1961.

He vanished in August, and the disappearance was laid at the door of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR), a left-wing guerrilla group.

FAR has always denied any part in the former presidential candidate's vanishing act.

This did not stop the legends accumulating around Alejos' fate. The guerrillas were rumoured to have released him just after Christmas without any ransom or exchange being involved.

Other versions of the story claimed that the wealthy landowner had been tried and sentenced to death by an FAR revolutionary tribunal.

Still another account said the death penalty had been commuted in exchange for \$200,000 ransom payment.

None of these reports turned out to be accurate, and the millionaire's whereabouts are still unknown. In fact, there is no proof that he really was kidnapped and the Guatemalan press, on government instructions, has tried to draw a curtain of silence over the affair.

This may not be unconnected with the fact that his disappearance followed the French rumpity of a major bank in which he held a large interest.

Out of control

THE CENTRAL Committee of the CPSU has come to the belated conclusion that there is not sufficient workers' participation in management. It calls on managers to draw workers into closer consultation in order to get big increases in production and productivity.

With typical contempt for the facts, the 'Morning Star' (Wednesday, December 29) headlined this as 'Soviet move towards control by workers'. It is nothing of the sort.

The 'economic reform', which had greatly strengthened the powers of plant managers, is not working out as expected. It has simply encouraged high-handedness and arbitrary decision-making which creates opposition from the rank and file.

The Central Committee wants something done about this—but it is not proposing workers' control, only a more effective gearing of the workers to the production plans by what is called 'participation'. What the French Communist Party, for example, supports in opposition to workers' control.

A blow to workers' rights

by Philip Wade

PRESIDENT NIXON last week signed a Bill which involves compulsory work registration as a condition for receiving any welfare hand-outs from the government.

It marks a new and sinister turn to the extreme right by the

Nixon government. The logic of the measure is one of forced labour under a police state.

The Bill is aimed primarily at the programme of Aid for Families with Dependent Children, particularly the 2.6 million parents in the 17.7 million persons involved.

Work registration is required for all adults in the AFDC programme, except for the aged, ill or disabled, those in school and

mothers of children under six years old.

They will have to take up jobs or sign up for job training.

But the US ruling class knows full well there will be no jobs for any of these workers to take up, even if they do complete a training course.

There are almost 6 million workers unemployed now in America as the world recession bites deep into former big employment industries like aerospace.

The number of jobless has risen 73 per cent over the past two years, the fastest growth rate in the entire capitalist world.

To make the meagre welfare benefits available on condition of job registration must mean that the White House is considering

to do other things with the unemployed.

Nixon signed the Bill while in Florida for talks with W German Chancellor Willy Brandt.

In a statement he said the key 'work-incentive' feature of the legislation 'represents a significant step in the direction of welfare reform'.

Congress would return this month to complete the remainder of the 'welfare' programme, he added.

In the trade war launched by the United States, every single right will be taken away from workers if the ruling class gets its way.

That is the meaning of the wage freeze, mounting unemployment and compulsory work registration.

Results of a broken strike

by Alex Mitchell

THE STATE of New Jersey has opened a campaign of political vengeance against members of the Newark Teachers' Union.

Since the end of November almost 200 teachers have been jailed.

Their offence? Participating in the 1970 NTU strike.

The courts have given members of the leadership up to three months' jail while other supporters have been thrown behind bars for ten to 20 days.

The prison terms are only part of the assault on the NTU.

The union is paying off a fine of \$270,000 and has assumed responsibility for fines totalling \$100,000 against individual teachers.

Responsibility for the defeats of the NTU lies primarily on the shoulders of Charles Marciano and other leaders of the AFL-CIO (American TUC).

It was their refusal to carry out their pledge to call a General Strike of Newark labour in defence of the NTU that made it possible for Mayor Gibson to break the teachers' strike.

The isolation of the NTU has persisted right through the jailings.

As teachers surrendered themselves to the courthouse, there were no organized demonstrations by sections of New Jersey labour.



Relative of Newark teacher who was jailed last week for 1970 strike.

