

# WORKERS PRESS

INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER • TUESDAY FEBRUARY 1, 1972 • No. 677 • 4p

DAILY ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

## LONDONDERRY SHARPEVILLE

# TORY HAND PULLS THE TRIGGER

BY ALEX MITCHELL

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of hard-won rights.

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This savage intervention by the army now makes the fight to get the Tory government out of office the most urgent task.

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ONE OF THE LUCKY ONES?! Lucky not to be shot in the back, a Derry youth is dragged off by his hair.

Monday, March 21, murder was committed at the small African township of Sharpeville, 36 miles from Johannesburg. The nationalist government of the Union of South Africa, under its prime minister Hendrik Verwoerd, is directly responsible. But there are those in Britain who are accomplices, too.

According to the official figures, African men, women and children totaling 292 were killed and 162 were wounded, but unofficially the deaths at 170 and the injured at 400.

Fire on unarmed demonstrators with sub-machine guns and rifles. They used Saracen armoured cars recently imported from Britain. American Sabre jets flew low over the crowd.

## 'Sharpeville' in Ulster?

at ALEX MITCHELL

THE OCTOBER 26, 1971, WORKERS PRESS HEADLINE

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They did so after James Reid, Communist Party spokesman for the stewards committee, told them that the Texas-based Marathon Manufacturing Co were serious about making a bid for the threatened Clydebank yard. Proposals for negotiating with

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## 13 NAMED

The 13 who died have been named as: Michael McDaid, of Tirconnell Street; Hugh Gilmore, of Garvin Place; John Young, of Westway; Gerald McKinney (35), of Knockdaragh House; Gerald Donaghy, of Meenan Square; James Wray (23), of Drumcliffe Avenue; Patrick Doherty (21), of Hamilton Street; Bernard McGuigan (41), of Inniscarn Crescent; Michael Kelly, of Dunmore Gardens; Jack Duddy, of Central Drive; William McKinney (27), of Westway; William Nash (19), of Dunsee Gardens; and Kevin McIlhenney, of Phillip Street.



## BHUTTO IN PEKING

PAKISTAN'S new President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto is currently in Peking, where the authorities have organized a tumultuous welcome.

He is seeking further military aid and economic assistance from the Chinese Stalinists, who yesterday attacked the Soviet Union and India for supporting Bangla Desh.

● See Serious clashes P.12



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AROUND THE WORLD

**MOROCCAN OFFICERS' TRIAL STARTS**

OVER 1,000 Moroccan military personnel went on trial yesterday on charges of trying to overthrow the monarchy last July.

Before the coup failed, 98 people were killed in an attack on King Hassan's palace at Skhirate, near Rabat, and in subsequent fighting an estimated 350 rebel army cadets were killed.

According to the Moroccan news agency MAP the accused men are charged with an armed plot against the regime, the life of the King, the Crown Prince and members of the Royal Family.

They will stand trial before a military tribunal at Kenitra, 25 miles N of Rabat.

Ten officers said to have led the coup were executed by firing squad three days after the attack. The accused at the present trial, who include 100 officers and NCO cadets from the Ahermoumou training school, also face the death penalty.

The investigation into their case was led by Gen Mohammed Oufkir, Hassan's torture expert, who was sentenced to life imprisonment in France after the murder of Moroccan left-wing leader Ben Barka.

# Ovambo strikers shot by police

BY JOHN SPENCER

## PAPER STRIKE

THOUSANDS OF French journalists went on a 24-hour strike yesterday in a nationwide protest against the state of the newspaper industry in France.

No Paris morning newspapers will be published today and only a few provincial dailies were planning editions.

Evening papers and the state-run television and radio services will be hit by a strike today. News agency journalists producing French domestic services struck yesterday afternoon.

The walk-out was sparked by the closure last week of the tabloid daily 'Paris Jour'. The owners closed it in retaliation against a strike over the dismissal of 33 journalists.

**SOUTH African police have killed six strikers in Namibia (SW Africa) over the past three days, according to official reports from Cape Town.**

Police commissioner Gideon Joubert said yesterday that four men were killed when 100 Ovambo tribesmen, armed with pangas, bows and arrows and other weapons attacked police near Ondobe on the border between SW Africa and Angola.

Two other Ovambos were killed by police last Friday. The South African government last week sent troops into the Ovambo's tribal lands in the northern part of the territory.

Newspaper reporters have been refused access to Ovamboland.

Two weeks ago, the apartheid government announced a new labour deal for the Ovambos, who launched a mass strike in December against the hated 'slave-labour' contract system. Some have since returned to

work, but the majority of the 13,000 strikers are still opposed to the deal.

Attempts to recruit strike-breakers having failed, the S African regime is now using force to drive the Ovambos back to work. The new working system gives minor concessions, but preserves the basic elements of contract labour.

Jan de Wet, the commissioner general for native peoples in SW Africa, said last week that 12 people had been arrested in two days for what he called 'agitation and intimidation' in Ovamboland.

He said about 70 miles of the wire border fence between SW Africa and Angola had been cut and flattened and cattle kraals, used by white stock inspectors, burned in the same area.

# WHAT WE THINK

## STALINISM AND THE BOGSIDE MASSACRE

THERE IS no hypocrisy like Stalinist hypocrisy. Anyone who doubts this conclusion should contrast the editorial of Monday's 'Morning Star' with the grotesque posturings of Stalinist spokesmen at the National Union of Students' conference.

Only hours before the paid terrorists of British imperialism turned the Bogside into a slaughter house, Stalinist student leader Steve Parry, with the full support of his leader — Digby Jacks — viciously attacked a Trotskyist motion which called for a campaign to force the Tories to resign.

Not only did Parry unequivocally oppose this policy, he also garnished his unpalatable rubbish with a reference to Trotskyism which showed that the current witch-hunt against Trotskyism is not confined to the reactionary capitalist press alone.

Parry's words immortalize the hypocrisy and opportunism of his party more eloquently than anything we could have said: 'This motion means b . . . all, means nothing. The Trotskyists are a sectarian group. . . . There is no point in going for militant direct action if you don't know what it means. . . . This is a perspective for destroying the student movement.'

The distortions of Parry notwithstanding, most delegates to the conference know that it is the Tory government—not Trotskyism—which is hell-bent on smashing the students' movement as well as the civil rights movement.

Any leadership — and this includes the present Stalinist leaders in NUS and civil rights — who ignore the Tory threat and refuse to take the necessary steps to eliminate it are betraying the movement and facilitating the attacks of the Tories.

As the Trotskyist delegate explained — and as Sunday's massacre so bloodily testifies — there can be no withdrawal of troops from Ulster without the defeat and resignation of the Tory government by the organized working class.

Ulster is no exception — no more than Rhodesia or the Honduras. The same ruthlessness which informs Tory policy in these colonial territories is also present in their handling of the miners' strike and the creation of over a million unemployed.

Like Jacks and Parry, the 'Morning Star' too covers up for the Tory government in the most hypocritical and unprincipled manner. The 'Star' editorializes:

'Those who died in Derry yesterday were the latest victims of the brutal and repressive policy of Westminster and Stormont governments. . . . It is they who must be called to account by the people of Britain and Ireland.'

How? The editorial ends by calling for the 'withdrawal of British troops' and a 'Bill of Rights'. Like Parry, the 'Star' deliberately evades any mention of making the Tories resign. Even its call for the 'withdrawal of troops' is completely unprincipled since the CP Congress last November explicitly rejected such a demand in favour of confining British troops to their barracks.

The entire record of Stalinism in relation to Ulster and Toryism stinks. Sunday's bloody events confirm the simple and irrefutable lesson of 18 months of Toryism: build the Socialist Labour League, smash Stalinism and force the Tories to resign.

## Italian fascists charged GRUESOME TRAIL OF WITNESSES

BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

ITALIAN authorities have for the first time invoked a 1952 anti-fascist law to order the mass trial of 42 rightists charged with trying to re-form the banned Fascist Party.

The trial, which concludes a long judicial investigation into the Ordine Nuovo (New Order) organization, comes amid widespread indications and fears of a fascist upsurge in the present Italian political crisis.

Italy has been without a government for more than a week, with premier-designate Emilio Colombo trying unsuccessfully to cobble together a coalition. The Italian Social Movement (MSI) is expected to gain heavily if the government is forced into an election.

MSI advocates—in public at least—the 'parliamentary road' to fascism, while Ordine Nuovo is dedicated to the armed installation of a new Duce.

Investigations into Ordine Nuovo began in 1970 when the press reported the group was training young men to use sten guns and dynamite at paramilitary summer schools.

The Italian state has tolerated countless fascist provocations over the last three years without taking any action.



GIUSEPPI PINELLI

Yet thousands of socialists and communists have been arrested in the course of street demonstrations and clashes with the police—many of them to be fined or imprisoned under laws dating from the fascist epoch.

Ordine Nuovo was implicated in three 1969 bombings aimed at creating a favourable climate for a coup d'état known to have been planned in collusion with the Greek colonels and the CIA.

On December 12, 1969, a blast killed 14 in a Milan bank.

Several witnesses and diversionary suspects have left a gruesome trail:

- Anarchist railway man Giuseppe Pinelli, acquitted earlier in the year after an attempted bomb frame-up, was again hauled in by the police. Three days later he 'fell' to his death from a window in the Milan police station.

- Pietro Valpredi, arrested at the same time, is still in prison awaiting trial more than two years later. He is in poor health due to a rare circulation disease and has already had some toes amputated.

- A young German who witnessed the bombing and recognized three fascists at the scene has been locked away in a psychiatric clinic.

- Two other defence witnesses were killed in a road 'accident' thought to have been the work of fascists.

- Another man who knew too much, Ordine Nuovo director Armando Cabzolari, disappeared a fortnight after the bombing. He was found a month later head down in a well, drowned in three feet of water.

Cabzolari was known to oppose the fascist leadership's policy of provocations.

- Even the chief prosecution witness, a bribed taxi-driver who claimed to have taken Valpredi to the scene of the bombing, was murdered the following summer. His evidence was so weak it would not have stood up under cross-examination.

The fascist defendants do not have to answer for these crimes. They are charged simply with 'having founded, organized and directed the political movement Ordine Nuovo, a movement defamatory to democracy and its institutions, based on the exultation of the principles, symbols and methods proper to the dissolved Fascist Party'.

The charge against the fascists is an attempt to placate demands for a full reckoning with Ordine Nuovo.

That task cannot be carried out by the corrupted and crisis-ridden Italian state machine which has proved time and again its partiality towards the fascists.



OVAMBO WORKERS IN THEIR COMPOUND

## DEAL OFFERED IN CAMBODIA

N VIETNAM and the National Liberation Front have offered to negotiate an agreement with the Cambodian government covering the liberation forces' military presence in the country.

Reuter reports from Phnom Penh that the N Vietnamese initiative was confirmed yesterday by Stalinist diplomats attached to the US puppet regime there.

The Soviet embassy denied that it was involved in the negotiations.

