

WORKERS PRESS

INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER ● FRIDAY FEBRUARY 25, 1972 ● No. 698 ● 4p.

DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

AS JOBLESS SOAR TO 1,617,944

WE'RE READY FOR STRIKES

SECOND WARNING BY ENGINEERING BOSS

BY AN INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

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On the eve of figures being released, Heath addressed the annual banquet of the most powerful group of employers in Britain, the Engineering Employers' Federation, at the Dorchester Hotel, Park Lane.

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Both Heath and the EEF are openly espousing class war.

Under Tory rule workers face two basic alternatives—wage-cuts or the sack. That's why the Right-to-Work marches today assume the greatest political importance. They form the vanguard of working-class hostility to put an end to this hated government.



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She was the only MP who opposed the passage of the legislation.

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'Someone phoned me just as I was about to fly home to Ulster,' she said. 'I raced to the House of Commons to hear Maudling make his announcement.'

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'It was fantastic. When the debate began at 7 o'clock we still didn't have printed copies of the Bill. It was just on duplicated sheets.'

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'But no one would join me. No one from the Labour Party or the Liberals.'

'The Labour front bench had told all its supporters to toe the line and they did. Their concern was "their boys" in N Ireland.'

She went on: 'The Home Secretary has said that he will review the law in reference to picketing. Is that the law, or are we to understand that that law may be reviewed as this law is being reviewed?'

'Are we to understand that picketing is legal until such time as it becomes effective against the Tory government, whereupon laws will be passed to make picketing illegal?'

SIMILAR LAWS IN BRITAIN?

'Is such a law to be enacted against all members of the working class in this country who will be forced into conflict with the Tory government time after time? Will similar legislation be enacted to deal with them?'

'The Tory government suddenly found itself on Monday morning with an illegal army in N Ireland. I have always maintained that it was an illegal army. And no amount of panic legislation will alter that.'



CLIVE NORRIS, secretary of the Right-to-Work campaign nationally and leader of the Swansea-London march, said:

Unemployment is now soaring towards the level it reached in the 1930s. Twenty workers in the Rhondda where we are now marching, are chasing every vacant job, according to these latest figures—and in most of these conditions are poor and wages low. This news has made the marchers more than ever determined to fight for the downfall of the Tory government.



CHRISTINE SMITH, leader of the Liverpool-London march commented:

I don't think a lot of these workers laid off will get their jobs back again. The big increases mean we've got to fight harder against the right wing of the Labour Party and to bring more youth onto this march. We must unite employed and unemployed workers to throw out the Tories now.



KEITH RADFORD, aged 20, leader of the Newcastle contingent on the Glasgow-London march, said:

These new figures are bloody disgusting. They've just skyrocketed. I am convinced that today's figures will mean that support for the marchers will grow enormously. Working-class communities can now really start to see what the Tories are up to.

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AROUND THE WORLD

HANOI SLAMS NIXON: STAGES WALK-OUT

BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

DELEGATES of N Vietnam and the National Liberation Front walked out of the Paris peace talks yesterday in protest over the US bombing offensive.

The gesture was clearly meant for Peking as much as Washington and indicates growing N Vietnamese concern at the friendly welcome accorded to the head of US imperialism and the rumours that a substantive agreement was likely.

It followed close on the publication in Hanoi of a detailed

record of US atrocities in Vietnam since Nixon assumed the presidency three years ago. It said that spy-flights and bombing had doubled in that time.

The study was made by a government commission which concluded that the Nixon Administration had expanded and intensified the war. It said that the weapons used in Vietnam had become increasingly barbaric. N Vietnam's sovereignty had been infringed many times and in an extremely gross manner.

The commission concluded that 'the Nixon Administration had deliberately and systematically violated the US government's commitment to completely and unconditionally end all bombardments and other war acts against N Vietnam'.

Hanoi broadcasts have included bitter attacks on Nixon since he arrived in China. On Tuesday he was described as 'the cruel enemy of progressive mankind' who cherishes dreams of world hegemony and consistently opposed the restoration of China's rights.

'Today, no matter how frequently he may repeat his claims that he is eager for peace and wishes to usher in an era of negotiations, he can by no means cover up his crimes and his extremely reactionary nature' the Hanoi radio said.

A broadcast in Chinese was entitled 'Nixon is more vicious than the devil' and described how he had sent planes to bomb children who were celebrating the Spring Festival. 'He pays lip-service to peace, while concealing daggers and arrows', Hanoi warned its Chinese listeners.

By their action in Paris and the timing of the report on US war crimes, the N Vietnamese and the National Liberation Front indicate their fear that the Maoists are ready to sell them down the river in their eagerness to make a deal with Nixon.

Meanwhile, serious consideration is being given to a non-aggression pact between the US and China following Chou En-lai's Monday speech. There are also unconfirmed reports that a N Vietnamese delegation is to meet Nixon during his stay in China.

MOONROCKS-BUT NO BALLYHOO

THE SOVIET moon-probe Luna-20 is on its way back to earth with samples of rock from the moon's surface.

This signal success for Soviet science was carried out without the tremendous ballyhoo which attended the American manned-landings and without risk to human life. It opens the way for further and more frequent probes on a much less costly basis with scientific results comparable with those obtained by the US.

Luna-20 carried a drill which went to work after the craft soft-landed on a plateau above the Sea of Fertility on Monday. After penetrating the soft sur-

face, it struck denser material. Drilling was then carried out in several stages, with intervals.

The lunar rock was then scooped up into a sealed capsule and the craft blasted off on its way back to earth. The capsule will be detached and will parachute back to earth in Kazakhstan.

Scientists believe the rock may be 1,000 million years older than that on the bed of the Sea of Fertility. The craft spent 27½ hours on the moon's surface. Its voyage—part of a planned programme of moon research—puts Soviet science ahead of the Americans in this field.

Ceylon thanks China for gunboats

PRIME MINISTER Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike has thanked China for giving five gunboats to put down last year's left-wing revolt in Ceylon. Friendly co-operation between the two countries was a model of inter-state relations, she said when receiving the boats.

They are fitted with anti-submarine, anti-aircraft and surface-to-surface missiles. They have sophisticated navigational instruments and detection equipment and are capable of high-speed operation at sea.

Their purpose, as Mrs Bandaranaike underlined, is solely to prevent further revolutionary upheavals. She said: 'The boats will be used entirely in accord with our policy of non-alignment and their use will be aimed at strengthening conditions of peace

for our country.'

Mrs Bandaranaike's coalition government—backed by the Stalinists and the renegade former revisionists of the Lanka Sama Samaja Party—is holding 16,000 young left-wing political prisoners.

Reports of torture and arbitrary executions are rife and the prisons have been closed both to members of parliament and to Amnesty International representatives.

'Samizdat' poetess freed

RUSSIAN poetess and translator Natalya Gorbanyevskaya believed to be one of the editors of the underground 'A Chronicle of Current Affairs' has been released from a psychiatric hospital.

She was arrested in Moscow in December 1969, and declared insane in the following July. She was one of those who took part in a historic demonstration in Red Square on August 25, 1968, to protest against military intervention in Czechoslovakia.

Later she wrote a book about

the demonstration which circulated in 'samizdat' form—copied and passed from hand to hand.

She was forced to give up her job and her home was searched. She was threatened with imprisonment in a hospital prison for an indefinite term. Although she has two young children, this threat was later carried out.

She was declared insane by Dr Lunts, the same KGB stooge who declared General Gligorenko 'insane'.

Poles to recognize EEC?

THE Polish government may be on the verge of recognizing the Common Market, whose existence the Soviet Union and the E European countries have for years refused to acknowledge.

Officials in Brussels are waiting to see whether Poland will take the first steps towards recognition by selling its cotton textile goods direct to the organization in future.

Poland is seeking talks with

the Common Market to fix limits for cotton exports. Before the talks begin, some of the EEC's member-countries want a formal statement from the Poles that they are ready to negotiate with the Common Market commission.

In the past Poland and the other E European states have exported direct to the member-countries of the Common Market without contacting the commission.

WHAT WE THINK

BRITISH JUSTICE ...AT SPEED

'I'll be Judge, I'll be Jury'
said cunning old Fury,
'I'll try the whole case
And condemn you to death.'

(Lewis Carrol)

Last Wednesday the N Ireland High Court delivered a judgement which challenged the right of the British army to disperse a crowd and to stop and search people and vehicles at will. Within a matter of hours the British parliament had passed through all its stages a Bill restoring these legal rights to the army.

All other business was kicked aside and a Bill affecting civil rights was passed in four hours flat, with the support of the parliamentary Labour Party. Wilson had been tipped off two days earlier by Heath that this might be necessary but there was no prior discussion in the Commons, nor in the parliamentary Labour Party, nor were MPs even aware that this was planned, until the day.

Some N Ireland MPs were in their constituencies and knew nothing at all about it until it was all over. So much for 'democracy'.

What happened, quite simply, was that Irish citizens won a case in the Irish law courts, so the British parliament changed the law, retrospectively. All the hallowed traditions of parliamentary ritual were ignored.

And the only MP to oppose the measure was Bernadette Devlin.

These parliamentarians, who placidly sit by and watch the unemployment figures soar, unable to intervene because of 'lack of parliamentary time' and other such insuperable obstacles, can move with speed when repressive legislation is urgently required.

The unemployed, the homeless, the disabled and the impoverished—all those whose plight the Mother of Parliaments can never get round to dealing with—can draw their own conclusions.

