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But Ulster Prime Minister Brian Faulkner is unrepentant. Condemning the Newry march as 'an exercise in irresponsible brinkmanship', he made it clear that he was prepared to grant no concessions.

'Further breaches of the law, further dangerous assemblies, can do nothing to bring about what we all want—the earliest possible end to the whole cycle of violence and all of the unpleasant measures, including internment, which it has involved,' declared Faulkner.

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This follows a recommendation from a Home Office inquiry which designated Crumlin Rd as a security risk because of overcrowding. 800 men had been crammed into a prison built 100 years ago to hold 500. There have been several escapes from the gaol.

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● SEE LATE NEWS

BY AN INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

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The Heath cabinet is preparing to declare a state of emergency which would give it power to requisition transport and other facilities and to direct industry and householders about the use of power.

The Tories, of course, are empowered to send troops in to move coal stocks without recourse to a state of emergency.

As increasingly militant pickets tighten their stranglehold on coal and coke depots, power stations and docks, they come more and more into conflict with state forces.

The violent scenes yesterday as 300 policemen, arms linked, tried to get scab lorries through picket lines at a W Midlands Gas Board coal depot, is only a foretaste of what is to come. (See p. 4.)

All over the country pickets are being injured by scab lorries and arrested by police. The warning by Labour MP John Cronin that 'an Ulster-type situation' will develop on the coalfields if the government sends in troops will not prevent the Tories doing just that.

But the trade union leaders are leaving the miners isolated, as they did for nine months in 1926. Today is the 30th day of the strike, but the miners still stand alone.

This inactivity on the part of Victor Feather and the rest of the TUC leaders means that they are prepared to see the miners smashed. It seems that they prefer this to a direct challenge to the Tory government.

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Jack Jones, Transport and General Workers' Union general secretary, has expressed the pious hope that scab drivers would join his union and respect picket lines. 'All we can do to support the miners will be done,' declares Jones.

But all is not being done. These leaders must be forced to act. Deeds, not words, are what the miners need.

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The TUC must be forced to mobilize the industrial strength of the working class to force the government to resign and ensure victory for the miners.

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Yet in the local areas, there is tremendous solidarity with the miners, despite the fantastic statement by NUM President Joe Gormley that the strikers would lose public sympathy 'if the TV sets started flickering'. Such a remark could only be calculated to demoralize workers who are fighting alone.

The resolution from Wheldale (Yorks) and Thoresby (Notts) NUM branches calling for a joint struggle of all unions to make the Tories resign must now become the basis for a campaign in all the



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areas to break the deadlock and carry the miners forward to victory.

United action must begin now in all local areas involving miners, railwaymen, lorry drivers, dockers and all other workers. This must start immediately. It is no good waiting for Feather, Jones, Scanlon and company. They have had five weeks and done nothing.

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Strike and lay-off at BAC

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BRITISH Aircraft Corporation yesterday declared redundant another 203 workers at its Christchurch factory.

There have been nearly 1,500 redundancies there in the past year.

Department of Employment officials will be at the factory today to interview redundant employees, in the hope of finding them new jobs.

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WORKERS PRESS

INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER ● TUESDAY FEBRUARY 8, 1972 ● No. 683 ● 4p

DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

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AROUND THE WORLD

US-COMMON MARKET CONFLICT SHARPENS

BY JOHN SPENCER

AMERICAN Treasury secretary John Connally is pressing hard for the formation of a dollar bloc to combat the Common Market on the trade front. Connally has emerged as the head of the growing protectionist lobby in the US which advocates all-out trade war against America's competitors.

He wants an alliance of the US, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Latin America and Spain which would operate tariffs and trade preferences against the enlarged Common Market.

He is particularly hostile to the EEC's plans to extend its preferential trading arrangements to European and other countries outside the Market itself.

The months of hard bargaining since August 15, when Nixon took the dollar off gold, have proved fruitless, in Connally's view.

His plan would split the capitalist world into two mutually-hostile blocs, each protected by customs duties and trade deals and each competing furiously with the other for what markets remain.

A growing section of American big business regards this as the only available course to meet the continuing international monetary crisis and the deterioration of America's trading position.

After weeks of talks, the US and the Common Market finally patched together an interim trade deal in Brussels last Friday. The European countries made certain relatively minor concessions in return for a guarantee that the price of gold would be raised officially.

But it is already clear that despite the temporary rally on the foreign exchanges following the announcement of agreement the basic division remains.

Already the French government is proclaiming its dissatisfaction with the deal, which has still to be approved by the Common Market member-states. The French want reciprocal concessions from the US.

Another sign of the shape of things to come is the amendment



CONNALLY: TRADE WAR

to the Minimum Wage Bill currently on its way through the House of Representatives in Washington.

The protectionists have quietly tucked onto the end of the Bill a 'buy American' amendment imposing a complete ban on government purchase of all foreign goods and giving the President sweeping powers to stop imports by foreign buyers.

The President would also be empowered to raise tariffs on imports that 'impair economic welfare' or endanger the 'health efficiency or general well-being' of American workers.

Brandt invite

ISRAEL has invited W German chancellor Willy Brandt to pay an official visit to Jerusalem—the first ever by a W German head of state. The invitation, unanimously approved by the government coalition parties, was sent out on Sunday night by premier Golda Meir. It was handed to Brandt by the Israeli embassy in Bonn. The visit is certain to arouse opposition from many Israelis who regard the W German government as the heir of the Nazi regime.



BISHOP ABEL MUZOREWA IN LONDON YESTERDAY

JAN SLING STILL JAILED

JAN SLING—son of Otto Sling, a prominent Czech Communist Party official executed in the Stalinist 'Slansky Trial' of 1952—has not been released, as had been reported in the west.

Jan's mother, Mrs Marian Sling, who lives in London announced this after a phone call to Prague at the weekend.

Sling was arrested last month, accused of spreading anti-regime propaganda in the form of leaflets and a monthly underground newsletter.

Others arrested about the same time include Rudolf Slansky (son of the late Rudolf Slansky, former Czech Communist Party secretary-general, who was executed in the 1950s and posthumously rehabilitated in 1963); Jan Vlk, whose father was accused of Trotskyism and also jailed in the 1950s; Jiri Lederer, a journalist, sentenced last week to two years' imprisonment for 'defaming a socialist state'; Professor Karel Kosik, philosopher; Vladimir Nepras, journalist; Karel Kaplan, scientist; and Jiri Littera, former secretary in the Prague party organization.

GRAIN FEARS IN US

UNION and management representatives are still seeking a settlement in the crippling W coast dock strike.

Two meetings began on Sunday, the most important being between the dockers' union president, Harry Bridges, and Pacific Maritime Association President Edmund Flynn.

The second meeting was between negotiators representing 1,000 longshoremen who handle grain shipments (mainly from NW ports) and representatives from grain movement companies.

Employers say they are worried that the 122-day strike may eliminate grain markets for the US in Japan, Taiwan, Korea and India.

As little headway is made in these meetings, it seems likely that Congress will act in the near future to bring about a forced settlement.

Senate majority leader Mike

BISHOP TO MEET MINISTERS ON RHODESIA SETTLEMENT

BY GARY GURMEET

THE TORY government could be convinced to play a 'just and meaningful' role in the present Rhodesian situation, an African nationalist leader claimed in London yesterday.

RUMANIAN LOAN TO IRAQ

RUMANIA is to lend \$35m (£13.4m) to Iraq as part of an agreement allowing Rumanian organizations to prospect for oil in an area E of Baghdad on behalf of the Iraq National Oil Company.

The loan, part of an economic and technical co-operation agreement negotiated last November, is to be repaid in crude oil at 2.5 per cent interest.

DOCK STRIKE

Mansfield (Democrat), has said he may support President Nixon's proposal to enact legislation to force the 15,000 strikers to return to work while arbitration takes place.

One of the issues remaining is the date on which a new contract would become effective. The union wants new pay rates backdated to November 14, when Nixon's initial wage-price freeze expired.

The management wants new rates to start from the date that agreement is reached.

Other outstanding issues include paid holidays and a union demand that workers be provided with prescribed medicines.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, chairman of the newly-formed African National Council, said he was in Britain to tell the British government the responsibility of a future 'holocaust' in Rhodesia would lie on them.

The Bishop is to meet some Tory ministers next Monday to discuss the Smith-Home settlement over Rhodesia's future.

Yesterday he refused to comment on the future of the Pearce Commission, now investigating African opinion on the settlement terms.

If the Commission came up with a negative answer, he said, the British government should once again get around a negotiating table where Africans would be included.

Referring to USA's decision to import chrome into Rhodesia he said:

'I hope the British government and the Commonwealth, which is dedicated to the principle of non-racialism, will protest in strong terms.'

MRS Grace Todd yesterday dashed to Gatooma prison, 100 miles SW of Salisbury, after reports that her husband Garfield is ill with a chest ailment. The Todd's daughter, Judith, arrested with her father by Rhodesian police on January 18, has begun a hunger strike against her detention without trial. She is detained in Marandellas prison, 50 miles SE of Salisbury.

WHAT WE THINK

WORDS AND DEEDS OVER ULSTER

THE LONDONDERRY massacre has understandably evoked widespread demonstrations and anger. But it must be said that taken by themselves these forms of protest are not enough.

If Ireland could have achieved the socialist Republic by martyrdom and anger, it would have already done so many times over.

The all-important question of Marxist policy in the struggle against the imperialist oppressor is now decisive.

Speaking in Hammersmith the night after the killing Bernadette Devlin summed up the situation as follows:

'... it is not our function in life to die for Ireland. It is our function to live, work and struggle for a workers' republic.

'It is not sympathy or feelings of frustration that are needed now. You must go away determined to organize and act.

'If you are not in a trade union, get into one. If you do not read books, start to read them. If you are not a member of an organization determined to bring down the Tories, join one.

'You must organize, educate and agitate until we bring them down. We must spell out the message that no one will have any freedom until we bring them down.'

This statement is correct enough as far as it goes. But how is it to be carried into practice?