A committee, headed by Lon Non, brother of dictator Lon Nol, is reported to be studying the offer.

The Cambodian government's forces have been routed in a series of battles around the capital, and the regime is now maintained

chiefly with the aid of US air power.

Agreement along the lines suggested by the Vietnamese could result in the partitioning of Cambodia along similar lines to the division of Laos following the 1954 Geneva conference.

Chinese pressure could be behind the move, which comes just three weeks before President Nixon is due in Peking.

Prince Sihanouk, leader of the Cambodian Liberation Front, recently attacked the Soviet Union for starving the Vietnamese of arms.

He told the 'New York Times' magazine that: 'It would be difficult for the USSR not to help N Vietnam,

● Continued on page 11

## Output rises as more go on dole

BY AN INDUSTRIAL REPORTER

A MILLION already on the dole and the government-sponsored labour shake-out continues.

According to information just out from the Department of Employment, output per person in the production industries is still rising.

Last month's official unemployment figures showed the other side of the Tory coin: jobs had been destroyed at a rate of almost 1,000 per day throughout 1971.

The productivity figures reveal in advance the real face of an announcement expected from Employment Minister Robert Carr today.

In the House of Commons last week, both Carr and Tory premier Edward Heath hinted at formation of a new national training agency to streamline the process of processing people to fill gaps in the labour market.

Their workhouse philosophy is planned unemployment.

Output per worker in all production industries was 6 per cent higher at the end of the third quarter of 1971 than a year earlier.

The figure for the utilities—gas, water and electricity supply, where the Tories' offensive against wages has been fiercest—were higher than the average.

The link between the government's wage norm and unemployment is starkly revealed by the figures. Labour cost per unit of output in the economy as a whole actually dropped at the same period.

Grounds exist for believing that all the D of E figures—like the unemployment totals themselves—underestimate the true situation.

According to a survey published in mid-December last year by 'The Guardian', productivity per worker per hour ran 8 per cent higher over the whole 12 months than in 1970.

● An ominous pointer to the drift of Whitehall thinking on unemployment appeared yesterday in 'The Times'.

The paper's industrial editor, Maurice Corina, reported that the rise in the cost of unemployment benefit and supplementary allowances was more than government planners anticipated. Are we soon to see action to rectify the imbalance—1931-style?

## LEAD TESTS IN BRISTOL

BRISTOL'S £14m Imperial Smelting Corporation plant at Avonmouth has been closed for an extended maintenance period to enable lead poisoning tests to be carried out. Blood samples will be taken from thousands of men, women and children and lead levels monitored.

The city's Medical Officer of Health, Dr Robert Wofinden, said: 'Hygiene at the Imperial Smelting works leaves a good deal to be desired.'

The Western 'Daily Press', Bristol's morning paper, has called for a public inquiry into the Avonmouth catastrophe.

## LAY-OFFS AT JAGUAR

JAGUAR cars of Coventry said yesterday that about 2,500 car assembly men would be laid off by today because of a strike by 500 clerical staff. Both day and night shifts will be involved.

The clerks have rejected the management pay offer as inadequate.

# New body registers today Signing-on war

BY OUR INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT DAVID MAUDE

TRADE UNIONISTS throughout the £56m Kodak operation in Britain are locked in a key recruitment battle with a new organization which plans to register tomorrow under the Industrial Relations Act.

Named after the company whose workers it says it will represent, the Union of Kodak Workers is said by its opponents also to have been planned and financed by Kodak.

The militants' greatest fear is that a precedent could be established at the US-owned photographic firm which could spread once the Tory law becomes fully operative.

Up to now Kodak, which imported resistance to trade unionism into Britain with its capital, has recognized only 'Workers' Representative Committees' at its six plants.

The WRCs are not eligible for registration under the new Act.

So the UKW emerged, and has been circulating all 13,000 workers in the combine with its proposed rules and literature setting out its qualifications as a replacement.

## 'Boss-prop'

Ironically, to get the self-styled union off the ground Kodak has had to give equal facilities to five TUC unions who have been fighting for recognition for years. And a national officer of the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians, Brian Shemmings, told me they have been 'signing people up like mad'.

The danger was, he said, that the Kodak union would concentrate on recruitment in unorganized areas in order to establish sole bargaining agencies, where the non-registered TUC unions were weakest.

At the weekend, the ACTT general council, which has been leading the recognition fight, moved to simplify its entrance procedure to help the recruitment process along.

Peter Ellis, ACTT branch secretary at the Kodak plant in Harrow, Middlesex, describes the UKW as 'a boss-prop outfit'.

He poured scorn on its claims to be an independent organization, claiming that:

● The considerable legal bill incurred in drawing up its rules had been footed by the company.

● Permission for use of a Pinner, Middlesex, council flat as the UKW main office had been arranged by Kodak lawyers.

'We have already complained to the Department of Employment about the company's attitude to this organization', he said. 'They are investigating it now.'

## Influence

The UKW's expensively-printed rules cast some doubt on whether it can be, as a covering letter to Kodak workers claims, 'an organization . . . independent of any management influence'.

For instance, the executive committee, comprised of the chairman and vice-chairman of each of seven branch committees, can veto any branch decision it considers in breach of rule.

Branch committees are selected not by a vote of the whole membership, but by a series of electoral groups decided by . . . the branch committee.

# Kodak union



HULL FACES STANDSTILL OVER GUARANTEED JOBS

## SCORN FOR HULL PORT BOSSES THREAT

DOCKERS' leaders in Hull yesterday scornfully rejected a threat from the employers that strikes over jobs could 'dig the grave' of the port.

The 2,600 Hull dockers yesterday received letters signed by Geoffrey Cullington, chairman of the local employers' association, claiming that they were on a suicide trail.

He appealed to the men not to proceed with a threat of weekly one-day stoppages unless 300 men in the unattached labour pool are reinstated in work.

Arthur Atkinson, treasurer of the port's stewards' committee, told Workers Press yesterday morning that the letter was 'just the same old bull we always get from the employers.'

'They're trying to make us pay for the shortcomings of their system', he said. 'Well, we're not having it.'

More than 1,000 dockers have been without jobs each day recently. They get £34 a week while waiting for work as long as they are under allocation to an employer.

In the unattached pool, however, men draw only £20 a week, and unless the 300 are reinstated by February 14 the token strikes will start.

Last night, the stewards heard a report from the national stewards' committee meeting on Saturday which discussed the employers' national drive to throw men into the pool.

● Hull could be shut down completely soon by a strike of crane-drivers and lock-gate operators—members of the National Union of Railwaymen—against the closure of the port's Albert and William Wright docks. By the closure 170 NUR members would be made redundant.

## W Country strikers see advert for jobs . . . their own

STRIKING draughtsmen who have been picketing a West Country vending-machine plant for the last eight weeks yesterday faced a new threat to their livelihoods.

On strike for a substantial, all-round pay increase, the seven men have found their jobs are being advertised as vacant.

Autonumis Ltd—the Tetbury, Gloucestershire, subsidiary of the London Rubber Co—refused their wage claim, but attempted to split the draughtsmen with a counter-offer.

The men, however, held together. And last week the picket-line swelled to 30 as union members in the area demonstrated support for their stand.

The main issue in the strike has now become 'effective recognition' of the draughtsmen's union.

According to a spokesman for the technicians' section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers yesterday, London Rubber has always strongly resisted trade union organization in its plants.

'Now it looks as if Autonumis are trying to get rid of it altogether', he said. 'At the moment our lads aren't particularly worried—even with a million out of work no good craftsman is going to shift to the wilds of mid-Gloucester in a hurry.'

'But I suppose you can always find seven blacklegs if you look hard enough and pay high enough.'

But this, it appears, is precisely what the company does not want to do.

Their pre-strike offer to the men would have given only one man any real increase—£6.50. Four others would have received much smaller amounts and the two union representatives nothing.

## ALL TRADE UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

Make the Tory government resign!

Return a Labour government pledged to restore full employment and repeal all laws against the unions!

SW LONDON: Tuesday February 1, 8 p.m. Small Hall, Clapham Manor Baths, Clapham Manor St, SW4. 'The General Strike'.

W LONDON: Tuesday February 1, 8 p.m. 'Prince Albert', Wharfedale Rd, off York Way, King's Cross. 'Right-to-Work campaign'.

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

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

E LONDON: Tuesday February

8, 8 p.m. 'Aberfeldy', Aberfeldy St, Poplar (near Blackwall tunnel). Engineers' pay claim.

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

LUTON: Thursday February 10, 8 p.m. Recreation Centre, Old Bedford Rd. Marxism and the unions.

SE LONDON: Thursday February 10, 8 p.m. Room 2, Deptford Engineers' Club (opp New Cross Sta). Tory 'Fair Rents' and Housing.

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

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

Socialist Labour League  
Special course of lectures

Lecture Room 1  
Digbeth Hall, Digbeth  
BIRMINGHAM, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 1  
Historical Materialism today

given by  
G. HEALY (SLL national secretary)



## PART 1

Every gain the miners have ever made has been the result of bitter struggle against their employers and their political representatives. One of the greatest episodes in the miners' gallant history is the fight for the minimum wage which took place in 1912.

The minimum wage emerged as a national issue during the Welsh Cambrian Combine strike of 1910-1911. Trouble arose over the rate for a new seam at Ely pit owned by Cambrian Collieries Ltd.

A few dozen men were in dispute but in September 1910 the owners locked out the whole 800 employed at the pit. By a Coalfield ballot, the South Wales Miners' Federation called out all the 12,000 men employed by the company. By mid-winter 30,000 Welsh miners were on strike or locked out.

The Home Secretary was Winston Churchill (then a Liberal) and he placed General Sir Nevil Macready (later to command the Black and Tans in Ireland) in charge of both civil and military forces.

### INFANTRY

Infantry were kept at the ready at Swindon station and 500 Metropolitan Police were sent to reinforce 600 Glamorgan Constabulary. At Tonypanydri strikers were attacked by mounted police and troops with drawn bayonets.

Then, as now, the Union leadership did all it could to hold back the rank and file and the Cambrian Combine Committee issued a statement declaring that their leaders had been 'palpably fooled' and were giving their members 'spooof assurances'.

'The surrender policy of our apologetic leaders must stop' declared the Committee.

It was then that a coalfield conference of South Wales miners called for a national stoppage to secure a guaranteed minimum wage. But the leaders of the Miners' Federation turned this down and decided to accept no further responsibility in the dispute.

The Cambrian men remained on strike right through to the early autumn of 1911 when, deserted by their leaders, they were forced to accept the terms of October 1910. The strike ended in misery and suffering and 3,000 men were not taken back by the employers at all.

But the issue of the minimum wage broke out again in the following year. A ballot vote favoured strike action by 443,801 votes to 115,921. Meetings with the employers ended in deadlock.

A miners' stoppage on a scale never seen before was imminent. The Government was seriously worried. The year before had seen the first national railway stoppage, as well as a large-scale seamen's strike which completely paralysed the ports of London and Liverpool.