TODAY'S PROGRAMMES

- BBC 1**
12.55 Canu'r Bobol. 1.30 Mr Benn. 1.45 News. 4.15 Play School. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Deputy Dawg. 5.05 Crackerjack 72. 5.44 Magic Roundabout. 5.50 News and weather.
6.00 LONDON THIS WEEK.
6.20 FILM: 'THE ALAMO'. John Wayne, Richard Widmark, Laurence Harvey.
9.00 NEWS and weather.
9.20 THE ONED LINE. Cry of the Blackbird.
10.10 COME DANCING.
10.45 24 HOURS.
11.15 FILM: 'BUILD MY GALLOWS HIGH'. Robert Mitchum, Jane Greer, Kirk Douglas.
- BBC 2**
11.00 Play School. 6.30 Sounds of Music.
7.30 NEWSROOM.
8.00 MONEY PROGRAMME.
9.00 SOLO. A selection from E. E. Cummings read by Sir Alec Guinness.
9.20 REVIEW. British Sculptors 72 and Tolkien in Oxford.
10.10 THE GOODIES.
10.40 CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.
11.00 NEWS and weather.
11.25 LATE NIGHT LINE-UP.

ITV

- 1.05 Racing from Sandown Park. 3.00 Houseparty. 3.10 Tea Break. 3.40 Treasures of the British Museum. 4.10 Drive-In. 4.40 Pinky and Perky. 4.55 Arthur! 5.20 Bright's Boffins. 5.50 News.
6.00 TODAY.
6.30 F TROOP.
7.00 THE SKY'S THE LIMIT.
7.30 THE PERSUADERS. 'Five Miles to Midnight'.
8.30 WHO DO YOU DO? Top impersonators.
9.00 JUSTICE. 'A Licence to Build Your Own Money'.
10.00 NEWS.
10.35 THE MARTY FELDMAN COMEDY MACHINE.
11.35 THE PRISONER.
12.25 THE FUTURE OF THE FAMILY.
- REGIONAL ITV**
CHANNEL: 1.40 London. 4.05 Pinky and Perky. 4.20 Puffin's birthday greetings. 4.25 Smith family. 4.55 Maverick. 5.50 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 Channel report. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 London. 10.30 Weather. 10.32 Name of the game. 11.30 News, weather.
WESTWARD: As Channel except: 3.55 Gus Honeybun show. 4.20 News. 5.20 Ask Westward. 6.00 Diary. 6.25 Sports desk. 10.30 Report. 11.27 News. 11.30 Faith for life. 11.35 Weather.
- SOUTHERN: 1.05 Sandown races. 3.35 Horoscope. 3.40 Tea break. 4.10 Houseparty. 4.23 Cartoon. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Bottom of the sea. 5.50 News. 6.00 Day by day. Scene SE. 6.40 Out of town. 7.00 London. 8.30 Doctor at large. 9.00 London. 10.30 Weekend. 10.35 Film: 'House on Haunted Hill'. 12.05 News. 12.15 Weather.
- HIRE: 12.05 News. 12.15 Weather.
HARLECH: 2.15 Sandown races. 3.50 Women only. 4.15 Tinker-tainment. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Cowboy in Africa. 5.50 News. 6.01 Report West. 6.18 Report Wales. 6.21 Bonanza. 7.30 London. 8.30 Fenn St gang. 9.00 London. 10.30 Press call. 11.00 Department 'S'. 12.00 Weather.
HTV West as above except: 6.01-6.35 Report West. 6.45 News. 12.15 News.
HTV Wales and HTV Cymru/Wales as above except: 6.01-6.18 Y Dydd. 10.30-11.00 Outlook.
- ANGLIA: 1.05 Racing. 3.55 Newsroom. 4.00 Romper room. 4.25 Tea break. 4.10 Houseparty. 4.23 Cartoon. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Bottom of the sea. 5.50 News. 6.00 Day by day. Scene SE. 6.40 Out of town. 7.00 London. 8.30 Doctor at large. 9.00 London. 10.30 Weekend. 10.35 Film: 'House on Haunted Hill'. 12.05 News. 12.15 Weather.
- ATV MIDLANDS: 1.05 Racing. 3.35 Horoscope. 3.45 Women