The 'Socialist Worker', weekly paper of the state capitalist International Socialist group, publishes it on its front page in its February 5 issue alongside an editorial which simply calls for ending internment and withdrawing the troops from Ireland.

There is absolutely no mention of calling for a struggle to make the Tory government resign.

Again during the anti-internment march last Saturday, not a single demand was raised to mobilize the working class to force the Tories to resign.

The demonstration was reduced to the level of reformist protest with the International Socialists and the Stalinists working hand in glove to keep it that way.

All brands of centrists are notorious for their contempt for theory.

They think that all they have to do is to use left words in order to cover up their reformist opportunism. Thus 'Socialist Worker' does not see anything wrong with combining a statement from Bernadette Devlin alongside an editorial which ignores the need to make the Tory government resign.

This kind of political swamp does considerable damage to the Irish revolutionary movement.

It throws the door wide open for adventures under conditions which can educate no one. It throws in the towel at a point where the real struggle against the Tory government begins.

The only way in which the Ulster and miners' struggles against imperialism can be united is through the common action to make the Tory government resign.

Right-to-Work

DIARY

By Stephen Johns

WE DEMAND
THE
RIGHT
TO
WORKKilmarnock
workers'
inspiring
reception

DAY TWO—Kilmarnock

INSPIRING IS the only word I can use for the reception we received from workers in this town S of Glasgow. We tramped 24 miles—the longest haul of the march—but every step was worth it. The solidarity at the end of the day was truly magnificent.

Mike Banda, Socialist Labour League Central Committee member, spoke for the whole march when he told an audience of workers and youth in Onthank community centre: 'Once I thought Kilmarnock was just a name on the map, but now I know it contains some of the best workers and socialists in the country.'

'Long live the Young Socialists' march—Long live the working class of Kilmarnock.'

He was speaking after workers in the town had provided the 50 marchers with hot soup, meat, potatoes and cabbage in the community centre.

I know the organizers of the march would like to pay tribute particularly to the ladies of the Massey Ferguson canteen who cooked the food and served it to the hungry contingent.

Thanks also to the mercy mission from the Red Cross. Two ladies tended to the inevitable first-day blisters.

Above all, our thanks go out to the shop stewards of Kilmarnock, and particularly the men of the big Massey Ferguson plant. They organized the welcome and the facilities. This is the meaning of working-class solidarity—a solidarity which will eventually bring the government down and confound the frightened bureaucrats who mislead the labour movement.

The audience in the community centre gave a particular welcome to marcher Martin McDonald. He brought the message of workers' unity from the embattled city of Londonderry.

He told the packed meeting: 'I witnessed those events in Derry when 13 of our working people were shot down dead by the British army. But we all know that army acts under the orders of the Tory government. And I also know that this government is persecuting the people here in Britain.'

'It's the same government which attacks the miners and puts people on the dole that shoot down workers in my country. That's why I am on this march—the struggle is the same.'

The marchers moved into Kilmarnock after the day's journey in bright sunshine. The children of the Onthank estate ran before the procession joining in the anti-Tory slogans—'We demand the right to work! Get the Tories out!'

Davie Barclay from Glasgow got a great cheer from the estate audience when he pledged that the Young Socialists were out to build a movement to get rid of Toryism for ever.

This is the feeling of Kilmarnock and it's given us all a great boost.

We are not alone—yesterday proved workers will rally to our standard. Those right-wing bureaucrats way down the route who are organizing against us had better watch out. We will get stronger each day—despite the difficulties—because workers are behind us.

● Tomorrow it's Cumnock—birthplace of Keir Hardie. We've got the town hall there.



THE MARCH MOVES ON TO A TREMENDOUS KILMARNOCK WELCOME

WHY WE JOINED THE MARCH

By Sandy Ratcliff, Corin Redgrave and Ken Loach

SANDY RATCLIFF will tell you a few home truths about that 'glamorous profession'—acting in films. She had eight weeks' steady work almost a year ago on the film 'Family Life'. Since then, apart from a three-week interlude, life has meant the dole.

That's one reason Sandy walked out of Glasgow on the first leg of the Young Socialists' Right-to-Work march on Sunday.

I talked to her midway between Glasgow and Kilmarnock during the first break on the long journey to London.

Sandy was born in a working-class family in Islington. She has won critical acclaim for her harrowing portrayal in 'Family Life' of a working-class girl driven to insanity by home circumstances and criminal treatment at a mental hospital.

'This is the first march I think I have ever been on and I'm walking for partly the same reason as these kids—because of the massive unemployment. But I'm not as bad-off as them. Young working kids stand no chance at all under this system.'

'But then there is the political aspect. The situation in Ireland, the slaughter there and the way the workers are being driven down in places like Clydeside where we marched from today, force you to act. This government has one big plan to crush the working class and we all have to organize against it.'

Sandy will be meeting the march again with many more actors at Carlisle.

They will put on a dramatized version of the great English revolution of 1640, when the capitalist class in Britain cut Charles I head off, dealt with the landed aristocracy and came to power.

Corin Redgrave, who is one of the writers and directors of the play, marched along with Sandy.

'It may seem strange at first to be showing a play that deals with the great struggles of the 17th century. What has this got

to do with this march by unemployed youth?

'Well I was aware today of the historical parallels between this march and that period. Cromwell built his New Model Army out of just such material as these young workers on this campaign. They were the ordinary peasants and the yeoman farmers drawn off the land.'

'Here on this march we have the raw material of another New Model Army—the Workers' Army. It's truly magnificent to see these youngsters marching out to defend this basic right against the Tories.'

'There is another comparison that you can make. Remember that speech Heath made to the United Nations in the early days—he said the war of the future would be civil war.'

'It seemed like a peculiar thing to say at first. But now we can see why the Tories were thinking about these kind of things.'

'In Ulster 15,000 troops are used against working-class Irishmen. In Britain a miners' picket is killed. The government are discussing introducing a state of emergency—and using the army to get the coal supplies moving.'

'How much longer will it be before we have a civil war situation here as well?'

'One thing's certain—this march is for the Right to Work and this is a revolutionary demand because the Tories are determined to deprive the people of that right.'

Ken Loach, director of the films 'Family Life' and 'Kes', completed the trio of film workers and actors who led the first leg of the march.

'I came on this march because you have to do something else besides talk about unemployment. It's meaningless to campaign on the question of unemployment unless you draw out the political conclusion from it.'

'And this is the most important thing about this march—it is a fight for this basic right the only way—by organizing and rousing workers into a mass movement to bring this government down.'

WHELDALE MINERS
AND CARWORKERS
BEHIND MARCHES

MINERS in the Wheldale, Yorkshire, branch of the NUM have voted to support the Young Socialists' Right-to-Work marchers now on the fourth day of their march from Glasgow to London.

A number of the miners will be joining the unemployed youth as they march through Barnsley.

Big support has come in from the Oxford area for the marches.

Oxford trades council has voted to support the campaign and is organizing a council delegation to meet marchers starting off from Swansea, S Wales, on February 19, when they come through the town.

The council is also urging all its affiliated branches to give financial and moral support to the campaign.

Oxford's Transport and General Workers' Union 5/60 branch, representing 6,500 workers in the Austin-Morris car body plant at Cowley, is supporting the campaign.

The branch voted to donate £25 'to be administered by the branch officers locally'.

The 5/104 T&GWU branch at Export Packing Services, Banbury, Oxfordshire, has voted to back the campaign and is donating £25. The marches are also supported by the joint shop stewards' committee at Export Packing Services.

(Workers at EPS have just returned from a successful two-week strike in which they won pay increases totalling £3.20 a week.)

Response

REG CROSS, convenor of shop stewards at ICI, Huddersfield, is in favour of the Right-to-Work marches as a demonstration to the people and the government that the working class is determined to fight for the right to work.

'The support coming in from organizations like the Barnsley trades council and the Leeds university Students Union is the sort of response that is needed,' he says.

'I will certainly fight for the fullest support from the Huddersfield ICI joint shop stewards' committee.'

'I agree most definitely with the need to bring down the Tory government. That is the only way to guarantee full employment.'

'I go along with the Charter of Basic Rights as a fighting programme against the Tories. The murder of civil rights workers in N Ireland has shown what capitalism will do when it is pushed.'

'Now is the time for all workers to unite to bring down the Tories. The Right-to-Work marches are showing the way.'

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!

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

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

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

READING: Monday Feb 14, 8 p.m. Trades and Labour Club, Minster St.

W LONDON: Tuesday February 15, 8 p.m. 'Prince

Albert', Wharfedale Rd, off York Way, Kings Cross. 'Support miners and Ulster workers.'

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

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

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

SE LONDON: Thursday February 17, 8 p.m. Room 2, Deptford Engineers' Club (opp New Cross Stn). 'Support miners and Ulster workers.'

N LONDON: Thursday February 17, 8 p.m. Town Hall, Edmonton. Reformism and trade unions.

Socialist Labour League
Special lecture

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

LIVERPOOL, 8 p.m.

Tuesday February 15

given by
C. Slaughter (SLL Central Committee)

AFTER 1926

MINERS: PART 7

Spencerism was only one product of the 1926 betrayal. After the miners' lock-out, the policy of the Conservative government was to solve the problems of industry by imposing longer hours and lower wages on the miners.

But even more than this was involved. For ten years after 1926 conditions in the coalfields steadily worsened.

Longer hours, lower wages and harder work were combined with unemployment and widespread malnutrition. Mining villages experienced appalling conditions of hunger and misery. Earnings fell to well below half of those of 1921, as the following table shows:

Earnings per man shift	
1921	19s 2d
1926	10s 5d
1927	10s 0½d
1928	9s 3½d
1929	9s 2½d
1930	9s 3½d
1931	9s 2½d
1932	9s 2d
1933	9s 7½d
1934	9s 1½d
1935	9s 3½d

By January 1927 there were 200,000 miners out of work and by July of the same year, well over a quarter of a million—and these were only those included in the figures of workers insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act. But large numbers of men had been unemployed so long that they were no longer entitled to benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Act and so were not included in the figures.