In these circumstances the Prime Minister — Asquith — invited the whole of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain Conference (170 strong) to the Foreign Office to meet himself, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Foreign Secretary and the President of the Board of Trade.

Asquith assured the miners that the Government approached the question without 'any prejudice or class bias' and moreover, like the majority of the employers (!), the Government believed the principle of a minimum wage in the coal industry to be 'just and right'. All he asked for was a 'reasonable latitude' in relation to particular rates in the districts.

But the Union officials had already cut the district rates as low as they dared in an unavailing attempt to get the employers to negotiate. A special conference of the MEGB in February 1912 had fixed minimum district day-wage rates on a scale from 4s 11d to 7s 6d. Anything lower would mean an actual reduction in the rates earned at most pits.

The Government proposed the



Top: Churchill. Bottom: balloting on coal strike January 1912

# HOW THE MINERS WON THE MINIMUM WAGE

Miners history: a seven part series by Jack Gale

'principle' of a basic minimum rate but would specify no actual figures. Asquith further proposed district conferences to fix the rates, with Government representatives present empowered on points on which there was a failure to agree.

Even this was turned down by the Scottish, Northumberland and Welsh employers. The rest of the coal-owners accepted the Government's suggestions — which was scarcely surprising since several of their most prominent members sat on the Government benches.

But the miners rejected the Government's scheme and on March 1, 1912, a million miners came out on strike. Despite repeated efforts by the Government to get negotiations resumed, the miners refused to

meet the employers until the principle of the minimum wage had been accepted.

Eventually, Asquith promised the miners that he would introduce a bill to compel the mine-owners to pay a minimum wage. The miners stipulated their terms. They were: (a) No resumption of work until the bill became an Act of Parliament; (b) a time limit thereafter of one month to settle the details; (c) the rates of wages to be retrospective from the date of the resumption of work; (d) the 5s for adult workers and the 2s for boys minimum to be in the Bill; (e) a minimum rate in each of the 17 districts of the MFGB.

On March 19 Asquith introduced the Minimum Wage Bill in Parliament, but it did not include any figures and was

therefore unacceptable to the MFGB.

The Bill passed its second reading against the opposition of the Conservatives but Labour Party amendments tabling actual figures were defeated by the combined opposition of Liberals, Conservatives and Irish Nationalists. The Bill became law on March 29 and was thereupon accepted by the coal owners.

### BALLOT

By insisting on continuing the strike for precise figures, instead of merely the 'principle' of a minimum wage, the miners would now be fighting Government policy. This alarmed the MFGB leaders who, instead of stepping up the fight, called for a further ballot on whether or not to go on with the strike.

Lenin commented, 'The government pretended to be neutral, intervened in the negotiations between the workers and the capitalists, pretended to yield to the workers, secured the recognition in Parliament of the principle of the minimum wage, but, as a matter of fact, took the side of capital and did not do anything to secure this minimum wage.'

The miners' leaders gave no lead. The MFGB Conference declared: 'This conference does not advise, but leaves the ballot-paper for the men to use their own judgement.'

The ballot form, however, was so worded as to encourage men to accept a return to work. It read, 'Are you in favour of resuming work pending settlement of the minimum rates of wages in the various grades by the district boards to be appointed under the Mines Minimum Wages Act?'

And yet—despite all the pressure of the Government and the weakness of their own leaders—the miners voted to continue the strike by 244,011 votes to 201,013.

But despite this vote and despite the fact that at that time there was no rule demanding a two-thirds majority, the leadership called off the strike.

They said, 'Seeing that there is no provision in the rules or regulations of the Federation to guide this committee as to the majority required to continue the strike, except the resolution passed at the Conference held December 21, 1911, that a two-thirds majority was required to declare a national strike, we agree that the same majority be required to continue the strike; and seeing that a two-thirds majority is not in favour of the continuance of the strike, and acting upon that vote, we advise the resumption of work.' (April 4, 1912.)

The miners had been cheated of full victory by the cowardice of their leaders. Nevertheless, a new day had dawned. As Lenin explained:

'The most outstanding event in the past year has been the miners' strike. If the railway strike in 1911 displayed the "new spirit" of the British workers, the miners' strike certainly marks a new epoch.

In spite of all the preparations of the ruling classes for "war", in spite of the strenuous efforts of the bourgeoisie to crush the resistance of the disobedient slaves of capital, the strike was a success.

### YIELDED

'The state of organization of the miners was exemplary. There was not a trace of blacklegging. Coalmining by soldiers or inexperienced labourers was out of the question. And after a six-weeks struggle the bourgeois Government of Britain realized that the country's entire industrial life was coming to a standstill. . . . The Government yielded.

'The Prime Minister of the most powerful empire the world has ever seen attended a delegate meeting of the mine-owners' striking slaves and pleaded with them to agree to a compromise. . . .

The British Government, which usually feeds its workers with promises of reforms "some day", now worked at top speed. In five days a new law was rushed through Parliament, introducing a minimum wage, i.e. regulations establishing rates of pay below which wages cannot be reduced.

'It is true that this law, like all bourgeois reforms, is a miserable half measure and in part merely a deception of the workers, because though fixing the lowest rates of pay, the employers grind their wage slaves down all the same.

'Those who know the British labour movement, however, assert that since the coal strike the British proletariat is no longer the same.

'The workers have learned to fight. They have discovered the path that will lead them to victory. They have become aware of their power. They have ceased to be the meek lambs they so long seemed to be to the satisfaction of all the champions and extollers of wage slavery.

'In Britain a change has taken place in the relation of social forces, a change which cannot be expressed in figures, but which everyone feels.'

# 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. From today until the Right-to-Work rally at Wembley Pool on March 12, we intend to carry a full page each day devoted to your comments on the draft manifesto. We have received more than 100 contributions to this vital discussion. Now we want at least another 100. Workers and their families, youth, students and the unemployed are all invited to join in this discussion. If you haven't got a copy of the draft manifesto write to Workers Press or contact your local ATUA branch.

**JOHN EYRE**  
T&GWU shop steward,  
Annesley, Nottinghamshire.

DOES THIS Manifesto mean a separate party? If so what will be the attitude of my union?

A clause was inserted at the last rules revision conference to say that nobody could hold office in the union who belonged to an organization they thought was against union aims. It was ambiguously worded and could be used against anybody.

I agree with most of the manifesto, especially on the MPs who voted with the Tories on the Common Market. David Marquand (Labour MP for Sutton-in-Ashfield) has said in the press he will not vote with the Tories again. But the damage has been done.

The trade union movement, not the Labour Party, is the only thing we have got that can defeat the government. If we get people into leading positions in the trades unions we can get something done.

In the Labour Party it is more difficult. The people the Labour Party set up are sent to college and educated in a way that doesn't fit them to represent the working class.

There are plenty of good lads, particularly from the mines, in the area who could represent us far better.

The case with a lot of people in the Party is they want to get on in the Party and get status.

If I did, as a shop steward, what they do, I'd be straight out.

The Labour Party is now asking for an election liaison committee with the local trade unions, but when it's got its councillors elected we have no control over them.

For a long time I have lived with the idea you could live with the system and get the best out of it.

But there is nothing in it. In the long run you have got to lose. We have put our wages up here by union action, but in



the long run our firm (part of a large group) is closing down and moving next June.

I can see that the economy of the world is cracking up, but beyond that my mind is a blank. What is to be done about it?

**DAVID ELLEY**  
G&MWU leading hand, Birds Eye cold store, Hull.

THIS IS the first document I have seen that states the true position of the Tory government—a government that has no legal right to rule and must be fought and destroyed not just asked to step down, as they will never do this willingly.

The Labour members who voted with the Tories should be disciplined. The collaboration between the two parties is now obvious. The Common Market will do the working class no good at all, but will join together all the big capitalist monopolies.

The Tories are now trying to make up their profits by outright attacks on the working class. Collaboration with these forces and reform can only lead to defeat on a mass scale. 1972 will be a hard year, with confrontations with the Tories i.e., miners and engineers. If these sections of the working class are defeated, the Tories will turn to the rest of the working class with a new vigour; they must not be allowed to win at any cost.

The formation of the revolutionary party is a must to the working class as any other party of the day will implement practically the same policy as the Tories. What is needed is a party to take the lead of the working class, and lead them on to vic-

tory after victory without looking back—i.e. the SLL.

The Workers Press is the mouthpiece of the working class. It states its case fully and truthfully, unlike the biased capitalist press.

I completely agree with the Charter of Basic Rights. These rights should be given to each person without fear of having them taken away. 1972 must see a great offensive by the workers against the Tories as they will definitely try to lead one against us. The union leaders must surely be exposed in the battles to come. Let the working class learn from the past defeats and look towards the future, a socialist future.

**STEVE PERKINS**  
Toolmaker at GEC toolroom  
Stoke, Coventry.

I THINK entry into the Common Market is certainly going to mean more unemployment. Britain can't compete with industries in Europe—not with our antiquated machinery and equipment as against Europe's more modern equipment which resulted from rebuilding Europe's industry at the end of the war.

The Labour MPs who voted with the Tories for this entry should be expelled from the Labour Party and never receive any support from unions for any elections again.

I think we've got to have a General Strike to bring down this Tory government. We've got to replace it with a Labour government pledged to socialist policies—but this means replacing the present union leadership with a principled leadership. I think the TUC is deliberately

avoiding a confrontation with the government. I feel these people see the undercurrent of the move by the working class towards socialism and are acting in a counter-revolutionary manner.

We've got a situation now—the present miners' strike, the engineers' wage claim etc.—which is an ideal situation to get this reactionary government out. But the leadership, being what it is, is deliberately throwing away the advantage.

I think we must educate ourselves in Marxist theory. Production for profit can only lead to slump as in the 1930s—even worse. The Workers Press gives us an enlarged picture of what is actually going on. I'm really elated that the Workers Press is expanding.

I think more and more people in the developing situation are going to demand answers and the Workers Press is the only paper that gives these answers.

I think building this Marxist revolutionary party is essential. This system, capitalism, is bankrupt.

When I heard about the redundancies at GEC, the first thing I said was: 'That will mean more Workers Press copies sold in Coventry.'

Workers Press is the only paper that has enlightened me to the situation we are in today.

**JIM FLEAMING**  
Vending machine fitter, made redundant in January.

I ACCEPT the ATUA manifesto as a whole because I think a revolutionary party today is not only justified but a must. But I

feel the document was a bit mild. It could be written in a sharper tone.

The feeling at the ATUA conference in Birmingham was much stronger than it is expressed in the document.

But I don't think anybody could propose any drastic changes to the programme. Without the Right to Work, for instance, we could lose everything.

And housing—which affects me most. It follows on from the Right to Work. But today, whether you are working or not does not make any difference. Workers simply can't afford to buy a house in this system.

To build the revolutionary party is going to mean intensifying our work. We have to get workers organized street by street.