- ITV 10.35 p.m. 'The Marty Feldman Comedy Machine'**
today. 4.10 Julia. 4.40 Hatty town. 4.55 Lost in space. 5.50 News. 6.00 Today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Fenn St gang. 7.30 London. 8.30 Skippy the limit. 9.00 London. 10.30 Film: 'The Secret of Blood Island'.
YORKSHIRE: 1.10 Sandown races. 3.20 Houseparty. 3.35 News. 3.45 Katie Stewart cooks. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Pinky and Perky. 4.55 Flintstones. 5.20 Tom Grattan's war. 5.50 News. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30 Parkin's patch. 7.00 London. 8.30 Fenn St gang. 9.00 London. 10.30 Film: 'The Gorgon'. 12.15 Weather.
GRANADA: 1.40 Sandown races. 3.40 Yoga. 4.05 News. Here's Lucy. 4.35 Magic ball. 4.50 Captain Scarlet. 5.15 Rainbow country. 5.50 News. 6.00 Newsway. Kick off. 6.25 Peyton place. 7.00 London. 10.30 Open night. 11.00 Marty Feldman.
SCOTTISH: 1.05-3.15 Sandown races. 3.30 Kiri. 3.45 Crossroads. 4.10 Dateline. 4.55 Fireball XL5. 5.20 Skippy. 5.50 News. 6.00 Dateline. 6.20 Mr Magoo. 6.30 Jimmy Stewart show. 7.00 London. 10.30 In camera. 11.00 Late call. 11.05 Film: 'The Mad Magician'.
GRAMPIAN: 1.05 Sandown races. 3.38 News. 3.40 Jimmy Stewart show. 4.10 Yoga. 4.40 Pinky and Perky. 4.55 Flintstones. 5.20 Tom Grattan's war. 5.50 News. 6.00 News, weather. 6.05 Mr and Mrs. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 London. 10.30 Hogan's heroes. 11.00 Film: 'The Tingler'. Road and ski report. 12.25 Epilogue.

Festival of Light moves N

THE FESTIVAL of Light has now moved north of the border to Glasgow.

On Wednesday, in St George's Square, 2,000 middle-class men and women heard Scottish churchmen condemn the 'great deal of filth' in the city.

Among speakers were the Lord Provost of Glasgow, Sir Donald Liddle; Moderator of the Church of Scotland, the Rt Rev Andrew Heron; Nigel Goodwin, one-time TV compere who did the honours; and Keith Steven, secretary of the Moral Welfare Board of the Church of Scotland.

Also present were students Colin Sinclair from Stirling University and Hazel Murdoch from Strathclyde University.

Leading off the hymns was singer Moira Anderson.

Bishop Heron said Glasgow was one of the first places in Britain to take the lead in becoming a 'clean air city'.

Warning to his 'filth' line, he continued: "...the dirty smutty joke and the filthy language of which we hear so much, the illicit relationships which spoil and mar courtship and marriage, all the evil habits which can do so much to render life a poor and worthless thing and bring ill health into our lives."

The Bishop seemed to have forgotten the city's 7.5 per cent unemployment problem which helps so much towards 'marring' the quality of life and which goes a long way towards bringing 'ill health' to the population.

A proclamation from the 'Festival' called on church leaders to make a stand against permissiveness, perversion and commercialism.

Pay Board holds back aerospace wages

By a Workers Press correspondent

PRESIDENT Nixon's new pay board has rejected a 12 per cent wage claim by 200,000 aerospace workers on the same day as a bonanza multi-million space project was announced.

The US Pay Board, set up on November 13 to implement Nixon's post-August 15 policy of cutting wages, turned down the claim by nine to five with all the trade union side voting against.

It was the board's first decision.

Sources say that the board was likely to set an 8 per cent limit on wage increases. Wednesday's decision was the first time a government agency has ordered a reduction in pay increases in peace time.

On the same day as his stooges were reducing living standards, Nixon threw out 'plans' for a £2,200m space-shuttle project.

But commentators see the move as political gimmickry. First of all, the end of the problem of getting it through Congress.

Although Nixon claims 50,000 jobs would be saved, the whole project is not due to begin until the end of the decade, by which time thousands of more aerospace workers will be made redundant.

The Pay Board's decision has heightened the tensions between unions and the Nixon administration. There is now talk of a strike by aerospace workers.

And Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Auto Workers' Union, said it was doubtful if the board, of which he was a member, could survive after this decision.