It is safe to say that, including families, well over a million people were destitute in the mining villages.

In addition, many workers were denied unemployment benefit under the pretext that they were 'not genuinely seeking work'.

Applicants for unemployment benefit were interviewed by employment exchange officials. They were cross-examined and any hesitation or confusion used against them. The unemployed worker, under-nourished and ill-clad, and frequently weakened by prolonged privation, was expected to walk from ten to 50 miles daily in search of work.

The miners' leaders were reduced to pleading for charity for their members. Instead of leading a fight, they organized a Distress Fund, begging for money, blankets and food.

They even obsequiously thanked —of all people—the 'Daily Mail' for its generosity!

The Tories pressed home their advantage. In 1927 they introduced the Trades Disputes and Trades Unions Act. This Bill declared General Strikes illegal, restricted the right of picketing, debarred Civil Service Unions from affiliation to the TUC, and substituted contracting in for contracting out of the political levy.

There was tremendous feeling in the working class against this Bill. On May Day 1927, 100,000 demonstrated in London under the slogan 'A General Strike Against Baldwin', despite the fact that the march was boycotted by the London Labour Party.

The Glasgow Trades Council called for a general strike against the Trades Disputes Act by 117 votes to 20.

But, while the workers were still willing to fight, the leaders were not. A special conference of the Scottish TUC rejected the Glasgow policy by 19 votes and a conference of union



Above: the 1927 demonstration against Baldwin's Trades Disputes Bill. Below: Bevin and Citrine

executives also rejected strike action.

Instead of fighting the Tories and the employers, the right-wing trade union leaders gave increasing support to 'Mondism'.

'Mondism' was derived from Sir Alfred Mond, a Liberal MP, who was involved in the amalgamation of four chemical firms to form Imperial Chemical Industries.

Mond believed in 'rationalization of industry' through collaboration with the trade union leaders. Needless to say, this invariably involved increasing the number of unemployed and breaking down many of the working conditions established by trade union action in the past.

The 1928 TUC Conference voted in favour of the Mond-Turner talks (Ben Turner was a leader of the Textile Unions and chairman of the TUC General Council) after strong speeches in favour by Walter Citrine and Ernest Bevin.

A joint committee with the employers was formed on which the chief trade union figures were Turner, Bevin, Citrine, J H Thomas, Arthur Pugh, Tom Richards and Will Thorne.

The same conference of the TUC broke from the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Committee and voted to investigate 'disruptive activities' in the unions.

As Henry Pelling puts it in his 'History of British Trade Unionism', the 'personal friendships, then formed between businessmen and union leaders were later to be of great importance'.

In 1929 the second Labour government took office, and stood impotently by while the total of registered unemployed rose to nearly three million.

In 1931 the government fell, over the question of cuts in the dole. MacDonald, Snowden and Thomas joined the Tories in the National Government which cut wages and unemployment benefit

in the teeth of tremendous demonstrations of unemployed workers and a mutiny in the North Sea Fleet at Invergordon.

Meanwhile, government wage cuts were copied by the railway and other private employers. The textile bosses, for example, tried to impose wage cuts of 12½ per cent and to increase hours from 48 to 52½.

Following 1928 the Communist Party embarked on a sectarian policy produced by the Stalinist 'Third Period' theory.

While in Germany the Communist Party was denouncing the Social Democrats as 'Social Fascists' and a worse danger than Hitler, in Britain Party leaders such as Gallacher were demanding that the unions should disaffiliate from the TUC and affiliate to the Minority Movement.

Tom Bell argued in 'Workers' Life' that the Communist Party should work to split the existing

unions and form new 'revolutionary' unions. When a strike broke out among 11,000 unorganized workers at Austin's Birmingham plant, Emile Burns called for the formation among these workers of a new industrial engineering union.

The result of this was that the Minority Movement rapidly declined in strength, and by 1933 it was dead.

The biggest sectarian adventure carried out by the Communist Party, however, was the attempt to form a 'revolutionary' union for the Scottish miners.

The Party had already made some important gains among the Scottish miners. In January 1927 they won all five seats on the Scottish executive from the Fife Union, plus the two full-time positions of miners' agent.

They also held both the secretaryship and the presidency of the Lanarkshire miners and six out of 11 of the Lanarkshire positions on the Scottish executive.

The right wing on the old Scottish executive postponed the annual conference of the Scottish miners because they knew they would be in a minority on the new executive.

They then tried to 'use unpaid debts by the Fifeshire Association (debts contracted by the old right-wing leadership before the Communists took office) to disenfranchise the Fife miners.

Although there is no doubt that the right wing unscrupulously flouted every democratic principle in order to cling on to office, the Communist Party played into their hands by pulling out of the union.

In fact, the right-wing position had been so desperate that they had formed their own break-away right-wing organization in Fife.

In October 1928, the Communists called a 'Save the Union' conference to which 49 Scottish miners' branches sent delegates.

At this time the Party flatly denied that it intended to set up a new union.

A 'Save the Union Committee' was established with its own paper 'The Scottish Mineworker'. The right wing intensified its drive against the Communist Party in all the unions, but especially amongst the miners.

Then, in February 1929, the Communists issued, through the 'Save the Union Committee', a call for a new Scottish miners' union.

The extent of the split that this caused was shown by the fact that in Fife, where the Communist Party was strongest and where the right wing had broken away, the Fife miners' executive voted for the proposed new union by only 13 votes to 12.

(This, in fact, enabled the right wing to recognize the right-wing breakaway as the official union in Fife.)

The Communist Party-dominated United Mineworkers of Scotland was set up at an inaugural conference in April 1929. 132 delegates attended.



Will Thorne

Five months later—in September 1929—the first annual conference of the union could muster only 64 delegates—a decline of over 50 per cent.

Although the Communist Party continued to hold a strong position in Fife—Willie Gallacher was elected MP for W Fife in 1935—its support declined elsewhere.

By 1935, however, the Stalinist 'Third Period' theory had given way to the new line of a 'Popular Front Against Fascism'.

Not only the Labourites and right-wing union officials, but clerics and 'progressive Tories' were assiduously courted. And so, in January 1936, the United Mineworkers of Scotland was dissolved.

The militants had been led up a blind alley.

THIS SERIES BY JACK GALE WAS REPRINTED FROM ARTICLES WHICH APPEARED IN WORKERS PRESS IN NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1970.

BUILDING THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY



DISCUSSION ON THE ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE DRAFT MANIFESTO

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

Workers and their families, youth, students and the unemployed are all invited to join in this discussion. If you haven't got a copy of the Draft Manifesto write to Workers Press or contact your local ATUA branch.

W. JEWELL
Shop steward, member of Lucas Industrial Equipment strike committee

I think the most important rights are the rights to welfare benefits and education in section five of the Charter of Rights.

We have to resist the attacks of the Tories on the right of working-class children to free higher education. Even so, education is very narrow; what we are allowed to learn is what the people in power want us to learn.

We're deprived of the education of the people who tell us to turn the handles. Our children leave school for dead-end jobs. The vast majority are left with no thought of what they want and no real conception of the world around them.

The whole capitalist system is geared only to give you the knowledge of the three Rs, so that you can turn the handles.

I learned absolutely nothing at school, except to accept things as they are and not to question them. I had to find out later that life wasn't just a day-to-day thing, but that you had to think of what was ahead.

The whole neighbourhood was taught not to question anything. It was a conditioning, not a teaching.

At school, no one told me about the real conditions of work. Everything you were taught seemed to be in isolation. You were educated to be a robot, a computer fixed to do a couple of sums.

You weren't geared to think about the real world, where the bosses had more money than you and you weren't taught to think about the reasons for it. When I went to work, it seemed right that a man owned the shipping line I worked for, and when I kicked I only kicked against the immediate things.

Education seemed separate from life but the knowledge of life itself is real education. The first real step is not in the classroom but in the class struggle. We should be taught what we are.

The answer isn't better syllabus and better teachers. We

have to fight for the right to education but we have to end the capitalist system to get it.

ALAN MITCHELL
He is 16 and an apprentice electrician who works in the building industry in Aberdeen

Over a million on the b'roo is deliberate Tory policy. They want to take away the strength of the working class and use the Industrial Relations Act to break the fight for the right to work.

The Labour Party and the trade unions should be making a serious fight. Feather tut-tuts, but takes no action. The miners' strike creates a golden opportunity for a General Strike to throw out the Tories. But with the present leadership it won't happen.

The ATUA Manifesto provides the programme on which to act. There's nothing in it I disagree with. The working class can only take power on a revolutionary basis if there is a conscious struggle for Marxist theory.

People who say they are left-wing socialists but avoid the question of communism give in to the Stalinists. They don't want the British people to know that Stalinism isn't really communism. These people are getting more and more reactionary as the crisis of the capitalist system gets deeper.

PAUL MCGEEHAN
Body plant works, Ford's, Dagenham

It is very important to allow workers to decide on the Common Market because the facts are being hidden so that European capitalists can treat European workers like slaves with no rights.

In Ireland the small farmer cannot survive the Common Market because his produce can't compete with big land-owners.

It is like going back to something in the Middle Ages. Back to building walls again for a bowl of porridge or 1p a day—walls to separate the peasants off to avoid embarrassment.

Back in Derry, the right to a

job is important, but wages are pathetically low.

So even to get the conditions in Britain we have to get jobs for everyone, otherwise the bosses give you bad conditions and money and threaten you with the sack.

Also if British capitalists have the right to exploit countries, then workers have the right to live and work everywhere.

Women must get equal pay for some work so bosses don't use them against men.

We're told about Russians without any rights. But without the right to strike and organize we'll be in internment camps.

This is the most backward government that has ever been in power.

They say we've got Social Security, etc, but we have no control over it.

Taxes are taken straight out of your wages. Standards for old people, for example, are ridiculous. Sooner or later they will be saying the older people are not productive, so they'll be put down.

In Ireland, welfare doesn't exist for internment families. Things won in the past are just being thrown out of the window. It is our fault if we let them get away with it.

We cannot get basic rights from this government. It is a monster which is now controlling us.