The trade union leaders are going their own merry way. When they go into any set of talks they go with the slogan 'get them back to work'.

There is no question about defeating this Tory government. And they have to be replaced by a Labour government, not the Labour government.

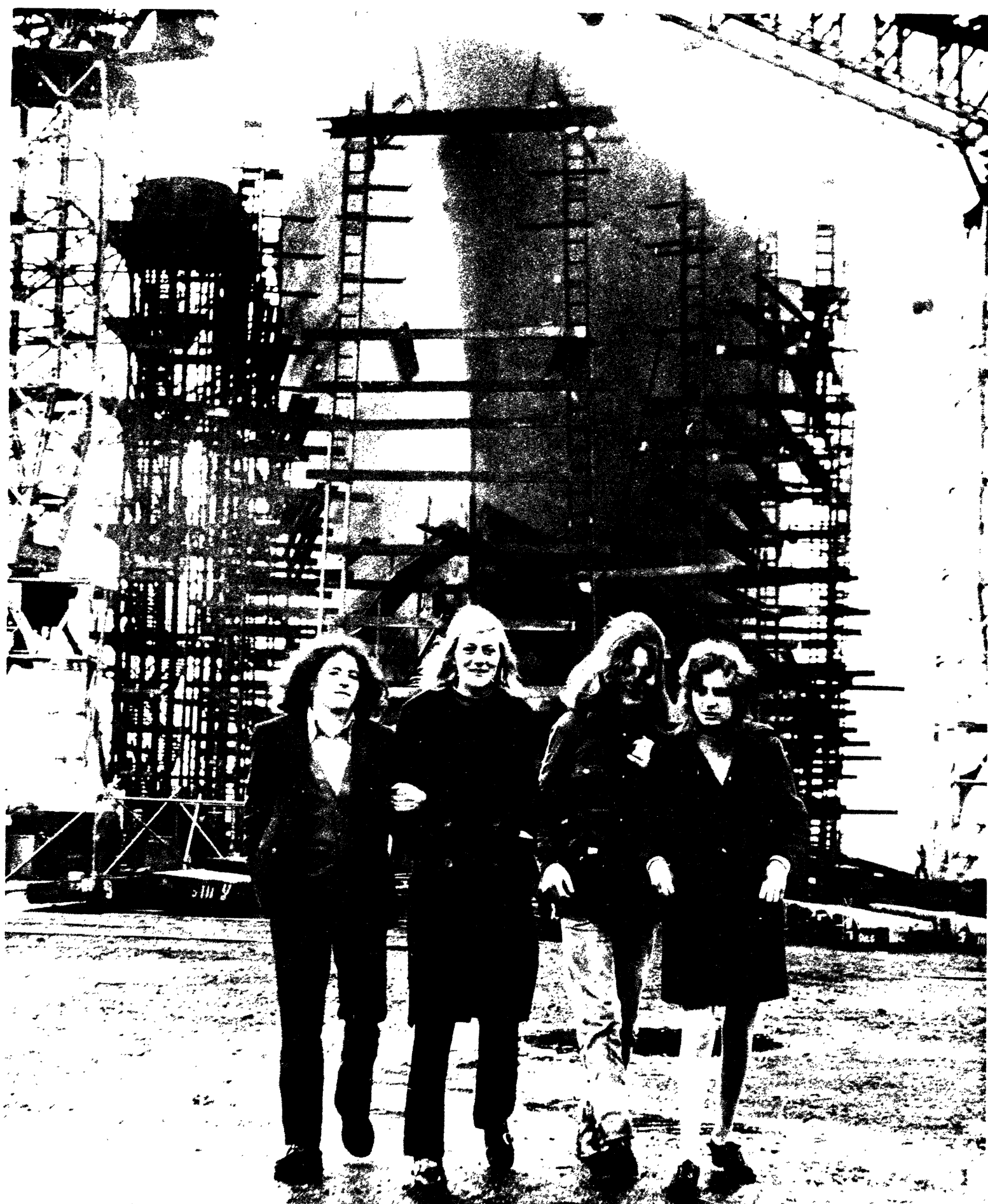
It's a waste of time from the word go with the present people at the top.

The only big danger I see is the changing feelings inside the working class.

When it comes to the crunch people tend to retreat. The union leaders, of course, use this because they themselves are retreating all the time.

Workers often hesitate and yet they are the ones prepared to start the ball rolling in the first place.





John Barrie, Bernadette Murray, David Barclay and Phyllis Davie at Clydebank yard of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders. Phyllis and Bernadette at the occupied Plessey factory, Alexandria, which management has threatened to shut down throwing hundreds of men out of work.

# We're joining the Right to Work march

LEAVING GLASGOW FEBRUARY 5 RALLY IN LONDON MARCH 12

Next Sunday David, John, Phyllis and Bernadette will walk out of Glasgow with 40 or 50 other young people.

Their destination is London. Their aim is to defend the right to work. For, like the pioneers of the hungry 1930s, these teenagers have one thing in common—unemployment.

Why are they reviving this tradition of protest?

Because they ARE young and their prospect in Tory Britain is NIL. Youth unemployment in Glasgow was 2,200 in January last year. This January the figure has

leapt to 3,600.

Because life for young people under Heath's rule is a succession of bad jobs, low pay and eventual long-term unemployment. In Glasgow 15 per cent of teenagers are on the 'b'roo'. In Alexandria, Dunbartonshire, where Phyllis and Bernadette live, the labour exchange report NO vacancies for girls, NO vacancies for boys.

Because families like John Barrie's, where EVERYONE—mother, father, brother, sister—is on the dole with NO prospect of work.

They are on the march in a city still marked by the depression because the hungry 1930s are no longer a threat in Glasgow, they have arrived.

Once more workers must fight Tories to retain the right to live in human decency.

They walked for work in the 1930s and it roused the national conscience. But the unemployed STAYED unemployed and the Tories STAYED in power.

The Glasgow march, which is the first of several that will converge on

London for a mass rally on March 12, will be a march with a difference.

Lads like David Barclay, whose father is in the UCS work-in, are not walking to provide a TV-room spectacle for sympathetic liberals or to give the comfy Labour MP more ammunition for his endless battle of words with Heath.

He is marching to rouse people, wherever he goes, to come together behind the one great aim that every British worker wants—action to force this illegal government of the monop-

olists out of office.

In the interview David says, 'If we want jobs we have to get the Tories out. It's the only way to defend the right to work.'

Workers Press agrees and that's why we're backing the march all the way.

We hope you, the readers of this paper, will as well. The forces are there—at UCS, Plessey, Fisher-Bendix, on the coalfields and in the engineering factories.

They must be mobilized. The time for bold initiative to get the Tories out is NOW.

**PHYLLIS DAVIE—16**  
STATUS—No job.  
HOME—Renton, Vale of Leven. Unemployment 15 per cent.  
FAMILY—Father, three years out of work.

Phyllis left school to a succession of lousy jobs. In one she had to stay behind to feed the manager and wash his dishes. This was overtime, but she got no money.

In another, the firm were pressing her to keep up her targets as an inspector of lenses. The intensity of the work began to hurt her eyes and she left.

Finally she went to England with four other girl refugees from 'The Vale'. She tried Hull and Bradford but could not get a job. This is her sixth month on the dole. Like Bernadette she gets £3.60.

'I want to march because I think it's a good thing to stand up for a decent job. Like the Plessey men down the road, I think all the workers should do this. Men in the factories should come along on the march with us and show the government.

'I blame the Tories for this unemployment. Everything is going up and people's wages and money is going down. They just put the rents up for the old aged pensioners in Renton—half of them can't afford it.

'The world I would like to see is one where I had money, a job that I liked, where every working person had a decent standard. That's why we're going to London.

'I think people will back us to

get this government out. I think that's how people feel. I don't think all the young people in Renton will be pushed around.'

**BERNADETTE MURRAY—16**  
STATUS—No job.  
HOME—Renton, Vale of Leven. Unemployment 15 per cent.  
FAMILY—Father six months out of work.

Bernadette lives in Renton, a mile away from the Alexandria, Plessey works, where the men are occupying rather than face the dole again.

Each week she gets £3.60 from the Labour Exchange. This goes to her mother, who gives her enough for some cigarettes and sweets.

She can't go out anywhere. She can't afford nice clothes and has no prospects.

She left school a year and a half ago.

'I had about five jobs. Mostly factories in the industrial estate. They specialized in low-paid labour—slave labour. I got about £8 a week.'

Her grandad, a local councillor, tells her about the hunger marches he saw and helped organize.

'Every Friday there are hundreds of us. The last start they

sent me to there was a waiting list of 34.

'It gets you down. You get bored and fed up just helping round the house.

'It got on my nerves so they sent me to the doctor's. She gave me a tonic. But she said: "It will be a job you're needing"—stupid remark—I said "Will you get me one then?"'

The cause?

'Heath. No one need to answer that question. We should get him out.

'I think it would be easy to get him out if all the workers came together.

'When I was at work all the girls thought like this anyway. I think the march could start this off.'

**DAVID BARCLAY—16**  
STATUS—School-leaver, no job.

HOME—Castlemilk estate, where savage unemployment drives youth to violence.

FAMILY—Father a welder, sacked by UCS, now part of the work-in.

David left school three months ago.

He's not been to see the youth employment officer, not because of criticism over the efficiency of the service, but simply because school-leavers just don't get jobs in Glasgow anymore.

'There is massive unemployment up on our estate. Most of my friends have stayed on at school because they would come

out and bounce straight onto the assistance.

'The lads just hang around the streets. At night on Castlemilk there is only the "chippie" open so naturally that becomes the centre of attraction.

'Then the police come along and move us on—sometimes with dogs—that's why there's violence.

'The march—all that way—doesn't frighten me, because I think workers will back us. People are beginning to wake up. A lot know there's only one way to get rid of this government and that's a General Strike.

'People have got a bad shock up here now—everyone's knew unemployment was going up, but when it passed the 1 million mark I think it really began to bite. There's hardly a family without someone on the dole now—that's what those figures mean.

'I think we can shift the Tories. But we have to mobilize all the workers—that's the centre of this march. If the TUC men don't shift—and I doubt if they will—we'll have to get rid of them.'

**JOHN BARRIE—21**  
STATUS—No job.  
HOME—Glasgow. Highest rate of unemployment for 32 years.

FAMILY—Father, brother and sisters, unemployed.

John left the buses in November. Since then he's found no work.

'There is not a single job going. I was on the 'b'roo' when I was 16. The changes between now and then is fantastic.

'This movement will go from strength to strength—that's why unemployment doesn't grind me down—it's that knowledge.'

'Before you had to sign on two or three times a week and every time they sent you to the jobs section to get fixed up.

'Now they could be in for a year and they would not pass you the jobs slip. You ask and they just tell you there's nothing doing—it's a slack time they say.

'They call my father "unemployable"—that means he lives in Glasgow and he's over 50. They don't bother getting him down to the exchange every week now—just a token appearance every three months to sign on.