PEKING'S SECRET DIPLOMACY

THE TALKS in Peking between the Chinese leaders and President Nixon are secret diplomacy at its most treacherous. In the barrage of reports on the minute details of Nixon's visit, not a single hint has yet emerged about what is happening behind the closed doors of the Great Hall of the People.

Yet while the leaders toast one another in public and proclaim desire for 'friendly contacts', the question immediately arises who is going to be made to pay for this friendship?

The two sides are reported to be engaged in 'hard bargaining' and it is not difficult to imagine whose future is at stake. Nixon's prime requirement is Chinese aid to settle the war in Indo-China at the expense of the workers and peasants of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. The war has proved a costly failure for US imperialism, which is now banking on Stalinist treachery to succeed where bombs and massacres failed.

The Maoist leaders, in their turn, want US recognition and an end to American backing for the exiled Formosan regime of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Both sides have already given ample indication of their willingness to cooperate in such a betrayal. Nixon has pointedly snubbed the Chiang regime by undertaking his Peking trip, while Mao has watched impassively the latest rain of US bombs on N Vietnam.

Behind a smokescreen of rhetorical 'anti-imperialist' slogans the Chinese leaders have long been preparing to stab the Asian revolution in the back. They lined up with Yahya Khan of Pakistan in his brutal butchery of the Bengali people—alongside the Nixon regime.

In Ceylon, Chinese arms and aid were poured in to assist the bourgeois coalition of Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike to suppress the JVP revolt and imprison her revolutionary opponents (see Mrs B's thanks, this page).

The Maoists eagerly supported the bloodstained military junta of Jaafar Numeiry in July last year as it executed and imprisoned the leaders of the Sudanese Communist Party.

NIXON'S ROAD TO PEKING IS PAVED WITH THE BODIES OF REVOLUTIONARIES IN CEYLON, THE SUDAN AND BANGLA DESH.

THE MAOISTS ARE FOLLOWING IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF THEIR HERO STALIN, WHO STRANGLED THE SPANISH REVOLUTION OF 1936-1939 AND OPENED THE ROAD TO HIS COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY PACT WITH HITLER.

Mao Tse-tung and his followers, ignoring the lessons of history, still worship at Stalin's shrine. The pursuit of their own bureaucratic interests is preparing a monstrous betrayal of the Asian revolution.

National Guard collect for Wallace

A NATIONAL Guard General in rightist George Wallace's state of Alabama has been charged with forcing subordinates to contribute to his campaign fund in the 1970 elections.

Major-General George Reid Doster and others threatened reluctant officers with demotion if they failed to make donations. On one occasion he said to three officers:

'Gents, I know what I am about to do is illegal as hell, but I've got to have a political contribution. I've got to have \$100 from each of you.'

The indictment says Wallace's campaign fund collected \$1,700, though the racist governor probably didn't know.

Argentine peso devalued

THE ARGENTINE military dictatorship has tightened its grip on the country's dwindling foreign currency reserves with a hidden devaluation measure designed to discourage imports and 'non-approved' export transactions.

The central bank announced that the supply of 'cheap dollars' to 'importers and exporters would be cut from 70 per cent of the value of a transaction to 57 per cent.

Exports of 'approved'—government-backed—products like meat and other farm produce will now be able to get more favourable terms for their overseas dollar earnings than before.

Plagued by rampant inflation, the Argentine government operates two exchange rates between the dollar and the peso. The government-controlled market offers one dollar for every five pesos, while exchange rate on the uncontrolled free market is 9.60 pesos to the dollar.

By reducing dollar sales to 'non-approved' businesses, and offering more advantageous terms for 'approved' businesses, the government of General Lanusse has effectively devalued the peso by about 10 per cent.

HALF-WAY HOUSE REVOLT IN SOUTHWARK



BY IAN YEATS

CHILDREN have died, marriages have broken up and bronchitis has reached epidemic proportions among 96 families living in a damp, dilapidated century old tenement in Labour-controlled Southwark — represented in parliament by ex-Labour MP Ray Gunter.

Eighty per cent of the tenants in the ghetto block are unemployed. Milk, bread, coal and postal services refuse to deliver to the 112 flats which cost £2.65 a week to rent.

Chaucer House, Tabard, was taken over in 1965 by Southwark council as stage three accommodation for London homeless awaiting permanent rehousing.

Hundreds of windows are either gaping holes or boarded up with wood and corrugated iron, there are no baths and only cold water in damp, crumbling and often barely-furnished rooms.

In some cases up to five children—including teenagers—are forced to sleep in the same room with their parents in the same bed as their brothers and sisters.

The families were all told they would be there for a few weeks, but stays of two and three years are common and at least 20 families have been there for more than five years.

On Tuesday morning tenants, at the end of their tether, driven to desperation with unfulfilled promises of new homes from the Labour council staged a dramatic protest.

A car was overturned and rammed in behind giant garbage tins forming a barricade across the entrance to the flats. Flames leapt 20 ft into the air from piles of burning rubbish.

Tenants claim health

and social workers take next to no notice of the damp and dirt in which they are forced to live.

They prevented the council-employed workers from entering the flats and council officials were booed.

Tenants' Association chairman John Riches



JOHN RICHES: Rehousing promised, but nothing given.

(34), married with three children, told me:

'We have been promised that we will be rehoused over and over again, but nothing has happened.'

'The council just stick us in here and forget about us. They don't care how many children you've got or what ages they are. You can all be sleeping in the same room as far as they are concerned.'

Three of Chaucer House's 315 children have died in the last 14 months from diseases tenants claim are brought on by the cold and damp.

Said Mr Riches: 'Because we live in these conditions, we can't have anything. We're

helpless. We're worth nothing. If you go for a job, as soon as you say you live here they turn you down.'

'It's not a crime to be homeless. It's not our fault. 78 per cent of the families here have been turned down or evicted by private landlords. If you've got children they don't want to know you.'

Mr Riches pointed towards London Bridge: 'We live like this, but there are new blocks of offices over there they want £10 a sq. ft. for and which have never been occupied. They've got guards and dogs to make sure nobody gets in.'

He added: 'We feel we're at the bottom of the ladder. We've got nowhere we can go.'



MRS EDIE JOHNSON: Children taken away.

We're right up against the wall.'

Not all the tenants agree that nightly protest bonfires will solve anything, although it served once to draw attention to their plight.

Many tenants stressed that what was at stake

was the local authority and Tory government housing policies.

Said Mr Riches: 'As far as the Tories are concerned, it's one law for the rich and another for the poor. They are looking after the rich.'

While other tenants lit more protest fires on Wednesday night, Robert Byles told me: 'This is nonsense. It's a political question. We'll sit down, march or strike, but just burning everything will get us nowhere.'

And Alfred Turner, an ex-soldier who served in Ireland only to end up with his wife and family in one of London's worst slums, said: 'This is ridiculous. Something has got to be done but this isn't it.'

Just how vicious the housing circle is was shown by 23-year-old Mrs Edie Johnson.

She told me: 'I came to Chaucer House two years ago with my children (then 12 weeks and two years old). There wasn't a stick of furniture in the flat and I had to scrub it with disinfectant to get rid of the stink.'

'My children went thin and ill with gastroenteritis and they were taken away from me and put in care in Tunbridge Wells.'

'They say I can't have them back until I leave this house, but Southwark council won't rehouse me because they say there isn't any other accommodation.'



CHAUCER HOUSE: Ghetto in Labour-controlled Southwark.

TORY CASH UNLIKELY FOR AMERICANS' CLYDE PLANS

MARATHON Manufacturing, the Texas company involved in take-over talks for Upper Clyde Shipbuilders' Clydebank yard, has thrown the decision back to the Tory government with a request for a state grant towards new plant and equipment.

Wayne Harbin, Marathon's chairman, told Minister for Industry Sir John Eden on Wednesday that the company's move was conditional on government finance for new machinery and equipment.

Marathon also wants details of the likely extent and costs of deepening or widening the Clyde to allow construction of oil rigs at the site.

Another section of UCS, the Govan division, has already asked for £30m and is still waiting for a government decision on the grant request.

The Tory government is most unlikely to grant these huge sums.

As 'The Times' put it yesterday: 'It seems doubtful if the Department [of Trade and Industry] can take the responsibility for deploying another huge slab of public money along Clydeside without a wider re-examination of our national shipbuilding capacity and whether such a sum is justified.'

British shipbuilding is in deep crisis. Its share of the world market fell last year from 5.7 to 5 per cent, despite an increase of 3 million in the total tonnage of vessels launched round the world.

The government, says 'The Times', must 'come to terms with Britain's declining role in world shipbuilding, deciding the strategic requirements and deploying available resources to strengthen specialization in both the profitable and nationally necessary products.'

The ships Clydebank produces come within neither of these definitions as far as the Tories are concerned. Despite the continued retreat of the UCS stewards and the trade union leaders from their original negotiating stance of 'four yards and the whole labour force', the Tory government is clearly not planning to hand out further funds to the UCS.

Limited but important TUC link with unemployed

THE TUC has recommended that a delegate should represent the unemployed on local trades councils.

An important step forward in linking the employed with the

jobless, the decision coincides with the snow-balling success of the nationwide marches of Young Socialists demanding the right to work.

With 13 men after every job

and permanent unemployment topping a million, strong rank-and-file pressure has clearly wrenched the TUC's arm to take steps to aid those out of work.