To keep our rights we have to fight.

At the moment we can fight, like in Fords. But in Ireland we cannot fight in the factories.

It is cheap labour up to the age of 18, then you get the sack. No one chances answering the foreman back, like here, for the fear of losing your job.

The labour movement is weak back home.

We have to have a new party, not like Wilson and the rest of the crowd.

We thought troops came to help us, but found out otherwise. They came to protect Unionist interests.

We need a workers' party to unite Catholic and Protestant workers and spread the Workers Press.

'They say we've got social security, etc, but we have no control over it'

PAUL CORMACK
A 22-year-old ASTMS member in the Aberdeen School of Agriculture. He is married with a small baby daughter

You can't disagree with anything in the basic perspectives of the ATUA Manifesto.

The harder it gets to make ends meet, the clearer it becomes that you either fight or go under. That's the position the whole working class faces.

The sharper the crisis gets the sharper the conflict with the Labour and Stalinist leaders becomes. Look at the revisionist groups. In the 1950s and 1960s they talked left and called the Trotskyists ultra-left. Now they are forced into all sorts of diversions to hold the working class away from revolution. They are like tight-rope walkers who now have to come down on one side or the other. There has to be a sharp fight against these people.

It's important to win over sections of the middle class to the revolutionary movement, otherwise they will be pushed into reactionary movements.

Everything is coming together today—the attacks on free speech, N Ireland, and so on. People are waking up to the fact that British soldiers are attacking British people—turfing them out of bed in the early hours and hauling them off to internment camps.

The struggle for the United Socialist States of Europe is the only answer. This means uniting the working class against all those who—consciously or not—try to divide it.

Look at Lawrence Daly. With the miners out in their first national strike since 1926, he gave an interview to the 'Aberdeen Press and Journal' which was just a plea for the middle class to put pressure on the Tories to concede to the miners. Heath laughs his head off at that.



Smouldering ruins in Cork after firing by Auxiliaries and 'Black and Tans'.



Auxiliaries, the elite of the 'Black and Tans' on patrol in Dublin.

IRA youth bayoneted in County Cork. Right: people of Balbriggan, after the sacking of their town.



FIRST BLOODY SUNDAY

By John Spencer

British imperialism has marked the Irish calendar with many a day of blood. The jubilant paratroopers notching their rifles after shooting down 13 Derry workers are acting in the great tradition of British imperialism—cold-blooded murder, terror and armed suppression.

There are still many alive in Ireland who remember the days after World War I, when the Black and Tans and the Auxiliaries, hired guns without honour or conscience, tried to crush the demand for Irish independence.

The Black and Tans were from the same

human material that formed the Freikorps and Nazis in Germany, and Mussolini's fascist bands in Italy.

Many were former soldiers from the wartime armies, brutalized by years of trench warfare, jobless and ready for any dirty work.

They were signed into the Royal Irish Constabulary, a para-military police force of 9,000 armed men.

The RIC even with the aid of 30,000 troops had proved unable to defeat the tiny bands of armed Republicans ranged against them.

The new recruits were hastily kitted out with the surplus brown uniforms and black leather belts which earned them their contemptuous name.

Armed with their carbines and Webley and Scott pistols, they had a single mission—terror and destruction.

The Tans began to arrive in Ireland in March 1920 and they were soon followed out there by an even more sinister force—the 1,500-strong Auxiliaries under General Crozier.

The Auxiliaries were an élite force. They consisted almost entirely of former Army officers.

Many had seen service with the expeditionary force sent to Russia by Winston Churchill to fight alongside the White Armies against the infant Soviet Union.

Their former ranks ranged from colonel to lieutenant. More than half had battle decorations, and they were

paid £1 a day, a large sum at a time when thousands of ex-officers were pounding the streets looking for work.

They were subject neither to police nor military discipline. With the Black and Tans they shared a taste for torture.

Prisoners were often interrogated with pincers or lighted matches thrust under their toenails.

One man, Ernie O'Malley, was tortured with a red-hot poker in Dublin Castle when he fell into the Auxiliaries' hands.

A gallant Auxiliary officer, Major King, took a boy into a field in Drumcondra, put a bucket over his head and shot him through it. The gentlemen were having fine sport.

By these means, according to Prime Minister Lloyd George, the British government of the day 'had murder by the throat'. They were aided, as today, by a press campaign which represented

the Auxiliaries as 'cadets', and Black and Tans as 'bobbies' and the IRA as 'murderers'.

Just what these 'bobbies' really were made of was revealed on November 21, 1920. In Dublin that morning the IRA killed 14 undercover intelligence agents in a daring coup against the British counter-insurgency network.

The authorities let the Tans loose.

They went to Croke Park, where a crowd was watching a Sunday afternoon game of Gaelic football. Allegedly the operation was an 'arms search'.

The Black and Tans opened fire on the crowd at the match—and on the players.

They fired without warning and killed 14 people, including several children. Sixty were wounded.

Later the same day, two IRA men captured during the operation against the intelligence men were 'shot while attempting to escape' from Dublin Castle.

With them died a young prisoner who had no connection with the Republicans but had been arrested on suspicion, apparently because his hand shook while he was being questioned.

Bloody Sunday at Croke Park was no accident. It had undoubtedly been encouraged and even organized by the military top brass.

At a Cabinet meeting ten days before, Winston Churchill had presented a memorandum citing 'strong representations' from the military authorities for a system of reprisals regulated by senior officers.

(That is, a system similar to the one later adopted by the forces of Nazi Germany.)

'It is thought by many that such a policy would be less discreditable and more effective than what is going on now,' Churchill told the Cabinet.

He had had complaints that

'besides clumsy and indiscriminate destruction, actual looting and thieving as well as drunkenness and gross disorder are occurring'.

What he wanted was better organized and more disciplined atrocities.

He added that he could not 'feel it right to punish the troops when goaded in the most brutal manner and finding no redress, they take action on their own account'.

These are words with a familiar ring. They are echoed today in Tory speeches and leading articles with exactly the same message.

The Cabinet threw out Churchill's proposal, but only because they preferred future atrocities to be attributed to the 'intolerable pressures' on the troops rather than blamed on deliberate government policy.

It came to much the same thing.

Only ten days later, as we have seen, the Black and Tans murdered 14 innocent spectators at a football match. They went, of course, unpunished.

All over Ireland, the troops, the Auxiliaries and the Black and Tans were taking 'reprisals' as they pleased.

It was common practice to burn down a village or township in the vicinity of IRA ambushes. Thousands were burned out of their homes.

The campaign reached its crescendo with the burning of Cork on December 12. Two days earlier martial law had been declared throughout the South and following an ambush in which one of their men was killed, Auxiliaries and Black and Tans burst into the city and burned as much as they could.

They took hundreds of gallons of petrol from military depots with the connivance of the guards and rampaged through the city in a drunken orgy of looting and burning.

As fire engines arrived to put out the flames, the Auxiliaries and the Tans cut their hoses to prevent them operating.

Vast areas were gutted and the damage was estimated at over £3m.

In the House of Commons, when first questioned, Sir Hamar Greenwood, a keen supporter of reprisals, claimed that British troops and police were not involved and that the citizens of Cork had burned their own city down.

Meanwhile the British mercenaries were strutting round Dublin wearing burnt corks on their caps.

The same braggart emblem became the unofficial cap badge of the Essex Regiment

which was garrisoning Cork at the time.

The Essex Regiment was commanded by a certain Major Percival, later to win lasting military fame as the man who surrendered Singapore to the Japanese.

The massacres, the burnings and the whole atrocious policy of the British Army and its mercenary irregulars was backed to the hilt from Westminster.

Its primary purpose was to prepare the way for the partition of Ireland by forcing the Republicans to the conference table.

Thanks to the treachery of the Republicans' bourgeois-nationalist leadership the policy was successful in its aim. Ireland was partitioned and British imperialism retained its hold over the Six Counties of the North.

Bloody Sunday 1972 shows British imperialism just as treacherous and bloodthirsty as it was 50 years ago.

DIARY OF A CAR STRIKE

A series by our Spanish correspondent

DURING the period from 1950 to 1970 European and American car monopolies took profitable advantage of the fascist domination of the working class in Spain.

The big car groups established assembly plants throughout the country with the knowledge that one of the major planks of Franco's regime is the outlawing of all independent workers' organizations.

The companies which moved in to reap vast profits were Fiat in 1950, Renault 1955, Citroen 1957, Simca and Chrysler 1965 and BMC-Morris 1967.

The Seat company, formed in 1950, is a branch of the Italian Fiat company, and produces cars from Italian patents. The National Institute for Industry has 36.63 per cent of the shares, Internazion Holding Fiat 36 per cent and Spanish banks and private individuals the remainder. In 1970, the firm produced 283,678 units and made profits of some 849.5 million pesetas.

These cars were produced by the 24,000 workers in the massive factory in the Zona Franca of Barcelona in Bajo Llobregat. About 18,000 of these are manual workers and 6,000 are involved in clerical work, management or supervision.

There is a three-shift system of working—morning, afternoon and evening—and the workers go to the factory in buses which leave the Plaza de Espana.

Factory discipline is very harsh: small armies of overseers and supervisors watch over workers' movements on the shop floor and around the factory.

Since the factory was built in 1950 there have been many conflicts — partial stoppages, go-slows, the boycott of canteens, etc. The company has unhesitatingly proceeded to sack the leaders of such movements. Strike movements and, in particular, the struggle last October have been led by young workers who predominate in the factory.

From May to the end of 1971 the giant Seat car plant was the scene of constant bitter conflict leading up to what was virtually a General Strike in the city and province of Barcelona.

For years the Seat management has used a special formula to try to hold down wages.

At the beginning of summer, production is increased to the maximum, so that in winter there is an excess of unsold cars and several thousand workers are falling over each other through lack of work. When it is time to negotiate a new agreement at the beginning of the year, the company threatens bankruptcy measures, massive sackings, etc. to justify the low increase offered.

The following is the diary of events in Seat which we have compiled from various underground leaflets and pamphlets published in Barcelona.