'Then there are the great jobs they offer. My younger brother got a chance the other day. They wanted him to work nine hours a day on night shift—in a 'fridge for £10 a week. It's the old Tory game plenty on the dole keeps wages down.

'This march is like the Hunger Marches, but with a difference. We have an aim to start a big movement to get this government out. This is important—get the unemployed as a section and you will get the demoralization of the 1930s.

'We are making them a part of the general attack on the working class to get Heath out.

'The response so far has been marvellous. Every time we go down to the "b'roo" we get some young lad or girl to sign up and all the big factories are supporting us.

'This is not the 1930s—look at the solidarity developing around the miners' strike—that shows the workers are ready.

'This movement will go from strength to strength—that's why unemployment doesn't grind me down—it's that knowledge.'



# THE FBI: CRACKING DOWN ON THE COMMIES

BY ALEX MITCHELL

A couple of weeks ago Louis 6-X, a Black Moslem minister, noticed something fishy about premises opposite his mosque in Baltimore, Maryland.

On closer investigation he discovered one of the windows of an apartment had its glass covered by brown paper with small holes cut in it.

Behind this crude camouflage he could see hands moving and some large mysterious apparatus. With some other Moslems he knocked on the apartment door, but got no answer.

When they forced the door they were confronted by two white men with guns drawn. The Moslems fled and returned minutes later accompanied by a posse of police. The arrests were carried out in traditional US cop fashion—with a few tear-gas bombs and a charge using sawn-off shotguns.

But on 'pacifying' the two men, the police found to their horror they were FBI agents.

As the crowd built up outside, a mock arrest was staged and the two men were whisked away. Police told a 'Baltimore Sun' reporter that 'Harry Smith (40)' and 'James Morgan (35)' had been apprehended. They didn't appear in court and haven't been heard of since.

The local police commissioner, Donald Pomerleau, and the head of the Baltimore FBI bureau, Thomas Farrow, have both refused to comment.

The incident reveals the extent of the FBI network and the power it wields in conducting its investigations.

The supreme and lawless authority of the FBI is a reflection of the immense power wielded by the FBI's chief, J. Edgar Hoover.

Hoover, now 77, has run this secret police outfit for 47 years during which he's served eight presidents and bullied 16 attorney-generals.

Four months ago a decision was taken at the highest levels of the Nixon administration to dump Hoover before the election year. Two American journalists, Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, described what happened:

'The scenario worked out called for a dramatic summit meeting at the White House between president and director in which Mr Nixon would praise Hoover and then ask for his resignation. The meeting took place, but the President never spoke his lines, never asked Hoover to quit.

'The bizarre situation underlines one of the major arguments for Hoover leaving. After 47 years running the FBI, Hoover's independent political power is so formidable that even the President shrinks from asking him to quit and will not even consider removing him in an election year.'

(Lest it be thought that Nixon wants to shift Hoover because he's too much of a hardliner, it should be stressed that, on the contrary, the President was acting in consultation with his extreme anti-Communist friends in the Goldwater faction of the Republican Party. They want to replace Hoover with someone more efficient!)

Hoover's own private plan is to remain in office until 1974 to chalk up his 50 years' service and to officiate at the opening of the new £40m FBI headquarters.

With the spate of secret state documents now surfacing, it was only a matter of time before some of the inside Hoover story emerged. In the 'New York Review of Books' last week a former special agent, Robert Wall, revealed a number of incidents which clearly demonstrate the vicious reactionary nature of this organization.

Wall, a 33-year-old former naval officer, concluded after his attachment to the FBI: 'My experience has shown me that the FBI, in its pursuit of blacks, the anti-war movement, and college activists, was not an impartial, disinterested finder of fact, but rather a relentless



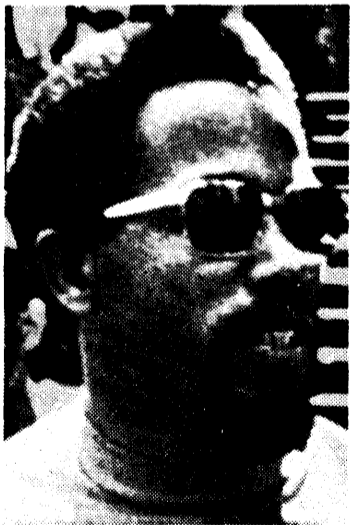
**Nixon**

guardian of orthodoxy, a police force which sought to cause harm to movements that boldly questioned the policies of the government.

'It engaged in these activities not simply because of the political prejudices of the director and his staff but, to a large extent, to justify its own existence. Each attack on outspoken critics of American institutions was intended to show the FBI as the indispensable protector of the public.'

Wall's article details how the FBI arranged frame-ups, kept surveillance on militants and foreign embassies and harassed members of the public who associated themselves with anti-administration movements. 'There are hardly any limits on the bureau's activities in compiling political information,' Wall says.

Referring to the FBI's infiltration and intimidation of the so-called 'new left', Wall says: 'But in its intelligence and counter-intelligence work on the new left it was engaging in activity that clearly was political. Moreover, in trying to suppress and



**Eldridge Cleaver**

discourage a broad-based national political movement, it acted as a national police force.'

Hoover's other speciality is the Black Power groups. He publicly testified that the Panthers were the 'greatest single threat to the security' of America. And as Wall comments: 'Having itself created the threat, the bureau set out to neutralize it.' 'Neutralize' is scarcely the word for it.

Wall goes on to admit: 'In the case of Stokely Carmichael the FBI was particularly determined and vicious.' He was watched 24 hours a day. The FBI even put the boot into Martin Luther King. Hoover once said: 'He was the last man in the world who should ever have received the Nobel Prize.'

And after his assassination it was the FBI who leaked stories about King's taste for women and drinking. Asked how he justified this slanderous attack, an FBI spokesman said: 'The man was mixing with and taking money from the Reds.'

The FBI showed the extent to which it can mobilize reactionary opinion during the Angela



**Stokely Carmichael**

Davis case. A day after the San Rafael court shoot-out in which Jonathan Jackson, a judge and two convicts were killed, the FBI placed Miss Davis on the FBI's 'Ten Most Wanted' list. She was described as 'armed and dangerous.' This hysteria was whipped up in spite of the fact that she had no previous criminal record.

From the television series of the same name and countless 'B' movies, the FBI is presented as the great crusade against racketeers. But since Hoover began his marathon term of office, organized crime has increased ten-fold in the US. Clearly, therefore, Hoover's service to the ruling class is not gang-busting.

He is a witch-hunter general. He has a basic staff of 18,500, but there are tens of thousands of pimps and stooges on the payroll. His annual budget is £115m.

The gigantic filing system and records office contain the fingerprints of 100 million people—half of the population. But only a quarter of these dossiers



**Angela Davis**

relate to crime; the rest could be termed 'political'.

Hoover's main task at the moment is to build up his intelligence network abroad—in spite of the fact that in most countries, including Britain, it is illegal for other state's police forces to operate. He has just been given permission to increase his outputs abroad to 27, a move that has seriously upset his rivals in the CIA.

These expansions in the work of the FBI are a direct reflection of the growing militancy and unrest among workers and students and the professional classes. Hoover is getting tooled up for a return to the 1940s and early 1950s when, as Robert Wall describes, 'those who were called Communists, pinkos, reds, commie symps, fellow travellers and sundry other names were being "discovered" and routed from all levels of American society.'

Hoover, on the other hand, sees the new global FBI as 'a servant of the American people, working round the clock to protect their rights, lives and property.'





According to the Oxford dictionary, the word 'patent' means 'conferring an exclusive right or privilege', and the 17th century was certainly one in which the various trading companies of Europe conferred upon themselves the exclusive right or privilege of landing on the shores of any non-European nation and proceeding to monopolize and export the available wealth.

In effect, they conferred upon themselves a patent of the universe. In the scramble for a piece of the territorial cake these nations engaged heartily in internecine rivalry, but this was in no way to be compared with what each of these powers did to the natives of the countries whose resources they stole.

It was during this period that St Francis Xavier described the Portuguese as having learned to conjugate the verb 'to rape' in all its tenses, but the same applied to the British, the Dutch, the Spanish, the French etc.

Now, you may not have got this impression from Part 3 of the BBC British Empire series, entitled 'Remember Cawnpore', produced by Michael Weigall and purporting to deal with the history of India and more especially with the Great Indian Mutiny. You may have had the impression that after two and a half centuries of the relatively calm, benevolent presence of the British East India Company, who asked nothing of the natives but the right to trade, those uncouth, pagan Indians suddenly began to run around the entire country with chapittis in their hands, bent on exterminating every Englishman (and good God, the women and children too!) in the most horrific manner possible.

The method of Weigall and his writer, René Cutforth, was rather like that of a Cecil B. de Mille epic based on blood, gore and breath-taking courage, except that instead of de Mille's habitual cast of some thousand extras, the BBC was limited to a few dozen valiant English actors changing uniforms at lightning speed to appear as someone else in the next sequence.

There was much poetic camera work and symbols pregnant with significance like a lone vulture sitting on a tree, zero degree of political and historical understanding and a deep identification with the perennial White Man's Burden.

The Black Hole of Calcutta in which a few British men and women died atrociously cannot be condoned, but it did stem from native grievances and not out of the blue. And even then, did it justify British retribution in the shape of the seizure of Bengal and the dominance of the whole of India?

## TV

### CONTINUING STORY OF PATENT PLACES...

BY ANNA TATE

The programme was clearly not too interested in the cause of the native, but what blind arrogance led Weigall to insinuate that suddenly on New Year's Day, 1857, the Indian Mutiny broke out, again out of the blue? It may have been unexpected for the British; they may indeed have felt in the words of the programme 'that the unbelievable was now happening' and that this was (note the understatement) 'a period of intense gloom'. But for the Indians it was the necessary explosion which followed years of exploitation and humiliation.

Nor was this the first outburst. There are many confrontations from which to choose. Some years prior to this there had occurred the incident which the English ruling class chose to call the Barrackpur Mutiny and which Indians rightly insist on calling the Barrackpur Massacre. High-caste Bengali troops had refused to be sent by sea to fight the Burmese on behalf of the British — the recalcitrants were ordered on parade and shot by two British regiments.

The humiliation and dominance of native peoples knew no bounds, and even liberal historians now contend that the East India Company and British governors of India, such as Lord Dalhousie, deliberately set out to instigate wars in order to annex further territory. An instance of this was cited by Richard Cobden in the House of Commons in 1852, when he said:

'Lord Dalhousie begins with a

claim on the Burmese for less than £1,000; which is followed by the additional demand of an apology from the governor of Rangoon for the insult to our officers; next his terms are raised to £100,000, and an apology from the king's ministers; then follows the invasion of the Burmese territory... — ought not we to advertise in "The Times" for a governor-general of India who can collect a debt of £1,000 without annexing a territory...?'

And we might well ask the BBC whether they ought not to have advertised in 'The Times' for a producer who might have devised a programme on India in which his talents for the visual might have been matched by a modicum of talent for objectivity.