NEWS

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TV PROGRAMMES that do not appear on p. 3. All regions as BBC-1 except: Wales: 1.30-1.45 Ar Lin Mam. 4.40 Cadi Ha. 5.50-5.55 Advers. 6.00-6.05 Today, weather. 6.15 Walt Disney. 6.50-7.00 Hanner. 7.40 Star Trek. 8.30-9.00 Cwylan. Scotland: 6.00-6.20 Reporting. 9.55-10.45 Onedin Line. 12.47 News. N Ireland: 6.00-6.20 Scene Around Six. 10.00 Behind the Head-

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Apprentices fully behind miners' strike

ALAN WASELL, Steve Hague and Steve Link are members of the Castledford Young Socialists branch in Yorkshire. Alan (19), is an apprentice fitter. Steve Hague is a colliery and a member of the National Union of Mineworkers' liaison committee which supervises the ban on overtime there.

Glasshoughton NUM branch has decided to pull out the apprentices in the miners' strike and has sent a resolution to the union's Yorkshire Area Council demanding that apprentices are called out everywhere.

'That decision's right,' says Alan. 'It's a lot better than the NEC line of leaving it up to each pit to decide whether the apprentices come out or not. We should have all the apprentices out all over the country. We've got to have solidarity with the other men. It's our living as well as we can't leave them to fight it without us.'

Alan sees the liaison committee developing into a strike committee.

'We'll be organizing the picketing,' he says. 'We'll need mass pickets to stop the movement of coal—except to old age pensioners, hospitals and so on.'

'But stopping coal from moving is the only way to win. We want the backing of the other unions, if necessary.'

But—like many older miners—Alan thinks the union leadership needs watching: 'We've got to make sure they don't wangle a way out on a productivity deal.'

STEVE HAGUE (19), also works at Glasshoughton as an apprentice electrician. Steve was involved in the unofficial 'surface-hours' strike of 1969, but not in the 1970 strike, because the Glasshoughton apprentices were not called out then.

'Was it right to call out the apprentices this time? 'Well, naturally. It's our rise as well and it's our brothers who are fighting. We've got to be out with them.'

'Things seem to be going all right at the moment,' he told us. 'At least we've got a strike. The principle is absolutely right, but the trouble is we can't be sure about our leaders. I don't think they really want a fight against the Tories. They'll look for a deal to get out of it.'

STEVE LINK (16), is an apprentice electrician at Ackton Hall, Featherstone. He's worked there for a year, but he hasn't been involved in a strike before. He's not sure whether the apprentices will be brought out at Ackton:

'From what I've heard, they're trying to get them out, though single men won't get any benefit during the strike.'

Like the other lads, Steve knows where the crunch will come: 'We should try to get the backing of the other unions, the railwaymen and such. If we can do that, we'll win. But if the government can move the stocks and get foreign coal in, then they'll win.'

Though inexperienced in industrial action and relatively new to the pit, Steve knows what life in the mines can mean. Five years ago, his father was badly injured when he was knocked over by a tub down Ackton Hall colliery. Now he is confined to the surface as a fitter and getting substantially lower earnings.

A LECTURER in social studies at the Polytechnic of N London, Miss Pauline Conroy, was acquitted this week on charges of conspiring to cause explosions. She was awarded costs of £150. Lord Gifford said his client,

Miss Conroy (25), was the victim of 'a deplorable cause of political persecution'. In this series of articles Miss Conroy tells Workers Press reporter Alex Mitchell the disturbing story of her arrest, confinement and eventual release.

Arrest and questions by 'X'

PAULINE Conroy had just finished feeding her four-month-old baby. It was 7.45 in the morning on November 23 last year.

She began preparing a cup of coffee when there was a knock at the front door of her flat in Notting Hill, W London.

On opening it she was confronted by a plainclothes police officer. 'Is Mr Sirros there?', he asked.

(Michael Sirros is the father of Miss Conroy's baby.) 'Cormac Jackson's Jackson after Soledad brother George (Jackson). As Miss Conroy was explaining that Sirros was away, seven other plainclothes men rushed down

the stairway to her basement flat, pushed open the door and began ransacking the place.

The officers refused to identify themselves, refused to let Miss Conroy read their search warrant and refused to let her phone a lawyer. When she attempted to pick up the telephone to call her solicitor, a police officer chopped her wrist with his arm.

Their chief pre-occupation seemed to be what Miss Conroy read and what she wrote. For example, they delved right through her correspondence, they examined more than 300 books which comprise her library and looked through a number of newspapers.

After two hours the police had taken from the walls, lifted floorboards, turned over her baby's cot and even carried out a minute examination of a Teddy bear.