The delegate system would operate in tandem with trades councils' unemployed committees, which would have three aims.

Last in the TUC list of functions, but most important of all,

the committees would be empowered to mobilize unemployed at the request of the unions in local action against projected lay-offs and redundancies.

But this important step must be taken much further.

It must be carried throughout the trade union movement to the stage of welding a single organization dedicated to putting an end to the Tory government's vicious anti-working-class policies by forcing its resignation.

The TUC says the trades council's unemployment committees will press local authorities to expand employment opportunities through slum clearance and to establish part-time education courses for unemployed young workers.

But the brute fact is that the worsening slump drives the Tories to ruthlessly slash production and ban all new investment for any purpose.

The TUC says the committees will take up cases of individual hardship and advise on national insurance and social security rights.

This has needed doing for a long time. But the writing is on the wall. As unemployment rises and as the economy stagnates, the rights of whole sections of workers will be torn away from them.

Capitalism in crisis cannot be reformed or accommodated. The unemployed committees must be turned into fighting instruments to defeat the Tory government.

Pay and housing fight on farms

THE Agricultural Wages Board rejected a £1.80 increase claim made by the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers on Wednesday.

Farm workers are demanding the increase—which would take their wages up to £18 minimum—for a 40-hour five-day week. They are also asking for double time for weekend working and public holiday working.

The union, which represents 320,000 workers, has claimed that farm labourers are just as much a special case as the miners since their earnings are at least £10 lower than the industrial average.

This week the Young Socialists', Glasgow-London, Right-to-Work march has been passing through large expanses of agricultural country. Our on-the-spot reporter Stephen Johns was able on his way through Thirsk to interview one militant farm worker about his wages and conditions.

Joe Hodgson, has been campaigning in his union to get a better deal for the farm worker.

Many of them live in tied cottages that go with the job—so the sack means homelessness.

Joe told me that, contrary to the popular conception, the tied cottage is on the increase.

The mammoth food combines now own large factory-farming units and the policy is to build bungalows that go with the job, near the factory.

Another factor is the drive by the Tory government to get rid of units under the control of one owner.

Where an acreage might have housed six farmers, each with their own homes, six farm workers now live in tied cottages, after amalgamation encouraged by government grants.

The farm labourer is bottom of the wage table. Joe, for example, has worked 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. all week for £20 — that's considered to be good money on

the land.

'We are in a much tougher position than the miners. In that industry the workers are concentrated in big units. Our average membership per farm is about four or five.'

'The farmer plays on all the weaknesses of the farmworker—his love of the land and animals. He will say "Joe look after those horses. They're your horses, treat them good," but when the time comes to sell them, they are not Joe's horses.'

A major problem, admitted Joe, was the Agricultural Wages Board. 'Its findings are binding on the union and the farmers. There is equal representation from each side with a group of "independents" who decide the issue. Of course the independents always vote with the farmers.'

Joe and many other militants in the union want to get rid of the board and conduct a straightforward fight to end wage slavery on the land.

YOUNG SOCIALISTS

NATIONAL RIGHT-TO-WORK CAMPAIGN

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

MARCHERS ARRIVE

SATURDAY MARCH 11

The marchers will arrive at the outskirts of London and will be greeted at:
EAST INDIA HALL, East India Dock Road, E14. 7 pm
HANWELL COMMUNITY CENTRE, Westcott Crescent, W7. 7 pm
LIME GROVE BATHS, Shepherds Bush, W12. 7pm

RALLY EMPIRE POOL WEMBLEY

SUNDAY MARCH 12, 3 p.m.

Speakers: G. HEALY (SLL National Secretary)
CLIVE NORRIS (National Secretary of Right-to-Work Campaign)
JOHN BARRIE (YS leader of Glasgow march)
CHRISTINE SMITH (YS leader of Liverpool march)
MIKE BANDA (Socialist Labour League Central Committee)
The following in a personal capacity:
ALAN THORNETT (Deputy senior steward, Morris Motor)
BRIAN LAVERY (National Union of Mineworkers Wheldale colliery)
SIDNEY BIDWELL, MP
Chairman: CLIFF SLAUGHTER (Socialist Labour League Central Committee)

TOP LINE ENTERTAINMENT, 7.30 p.m.

SPIKE MILLIGAN. PAUL JONES. 'STONE THE CROWS'. 'ROCK 'N ROLL ALL STARS'. RAM JOHN HOLDER. 'THE PENTANGLE'.



Spike Milligan

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

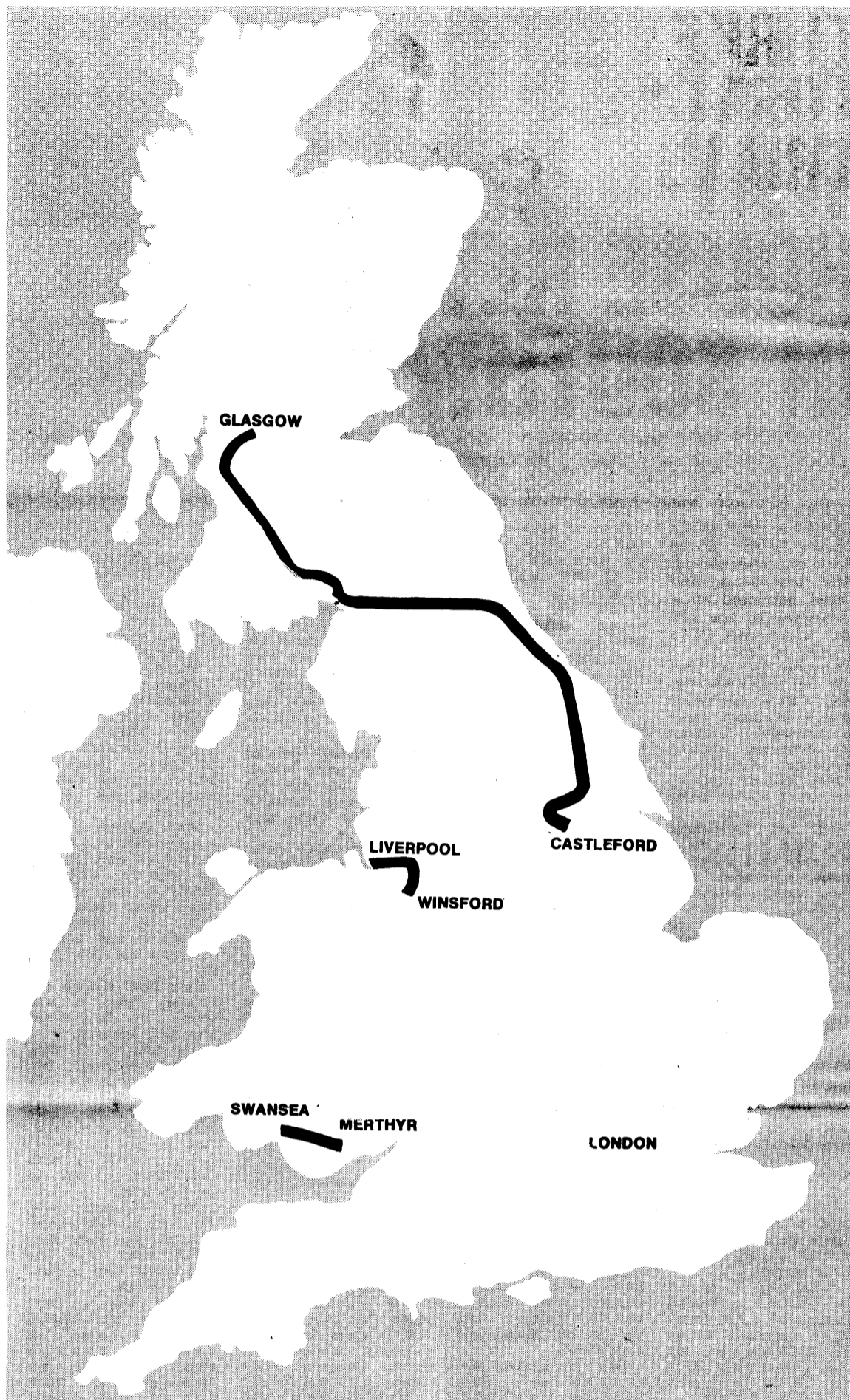
MARCH THROUGHOUT LONDON

MONDAY MARCH 13

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

MASS LOBBY OF PARLIAMENT

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



YOUNG SOCIALISTS NATIONAL RIGHT-TO-WORK CAMPAIGN

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

WANTED URGENTLY

- Accommodation
- Cooking equipment
- Tinned food
- Finance
- Brass/Jazz bands
- Please tick box where applicable

NAME
ADDRESS

PHONE NUMBER

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

YOUNG SOCIALISTS NATIONAL RIGHT-TO-WORK CAMPAIGN

SUNDAY MARCH 12
EMPIRE POOL, WEMBLEY, RALLY 3 p.m.
TOP LINE ENTERTAINMENT, 7.30 p.m.

SPIKE MILLIGAN. PAUL JONES. 'STONE THE CROWS'. 'ROCK 'N ROLL ALL STARS'. RAM JOHN HOLDER. 'THE PENTANGLE'.

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

NAME
ADDRESS

I would like tickets

Amount enclosed £
Please send details of transport to the Empire

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

TURKEY'S TORTURE TRIALS



Prime Minister Nihat Erim who has held office in Turkey, by the grace of the army, since March 1971, is described as a highly cultivated man and an expert on international law.