On the other hand, Part 2 of the series, the 'Sugar Slaves', produced and written by Dominic Flessati, demonstrated the possibilities of an honest, liberal investigation, albeit confined within the time limitations from which all the programmes suffer. He managed to convey not only atmosphere but information on the social, political and historical forces at work in the colonization of the West Indies. Tonight's Part 4 on Canada is also produced by him, and on the basis of his last contribution should be well worth watching.

What emerged from the 'Sugar Slaves' was precisely that rivalry for gain which characterized the expansion overseas of the European trading companies and the extent to which natives were merely the cattle from whom a certain amount of labour could be extracted after which they were entirely expendable. One in three of all slaves died of ill-treatment or suicide during the first three years 'breaking-in' period. Vast fortunes were made in this way by the English colonial slave owners, who then came home to buy themselves social and political power.

But above all what Flessati must be congratulated on is that he avoided any over-emphasis on the liberals of the League for the Abolition of Slavery. With insight, he pointed out that slaves had promoted the sugar boom which, in any event, was coming to an end as cotton took precedence. It was therefore not surprising that it was the House of Lords which pronounced slavery illegal. In with the cotton kings.

One thing is clear — had Michael Weigall been producing the 'Sugar Slaves' we would have had quite a change in emphasis — probably 40 minutes of the marvels of the British abolitionist liberalism and about ten minutes on the slaves.

# WORKERS NOTEBOOK

## THE JUDGE

Bachelor judge, Mr Justice Stirling (64), was hearing a case about an unfortunate man who alleged his love life had been ruined after a surgeon cut off his testicle without telling him. The judge asked: 'What is so special about a testicle?'

A report from Justice, the British section of the International Commission of Jurists, said that some judges were not sufficiently acquainted with modern trends.

## MERCURY

The 'Sunday Mercury', described as 'the Midlands' own Sunday newspaper', had a great front page recently.

The headlined story said: 'When a union convenor gave up his job with a Midland company, he was not surprised to receive a farewell present from the workers. What he did not expect was a gold watch from the managing director—with a compliment for being tough.'

The article went on to describe the touching story of Mr Stanley Nugent's farewell from the Midac Dust Control company in Birmingham. The 'Mercury' reporter says: 'Since Mr Nugent took on the task of convenor of the firm's 120 workers the men have only lost six days' work through industrial disputes in 18 years.' That's some record.

All is explained, however, when the story says: 'Last night Mr Nugent, a Communist Party member who was a shop steward at 16, admitted: "I was shaken to the core by the presentation. I had not expected anything like that".' Why not?

## COP

Any doubts about racialism in the police force? The following sordid little episode revealed in Metropolitan Police Office papers for 1922 at the Public Record Office should help dispel them.

The issue at stake was whether J. McDonald Robertson, late Army Service Corps and a 'man of colour', i.e. a West Indian, should be granted a taxi driver's licence by Scotland Yard. The yard initially refused.

The Commissioner of Police of the metropolis, W. Horwood, wrote to the Home Office in explanation. 'I would point out that there are many arguments against the licensing of coloured men, and, although the racial question which concerns such cities as Cardiff and Liverpool does not affect London to any great degree at present, it is possible that similar difficulties to those which are known to exist in the towns mentioned may arise, here in the future.'

'Ladies might object to being waited on by coloured omnibus conductors and as regards taxi cabs, it is probably very doubtful whether members of the public, especially ladies, would be willing to undertake journeys into the outer parts of the metropolis in a vehicle in charge of a coloured man.'

As it turned out, however, a few Labour MPs raised embarrassing questions. In the House of Commons, the Home Secretary, Edward Shriitt, gave the directive: 'British subjects cannot properly be refused licences on the ground of colour alone, provided that they possess the qualifications usually required for the grant of such licences.' Robertson got his licence.

Nevertheless, ten years later, in 1932, the Yard still had doubts. Concerning an application from another coloured man for a taxi cab licence, the commissioner's office response was 'as people in the country are not accustomed to being waited on by negroes, it is doubtful whether a woman passenger on calling a cab from a rank would care to entrust herself to such a man, especially on a dark night.'

Shriitt's 1922 ruling, however, still held and the applicant was accepted, the commissioner taking care to warn that there 'must of course be proof that the man is a British subject we are not taking it purely on his own statement.'

## GARFIELD TODD

**Question:** Who is Rhodesia's Minister of Law and Order? **Answer:** Desmond Lardner-Burke.

**Question:** Who threw Garfield Todd, the former Prime Minister of Rhodesia, in prison? **Answer:** Desmond Lardner-Burke.

**Question:** Who is Garfield Todd's private solicitor? **Answer:** Desmond Lardner-Burke.

## THE BAKER

'Three surgeons were discussing their countries' medical feats. The first, an American, said that in his country they had performed a lung transplant on an old man, and within 16 months the man was looking for a job.

'The second surgeon, a German, said that in his country a man had undergone a leg transplant, and within 17 months the man was looking for a job.

'Not to be outdone the third surgeon, an Englishman, said that in Britain a complete body had been transplanted from Bexley to No 10 Downing Street, and in 18 months one million men were looking for a job.'

With apologies to 'The Bakery Worker' where this story originally appeared.



'Miners stand where we did last year'—Tom Jackson

# TUC HAS TO BACK THIS ONE

**HYDE PARK, LONDON, March 4, 1971:** Post Office workers confront union leaders who have just called a ballot to end their strike. Tom Jackson, their general secretary, faces chants of 'Sell-out!' and 'No! No! No!' Here, in part one of an exclusive interview, he talks to industrial correspondent **DAVID MAUDE** about the lessons of the postal strike for the miners today.

**DM:** You said recently that the miners were in danger of repeating your experience of last year if they were not effectively supported by the rest of the labour movement, so what is your opinion of the TUC's failure to co-ordinate supporting action?

**TJ:** I was very sad about what the Finance and General Purposes Committee of the TUC did about that, but the other rather surprising factor is that the miners' leaders themselves seem to be asking for no more than they've got.

The difficulty for our union, which I'm sure would be delighted to be of some assistance, because they are standing where we stood last year, is that the miners' leaders don't appear to want any sort of help of any description.

They have asked for money now, so we agreed to send them £1,000 at our meeting yesterday. [January 27]. We're also running branch collections for them which will be sent direct to their headquarters.

**DM:** [Miners' president] Joe Gormley's initial reaction to the TUC decision was that he was 'very disappointed', although he later modified that view after talking to Victor Feather. What do you think the TUC should have done for you last year and what should they be doing now?

**TJ:** We could have held out for ever last year if we'd have had the money.

It really was simply money as far as we were concerned. The recent Post Office deficit has proved that we really were making inroads into Post Office profitability and financial viability.

## Write off

The government certainly will write that debt off as part of the price they had to pay for defeating us last year, and I think that the government will write off the £200m-worth of machinery that's underground at the moment as part of the price for defeating the miners.

My view is that the miners ought to take stock of their current situation, get the files out on our strike last year, see that they are saying exactly the same things as I was saying last year and realize that we didn't win. This means a bigger call on other unions for physical assistance.

**DM:** One of the things that you were saying last year was that you didn't consider your strike a direct confrontation with the government. Does what you've just said mean you have revised that opinion?

**TJ:** No, no. You put me in

Secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers Tom Jackson talks to reporters on the platform of one of the giant Hyde Park meetings during the 1971 postmen's strike. Below: A placard is erected showing opposition to the settlement.



some difficulty here. We had a membership which by and large voted Tory.

Had we nominated this a political fight against the government, then the support which we had from our members would in many cases have disappeared.

What the strike did, of course, in the long run was to politicize our members in a way which I wouldn't have thought possible a year before it took place.

So this was simply a question of how you win against a government when a large number of your members are in fact government supporters. And I'm certain that our members, now, are just looking for an opportunity to vote against this government.

**DM:** At the UPW special conference a month ago you made an attack on unions who you said were 'more concerned with their own selfish autonomy than they were with advancing the interests of the movement as a whole.'

You were talking about public-sector unions at that point, but don't you think the same criticism now apply to the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, which abandoned national action on their claim just at the start of the miners' strike? I assume you would say the miners' strike is a struggle against the government?

**TJ:** Yes. What I think ought to have happened—and I think it's irretrievable this year—is what I told the TUC public-service unions on August 13 last.

I said we should come together and present a common claim.

The TUC should have said: 'Right, for this coming year public-service workers will have a common single claim to defend their living standards.' Then it should have said to the unions, having cleared this claim through government:

'The next thing you must do is fight your own individual employers in the way you know best.'

This was really a defensive rather than an attacking mechanism.

It was designed to produce circumstances where nobody in the public sector was worse off this year than they were last year. They're going to be now. And that's inevitable because of the settlements which have taken place.

I think unions made a tremendous mistake in not accepting our proposal, because I think there's profit in first of all slapping a single claim down on the government and saying 'That's to defend our living costs' and then letting each union have its autonomy in doing what it can outside of that general settlement.

That's what I had in mind, but of course there was hardly a supporter. The bloke who followed me to the rostrum was Joe Gormley, who said 'Not likely!'

## Break Law

Once the trade union movement had decided last year that there was nothing more to be done in relation to unified claims, then inevitably we got off on this year's round in exactly the same way as last year.

**DM:** How far would you say the Industrial Relations Act enters into the calculations of union leaders when they are making the kind of decisions you are talking about?

**TJ:** There isn't an executive now which when meeting doesn't consider what the liabilities will be if they break the law, but I don't really think that's entered into the current situation.

Sympathetic strikes are still

permissible until February 28. Therefore it will be possible for this to happen legally up to that time. And if that sort of confrontation comes after that, then it will not only be a test of trade union solidarity but a test of the Act as well.

**DM:** I take it then you wouldn't subscribe to the view that one reason that for the TUC's attitude to your own strike—and for their attitude now—is that they're looking for some kind of concessions from the government on the Act?

**TJ:** This is pure rubbish. I learnt during our discussions at the Department of Employment that they were considering altering the Act in relation to closed shops for registered unions in the seamen's sort of situation.

This came out as a sort of by-product, though. There wasn't any question of this being traded off for anything else.

Neither did I think at any stage that we were being used as pawns in some sort of battle to get the Act amended. Let's face it, if the TUC had been trying to do that, they can now have been seen to have been totally unsuccessful.

**DM:** Since after February 28 the Tories will be in a position to use the Industrial Relations Act against the miners, are you satisfied as a member of the TUC General Council that a hard enough line is being taken with unions who are proposing to register under the Act?

**TJ:** I am personally in favour of those who register getting the boot out of the TUC.

We haven't had to make that decision yet, but when it comes that's the way I shall be voting.

There are tremendous pressures on trade unionists to register—pressures which I recognize, and which I face inside my own organization—but I'd resign from the General Council if my membership decided that they

would register. I couldn't hold my head up again.