Throughout the search the police kept the doors and windows locked and guarded.

The leader of the contingent, Det Insp Mould, then announced that Miss Conroy was being taken to a police station.

She refused stating, quite correctly, that she hadn't been arrested or charged with anything. But when it became clear that to resist would be hopeless, Miss Conroy asked if she could take her baby to the nearby creche where he is cared for each day.

It so happens, however, that a lawyer lives in the same block of flats where the creche is situated. On arrival at the baby minder's Miss Conroy was able to attract his attention.

Then followed a shouting row in which the lawyer was also refused the names of the officers. With the mothers of other babies standing around in a state of considerable shock, Miss Conroy was grabbed by the police and hauled bodily out to the car.

The police drove her to Albany St police station



Davis trial already costs £300,000

AMERICAN imperialism is sparing no expense in order to convict Angela Davis on a framed murder charge. Her trial begins in San Jose, California, on January 31.

Almost £300,000 has already been spent on security measures for the so-called murder trial which follows the slaying of a judge and three others outside a courtroom in August 1970.

Among the more expensive items are £100,000 to remodel the courtroom and install security devices, including closed-circuit TV cameras and metal detectors.

A special cell for Angela Davis is being provided at a cost of more than £30,000.

Officials say her trial is expected to last up to nine months.

Testing time for Italy's shaky alliance

ITALY'S shaky coalition government is faced with collapse if it cannot resolve its internal differences within the next two weeks.

The eight-year-old alliance of Christian Democrats, Republicans, Social Democrats and Socialists is breaking apart under the impact of the world economic crisis and the worsening position of Italian industry.

The Republicans, who stand on the right wing of the coalition, have threatened to join the opposition when parliament reopens on January 18, unless the government ties wages to productivity and abandons part of its reform programme.

If they leave the coalition, it could mean the end of the 17-month premiership of Emilio Colombo, who has proved one of the longest-lived Italian premiers since the war.

Colombo's Christian Democrats are also moving to the right following the electoral successes of the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement in Sicily. Their fear of the working class is far more acute than their dislike of fascism.

The Republicans' attack on Colombo's meagre 'reforms' is opposed by the Socialists, at least in public.

With unemployment at record levels and the working class pressing strongly in industry, the Socialist Party cannot afford to publicize its sympathy with capitalism.

Liberal support was essential during the election of President Giovanni Leone who was finally elected last month only after 23 ballots had failed.

The government parties know that if they cannot patch together some agreement, a radical shake-up in the party alignment will be necessary. With an election less than a year away, they want to hang on to office.

Chief responsibility for the MSI's successes lies with the Italian Communist Party, which has restrained the working-class movement through its control of the biggest trade union federation and tried to fritter away workers' militancy in a series of futile guerrilla strikes.

The Stalinists are pressing themselves forward as candidates for a place in a new coalition to be built on the ruins of the present line-up.

Their treacherous reformist policy is opening up big dangers for Italy's workers.

The publication further undermines the credibility of the Nixon administration and shows the bankruptcy of its whole policy in Asia.

None of the coalition parties wants this, but the

Leak shows weakness in Nixon's Asia policy

BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

PRESIDENT NIXON strongly backed Yahya Khan in the Indo-Pakistan war last month and ordered economic aid to India to be cut. This is shown clearly in the reports of the Washington Special Action Group of the National Security Council leaked to the press by columnist Jack Anderson.

The papers cover three days of meetings attended by the Chiefs of Staff, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Dr Kissinger, the President's Assistant for National Security Affairs, and other top officials.

Anderson has invited Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman Senator Fulbright to use the documents as the basis for an investigation of SE Asian policy.

The security leak, which must involve top-level officials, has placed dozens of similar documents in Anderson's hands.

The source is now being investigated by the FBI. 'If the sources were identified,' says Anderson, 'it would embarrass the administration more than it would me. It would make a very funny story.'

Photocopies of the documents which Anderson supplied to the 'Washington Post' showed that the originals were on stationery of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Assistant Secretary for International Security, G. Warren Nutter. They were stamped 'secret sensitive' at the top and bottom.

Anderson has claimed in a TV interview he is being fed classified information by several high Nixon administration sources 'who believe that the government doesn't have the right to lie'.