Early in his rule martial law was imposed in 11 provinces and the country has been in the grip of savage repression ever since.

Thousands of the regime's opponents languish in jail under appalling conditions. Defendants before military courts say they have been subjected to inhuman tortures.

TORTURE

The following statement, made by accused Irfan Ucar, is typical of many others. He said at his trial:

'I was arrested on May 27, in Istanbul. I was tortured at the police station until sunrise. At eight o'clock they carried me to another room, that of the police chief. They tied my hands behind my back with handcuffs and tied my feet to a thick stick. They took me down and started to beat my feet with sticks and truncheons.

'While three of them were beating my feet in turn, two others were standing on my arms. Another had his foot in my mouth and the first one held his truncheon in my anus...

'They were beating my feet for ten minutes and then forcing me to walk on salty water poured on the floor. This torture lasted until noon.

'At noon they put me in a corner and put my feet in a bucket full of salt water. At one p.m., when they returned from lunch, the torture started again. At three p.m. my feet had been torn about. They then stopped for a moment and one of them said it would be best if I signed a written confession that I had committed certain crimes.

'When I refused to sign, the torture began again.



Top: Turkish police arrest a student in Ankara. Above left: Prime Minister Nihat Erim. Above right: President Sunay.

Top: Turkish police arrest a student in Ankara. Above left: Prime Minister Nihat Erim. Above right: President Sunay.

...until June 13 I was being cared for by my friend Ilkay Demir. In my cell there was no bed. I had to sleep on the bare ground. During this period I was not able to move, so that I was using little boxes as a toilet for my natural needs.

'The girls were tortured also in the same way at the police station.'

One of them, Kadriye Deniz Ozen, said: 'I have been tortured at the police station violently. They applied electrodes to my organs. They have beaten my feet for many hours. I was tortured for 27 days just as in medieval times.'

Two former policemen, themselves on trial, said that the tortures carried on in the Istanbul police headquarters were worse than the Spanish Inquisition. Trained teams of police were intent on obtaining the desired 'confession' from any suspect, by torture.

BANNED

In January the higher military court approved three death sentences passed on young people and students by a court in Ankara last October.

The Erim government imposes a rigorous book and press censorship. Authors banned include André Malraux, Herbert Marcuse and the 16th century Sir Thomas More—canonized as a saint by the Catholic Church.

Here are some recent sentences:

Publisher Suleyman Ego, 15 years for producing Lenin's 'State and Revolution' and Marx and Engels 'The Communist Manifesto'.

Abdullah Nefes, 7½ years for translating Mao Tse-tung's 'Selected Works'.

Yasar Kemal, 1½ years for translating Emil Burns's 'Introduction to Marxism'.

Two university lecturers face trial for translating a selection of Marx's writing, made by British sociologist Thomas Bottomore. Professor Sabahattin Eyuboglu is to be tried for translating More's 'Utopia'.

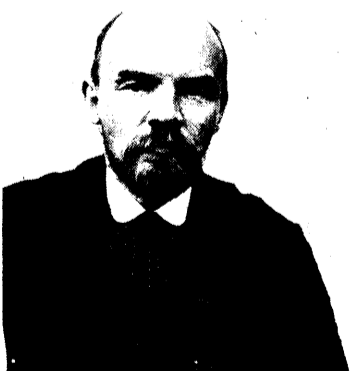
RAIDS

Many left-wing and liberal publications have been banned.

Amongst the trials now going on is one of leaders of the Turkish Workers' Party, another of 27 people for allegedly belonging to a secret organization in Istanbul and one of 142, mostly teachers, in Ankara. The case of 226 members of a Revolutionary Youth Federation will open soon.

Raids by police and soldiers on private houses take place without warrant, contrary to the law. On January 23 a huge search was mounted in Istanbul in which 85,000 police and troops took part. Half a million homes were entered.

On that occasion the authorities claimed to be looking for 'anarchists' and to be cleaning up the 'rear' in case of war. It was claimed that five members of the Popular Liberation Army, an urban guerrilla group, had been caught. The state of seige has been extended for a further two months.



15 years jail for printing Lenin's works.

'By 5.30 my feet had been thoroughly torn and the bones had started to appear. They ceased the torture thereupon because at every blow my blood was spurting on their clothes. I was just about to faint. They wrapped my feet with a piece of rag and locked me in a small cell, without any medical assistance. They only gave me water and yoghurt.

'On the fourth day, my friend Ilkay Demir, a student at the Medical Faculty, was permitted to enter my cell and to treat my feet. When they recognized that my feet were going to be gangrened, they brought me a trained nurse. He gave me some medicine to stop the bleeding of my anus but did not want to touch my

MEMORIES OF THE CHACO WAR

An oil bonanza now under way in the tiny Latin American dictatorship of Paraguay has revived memories of the short but bloody Chaco war 37 years ago.

Oil executives from the Texas-based companies Penzoil United and Victory Oil have recently been besieging the presidential palace of dictator Alfredo Stroessner demanding a 15-year monopoly on exports from the Chaco oil-field.

The central bank of Paraguay is reported to be drawing up an agreement with the companies, despite protests from the local industrialists' associations which say the two oil firms are getting privileges no Paraguayan firm enjoys.

The firms have threatened to suspend exploration in the country if Stroessner does not grant their demands. The concessions they are exploring are located in the western part of the country on the border with Bolivia and include a large part of the Chaco war battlefields.

Exploration has been in progress for some years though the results are being kept secret. However, oil is plentiful on the

Bolivian side of the border and there is no reason to doubt it exists in Paraguay too.

Bolivia and Paraguay fought for control of the oilfields in a brief but bloody struggle in 1935. Bolivia was fighting on behalf of Standard Oil and Paraguay on behalf of Shell. Shell won the war, but lost the peace.

Spruille Braden of Standard Oil presided over the negotiation commission which gave Bolivia (that is, Standard Oil) several thousand square kilometres which Paraguay had always claimed.



Stroessner

I REMEMBER THE CRUSADE

Stephen Johns talks to the man who organized the hunger march from Jarrow in 1936

In the late 1920s and early 1930s the Tyneside shipyard bosses began cutting losses and concentrating their interests in huge integrated units.

The yards along the river began to close. The purge was a disaster for Tyneside which was, with the Clyde, the shipbuilding capital of the world. But nowhere did the capitalist drive for survival make a deeper and uglier mark than in Jarrow.

In 1934, the Palmer yard at Jarrow was sold subject to a restriction against shipbuilding there for a period of 40 years. The ban was part of a national policy perpetrated by a company formed by the yard bosses called the National Shipbuilding Securities Ltd.

This company was willing to buy yards from any owner at higher than the market price, close it, eliminate competition and speed the drive for survival and monopoly.

Palmer's employed 10,000 in Jarrow. With its own steel plant, which was closed earlier, Jarrow could build a battleship right from the iron ore imported from Spain.

It meant that in Jarrow four out of every five men had no work. But for each individual workman it meant this:

First you received the meagre dole payment. After a period of unemployment, the dole ended and you were means tested. This meant a visit from the man for the Board of Guardians. He would survey your pitiful possessions and perhaps suggest that a clock there on the mantelpiece was a little extravagant for folk in such unfortunate circumstances.

Eventually, even this humiliating form of relief was stopped and the poor families would be placed entirely in the control of the Guardians under the destitute and vagrancy laws—it happened to thousands at Jarrow.

When the Right-to-Work march passed through this town it was not difficult to visualize those times. The truth is Jarrow

has not changed much. The black river Tyne still flows past its waterfront. The damp grey air still eats at the rusting cranes and empty dock succeeds empty dock. Jarrow is living once again with its old terror, unemployment.

Paddy Scullion was the man in the 1930s who started a campaign that made history—the Jarrow Crusade.

He's 74 now and still a Labour councillor. But for his age, he says, he would be a communist. He talks with a slow and measured voice about the things that led him to being on the march.

'It was hard to do nothing about the situation we were in. I remember telling a story of Jarrow to a meeting in Harrogate—in the poshest hotel there. The marchers were passing through the town and we were curiosities, all the rich ladies in their furs were in the audience.