May 14: April's pay is collected, along with bonus payments, amounting to 4,500 pesetas to 11,000 pesetas. Money is between 500 and 1,000 pesetas short in some pay packets, although output has been more or less the same as in previous months.

May 15: Nos. 1 and 2 shops strike for four hours as a protest against the small bonuses which have been paid out. These are followed by strikes in rotation in all the shops.

May 17: For the same reasons Nos. 3, 4 and 7 shops strike for several hours on both day and night shifts. No. 5 shop is the only one which does not strike; they say they will not strike, but they will not vote in next elections.

May 18: Union elections. All shops vote except for No. 5.

May 29: At 8 am, after two hours' work, several workers in the paint shop on the 1500 model line ask the foreman permission to go to the toilet. Foreman says that he has no-one to replace them and so they cannot go. Several workers go with the union-representative to the superintendent on the section. He gives the same answer: 'We cannot stop the line, so you will have to put up with it.' The workers go back to the section then all go to the toilet, taking four to six minutes. At the end of the day all necessary production requirements had been fulfilled.

June 2: The firm suspends them without pay for three days. They go to the Labour Court and appeal. On the same day the firm concedes ten minutes every two hours to go to the toilet. Days before the section superintendent had said that Fiat in Italy gave the paint-shop ten minutes rest every hour.

June 5: When the workers found that the firm had no authorization to put on a night shift, they wrote a document signed by all the workers refusing to work at night and gave it to the management. The firm took no notice and maintained its position. Without consulting the union officials, it arbitrarily selected 20 workers from the morning shift to work at night.

June 7: Nos. 1 and 2 shops stop in protest at the night shift which the firm now wants to extend because of work requirements.

June 8: No. 1 shop continues its strike; No. 2 goes back to work. The union official for the firm meets the management to discuss the workers' demands. The management replies that it has permission from the government Labour Office to start a night shift, and asks for a return to normal working. After a meeting lasting 16 hours, no agreement is reached and the official sends the Labour Office a letter asking it to refuse a night shift since the majority of the labour force will work it only under compulsion.

June 9: The strike continues in No. 1 shop. No. 2 stops for an hour in support. Line 114 in shop No. 7 stops and the management orders the line of bodies to stop since there are now no engines for them. At a meeting in No. 1 shop, which is now surrounded by police, it is decided to continue the strike. Late in the evening, three documents appear on the notice board: one from the Labour Office, which says that it has in its file a request from the management in 1964 to have a night shift, another from the firm asking for a return to normal working, and the other is a copy of a note sent by the official to the Labour Office.

June 10: Holiday.

June 11: The strike continues in No. 1 shop and line 114. The foundry also comes out on strike; No. 4 shop and the line for the 124 bodies strike. There is normal working in the rest of the factory. Fourteen workers are sacked and a disciplinary note is issued on four union representatives.

June 12: The strike continues in No. 1 shop and line 114. In the afternoon the company puts up a notice on all noticeboards, at the factory gates and on all buses saying that all direct workers in No. 1 shop and on line 114 are suspended without pay on June 14 and June 15. If workers do not return to their jobs on the right shift on June 16, they will be understood to have broken



Top: Sit down strike in front of the Town Hall in Seville. Bottom: Carworkers on the assembly line of the Seat factory in Barcelona.

their work contracts. Each worker receives a letter with these sanctions.

June 15: 300 at mass meeting in union offices.

June 16: Men return to work and everything is carried out as normal. But 25 men are sacked and 13 union representatives are suspended without pay with disciplinary procedure pending.

June 17: Work as normal. Union representatives meet management and try to get a compromise on the sackings and sanctions.

June 18: The firm notifies that it is prepared to re-admit 11 of the sacked men of its choice and lift some of the sanctions.

July 28: Day when decision should be taken on sacked men in the Labour Court. The court is postponed until July 31. From 10 a.m. strikes break out in all shops and the factory is soon paralysed.

July 29-July 30: Working as normal. Many leaflets are distributed in the factory calling for workers to attend the court.

July 31: At 10 a.m. the trial begins. The Labour Court is surrounded by police and the streets are full of patrol cars, mounted police, and armoured cars. The police allow no one to enter; they say that the courtroom is full, and ask people to move on. Car workers demonstrate in the street, shouting, 'No to the Seat trial!'

A strike is started in the factory, but the management start to take the numbers of all those involved and the strike ends.

August 10: A note in the press reveals that the Labour Court gave a sentence in favour of the sacked men, and gave the firm the option of re-employing them or giving them compensation.

Those who had been sanctioned write notes to the Minister for Labour and Union Relations asking him to intervene so that they are given back their old jobs and to modify the labour regulation which gives the firm the option of re-employing or compensating.

In September, after the holidays, in all shops an outline for an agreement was distributed for discussion: its main demands were for the reinstatement of those sacked, a 40-hour week, an immediate wage increase of 3,000 pesetas and the right to organize meetings and elect their own representatives.

They were powerful demands. The Seat company, backed by the fascist regime, was in no mood to make concessions.

A month later bloodshed erupted.

CONTINUED TOMORROW

WORKERS NOTEBOOK



THEATRE REVIEW

THAT JUST MAN WITHOUT JUSTICE

'The Price of Justice' by Albert Camus. Translated by Robert Baldick.

REVIEW BY ANNA TATE

Albert Camus, the French writer, whose philosophy of spontaneity has so deeply influenced western intellectuals, was above all a moralist.

He said of himself: 'I have tried with all my strength, knowing my weakness, to be a moral person. Morality kills.'

Yes indeed! Camus' morality does kill, and its victim is often its first love—truth—for in order to safeguard his own existence his moral world needs to reject history and rationality in favour of the irrational.

He was undoubtedly the father of the hippie revolt, the so-called return to nature and spontaneity.

The struggle for truth, justice, beauty, purity and spontaneity dominates Camus' world, but although one man can in fact live truthfully, justly and morally his life in relation to society may have little to do with ultimate truth.

A moral code which is unrelated to the history of struggle becomes merely a personal religion.

This is why Simone de Beauvoir rightly described Camus as 'that just man without justice' ('ce juste sans justice').

The metaphysics of alienation which compound his magnificent contribution to art, in turn reduce justice to the confines of his own conscience.

The play at the 'Mermaid', written in 1949, is a key work in his transition from revolution to quietism. The new translator, Robert Baldick, has taken it upon himself to change the title from 'The Just' to the 'Price of Justice', with little philosophical justification but, no doubt, an emotional one.

Equally, Bernard Miles has taken it upon himself to direct the drama with little insight and

a great deal of flurry. It is nevertheless worth seeing the production if only for the contradictions it throws up, in spite of itself.

Set in Moscow in 1905, the play is a good example of how, in his profound search for truth, Camus remained unaware of the degree of untruth necessary to make his own position viable.

The drama centres around a group of 'socialist revolutionaries' who are engaged in a plot to murder the Grand Duke Sergei, and who, each in his own way, mirrors one aspect of being human and being revolutionary.

It is a study in reactions to murder within a political context. In its searching exploration of human emotions, failings and impulses it is a fine piece of writing.

However, since it is also undoubtedly a play which not only grapples with problems but poses conclusions, one has to confront the creation politically.

The play is set in a time when the broad lines of anarchy, terrorism and socialism were blurred, except to those most advanced in their consciousness. There is a deliberate drive in Camus towards equating murder and assassination with social revolution.

Out of such an impasse only the exhilaration of despair can evolve. The young poet-revolutionary Yanek, who carries the writer's identification, and who kills the Grand Duke, decides against pardon or reprieve.

Camus has said in his 'Cahiers': 'The final stage of revolt: agree to kill oneself so as not to become an accomplice of murder in general.' That then is Camus' sense of justice, to be irreproachable, blameless, pure as Jesus Christ on the cross!

It is religious and above all, it gives validity to those who are

doing the reproaching and the blaming. Essentially, this is a middle-class morality.

There is so much falsehood in his truths, so much that is personal and individual, erected into the universal and absolute.

It is not difficult to see why the post-war generation in France, and indeed throughout western Europe, suffering from actual and psychic shell-shock, emerging into lands fit not for heroes but for alienated automatons, saw salvation in the profound personalism of Albert Camus.

But what he calls his 'cry of confidence in man' and his belief 'in dialogues, in sincerity' hides a dangerously detached monologue—that of the man who condemns the human condition but also condemns those who are locked in the contradictions of changing it.

By posing false analogies, in all sincerity, he arrives at false conclusions, his own virtue intact due to that very sincerity.

Thus we can read in his 'Notebook'—'Marxism, pessimistic about human destiny and human nature, is optimistic about the march of history [its contradiction]. I would say myself that, pessimistic about the human condition, I am optimistic about man'.

Were the initial assertions true, one might be able to validate what follows, but given that Marxism has nothing to do with pessimism about 'human destiny and human nature' there is little left of this 'clever' philosophical statement in the nature of truth.

That is why Camus was indeed 'the just man without justice', and he is not alone in that—every present-day social democrat suffers the same contradiction, the same personalistic distortion. Camus emerges above them only in the strength of his artistry.

PROTEST

'We are not a very revolutionary party,' said Arthur Jones, prospective Communist parliamentary candidate for Merthyr Tydfil last week.

I'll say they're not! The Communist Party proposes to fight unemployment with yet another one-day protest—this time on May 1.

John Gollan announced this in Merthyr Tydfil last week. He also declared that he was a Scotsman talking to Welshmen and that both had suffered under 'English' (not 'capitalist') rule.

As a Scotsman, Gollan will no doubt be aware that Monday, May 1 is a Bank Holiday in Scotland.

So the Communist Party is calling on workers to go on strike on their holidays.

As the man said: 'Not very revolutionary.'

whole action was by then over . . .

This is either a very frank admission that the brigadier is losing his grip on his sabre, or perhaps he just had a premonition of something . . . ?

VINTAGE

For anyone who still has romantic hang-ups about vintage cinema star Lana Turner, now's the time to act.

She's just been divorced—for the seventh time.