He says documents show Nixon considered sending fighter planes as 'sneak' aid to Pakistan.

Nothing was ever said at the security meetings about the massacres perpetrated by Yahya Khan's forces, but Kissinger said that attention should be called to the plight of the Biharis (non-Bengalis in Bangla Desh).

A detailed examination was made of the military situation. Mr Sisco, assistant Secretary of Defence, felt the Indian army would turn over the military effort to the Mukti Bahini once the Pakistan army had been disarmed. A long-term presence of Indian forces in Bangla Desh would have to be considered.

Gen William Westmoreland, of Vietnam fame, discussed the order of battle in W Pakistan and considered the Indian position 'not unadvantageous'.

The papers show that 'Dr Kissinger also directed that henceforth we should show a certain coolness to the Indians—the Indian Ambassador is not to be treated at too high a level'.

Sisco argued that as there had been no formal declaration of war, the Indians had no legal right to declare a blockade of the Pakistan coast and a diplomatic protest was ordered to be prepared.

Kissinger also raised the question of transferring American military equipment from Jordan and Saudi Arabia to Pakistan. He suggested that if the Pakistanis made emergency requests for arms, the President might wish to honour them—the President is not inclined to let the Paks be defeated.

The leaks show that there is opposition to Nixon's policy at the highest level. But they also reveal that the policy completely failed to realize its objective.

The publication further undermines the credibility of the Nixon administration and shows the bankruptcy of its whole policy in Asia.

Early attack caught Laotians on the hop

BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

SURPRISE TACTICS by the National Liberation Front fighters in Indo-China have caught the Laotian government forces and their US backers completely off guard.

Usually the liberation fighters have not got into full swing until February or March when the dry season is well under way. But this year they have pushed puppet forces off the Plain of Jars and now threaten the strategic Meo guerrilla army base at Long Cheng in N Laos.

Government military sources in Vientiane believe the fighting round the base—headquarters of the guerrilla army commanded by Gen Vang Pao—could develop in the next few weeks into the bloodiest battle ever fought in Laos.

Capture of the base, which is maintained by the US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) would be a major blow to US involvement in Laos and weaken the American position just as President Nixon prepares for his historic visit to China.

The collapse of Gen Vang Pao's army would also be a major blow to the morale of the Laotian government forces and would vastly limit the effectiveness of the Meo guerrilla force which for years has successfully hindered liberation fighters in N Laos.

Since the all-out artillery bombardment of the base, 82 miles NE of Vientiane, began last Friday Gen Vang Pao has been forced to re-deploy nearly all his troops estimated to number about 10,000—to defensive positions outside the base.

An accurate bombardment completely destroyed the base's ammunition dump and put out of action its airfield, halting the inward flow of supplies.

There are now some 8,000 liberation forces around the base and government sources in Vientiane have admitted that Long Cheng is seriously in danger of being overrun.

Military observers believe that the offensive began much earlier than usual with Long Cheng as the main objective.

The war in Laos since 1965 has followed an almost predictable pattern regulated by the monsoons. At the start of the year, the beginning of the dry season, the NLF push westward.

Once the rainy season sets in, about June, government forces then reverse the push and recover lost ground.

According to informed sources, the early NLF drive caught the Americans and Laotians by surprise. Three divisions swept across the strategic Plain of Jars from the eastern side, overrunning government forces who had expected the annual push to come from the N and S.

At the same time, the NLF began their annual push in S Laos, gaining control of the Bolovens highland plateau.

But this action was seen by military observers in Laos as partly a diversionary move aimed at pinning down as many government troops as possible to prevent them being flown N to help Long Cheng.

THE PRESENCE of American troops in Germany is reassuring to the Russians claims Republican Senator Jacob K. Javits.

Speaking in Bonn he said that a substantial reduction in the 310,000 men in Europe would upset the balance of power.

'I would like to point out,' he said, 'that the Soviet Union has almost paranoiac fear of Germany and the presence of US troops

in Europe tends, notwithstanding what they may say, to give them [the Russians] a sense of reassurance that they will not have to face a super-nationalistic Germany...'

To some degree the right-wing Senator is right. The bureaucracy's dropping of any aim of German reunification and its pressure for a European Security Conference all mean that it is ready to deal with imperialism. It fears revolution even more than German nationalism.