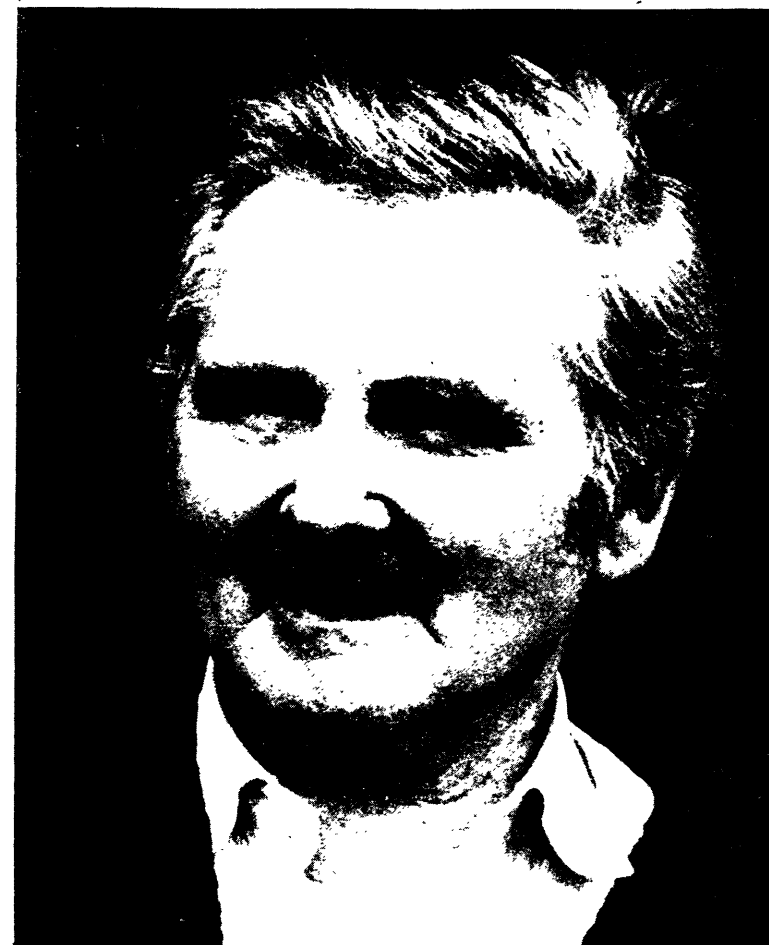
'There had been a story in the "News of the World". It told of Princess Marina of Greece being expecting—confined in London.

'She had the Harley St specialist in, of course, but outside they were drilling up the road. So the authorities got it stopped.

'Well I told them this story and then one from Jarrow. Before the march I was on the Board of Guardians and the woman who was the midwife came round. "Paddy," she said, "give me some blankets." I asked why and she told me.

'In the worst slums in Jarrow the houses had one room. A girl was in there confined and the man was out walking the streets until she had the child. When the lady went in to help, the room was bare. The cold and the wet were dripping down the walls and the air was frosty. The poor girl had the carpets over her. The first thing the midwife did was to put a shilling in the gas.

'That was what it was like for hundreds and hundreds. I told these tales at Harrogate and you could have heard a pin drop.'



Paddy Scullion, the man who started the Jarrow Crusade.

'The crusade was like that. It was very much a community affair with no politics beyond moral indignation. In the main it drew pity from the ruling classes (they sent toys for Christmas after Paddy told another story) but did nothing to get the unemployed more jobs.

Paddy defended it. 'You could say it achieved little. But then again it did an awful lot. People thought we all ate babies up here, that's an exaggeration but there was a great deal of sheer ignorance as to what was going on in towns like Jarrow.

'Also it helped the unemployed. Gave them something to do, gave them a bit of pride and spirit.

'You see you would not credit what this kind of life does to a man. I was lucky I came out of school to a job and was I proud when I got my first wage packet.'

But other lads did not know work. They grew up completely different in character. They were shy and withdrawn. Some actually got to the stage where they did not want to mix with people. You became a class of people with a stigma, a separate species—the unemployed.

Eventually, and this is the most terrible thing of all, you came to accept such utter poverty and not to care about it.

The idea for the campaign came from Paddy.

In 1935 Labour won control of Jarrow council. The unemployed representatives had pressed the Tory council before that to send a delegation of protest.

When the change of power occurred delegations were sent but they came back to the North East with no hope. Someone suggested that this might be because the Tories thought the Jarrow authorities were playing politics—using unemployment to cause trouble for the government. So finally a delegation representative of all the 'interests' in the town made the journey to London. Even the local banker went down.

When they got back the people packed the town hall to hear the verdict. The delegation told

them they had been dismissed by the Tories once more. In a phrase that made history the Tory Minister Runciman, himself a shipbuilding baron, told the men from Jarrow that they must—'go home and work at their own salvation.'

'This did not surprise me,' Paddy recalled. 'I had got past expecting concessions from the government. I remember I got up and said, "Mr Mayor you know it's true to say that a wheelbarrow that doesn't squeak gets no oil, we're not squeaking enough—why don't we take the men down to London who we are fighting for—the unemployed themselves?"

'I did not propose the motion

because it's sometimes better to let it be taken up by other people. But actually everyone agreed and that's how the Jarrow crusade was born.'

Any image of the Jarrow march as a specifically socialist protest is wrong. The team who went forward to fix accommodation included the Labour and the Tory Parties' agents.

'Out of 1,000 unemployed men who came forward we picked 200 who were passed physically fit by five student doctors. We worked out the way carefully in advance—15 miles a day with a ten minute break each hour.

'We had a fund and appealed to the local authorities beforehand. The sum they raised was

enormous so we could properly clothe and get boots for the marchers. Finally we had a single-decker bus that was kept permanently stocked full of food.

'In most places we went we had civic receptions and the police were very helpful. Except in Mansfield. The chief constable there was bad. We had a rule that the lads were not to be kept locked up at night—that they could go out for a drink if they wanted and we gave them an allowance for that. But the chief constable of Mansfield did not want us on the streets.'

Listening to Paddy I realized that the men on the march faced little hardship unlike some of the Hunger Marches. In fact in terms of distance and in stocked

food our own march is tougher. We have walked up to 25 miles in a day and there are no stops on the hour. As for civic receptions, we've not had one yet, though the Mayor of Jarrow would have laid one on if the local Labour Party headquarters had informed him.

It must be remembered, however, that the men of the 1930s were nowhere as fit as the youth of today. They'd had years of poverty, unemployment and near-starvation. In their condition, the crusade was a mammoth achievement, as well as a warning of what to expect if the Tories are not defeated.

I asked Mr Scullion if he ever thought those days would return.

He said no, then reconsidered. 'You see I thought it would never happen in the 1920s and 1930s. There was a time when unemployment was only 1 million in those days. But it kept on creeping up and up each month, until we had places like Jarrow.'

'And remember this. In those days they used to herd us around the country. If you didn't go to Oxford or London to get a job you got no dole. I can see them doing it with the Common Market. If you don't go over to Germany or if the German workers don't come over here they both will be prosecuted.

'It could happen again, I hate to say it but it could happen again.'



Left: Jarrow marchers, 1936. Above: Ellen Wilkinson leading the marchers through Hyde Park on their arrival in London Below: preparing a meal on route.



LESSONS OF THE THIRTIES

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

THE ATTACK SHARPENS

BY BERNARD FRANKS

A severe shock for the National government was the mutiny of the Atlantic Fleet in harbour at Invergordon on September 15, 1931. It was begun as an action against proposed pay cuts of up to 20 per cent and spread to involve 15,000 sailors.

On September 21, Ramsay MacDonald announced hurriedly that wage-cuts for teachers, police and the armed services would be limited to 10 per cent.

In all industries employers followed the government's lead and proceeded to cut wages. A drive to replace national agreements by local deals was begun so as to break up the power of combined employees and make wage-cutting easier. The condition of the man with a job was not to be much better than that of the unemployed.

'Britain in the 1930s' by N. Branson and M. Heinemann gives some examples of the conditions prevailing in that decade.

A series of separate reports on the condition of the working class showed the direst levels of poverty.

A survey taken on Merseyside covering 1928-1932 reported 30 per cent of working-class families in want. Seebohm Rowntree's comprehensive study in York of working-class families showed that all those on unemployment pay were below the standards of basic human needs and 33 per cent of pensioners were below the poverty line.

In 1936 the survey by John Boyd Orr showed that only 50 per cent of the population could afford a minimum nutritional diet and for 10 per cent (4½ million) diet was deficient in every constituent food examined. Increases in rickets and general malnutrition were reported.

Many turned to the Poor Law and the workhouses for support. By 1940 1½ million pensioners were qualifying for a special supplementary pension from the Assistance Board.

In 1934 the unemployment benefit cuts were withdrawn, but the new Unemployment Act transferred payment of transitional benefit to a newly set up Unemployment Assistance Board (UAB). Thousands were shocked to find even more cuts resulting.