Her ex-husbands are band leader Artie Shaw, restaurant owner Bob Crane, baseball team owner Bob Topping, actor Lex Barker, sportsman Fred May, writer Robert Eaton and Ronald Dante.

STORMS

Stormy scenes behind the making of 'Clockwork Orange'.

It now appears that young actor Malcolm McDowell broke three ribs during shooting of a scene in the film. He spent five days in hospital.

He's been trying ever since to get the producer/director Stanley Kubrick to pay his salary for his days in bed.

ADMIRER

Defence correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph' is Brigadier W F K Thompson, noted for his reactionary views. (He is, incidentally, a great admirer of fellow brigadier Frank 'Kit' Kitson, who is in charge of military intelligence.)

Thompson tells millions of readers each week about NATO etc.

But how does the old campaigner himself perform when he's on the front lines?

This is his report the day after the Rossville massacre:

'I was in "Free Derry" Square at about a quarter to four near the lorry with loud-speaker equipment from which Miss Bernadette Devlin was due to speak. Beyond it and in rear of the Rossville Flats was a very large crowd. Nothing of note was happening so I made my way back to my hotel to park my car and later walked to the barrier at the bottom of William St. The



Stanley Kubrick

TRENDIES

Down at 'Private Eye', the 'satirical' magazine, there is always abundant ammunition to ridicule commercialization.

The japesters of Greek St are always ready to lambast the 'trendies' who parade around earning fat TV fees while advertising their own books etc.

Fair enough.

But surprise, surprise. We just happened to be flicking through the 'Australian Financial Review', the newspaper of the bankers and brokers down under, when we came across the following advertisement.

Fat, jolly, belching William Rushton, one of the comedians at the top of the 'Eye' milieu, is revealed selling himself in the most shameless fashion:—

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF WOOLLAHRA



(ALIAS WILL RUSHTON)

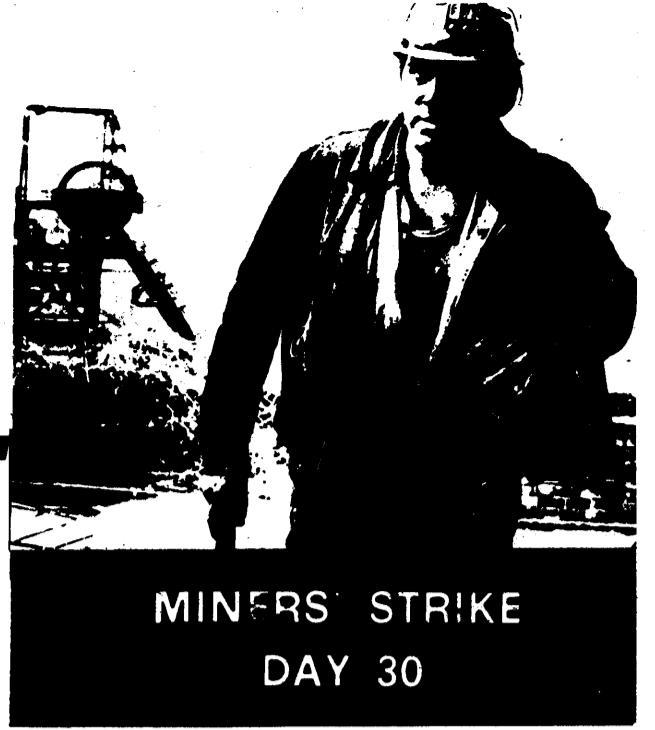
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Author of "The Day of the Green Grocer"

Available for commercial activities (TV, radio)
Sydney-Melbourne Jan. 25 to Feb. 14
Ring his A.D.C. Pro Biz 211 5809
(Sydney)

On Monday, January 24, we carried an article 'Miners and the Tory government' by Wheldale pit worker and Socialist Labour League member Brian Lavery. Since then we have been carrying the comments of other strikers on this article. Today we also add two letters and welcome any others. Send them to: The Editor, 186a Clapham High St, London SW4 7UG.

OUR STRIKE THE FIGHT OF ALL UNIONS



IAN YEATS
talks to Ogilvie
Lodge secretary
Evan Jones

'EVERYBODY has the right to work and the right to a decent standard of living—not luxuries as the capitalists are used to.

'I'd like to take the money away from the rich just as they've stolen it from the working class and I wouldn't have any regrets.

'If that's communism and that's what the working class has got to do to survive, then I'm prepared to do it.'

Ogilvie lodge secretary Evan Jones broke into a strike committee meeting to talk to Workers Press.

'This strike is political. It's right up against the government and their pay policy. It's not the struggle of miners, it's the fight of every trade union in the country.

'I think the Tories are prepared for an all-out effort to defeat this strike. They are using the miners as a stepping stone in an attempt to destroy this country's trade union movement. They want to break the miners so they can take the unions on piecemeal instead of altogether.

'The TUC has not been nearly firm enough. Our battle today is someone else's tomorrow. They should call a General Strike and push this government out. Jones and Scanlon [transport and engineering union chiefs] should give us much stronger support.

'The true facts about Tory policy have now come to light. Workers are beginning to realize that Tory policy is to lower their standard of living.

'In the last two years the drop in workers' standards of living has been staggering. The cost-of-living has gone up 13 per cent



PICKETS OUT NEAR OGILVIE PIT

and they expect us to accept a 7-per-cent wage increase!

'I never agreed with the prices and incomes policy under the last Labour government. It's all very well Heath saying now we must all take 7-per-cent rises, but it depends what you're earning in the first place.

'Seven per cent of £30 is a lot more than 7 per cent of £12.

'The Tories say they can't afford to give the boys an increase of £6, yet they can give the Royal family millions.

'The people today are fighting for the right to work and the right to live. But there's a difference between 1926 and today.

'The people of 1926 didn't know what it was like to live other than in poverty. But today, and particularly the younger element, people are not prepared to reduce themselves to the level of poverty their fathers knew.

'We're heading for a revolu-

tion here, civil war. It's only a matter of time and tolerance. If they try to use troops in this strike there will be strong retaliation. People are very bitter.

'As far as the pits are concerned Heath has got to decide whether to pay the miner a living wage or line the pockets of the rich. He's got to decide whether he wants a coal industry at all.

'The miner has been too loyal for too long. We've been negotiating for shillings when other workers have quite rightly been asking for pounds. We've always put the country first.

'The lower-paid men are hardly existing—not living. Even when a man's working he has to get National Assistance.

'The miner can't win this strike alone. But if a Labour government is elected after a General Strike, we don't want the same lot as before. The answer is a Labour government

following socialist policies.

'Nationalization is an outstanding feature of socialism. I'd nationalize all the industries and there should definitely be workers' control. The community at large should get the full benefits of nationalization. There should be an equal distribution of wealth.'

Commenting on the Young Socialists' Right-to-Work marches Mr Jones said he thought now was definitely the time to raise the call for the defence of basic rights, 'particularly of the trade unions and the right to strike.'

'Like most of the men around him who had spent the night picketing Llewelyn's open-cast level on Fochriw mountain, Mr Jones thought the miners' strike could be long and decisive.

He said: 'The men are much harder now after a week without pay than when the strike began. And some of the wives are more for the strike than the men.'

DON'T WANT OLD OWNERS IN PITS OR RAIL

AS A member of the National Union of Railwaymen, I would like to express my support for the miners in their struggle against the Coal Board.

I feel the NUR leadership are letting the NUM down by not instructing their members to stop the movement of all coal traffic.

As a worker in another nationalized industry, I know that, although none of us would want the old owners back,

LETTER

nationalization has been a disappointment as far as wage rates are concerned.

Only a few railwaymen get anything like a decent wage. Signalmen at Leeds City Box are on about £30 per week, but they're the highest paid.

Railmen, porters and trackmen can be as low as £18.25. For some, the rate is £17.20 but by the 'Minimum Earnings Level' agreement it has to be brought up to £18.25—but for this a man must not refuse 'reasonable overtime'.

We have a wage claim in for a 'reasonable increase'. It was rejected last week even before the union officials met the management. If the 7 per cent norm is imposed on the miners, it'll be coppers for us.

The whole trade union movement should come in on the miners' struggle. In particular, NUR members—especially members of the Loco Department—should attend their branch meetings and call for the blacking of all movements of coal during the miners' strike.

Keith Harding
Leeds No. 4 Branch NUR

LETTER

BREAK WITH OLD LEADERS' TRADITIONS



SID HINCHCLIFFE

TO WIN this strike decisively we have to break with the old traditions of leadership which are bound up with the passive acceptance of an obsolete, legalized trade unionism.

If the NUM leaders, along with the TUC, were to call other unions out on strike with us, their members would respond. But they know that mass action, translated into a General Strike, would lead to an open revolutionary struggle for political aims.

This they do not want, because they identify their interests and privileges with the retention of capitalism.

These leaders can no longer count on the loyalty of miners to railroad through their conditional wage settlement policies, which have meant annihilating hundreds of pits, and throwing nearly half a million miners on the scrap-heap.

The confrontation between the miners and the government shows up the clear class antagonisms, the deep divisions which exist between the working masses of wage earners and the capitalist class.

The miners' wider claims are irreconcilable with the restrictive

policies of leaders who fail to recognize the class character of the struggle.

They are being dragged along by the mass will of the miners, and strive to suppress the class-consciousness of the rank and file, instead of giving it expression and strengthening its sense of class solidarity.

Desperate

Victor Feather and Joe Gormley are desperately seeking a solution which will subordinate the miners' wage claim to the 'national interest'.

In other words an intensified drive for more production and profit, with further drastic cut-backs in manpower, and a further decline in our living standards is posed. This would make the miners' union the slave of the capitalist machine, and mean a return to the mass poverty of the 1930s.

We have to stop this by standing firm for the original wage demand. We have to get rid of the Tories, and the only way to do this is for the rest of the working class to unite behind the miners in a General Strike against the capitalist attacks.

Whilst bureaucratic control of the pits is tolerated, the traitors at the top will strive for a reconciliation between labour and capital. We must force the leadership to fight under our direction with policies determined by us.