Reassuring troops

THE PRESENCE of American troops in Germany is reassuring to the Russians claims Republican Senator Jacob K. Javits. Speaking in Bonn he said that a substantial reduction in the 310,000 men in Europe would upset the balance of power. 'I would like to point out,' he said, 'that the Soviet Union has almost paranoiac fear of Germany and the presence of US troops

workers press

READERS' MEETINGS

Meet Editorial Board speakers. Discuss your ideas for the expanded paper	<p>'Bayhorse', Westgate Rd Speaker: Alex Mitchell</p> <p>LEEDS Sunday January 16 3 p.m. Quarry Hill Flats Leeds 1 Speaker: Stephen Johns</p> <p>SHEFFIELD Sunday January 16 7.30 p.m. YS Premises Western Works, Portobello Speaker: Stephen Johns</p> <p>GLASGOW Monday January 17 7.30 p.m. Room 1 Partick Burgh Lesser Hall (Nr Merland St Tube Stn.) Speaker: Stephen Johns</p>
COVENTRY Sunday January 9 7.30 p.m.	<p>Angel Hotel, Folehill Rd Speaker: Alex Mitchell</p> <p>LEICESTER Wednesday January 12 8 p.m.</p> <p>Queen's Hotel, Rutland St Speaker: Ian Yeats</p> <p>NEWCASTLE Thursday January 13 7.30 p.m.</p>

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

Make the Tory government resign!	<p>BRACKNELL: Tuesday January 11, 7.30 p.m. 'Red Lion', High St. Discuss ATUA Manifesto.</p> <p>BEXLEYHEATH: Tuesday January 11, 8 p.m. 'The Upton', Crook Log. Trade unions and basic rights.</p> <p>DAGENHAM: Wednesday January 12, 8 p.m. Room 11, East Ham Town Hall. The struggle for socialism in Bangla Desh.</p> <p>OXFORD. (Joint meeting with Young Socialists): Sunday January 9, 7.30 p.m. 'Cape of Good Hope', The Plain. 'Right-to-Work' campaign.</p> <p>WILLESDEN: Monday January 10, 8 p.m. Trades and Labour Hall, High Rd. Support the miners.</p> <p>CORBY: Wednesday January 19, 8 p.m. Civic Centre. The 'Right-to-Work' campaign.</p>
Return a Labour government pledged to restore full employment and repeal all laws against the unions!	<p>ROSCASTON: Sunday January 9, 7 p.m. Woodlands Hotel, Great North Rd, Woodlands. The miners' strike and the Tory government.</p> <p>Roman Catholics have mobilized mass support and overcome most legal hurdles facing a referendum specifically aimed at abolishing left-wing members, Tullia Romagnoli Caretoni.</p> <p>The next Italian General Election is due in the spring of 1973, but if the Socialists leave the government, the ensuing chain reaction of political events would probably leave President Leone with little alternative but to call a premature General Election.</p> <p>None of the coalition parties wants this, but the</p>

WEATHER

E ENGLAND will have mist or fog at first which will clear during the day, followed by dry weather with variable cloud.

The Midlands, NW England, N Wales and Scotland—apart from E and NE—will be dry with variable cloud and some sunshine.

S Wales, SW England, N Ireland, and E and NE Scotland will be mostly cloudy, with a little rain in places.

It will be rather cold in E England but elsewhere temperatures will be near or a little below normal.

Outlook for Saturday and Sunday: Mostly cloudy with rain at times, but a few sunny intervals later in the SW.

Temperatures rising to near, or a little above normal, but remaining rather cold in the NE.



Pauline Conroy

where she met Commander Bond, the so-called Commander 'X' of the Special Branch.

The questions were basically about people I knew. They wanted to know my political views. 'Was I an anarchist?'—that sort of thing. They also asked where I had travelled. By the way, they took my passport, two large cases of books, my typewriter, my car and £360 which I had just drawn out of the bank.

'I would either say "No comment" or "I'm not going to answer that question".'

About 1.50 p.m. Bond brought the two-hour questioning to a close.

Miss Conroy said: 'Bond told me he had reason to believe that I was not telling the truth. He said, "You are going to be charged with conspiracy to cause explosions between January 1968 and August 1971 with Jake Prescott and others".'

'It was the first mention of bombs or Prescott or anything like that. I said "You're out of your mind".'

TOMORROW: Pauline Conroy spends a week of hell in Holloway.