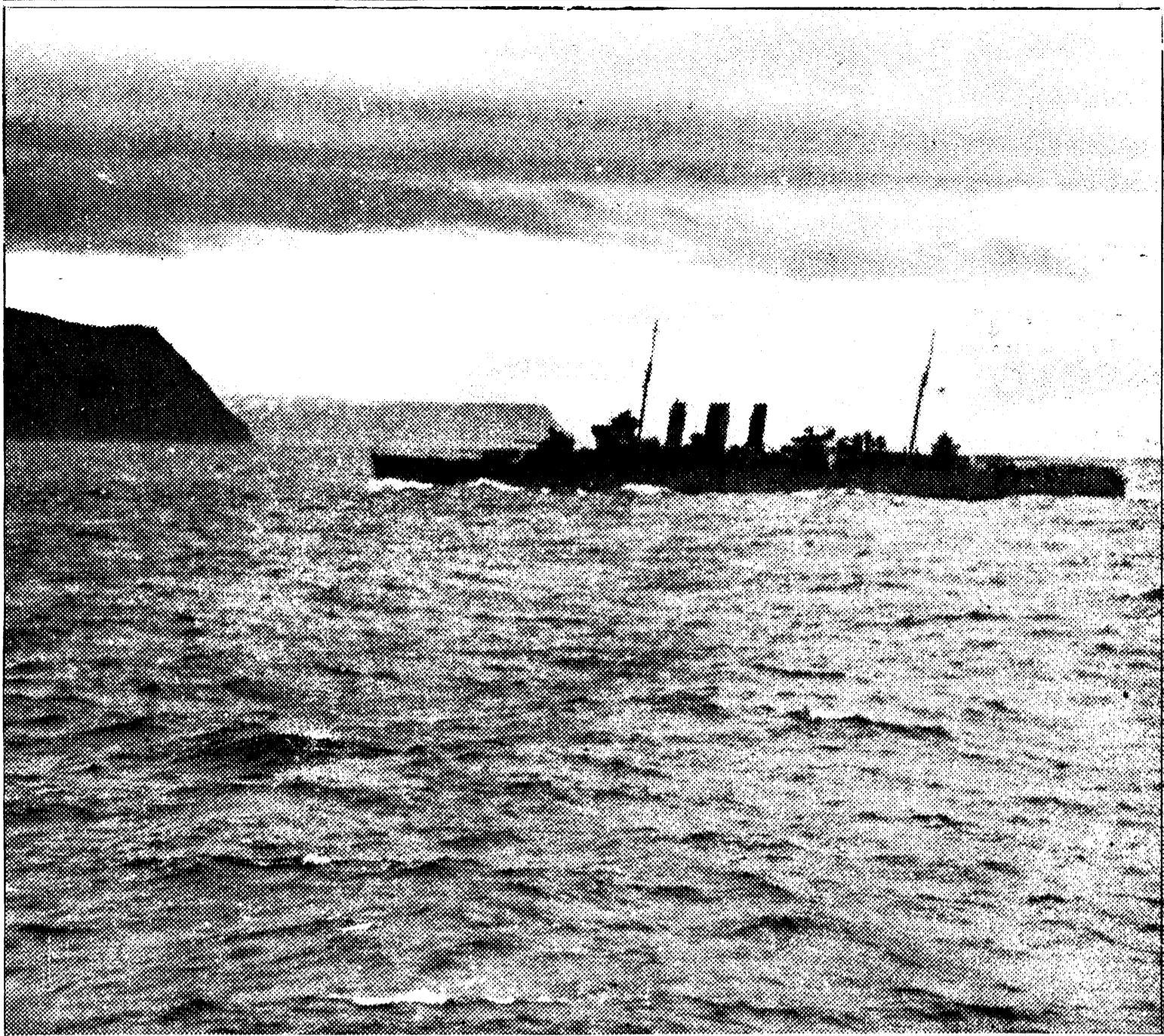
Children who were working were forced to leave home for fear of being the means of further reduction of assistance to their parents. Old people went into the workhouse and some committed suicide for fear of having the same effect on their relatives.

The Board was given powers to establish training centres as 'concentration camps' (the Home Secretary's own phrase), and create a system of forced labour, either unpaid or at non-union 'nominal' rates. In this way, were the worst-off sections of the working class chosen to pay the most for the maintenance of the profit system.

Unemployment was not the only weapon used to force through wage cuts and break up massive opposition to the National government's measures. In 1927, a year after the General Strike, the Tory government had passed the Trade Disputes and Trade Union Act—a vicious piece of anti-union, anti-working-class legislation. Its main measures were:

- Political strikes, general strikes and sympathy strikes made illegal.

- A criminal liability imposed on trade union officials, shop stewards and members of strike committees involved in an illegal strike.



Top: 'HMS Norfolk', part of the Invergordon fleet. Far left: Men of the fleet. Left: Ramsay MacDonald.



- Any workman picketing for an illegal strike liable to arrest for an illegal act.

- Contracting-out of paying funds to unions for political purposes replaced with contracting in and unions' statutory rights to use funds for political purposes withdrawn.

- Civil servants prohibited from joining a union affiliated to the TUC or Labour Party on pain of loss of employment and all pension rights.

- Employees of municipal or other public authorities (like Port of London Authority) on strike to be open to criminal as well as civil damages.

This Act was now brought into use against strikers and pickets and against demonstrations over the dole cuts, the means test and unemployment. The police were reorganized on a more

military basis and became increasingly violent in breaking up demonstrations and attacking strikers.

General use of blacklegs, company spies and blacklists for victimizing workers was in process, encouraged by the Act.

But unemployment and the 1927 legislation were not only used to cut wages. Throughout industry a massive rationalization, speed-up and intensification of labour programme, begun under the Labour government, was stepped-up.

Time-and-motion systems were introduced into engineering workshops, including use of the notorious Bedaux System. Conveyor lines were speeded up and new, faster and more dangerous machinery installed in pits and factories.

Simplified processes and machinery also meant dilution



of labour; the replacement of skilled by semi-skilled workers, semi-skilled by unskilled, and apprentices by unindentured school leavers who could be sacked as soon as they were old enough to demand adult wages.

In Walter Greenwood's novel 'Love on the Dole' young Harry Hardcastle, eventually to go on the dole himself and join the trudge for work, views the events in the factory:

'Strange movements were afoot; change taking place everywhere. A great deal of the old machinery was taken away and replaced by new, beautiful, marvellous contraptions that filled the eye with pride to look upon. Hundreds of the old faces were missing one Monday morning. A batch of new boys came into the machine shops, and, strange to relate, none of them were indentured apprentices. Nobody

knew why; nobody cared. Rumour said that trade was bad. But how could it be with all this new machinery, this general upset, re-shuffling and re-organization? All this was more suggestive of busy times. Anyway, they couldn't sack him; he was a bound apprentice for seven years, only two of which had elapsed.'

In 1932, 150,000 weavers struck against employers' replacement of four-loom working by each worker being required to operate six looms. Also proposed was a 12½-per-cent cut in pay.

The 1927 Act was increasingly invoked against the strikers. Baton charges by police against demonstrators were backed by court proceedings against pickets for 'obstruction'. Leaflets urging solidarity and mass picketing were declared illegal and were confiscated. Relief was refused to the families of strikers and food and coal vouchers withheld by relieving officers.

In the mining industry the pit owners used mass unemployment and the effect of the defeat of the General Strike to attack trade unionism. Tremendous pressure was put upon workers to leave the Miners' Federation and to join 'non-political' company unions.

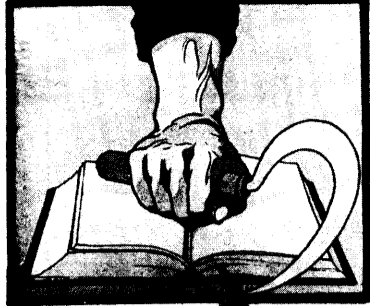
The miners tenaciously fought this move and adopted the 'stay-down' strike as a method of winning their demands to be allowed to join a proper trade union and to enforce negotiating rights for the Miners' Federation.

'Britain in the 1930s' gives some examples of action taken by miners. In the Rhondda, 1,500 men stayed down for 13 days to ensure the right to maintain membership of their union. In Nottingham, police were drafted in to deal with strikers, and six miners were sentenced to hard labour under the picketing section of the 1927 Act.

During the period of 1931-1934 hundreds of arrests for political offences were made and meetings outside Labour Exchanges banned.

Tomorrow, the last of Bernard Frank's articles will show how the working class was betrayed.

BOOK REVIEW



WORKERS FORCED INTO LABOUR CAMPS

BY TOM KEMP

'UNCENSORED RUSSIA: THE HUMAN RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN THE SOVIET UNION.' The annotated text of the Unofficial Moscow Journal 'A Chronicle of Current Events' (Nos. 1-11). Edited, introduced and translated by Peter Reddaway. With a Foreword by Julius Telesin. Jonathan Cape. Price £5.

In recent years opposition to the Soviet bureaucracy has been growing, especially on the part of sections of the intelligentsia, as shown by the circulation of illegal literature known as samizdat.

'A Chronicle of Current Affairs' is mostly concerned with questions of civil rights and deals in detail with the activities of the opposition in its struggles against the secret police and the censorship. The first 11 issues, which are reproduced in this book, report on the arrest of 37 people, the trials of 85 others and the extra-legal persecution of many more.

There are the accounts of the trials of the writers Sinyavsky and Daniel and the case of Galanskov and Ginsburg, the demonstration in Red Square in August, 1968, against the occupation of Czechoslovakia and the trial and persecution of those who took part.

A chapter is devoted to General Pyotr Grigorenko of whom Reddaway rightly says: 'If one person had to be singled out as having inspired the different groups within the Democratic Movement it is he more than anyone else... Indeed he became, while free, in an informal way the movement's leader.'

Grigorenko was singled out as a dangerous man because he fought the bureaucracy from the standpoint of Leninism. His courageous speech on the 72nd birthday of the old Bolshevik Aleksei Kosterin in March, 1968, was a direct challenge to the bureaucracy. So was his speech at Kosterin's funeral in November. Grigorenko continued his courageous campaign on behalf of the Crimean Tartars, who had been driven from their homeland by Stalin.

Framed, arrested, declared 'insane' and incarcerated in psychiatric hospitals run by the secret police, Grigorenko has little chance of seeing freedom again. A review of his case just made ordered his continued confinement.

'The Chronicle' is a mine of information about the activities of the opposition and the treatment meted out to critics and protesters. This volume is also unique in bringing together many photographs of oppositionists, some of whom have become well-known outside Russia, taken both while they were free and in some cases in captivity.

A group of oppositionists, inspired in particular by the historian Pyotr Yakir, whose father was shot on Stalin's orders, have fought consistently against the rehabilitation of Stalin. There is a mention in one issue of the 'Chronicle' of a book circulating called 'Transformation of Bolshevism' which it says is 'a critique of the present political line of the party from the standpoint of revolutionary and pre-revolutionary Bolshevism'.