With this we have to expose more clearly the role of the Stalinists, who pose as the real leaders of the miners. They have infiltrated into official positions in the union, and use their influence to block the main highway of struggle, to disarm the miners.

In my opinion, these officials will continue to retreat. When their treachery, corruption and manoeuvring fail to weaken the miners' resolve, they will welcome the intervention of the Industrial Relations Act like manna from heaven.

But I think this situation will throw up new leaders, and the old will be thrown into the dustbin of political history.

This is a common fight for common aims. If we have faith in ourselves and each other we shall triumph.

Sid Hinchcliffe
Glasshoughton Colliery

Sharp class letter by dead picket's mother

FRED MATTHEWS, miner and father of four children from Dunscroft, near Doncaster, was knocked down and killed by a scab driver outside Keadby power station last Thursday. A letter from his 76-year-old mother Ellen was read to the miners' national rally in Trafalgar Square on Sunday. She wrote:

active member of the labour movement until my age compelled otherwise.

During my lifetime I have seen vast improvements in the conditions of the working class. However, I have also witnessed the suffering in the continual fight to maintain and improve the living standards of those who produce the wealth.

It is vital that you fight to keep the trade unions free, for unless you do the struggle will be retarded back to the last century. My sons who are left continue to be actively engaged in the fight just as Freddie would have done.

I WISH on behalf of my family to express our gratitude to the whole of the trade union movement for their kind and considerate action since the tragic death of my son Freddie whilst on picket duty.

I myself have always been an

I have no doubt that this fight

will be won, but it will need the utmost solidarity in the trade union movement and condemnation of those who blackleg on their fellow men. My grief at the loss of my son cut off in the prime of his life will probably diminish when this fight has been won against the most vicious Tory government of this century.

Therefore may God be with you all in these critical times whilst you continue the fight which you cannot afford to lose. Nor can you lose if the whole of the trade union and labour movement remain united and steadfast.

Ellen Matthews

SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE MEETING

Londonderry massacre

A new stage in the struggle of the Irish working class

Thursday February 10
CONWAY HALL
RED LION SQUARE, WCI
8 p.m.

Speaker: G. HEALY (SLL national secretary)

ITALIAN COALITION MOVES DOOMED

ATTEMPTS by Christian Democrat leader Giulio Andreotti to form a new Italian government seem doomed to failure in the face of growing disagreements about the main issues of economic entrenchment and divorce.

Andreotti is seeking to patch up the former coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans, at least until the General Election due in May 1973.

But he is highly unlikely to succeed where outgoing Prime Minister Emilio Colombo failed and Italy may be forced into an election within the next few weeks.

IN REGGIO EMILIA a court has acquitted four socialists charged with slandering Giorgio Almirante, head of the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement and a former official in the Mussolini government.

The socialists reproduced in part a manifesto of May 17, 1944, allegedly signed by Almirante, warning anti-fascist partisans that they would be executed if they did not surrender.

MUJIB PRAISES STALINISTS AND TORIES

BANGLA DESH premier Sheikh Mujibur Rahman has completed a two-day visit to India — his first official visit abroad as head of the new state.

Subjects of his talks with Indian premier Mrs Indira Gandhi were: withdrawal of the 50,000 Indian troops still in Bangla Desh, the future of non-Bengali Moslems in the country and Indian aid to rebuild the war-shattered nation.

Before leaving for India, Sheikh Mujib announced that he had accepted an invitation to visit the Soviet Union in 'a month or two'.

Bangla Desh would have close relations with the Russian government, he said, 'because of its stand on the Bangla Desh issue'. In fact, the Stalinists never lifted a finger to help Bangla Desh during the war, and kept up deliveries of arms and aid to Yahya Khan for some time after the invasion started.

Mujib also praised the role of the British government during the war.

But even as he spoke, British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home arrived in India on a three-day visit to coincide with the beginning of the annual bilateral consultations between Britain and India.

According to Sir Alec, there were 'no outstanding differences' between the two countries.

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Address

BBC 1

9.38-12.30 Schools. 12.50-1.25 Dechrau canu. 1.30 Andy Pandy. 1.45-1.53 News and weather. 2.05-2.55 Schools. 3.45-4.10 Rosla and after. 4.15 Play school. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Vision on. 5.20 Motor mouse. 5.44 Sir Prancelot. 5.50 News and weather.

6.00 NATIONWIDE. Your region tonight.
6.45 TODAY AT THE WINTER OLYMPICS.
8.10 THE BLACKPOOL TOWER CIRCUS.
9.00 NINE O'CLOCK NEWS and weather.
9.20 THE BRITISH EMPIRE. 'Echoes of Britannia's Rule'.
10.15 FILM 72.
10.45 24 HOURS.
11.20 VIEWPOINT. 'In Search of Bellef'.
11.37 MEDICINE TODAY. 'Sleep disturbances'.

BBC 2

11.00-11.25 Play school. 1.15-1.40 Medicine today. 5.35-6.30 Open University.

6.35-7.00 HANDLING MATERIALS. 'Planning for Change'.
7.05 OPEN UNIVERSITY.
7.30 NEWSROOM and weather.
8.00 THE SPACE BETWEEN WORDS. 'Work'.
8.55 COLLECTOR'S WORLD.
9.20 'THE ASSASSIN'. Dramatic presentation of the 1939 attempt on Hitler's life.
10.50 NEWS ON 2 and weather.
10.55 THE OLD GREY WHISTLE TEST.

ITV

10.20 Schools. 2.35 Time to remember. 3.00 Houseparty. 3.15 Tea break. 3.45 Matinee. 4.10 Dr Simon Locke. 4.40 Once upon a time. 4.55 Sooty show. 5.20 Magpie. 5.50 News.

6.00 TODAY. Eamonn Andrews.
6.40 CROSSROADS.
7.05 FILM: 'THE OLD MAN WHO CRIED WOLF'. Edward G. Robinson. An old man tries to prove a friend of his was murdered.
8.30 WHICKER'S ORIENT. 'Thal Tycoons and the Executive Sweet'.
9.00 LOVE STORY. 'Third Party'. John Neville.
10.00 NEWS AT TEN.
10.30 SPELLBOUND. Martin St James.
11.00 YOUTH CALLS THE TUNE. Pete Murray.
11.30 DRIVE-IN.
12.00 THE MEDIUM AND THE MESSAGE.



The award-winning German TV play 'The Assassin'—about the historic attempt to kill Hitler—is on BBC 1 tonight. Fritz Hollenbeck plays Georg Elser.

REGIONAL TV

CHANNEL: 10.20-2.33 London. 4.10 Enchanted house. 4.20 Puffin. 4.25 Simon Locke. 4.55 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 Police file. 6.15 Lookaround. 6.35 London. 7.00 Film: 'The Texican'. 8.30 London. 10.30 Weather. 10.32 London. 11.00 Gazette. 11.05 News, weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 3.55 Gus Honeybun. 4.20 News. 6.00 Diary. 11.00 News. 11.03 Faith for life. 11.08 Weather.

SOUTHERN: 10.20-2.33 London. 3.10 Yoga. 3.35 Horoscope. 3.40 Tea break. 4.10 Houseparty. 4.23 Flying cups and saucers. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.30 Fenn Street gang. 7.00 Film: 'The Tartars'. 8.30 London. 11.00 Making of Milkwood. 11.30 News. 11.40 Farm progress. 12.10 Weather. The discoverers.

HARLECH: 10.20-2.33 London. 3.50 British museum. 4.15 Tinkertainment. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 London. 6.01 Report West. 6.18 Report Wales. 6.35 Doctor at large. 7.05 Film: 'Terror in a Texas Town'. 8.30 London. 11.00 Roberta and her robot. 11.30 London. 12.00 Weather.

HTV West as above except: 6.01-6.35 Report West.
HTV Wales as above except: 6.01-6.18 Y dydd.
HTV Cymru/Wales as HTV Wales plus: 10.30 Dan sylw. 11.15-11.30 O'r wasg.

ANGLIA: 10.20-2.35 London. 3.40 News. 3.45 Women today. 4.10 Tea break. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 London. 7.00 Film: 'Seven in Darkness'. 8.30 London. 11.00 Drive-in.

ATV MIDLANDS: 10.20-2.33 London. 3.10 Yoga. 3.35 Horoscope. 3.45 Women. 4.10 Room 222. 4.40 Once upon a time. 4.55 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 London. 7.00 Film: 'Murder Most Foul'. 8.30 London. 11.00 Making of Milkwood. 11.30 Who knows? Weather.

ULSTER: 10.20-2.33 London. 4.30 Romper room. 4.50 News. 4.55 London. 6.00 UTV reports. 6.15 Daws explores. 6.35 London. 7.00 Bonanza. 8.00 Deadline. 8.30 London. 11.00 Making of Milkwood. 11.30 Short story.

YORKSHIRE: 10.20 London. 3.34 Unit 1. 3.00 Pied piper. 3.05 Matinee. 3.35 Calendar news. 3.45 Women. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 London. 6.00 Calendar, weather. 6.30 Dr Simon Locke. 7.00 Film: 'Gun Glory'. 8.30 London. 11.00 Making of Milkwood. 11.30 Communicators. 11.55 Weather.

GRANADA: 10.18-2.33 London. 3.40 All our yesterdays. 4.05 News. 4.10 a bird's eye view. 4.40 Ozgami. 4.55 London. 6.00 Newsway. Put it in writing. 6.25 Peyton Place. 7.00 Film: 'Gaudalcanal Diary'. 8.30 London. 11.00 Making of Milkwood. 11.30 Moviemen.

TYNE TEES: 10.20 London. 2.33 Unit 1. 3.05 Pied piper. 3.10 Play with a purpose. 3.35 News. 3.45 Taste and style. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 London. 6.00 Today. 6.30 Dr Simon Locke. 7.00 Film: 'The Hangman'. 8.30 London. 11.00 Snooker. 11.45 News. 12.00 Troubled water.