What is remarkable is the change of attitude that has taken place.

Cynically, all of us at the TUC last year were saying: 'Well, Christ, they're going to register; they're going to follow one another through the hoop.'

In fact that hasn't taken place and it's a tremendous victory for TUC solidarity.

If, by giving extra time to unions who are teetering on a decision, we can use it to point out the advisability of not registering, then I think that's a good thing.

**DM:** Do you think it's possible for any individual union in the present situation to win pay rises without organizing in the trade union movement as a whole to make the government resign.

**TJ:** Yes, I think the miners might win if they can maintain their solidarity for the next eight weeks or so.

## 'Special case'

We'll then be approaching something like two to three million unemployed largely as a result of the inability of coal to get through to industries which use coal. I think the miners can win entirely on their own if they have that sort of determination.

They are bound to run into financial difficulties, and if this happens I hope that the trade union movement will do rather better than they did for us last year.

But I do really think that the miners are a special sort of case. I mean previously there were regarded as the sort of praetorian guard of the working class.

And there still is a conscience I think about 1926, despite the fact that all of those who were involved in the sell-out are in fact dead and gone. I hope we can capitalize on it and produce the circumstances in which they can win.

For most other unions I think it is almost impossible for them to win without some concerted action on the part of the trade union movement.

As to bringing the government down, I think that a government going to bat following a mini-General Strike in an election would probably win hands down.

That's the nature of the British voter.

I don't believe that the trade union movement can force a General Election and hope that the left will win it. The right will win it.

My guess is that if we come to that situation we are one step nearer fascism than we are socialism.

**DM:** In other words, as a longstanding social-democrat you are in principle resigned to permitting the government to run its full term of office?

**TJ:** I think we have a duty to struggle for those who are being badly treated by the government—and that includes the trade union movement itself through the Industrial Relations Act.

## Doubt

But having said that, I believe that there would be reaction against trade unionists in a ballot-box situation following either a General Strike or a mini-General Strike.

This would undoubtedly strengthen the hands of those in the government whose natural inclinations are to the right rather than to the centre of the Tory Party.

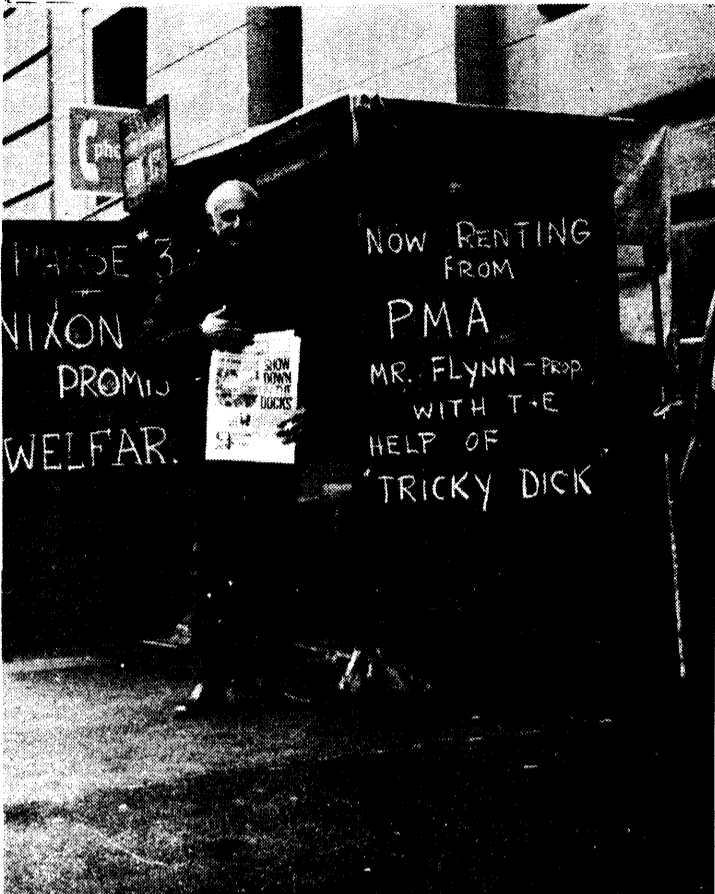
Your readers will probably believe that in fact you can win the overthrow of the government at the barricades, and then on from there to take power.

Well, I beg leave to doubt that philosophy.

● **TOMORROW** the Common Market, productivity dealing, unemployment and 'brickbats' from the SLL.



## US DOCKERS RESUME TALKS



DOCKERS on the American W coast, whose strike has paralysed 24 ports for 114 days are due to resume deadlocked talks with employers today.

President Nixon is once again trying to force them back to work. His compulsory arbitration Bill is now on its way through Congress.

Nixon drove the dockers back to work for 80 days last year under the infamous Taft-Hartley anti-union law.

This time, he wants to subject them to a three-man arbitration board appointed by the Secretary of Labour which will make

a final decision on the dispute within 40 days of appointment.

The union leaders, however, are conducting the strike as before on a partial and inadequate basis. They have yet to call out their members who control the ports of Canada and Mexico. US dockers have been picketing the frontier to stop trucks headed for Mexican ports, where members of their union are still at work on their leaders' instructions.

The Canadian dockers at Vancouver have refused to handle diverted cargoes and have tied up over 40 ships.

## Aborigine warns of S Africa danger

BY A CORRESPONDENT

AN ABORIGINE leader has warned white Australians they had to change their attitudes towards his people if they wanted to avoid another S Africa.

Pastor Frank Roberts told a meeting that if there were no change, racial violence would increase.

'The Federal government has a diabolical, immoral way of treating aborigines which is genocide,' he said. 'By enforcing assimilation, the government is trying to wipe out my people.'

Relationships between Aborigines and white society had deteriorated during the past ten years, he said, because Europeans monopolized Australia and allowed Aborigines no control over their own destiny.

S Australia was the only state which recognized Aboriginal land rights, he said, adding that the New South Wales government would be approached to set up an electorate to represent Aborigines in parliament, similar to the Maori electorates in New Zealand.

IN AUCKLAND, New Zealand, the Citizens Association for Racial Equality (CARE) said yesterday that unless the New Zealand government took some action, it would try to send a non-government representative to Rhodesia to investigate the detention there of former S Rhodesian premier Garfield Todd and his daughter Judith.

CARE secretary Tom Newham said that unless the New Zealand government acts, a public fund will be launched for the investigation.

He said his organization had asked Prime Minister Sir Keith Holyoake to act to obtain the immediate release of the New Zealand born Todd and his daughter.

If a representative had to be financed by the public, he will also be asked to observe the activities of the Pearce Commission, now testing Rhodesian acceptability of the recently-concluded Anglo-Rhodesian settlement terms.

## GIGANTIC ARMS BUDGET

INTRODUCING the new defence budget for 1973 in a Washington television interview, US defence secretary Melvin Laird said special attention was being paid to speeding up development of America's long-range nuclear submarine force so that it could operate from close to

the US.

The defence department budget for the coming year totals £32,700m — £2,400m above the 1972 budget.

'Our chances (of getting the money through congress) are very good,' Laird told the interviewer.

## TUPAMAROS SHOOT PRISON CHIEF

BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

PACHEDO ARECO'S Uruguayan dictatorship continues its campaign of repression against the left following the presidential decree against 'subversive' literature. It has imposed a ban on the reporting of strikes, occupations, marches and demonstrations as well as guerrilla activities.

The Tupamaros guerrillas have resumed activity. Last Friday they 'executed' prison security chief Rudolfo Leoncini. He was shot down from a passing car as he was leaving his home in a Montevideo suburb.

Leoncini was described as 'incredibly harsh' by inmates of the Punto Carreras prison where he worked. The Tupamaros had warned that they intended to take reprisals against those responsible for the torture and murder of arrested militants of the guerrilla organization.

The latest issue of the Tupamaros' underground paper explains that they took their name

from a traditional song, 'Cielo de los Tupamaros' which had been banned by the government.

It also contains a peasant proclamation broadcast over a radio station which they occupied in a town about 250 miles to the N of the capital and 'war communiques' for recent weeks.

Meanwhile, a dispute is still raging between the government party and its opponents over the recount of the votes for the November elections. The results of the recount have not been made public, but must be concluded by February 15 when local governors and the new parliament must be sworn in.

## 'ROBIN HOOD' GUERRILLAS

FIFTEEN armed and hooded urban guerrillas robbed the State National Development bank in Buenos Aires and later telephoned the press to claim a £170,000 haul.

But bank officials checking the safes after the raid yesterday fear that almost double that amount could be missing.

Police said the robbers, members of the 'People's Revolutionary Army', had been admitted to the building by comrades who

had infiltrated the staff.

Once inside they tied up the guards and cleaners, slipped into the basement through air conditioning ducts and burned their way into the safes with oxy-acetylene welders.

Before leaving they painted slogans, turned on gas taps and told their captives they were leaving bombs.

They vowed in their call to newspapers to 'return the money to the people'.

## NLF DEAL?

Continued from page 2

which belongs to the Socialist family of nations.

'But I have seen the jet planes, the radars, the missiles. None of this is up-to-date. In terms of both quantity and quality, the Russians have not given Hanoi a quarter of what they have given the Egyptians.

'Why? Because the Russians don't want Hanoi to win. They will give the Vietnamese just enough to keep them from losing the war, but not enough to enable them to win it.'

The Prince, who was interviewed in Peking, did not refer to the Chinese Stalinists' equally treacherous policies of peaceful co-existence with imperialism. But these pose just as great a danger to the revolution in Indo-China.

## MOON DEATHS

CAMBODIAN troops killed two people and wounded at least 50 others in Phnom Penh yesterday as they fired at the moon to prevent it being eaten by a giant frog. They were trying to stop an eclipse of the moon in accordance with ancient superstition.

EGYPTIAN president Anwar Sadat is believed to be in Moscow for talks with Soviet leaders on the Middle East situation.

Cairo newspapers said he would be asked on his return to address a special meeting of workers', students' and farmers' representatives. The visit follows student demonstrations in Cairo demanding action against Israel.

# TV

### BBC 1

9.38 Schools. 12.55 Hen Allorau. 1.30 Andy Pandy. 1.45 News, weather. 2.05 Schools. 3.45 Rosla and After. 4.15 Play School. 4.35 Hector's House. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Vision On. 5.20 Motor Mouse. 5.44 Sir Francelot. 5.50 News, weather.

6.00 NATIONWIDE. Your Region tonight.

6.45 QUIZ BALL. Soccer stars in quiz.

7.05 TOMORROW'S WORLD.

7.30 FILM 'DARING GAME'. Lloyd Bridges. Rescuing scientist from island police state.

9.00 NEWS, Weather.

9.20 THE BRITISH EMPIRE. Part 4. All Frontier and Nothing Else.

10.15 FILM 72.

10.45 24 HOURS.

11.20 VIEWPOINT.

### ITV

10.20 For Schools. 2.35 Remember. 3.00 Houseparty. 3.15 Tea Break. 3.45 Matinee. 4.10 Simon Locke. 4.40 Once Upon a Time. 4.55 Sooty. 5.20 Magpie. 5.50 News.