Top and above: Grigorenko, singled out as a dangerous man.



Above: Soviet writer Yuli Daniel before his trial.

One of the surprising things about Reddaway's book is that it has not appeared earlier. In fact many of the documents it contains have already been printed in Workers Press and came out in French in the volume 'Samizdat-1' in 1969. This book only covers 'The Chronicle's' first 11 numbers up to December, 1969, although it refers to the next ten going up to September, 1971.

The editor of the book

explains that the capitalist press does not like to handle such material because it may result in correspondents being expelled from Moscow. It should be added that while he has performed a useful service in producing these texts in English, his standpoint is that of the liberal, more favourable to the religious sects than to those fighting the bureaucracy from the standpoint of Marxism.

WORKERS NOTEBOOK

WILD

Writing in last Friday's London 'Evening News', Maurice Edelman, Labour MP for Coventry N, whinnies:

'Ministers, managers and trade unionists must consult together as reasonable and patriotic men, because unless they do, the field is left open to those who want to make a run for revolution.'

Most of the striking miners, Edelman tells us—and who should know better than he?—think the police are 'good lads'.

Especially, no doubt, the 13 Longannet men who were hauled into the courts in handcuffs!

The workers—whose minds Edelman appears to be able to read very well from his club, the Queens, Hurlingham—'know that inflation means less, not more'.

The recent 47 per cent pay increase for MPs, however, means more, not less, for Edelman.

No wonder he cannot sleep for thinking of 'the wild men'. After all, wouldn't a Labour government have to hold down wages?

It would bode ill, for a Labour government, fighting inflation, if the wild men were to think that following the miners' deserved victory, anything goes.

Fortunately, Edelman has friends. In France in 1968, he tells us gratefully 'even the communists' opposed the 'extremists'. If not for them, by God, the de Gaulle government might have been brought down.

But, what if—here in Britain—'even the communists' can't keep things in check?

So Edelman's nightmare grinds on: 'If the wild men get us by the throat...'

PURGED

Len Wincott, leader of the 1931 Invergordon Mutiny in the British navy, is once again seeking to return to Britain from the Soviet Union.

Wincott, witch-hunted out of the navy after the mutiny, went to the Soviet Union and took out Russian citizenship.

He disappeared during the Stalin purges and was not heard of again until after the Khrushchev speech of 1956.

Now, aged 65, Wincott cannot return to Britain unless he is sponsored by a relative or organization. A Leicester firm of solicitors say that Wincott's relatives 'do not wish to be involved'.

Wincott was a devoted and

heroic member of the British Communist Party. Why doesn't that Party sponsor his return?

Or would that be too embarrassing for Messrs. Gollan and Ramelson?

LESSON



Kittikachorn

One of the more notorious clauses in the N Ireland Special Powers Act allows the security authorities to dispense with inquests on their victims. The lesson has evidently not been lost on the dictators of Thailand, who recently played host to the Queen and Prince Philip.

Announcement No 78 from the misnamed Thai Revolutionary Party (led by premier Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn) reads as follows:

'To facilitate the control and suppression of offenders against the Anti-Communism Act, the Revolutionary Party deems it appropriate to revise the section on autopsies conducted after a death due to the action of an official or when a person has died while in official custody.'

'The chief of the Revolutionary Party has thereby annulled Section 22 of the 1952 Anti-Communism Act. The following text has been substituted: "If an autopsy... should prove an obstacle to the control or suppression work of officials, or in the event of it proving detrimental to the officials involved, an autopsy may be dispensed with.'

'In that event, the Area Suppression of Communism Commander will report the matter to the investigating officer in charge, who will institute an inquiry.'

According to Lt-Gen Pote Phelan, deputy-director general of the Police Department, Thailand is unstable 'due to the activities of communist terrorists, both from home and abroad, who are stepping up their activities in various areas'.

Could it be that the Royal Visit was the occasion for an exchange of notes on how to deal with 'subversion'?

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Right-to-Work

DIARY

GLASGOW-LONDON: STEPHEN JOHNS REPORTING

LIVERPOOL-LONDON: PHILIP WADE REPORTING

SWANSEA-LONDON: DAVID MAUDE REPORTING

WE DEMAND
THE
RIGHT
TO
WORK



AUEW, LP and trades councils' generosity shows solidarity

WE ARE now benefiting from the most successful political intervention made on the march so far in the fight for a new leadership in the working class.

We arrived in Bolton last night unheralded and mostly unheard of by the young workers. But an hour or two's walk around town pulled in about 35 Bolton youth to our meeting.

As a result of the discussion, Phil Jackson and Fred Wilson

joined us on the road to Manchester today.

'I'm sick of not working—I've been out of work 15 months', Phil, who is 18, told me when I asked him what made him join the march.

'The last job I had was as a lorry drivers' mate. They sacked me on the excuse I dropped the tailboard on the driver's foot. But within two minutes they had another lad for the job.'

Phil is one of Bolton's 4,000 unemployed. For all of them there are just 200 vacancies. There are 230 young workers

under 18 on the youth dole. They have to chase only 57 openings.

With 6½-per-cent unemployment, it is not surprising that Employment Secretary Robert Carr got a thoroughly hostile reception in Bolton the other week when he had the effrontery to open a new dole.

'I've tried to get work everywhere', said Phil. 'I go down to the dole every day and the same jobs are always advertised. They sent me down to a warehouse and there were 15 lads waiting there.'

'The Tories filled us with promises, yet they have done nothing but lower living standards,' said Phil, who gets £7.60 on the dole.

'The miners have shown the way to do it. We have to follow the miners and make Heath call another General Election. Judging by the support I've already seen on the march, we will win.'

The support Phil was referring to came today from members of Walkden Labour Club, five miles out from Bolton, and miners in the club balloting on their pay offer.

The president of the local Trades Council George Thompson and local Labour councillor John Ward, who incidentally is completely blind, welcomed us into the club for tea and biscuits.

Battle with MP

Both told me of their running battle with local Labour MP John Roper, who was one of 69 Labour MPs who voted for the Tories on the Common Market.

'I told him he should be consistent and keep on voting with the Tories on the Common Market. If Roper hadn't voted for them in the first place, the Tories wouldn't be in now,' said Councillor Ward.

The miners' support came in when we decided to stay in Walkden for a midday meal. Some of us went down to the hall where they were balloting.

In a few short minutes they had contributed well over £5. Another £2.70 was collected from a nearby shopping precinct. Both sums well covered the meal we had in a local cafe.

More support came in this evening as we arrived in Manchester as guests of the AUEW in their new Salford premises.

Waiting for us were two envelopes. One contained £20 for the Right-to-Work campaign from Salford West Labour Party and another £6.60 from engineering workers at Barrister Walton & Co.

I must also record the £20 from Salford University Students Union who also paid for an evening meal which we ate in their refectory.



GLASGOW-LONDON MARCHERS 217 MILES FROM THEIR DESTINATION

Half way: York trades council put us up

WE MARCHED 23 miles today to York—which marks the half way point of our journey to London.

At our last stop, Thirsk, we picked up four more recruits and at York a delegation from the trades council was waiting to meet us on the outskirts of the city.

Thanks to the trades council, we have got the best accommodation of the march so far. We're spending the night in the local youth hostel, which means proper beds, baths and showers.

This backing comes once again in defiance of the regional Labour Party bureaucrats. The usual warning was issued to members asking them to boycott the march, but as one rank and filer stated bluntly: 'We decided that we entirely supported your campaign. HQ can stuff it.'

The trades council has established a small sub-committee. The funds and the money collected has been enough to pay for the hostel, an evening meal and breakfast in the morning.

Trades council secretary Richard Donaldson, a member of the shop workers union, USDAW, had this to say about the campaign:

'The best method of defence against this government is attack. What I like about this march is the spirit that the youth show.'

'The young people I saw did not remind me of the Jarrow

or Merthyr Tydfil marchers. These were cap-in-hand affairs really, but these lads are marching to defend that right the workers lost in the 1930s.'

Len Driffeld, trades council president, echoed these remarks: 'We had no hesitation in backing your campaign. We agree with it because some of us remember the 1930s when school-leavers had the humiliating experience of coming out of school onto the dole. There can be no doubt in anyone's mind over supporting any action that is trying to prevent a repeat of this.'

Anthony Power, youth liaison officer of the Labour Party joined the march as it entered York.

'It's a good thing to get out on the streets. There are too many people sitting on their backsides in the movement over the issue of unemployment,' he told me.

Like Thirsk, unemployment in York is below the national average. But the percentages have been creeping up here as well. The first effect has been a reduction in apprenticeships offered to school-leavers. The youth can still get jobs, but not the ones they want and many leave their first employment after a short time.

And now the increasing level of unemployment in the towns is beginning to remove even the industrial stop-gap for farm workers.

● See p.3 for Stephen Johns' interview with a farmworker.



PHIL JACKSON IN THE AUEW HEADQUARTERS IN SALFORD, LANCs, WHERE THE LIVERPOOL-LONDON MARCHERS WERE ABLE TO REST

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

Make the Tory government resign!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We get the message from the Rhondda: Force out the Tories

LONG-TERM unemployment is now the rule rather than the exception in the Rhondda... and will remain so until the Tories are removed from office.

Almost all the jobless workers the S Wales Right-to-Work marchers met on the road from Treherbert to Porth gave us this same message.