SCOTTISH: 10.20-2.33 London. 3.30 Foo foo. 3.45 Crossroads. 4.10 Dateline. 4.55 London. 6.00 Dateline. 6.20 Hogan's heroes. 6.50 Film: 'Johnny Nobody'. 8.30 London. 11.00 Making of Milkwood. 11.30 Late call. 11.35 British museum.

GRAMPIAN: 11.00-3.00 London. 3.38 News. 3.40 Nanny and the professor. 4.10 Yoga. 4.40 Once upon a time. 4.55 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 Royal Wansmen. 7.00 Film: 'These Wilder Years'. 8.30 London. 11.00 Phase sir. 11.30 Living and growing. 12.00 Epilogue.

CHRYSLER £5 RISE SPURS ON MINERS

A VEILED threat of possible future redundancies was issued yesterday by Chrysler UK Ltd as 6,500 carworkers at Linwood, Renfrewshire, returned to work.

Meanwhile two national newspapers have been at pains to point out that a pay settlement at Linwood is not a precedent for the striking miners.

Writing in the Chrysler newspaper about the end of their month-long strike, chief executive Gilbert Hunt warned that 'not only the company but the employees... may have to count the cost.'

'What may now be termed as a victory is really only a new contract which could have been made without a strike and it will in due course bring very serious problems for the company and some of our employees.'

Most of the money lost during the strike could never be made up—so there would be less to invest in new products and new plant.

The Chrysler workers last week accepted an offer of an immediate £5-a-week rise, back-dated to January 1, and a further £1 a week in October. The deal, which will run until June of next year, has confirmed many miners in their determination to stick out their struggle.

Both yesterday's 'Times' and 'The Economist', published on Saturday, were anxious to explain the company's special position and the reasons why the Coal Board is not going to do the same.

'The Times' pointed out that Chrysler was in 'the embarrassing position of conceding a large wage increase while a publicly-owned industry is holding out for a settlement less than half as large.'

Its Business News editorial ended up, however, as a veiled plea for some more authoritarian pay policy than the Tories are operating even at present.

'The NCB,' said 'The Economist' approvingly, 'has no intention of offering the miners £5 or anything like it; nor does it show much sign yet of going beyond the extra £3 a week... that it offered just before the strike began.'

Rail hold-up

COMMUTER rail services into London's Waterloo station yesterday were again hit by cancellations caused by a week-old Southern Region drivers' work-to-rule.

Thirty trains were cancelled, 19 of them in the rush hour, and other services were delayed up to ten minutes.

A British Rail spokesman said they expected about 150 train cuts during the whole day.

The unofficial work-to-rule by the 1,400 drivers in the region's SW division is over a mileage bonus dispute. No talks are expected till tomorrow.

Pickets arrested in fuel store battle

POLICE MOVED in force yesterday against miners and other workers picketing a big Gas Board coke depot in Birmingham.

Day 29 of the strike opened with a 500-strong picket of mainly Yorkshire miners massing outside the depot, at Saltley, where the board has 100,000 tons of coke stockpiled.

There were clashes as 300 police attempted, with arms linked, to stop the men halting lorries moving in and out.

Saltley—the last big fuel store left in the Midlands—is crucial to the success of the strike there. Recognizing this, workers from local building sites and the SU Carburettor plant joined the picket.

Only ten men were allowed by the police to approach drivers, most of whom turned away from the depot as requested.

When two lorries broke through the picket-line, however, police fought to hold back the crowd which immediately closed in on them.

At least 15 arrests were made. Two pickets and a policeman were taken to hospital.

City police had been put on an emergency two-shift system involving an extra four hours' duty for hundreds of men and Special Branch officers were also seen to be hard at it in the crowd picking out likely candidates for arrest.

Undeterred, the pickets said they would be back in even stronger force this morning.

At Cadeby colliery, S Yorkshire, a strong force of police escorted a few safety officials—members of the National Association of Colliery Overmen and Deputies—through a heavy picket line.

It was the first safety check there for three weeks.

In Willdesden, London, yesterday five Kent miners were remanded on £10 bail for two weeks when they appeared on charges of obstruction outside Charrington's coal depot at Neasden on Friday.

The men were charged with obstructing the footway and obstructing Sgt James Miller in the execution of his duty.

NACODS members stayed away from Penrhiwceiber colliery near Mountain Ash, S Wales, yesterday after previous heavy picketing.

Miners' wives yesterday took over picketing at the Coal Board's W Wales headquarters at Tondy near Bridgend.

They linked arms to prevent clerks entering the building for half an hour, then allowed them through.

The petticoat picket, about 100-strong, was described as good-humoured.



TREVOR JOHNSON



JACK ASHBY

WE SHOULD BE BACKING MINERS - SAY POWERMEN

BY AN INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

WORKERS lobbying power workers' pay claim talks in London yesterday called for strike action in support of the miners.

The talks between electricity chiefs and power union leaders took place against a background of a threat of an overtime ban from midnight last night by 107,000 power station manual workers.

On the lobby was Trevor Johnson of the London Electricity Board.

'They've talked long enough,' Trevor said. 'Now they should call strike action to back up the miners. Anything else would be a stab in the back for the miners.'

Separate

'But you can be sure if the leaders don't do anything, then the rank and file will. The executive has dragged these talks for so long hoping the miners would win the fight for them.'

Jack Ashby from Westminster district LEB commented:

'It's a colossal waste of time. We should be getting a wage increase tied to the cost of living. But irrespective of what decision they take today, it will not do the miners any good, because they want to separate the two issues.'

During yesterday afternoon's talks, electricity chiefs raised the ceiling of their offer by 15p a week to £1.90. The bottom limit still stands at £1.60.

Power workers, however, are claiming rises ranging from £2.10 to £2.70 a week.

As we went to press the two sides had been together for half-an-hour after a mid-afternoon adjournment.

**ATUA miners' meeting
PONTYPOOL**
Tuesday February 8, 7 p.m.
Cambrian Club,
Talywain,
nr Pontypool.
Speaker: Yorkshire miner.

FORTY FOUR grinders at the BSA factory at Small Heath, Birmingham, who ended a fortnight's strike last Thursday, walked out again yesterday when talks on their pay claim failed to reach agreement. During the earlier dispute, about 700 production workers were laid off, but a management spokesman said yesterday afternoon it had not been necessary to lay anyone off so far.

ALL Jaguar car assembly was halted at Coventry yesterday and 2,000 workers were laid off after 350 clerical workers walked out over a pay dispute.

A HUNDRED storekeepers and internal drivers at Leyland's Triumph, Speke, Liverpool, factory who walked out on Thursday called off their bonus strike yesterday.

A GOOD START FOR FEBRUARY £1,250 FUND

FEBRUARY'S Appeal Fund is now well underway. We begin with £180.51 and we have £1,250 to raise.

As the Right-to-Work march makes its way from Cumnock to Kirconnell, support from trade unionists everywhere continues to come in. All eyes are on these youth. They march for every worker to defend his basic right.

Unlike the capitalist press, Workers Press will not keep silent on the magnificent fight of these young people. Put all your support behind our paper which alone speaks out for the working class. Keep building the circulation and let's press ahead as never before. Post all donations to:

Workers Press Appeal Fund
186a Clapham High St
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REMAND FOR WHITEHALL LEADERS

THREE MEN appeared at Bow St yesterday accused of conspiracy arising out of the Anti-Internment League march on Saturday which caused scenes in Whitehall.

John Christopher Grey (24), the Anti-Internment League political organizer, of Holland Rd, Kensington, London; John Joseph Flavin (28), described as a negotiator, of Kenlor Rd, Tooting; and Michael Christopher O'Kane (36), carpenter, of Ryde Vale Rd, Balham, were remanded on bail until February 14 in their own recognizance of £100 and sureties of £500 each.

They were charged with conspiracy to contravene Section 5 of the Public Order Act 1936 between 8.30 and 8.50 p.m. on February 5 in Whitehall.

The section covers the use in public places and public meetings of threatening behaviour or the display of signs which are threatening or abusive or insulting, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace.

Det Chief Supt James Neville objected to bail. But after hearing Mr Bernard Simons, for the defendants, the magistrate, Mr Kenneth Barraclough, decided to allow bail.

At Marylebone, six men were each remanded on bail until April 14 in their own recognizance of £50 and one surety of £50.

Two were charged with threatening behaviour, two with damaging a police van, one with having an offensive weapon and with assaulting a police officer and one with causing grievous bodily harm to a police officer.

At Lambeth five people appeared charged variously with assault, using threatening behaviour and possessing an offensive weapon.

One man was given a three-month suspended prison sentence for assaulting a police inspector and fined £30. The others were remanded to dates later this month, March, and April.

Young Socialists
National Right to Work Campaign

Right-to-Work MARCH

from Glasgow to London
arrives in

CARLISLE

Saturday February 12

COME TO OUR RALLY
SUNDAY FEBRUARY 13

City Hall
Carlisle, 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)

VANESSA REDGRAVE

JOHN BARRIE (YS leader of march from Scotland)

Admission 25p

LATE NEWS WEATHER

NEWS DESK
01-720 2000
CIRCULATION
01-622 7029

INTERNEE was missing from Long Kesh internment camp, a Ministry of Home Affairs said in Belfast yesterday. Road blocks were set up around Belfast.

Officially escapee not being named, but unofficially he is understood to be Francis McGuigan, brigade officer in the Provisional IRA, interned on August 9.

WORKERS at the Imperial Smelting Corporation, Avonmouth, Bristol, voted yesterday to continue their strike, begun last Wednesday following a report on lead poisoning. The AUEW has made the dispute, involving 300 contract workers, official.

MOST places will have mist or fog patches at first, clearing slowly during the morning, but returning again at night. There will be showers in most coastal districts, but they will be isolated in W Scotland and N Ireland. Many inland areas will be dry with sunny periods in the afternoon.

Over southern counties of England the showers are likely to become more frequent and prolonged later in the day. It will be mild except in E and N Scotland, where temperatures will be near normal.

Outlook for Wednesday and Thursday: Rain at times in the E. Mainly dry with clear or sunny intervals in the W. Fog and frost at night. Temperatures mostly near normal.

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.