6.00 TODAY.

6.40 CROSSROADS.

7.05 FILM: 'CARTER'S ARMY'. Stephen Boyd, Robert Hooks, Susan Oliver. The defence of a dam in the closing days of World War II.

8.30 WHICKER'S ORIENT. Gamesmanship in Thailand.

9.00 LOVE STORY. Diana Coupland, Bryan Pringle in 'The Suitcase'.

10.00 NEWS.

10.30 STARS OF THE YEAR. Variety. The Bachelors, Anita Harris, Vince Hill, Danny La Rue, David Nixon, Jimmy Tarbuck, Norman Wisdom.

11.30 DRIVE-IN.

12.00 DIALOGUE WITH DOUBT.



Lloyd Bridges plays a 'Daring Game' on BBC 1 tonight as a parachutist hired to rescue an important scientist from an island.

### BBC 2

11.00 Play School. 5.35 Open University. 6.35 Handling Materials. 7.05 Open University.

7.30 NEWSROOM, Weather.

8.00 INTERNATIONAL TENNIS. Masters Tournament from Paris.

8.50 COLLECTOR'S WORLD.

9.20 THE ANDERSONVILLE TRIAL. Henry Wirz is on trial for causing the death of 15,000 Unionist prisoners in a Confederate prison camp.

11.20 NEWS, Weather.

11.25 THE OLD GREY WHISTLE TEST. Today's music.

### REGIONAL ITV

CHANNEL: 10.20 Schools. 4.10 Enchanted house. 4.20 Puffin. 4.25 Dr Simon Locke. 4.55 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 Police file. 6.15 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'Watusi'. 8.30 London 11.25 Gazette. 11.30 News, weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 3.55 Gus Honeybun. 4.20 News. 6.00 Diary. 11.27 News. 11.30 Faith for life. 11.35 Weather.

SOUTHERN: 3.10 Yoga. 3.35 Horoscope. 3.40 Tea break. 4.10 Houseparty. 4.23 Cartoon. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.30 Fenn St gang. 7.00 Film: 'East of Sumatra'. 8.30 London. 11.30 News. 11.40 Farm progress. 12.10 Weather.

HARLECH: 10.20 Schools. 3.50 British museum. 4.15 Tinkertainment. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 London. 6.01 Report West. 6.18 Report Wales. 6.35 Doctor at large. 7.05 Film: 'Calamity Jane and Sam Bass'. 8.30 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 above plus: 10.30 Dan Sylw. 11.15-11.30 O'r Was.

ANGLIA: 3.40 Newsroom. 3.45 Women today. 4.10 Tea break. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'Quarantined'. 8.30 London 12.00 Reflection.

ATV MIDLANDS: 3.10 Yoga. 3.35 Horoscope. 3.45 Women today. 4.10 Room 222. 4.40 Once upon a time. 4.55 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'Family Doctor'. 8.30 London. 11.30 Who knows?

ULSTER: 10.20 Schools. 4.30 Romper room. 4.50 News. 4.55 London. 6.00 UTV Reports. 6.15 Daws explores. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Bonanza. 8.00 Deadline. 8.30 London. 11.30 Short story.

YORKSHIRE: 10.20 Schools. 2.34 Unit 1. 3.00 Pied piper. 3.05 Matinee. 3.35 News. 3.45 Women today. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 London. 6.00 Calendar. Weather. 6.30 Dr Simon Locke. 7.00 Film: 'The Stranger Wore a Gun'. 8.30 London. 11.30 Communicators. 11.55 Weather.

GRANADA: 10.18 Schools. 3.40 All our yesterdays. 4.05 News. Here's Lucy. 4.40 Origami. 4.55 London. 6.00 Newsworld. Put it in writing. 6.25 Peyton Place. 7.00 Film: 'The Men'. 8.30 London. 11.30 Movie-men.

TYNE TEES: 10.20 London. 2.32 Unit 1. 3.05 Pied piper. 3.10 Play with a purpose. 3.35 News. 3.45 Taste and style. 4.16 Crossroads. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 London. 6.00 Dr Simon Locke. 7.00 Film: 'Thunder in the Sun'. 8.30 London. 11.30 Snooker. 12.15 News. 12.30 Epilogue.

SCOTTISH: 10.20 Schools. 3.30 Foo Foo. 3.45 Crossroads. 4.10 Dateline. 6.20 Hogan's heroes. 6.50 Film: 'Lydia Bailey'. 8.30 London. 11.30 Late call. 11.35 British museum.

GRAMPIAN: 11.30-3.00 London. 3.38 News. 3.40 Nanny and the professor. 4.30 Yoga. 4.40 Once upon a time. 4.55 London. 6.00 News. 6.10 Royal clansmen. 6.35 London. 7.00 Film: 'King Solomon's Mines'. 8.30 London. 11.30 Living and growing. 12.00 Epilogue.



## BENDIX MEN VOTE TO END SIT-IN

FISHER-BENDIX workers at Kirkby, Liverpool, are to end their sit-in strike tomorrow morning and return to work on Monday.

At a mass meeting in the plant, 730 workers who have occupied the factory since January 5 voted to accept a deal reached on Saturday at a meeting between shop stewards and management chaired by Labour leader Harold Wilson.

The deal was under consideration yesterday by the board of



JACK SPRIGGS

Thorn Electrical Industries, the parent company. It has still to be approved by national officers or executives of the trade unions involved.

It provides for a working-party to produce a report on production at the Merseyside factory by March 25.

It guarantees continued production of radiators and heaters until the end of 1973.

The agreement also concerns the letting of half the factory area to another engineering firm with the likelihood of jobs for Fisher-Bendix workers.

Senior convenor Jack Spriggs told the mass meeting the settlement was a victory for common-sense. He thanked other trade unions and Merseyside Labour MPs for their help and announced that Kirkby council had asked Harold Wilson to a dinner in honour of the settlement.



A group of miners' pickets yesterday turned back all vehicles which turned up at the Battersea power station. The picket line comprised miners from the Kent fields.

# Notts miners back Wheldale motion

A 200-STRONG National Union of Mineworkers' branch meeting at Thoresby colliery, Nottingham, yesterday, unanimously endorsed a motion originally carried by miners from Wheldale pit, Castleford.

The resolution calls on the NUM executive to demand that all other unions black coal supplied inside and outside power stations with the exception of old-age pensioners, hospitals and schools.

It goes on to call on the NUM to bring together all other unions in a joint struggle behind the miners' claim to make the Tory government resign and elect a Labour government which will legislate workers' control of the pits and the ending of compensation payments.

Safety men were withdrawn from two more pits nationally yesterday as the miners' strike hardened into its fourth week.

While the Tories and their agents stepped up their campaign of slander and press intimidation, strikers strengthened their picketing campaign in several areas.

Meanwhile union leaders concerned about their public image pledged help with the delivery of 'priority coal' to local authorities, doctors and the Health and Local Government Ministries.

More than half Britain's 289 pits—152 all told—had no safety cover yesterday. There was full cover at only 31.

From tomorrow, two British Steel Corporation blastfurnaces

at Corby, Northamptonshire, will be taken out of operation because of a fuel shortage.

Iron output will be reduced by about 75 per cent, but tube-making will continue for the time being using stocks of steel in hand. News of any lay-offs among the 9,500 workers may come on Thursday.

There were clashes between strike pickets and clerical workers at the Coal Board's E Wales headquarters at Ystrad Fawr, Hengoed, Glamorganshire, yesterday.

About 200 of the 300-strong staff complement failed to reach their offices.

A car carrying officials to Maerdy colliery, in the Rhondda was held up for 70 minutes.

Arthur Hawkins, chairman-designate of the Central Electricity Generating Board, has described the pickets as 'extremists'.

But who are the real extremists? Are they not the members of the Heath government who have decided that miners and their families should be starved of a living wage?

And as for 'unwarrantable interference', who is disrupting the lives of millions of people by a vicious wages policy which sets out to destroy the standard of living of millions of working-class families?

## WEATHER

NEWS DESK  
01-720 2000

CIRCULATION  
01-622 7029

SW ENGLAND will have occasional rain, but there may be bright intervals and temperatures will be a little below normal. Central S England, Wales and W Midlands will be cold with snow at first, but it will turn to rain later. E and N England, S Scotland and N Ireland will be very cold with periods of snow locally moderate or heavy.

N England and SE Scotland will be rather cloudy and

## Biharis in clashes

SERIOUS clashes between Bengalis and Biharis broke out in two Dacca suburbs over the weekend and the districts have been placed under an indefinite curfew.

Sixteen Bengalis were killed in the fighting and more than 50 injured, according to United Nations sources. There were no figures for Bihari casualties.

The fighting is rumoured to have begun when Indian troops, who have been guarding the suburbs since the Pakistan army surrendered on December 16, opened fire on members of the Mukti Bahini.

Units of the Bangla Desh army were moved in to take the place of the Indians.

Up to half a million Biharis have been cooped up in the two suburbs of Mirpur and Mohammedpur for the past six weeks afraid to venture out because of possible reprisals from the Bengalis.

The majority of Biharis sided with Pakistan against the Bangla Desh movement.

Yesterday was the deadline for the guerrillas who fought against the Pakistan army to hand in their arms.

Several did so on Sunday at a ceremony at Dacca race-course attended by Bangla Desh premier Sheik Mujibur Rahman.

Most guerrillas, however, have shown no signs that they will obey Mujib's call.

China yesterday made another attack on India and the Soviet Union for supporting the independence of Bangla Desh. It accused the two countries of trying to legalize aggression.

An article in the Peking 'Peoples Daily' said Pakistan was a sovereign state and the national question in it was the affair of the Pakistan people themselves and should only be resolved without any foreign interference.

## Insurance work-to-rule at Co-op

A WORK-TO-RULE and overtime ban was reimposed by 2,500 insurance workers in Manchester yesterday.

Clerical and administrative staffs at the Co-operative Insurance Society will also consider a fresh wave of selective strikes when they stage a mass meeting today.

The work-to-rule, which had been operating for some months, and selective strikes involving 110 employees in key departments, were called off 11 days ago when the management promised to improve its pay offer of 9 per cent of the total wage bill.

But the workers union, the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, recommended them to reject the improvement as 'marginal', and to continue the six-month-long dispute.

Last week, all the staff were given a month's notice because of the union decision. The original claim was for a 15 per cent rise although workers are now prepared to negotiate on a basis of 12 per cent.

very cold with snow at times, particularly later in the day. NW and N Scotland will have bright intervals and some snow showers and it will be very cold.

Outlook for Wednesday and Thursday: Some snow in the N and E probably turning to rain. Rain or showers in the SW. Becoming less cold generally. Probably mild in the SW.

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(Near Canterbury)

Tuesday February 1, 7.30 pm  
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Burgess Road

Speaker: A Yorkshire Miner