More than 1,800 are registered as out of work in the Tonypany-Porth area according to figures published at the same time as the national totals yesterday.

Steel-erector John Hughes, who lives at Penrhys, just outside Tonypany, has been out of work for the last three months.

Married with four children, he said: 'This is not really a bad place, but nowhere's a good place to be unemployed.'

'There's just no work at all. If you want work you have to look for it yourself. But nothing's around.'

Ironically enough for a mining area, John was working on the conversion of Aberthaw power station from coal to oil. He was made redundant when the conversion was postponed and has been out ever since.

'I don't think much of this government, I can tell you,' he said. 'The sooner we get shut of them the better. I hope you have every success.'

Keith Dickenson has been out of work before, but never for so long.

The 22-year-old woodcutting machinist has been looking for a job since October when building suppliers, Eastern and Sweetland, closed throwing 50 on the dole.

Most of his friends are also out of work. In fact to have a job in Tonypany is to be an exception.

For the young unemployed, the town is 'a terrible place', he warned the marchers. 'If you've got no money there's absolutely nothing to do.'

With a number of friends, Keith runs a progressive rock group and they have agreed to help with the campaign by playing at concerts in its support.

Along the short stretch from Tonypany to nearby Porth, where we stayed the night, we passed the spot where the first coal was cut in the Rhondda valleys.

It was marcher Roddy Williams—a 'Porth boy' who has been with us since Swansea—who drew our attention to it.

And as the local branch of the St John Ambulance Brigade tended our third-day blisters, cramps and aching muscles at Arafsa Old People's Hall he recounted his own experiences of the coal industry.

Although only 19, Roddy has already seen the ghoulish face of capitalist rule from close quarters on several occasions.

For him long-term unemployment is a particularly cruel problem since, if he is still out of a job in three months' time, he could face a six-month stretch in the strict regime of a borstal recall centre.

This is his story: 'My first job was on a building site, but I only stayed there six weeks before going down the pit to train as a faceworker. This was at the National colliery at Wattstown. It was an old colliery—they've closed it now—and what I saw there put me off the pits for life.

'The first bad accident I saw was when a man was smashed to death by a conveyor drum.

'He got his foot caught in the chains and was screaming for the conveyor to be switched off. Someone did. But there's a delay on those things and it was too late.

The second time, a bloke was



SWANSEA-LONDON MARCH IN THE RHONDDA

putting up dowties* to support the roof-timbers.

'He didn't screw it tight enough, though. It's a mistake easily made. And as he was putting up the second one the first fell down and knocked his lower jaw completely out of its sockets.

'They rushed him to hospital. I suppose you might say he was lucky.

'By this time all my family wanted me to leave, so when they closed the pit—it wasn't productive enough—I didn't bother to get transferred somewhere else.

'I was underground for about 18 months altogether, taking home about £7.50 a week. And it was hard work, you know, using picks and mechanical drills.' At £11 take-home pay, Roddy's third job was even harder. For three months he worked picking heavy, red-hot ingots out of a furnace at Rhondda Metals.

Then at 17 he took a £5 drop in pay for a brief period on a repetitive job at the Beathus aero-zip factory.

* A metal support in two sections which is put in under the timbers and then screwed up from the middle so the timber is tight against the roof.

One day, 14 months ago, he found himself in a Merthyr courtroom facing a well-dressed, relatively young magistrate whose name he never knew.

On a charge of breaking and entering, he was sentenced to 18 months* to two years' borstal training and spent the next 11 months sweating it out on a Monmouthshire farm for 10s a week.

'It's quite simple how I got there,' Roddy told me. 'I'd been a year on the dole, asking for work, with no money. To know what that's like in Porth you have to go through it.'

'The Tories don't know and don't care, but I'd always thought they were responsible even before I met the YS. We've got to get them off our backs.'

Although the hell of borstal is over for Roddy for the moment, he is still in the purgatory of a two-year license period during which he can be sent back at any time.

What is more he was told when discharged that if he is still workless in May he would be in for six months at a recall centre.

Rhondda Trades Council are backing the Right-to-Work campaign. March secretary Clive Norris got a rousing reception from workers in the Labour Club.

TV

BBC 1

9.38-11.55 Schools. 12.55-1.25 Canu' bobol. 1.30 Mr Benn. 1.45-1.53 News and weather. 2.05 Schools. 2.25-2.55 Racing from Kempton Park. 4.15 Play school. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Cracker-jack 72. 5.35 George Best. 5.44 Sir Prancelot. 5.50 News and weather.

6.00 LONDON THIS WEEK.
6.20 TOM AND JERRY.
6.25 THE VIRGINIAN. 'The Runaway'.
7.40 THE LIVER BIRDS.
8.10 A MAN CALLED IRONSIDE. 'The Accident'.
9.00 NINE O'CLOCK NEWS and weather.
9.25 THE SCOBIE MAN. Maurice Rooves.
10.10 COME DANCING.
10.45 24 HOURS.
11.15 FILM: 'CRY OF THE CITY'. Victor Mature, Richard Conte, Fred Clark, Shelley Winters. Big city crime in New York.
12.45 Weather.

BBC 2

11.00-11.25 Play school.
6.05-6.30 OPEN UNIVERSITY.
6.35-7.00 WHICH WAY?
7.05 OPEN UNIVERSITY.
7.30 NEWS ROOM and weather.
8.00 MONEY PROGRAMME. Aubrey Jones, Enoch Powell, Harold Lever and Hugh Scanlon discuss their solutions to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's problems.
9.00 SOLO. Michael Jayson as Wilfred Owen.
9.20 THE WEEK AHEAD ON 2.
9.25 REVIEW. 'One View of Berlin'. 'Girls at War'.
10.10 CLOCHERME. 'The Triumphant Inauguration of a Municipal Amenity'.
10.40 NEWS ON 2 and weather.
10.45 LATE NIGHT LINE-UP.

ITV

10.20 Schools. 2.30 Matinee. 3.00 Houseparty. 3.10 Tea break. 3.40 Drive-in. 4.10 Scotland Yard mysteries. 4.40 Pinky and Perky. 4.55 Arthur. 5.20 Bright's boffins. 5.50 News.
6.00 TODAY. Eamonn Andrews.
6.30 F TROOP. 'The Ballot of Corporal Agarn'.
7.00 THE SKY'S THE LIMIT. Hughie Green.
7.30 THE PERSUADERS! 'Someone Waiting'.
8.30 THE COMEDIANS.
9.00 SPYDER'S WEB. 'Emergency Exit'. Patricia Cutts.
10.00 NEWS AT TEN.
10.30 SHIRLEY'S WORLD. 'The Colonel'.
11.15 THE FBI. 'The Contaminator'.
12.00 COVER TO COVER. 'No—But I've Seen the Film . . .'
12.25 THE TEACHERS.

REGIONAL ITV

CHANNEL: 10.20-2.30 London. 4.05 Pinky and Perky. 4.20 Puffin. 4.25 Dick Van Dyke. 4.55 Flintstones. 5.20 Ask Westward. 5.50 London. 6.00 Report. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 London. 10.30 Weather. 10.32 Name of the game. 11.50 News and weather in French. Weather.
WESTWARD. As Channel except: 3.55 Gus Honeybun. 4.20 News. 6.00 Diary. 6.25 Sports desk. 10.58 News. 12.20 Faith for life. 12.25 Weather.
SOUTHERN: 10.20-2.33 London. 3.35 Horoscope. 3.40 Tea break. 4.10 Houseparty. 4.23 Cartoon. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Bottom of the sea. 5.50 London. 6.00 Day by day. Scene SE. 6.04 Out of town. 7.00 London. 8.30 Both ends meet. 9.00 London. 10.30 Weekend. 10.35 Film: 'Frankenstein Meets the Wolfman'. 12.05 News. 12.15 Weather.
HARLECH: 10.20-2.30 London. 3.50 Women only. 4.15 Tinker-tainment. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Bottom of the sea. 5.50 London. 6.01 Y dydd. 6.18 Report Wales. 6.35 Bonanza. 7.30 London. 10.30 Outlook—enterprise in industry. 11.00 Skilful rugby. 11.30 Department S. 2.30 Weather. HTV channel 10 and HTV West as above except: 6.01-6.18 Report West. 10.30-11.00 Second look.
ANGLIA: 10.20-2.33 London. 3.55 News. 4.00 Tea break. 4.25 Romper room. 4.50 Bottom of the sea. 5.50 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 London. 8.30 Both ends meet. 9.00 London. 10.30 Weekend. 10.35 Film: 'Frankenstein Meets the Wolfman'. 12.05 News. 12.15 Weather.
ATV MIDLANDS: 10.20-2.33 London. 3.10 Yoga. 3.35 Horoscope. 3.45 Women today. 4.10 Julia. 4.40 Hatty town. 4.55 Lost in space. 5.50 London. 6.00 ATV today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Comedians. 7.30 London. 8.30 Jimmy Stewart. 9.00 London. 10.30 Film: 'Nightmare'.
YORKSHIRE: 10.20 London. 2.31 Minutes that changed history. 3.00 Pied piper. 2.05 Great painters. 3.35 Calendar news. 3.45 Holidays abroad. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Pinky and Perky. 4.55 Flintstones. 5.20 Tom Grattan's war. 5.50 London. 6.00 Calendar, weather. 6.30 Parkin's patch. 7.00 London. 8.30 On the buses. 9.00 London. 10.30 Film: 'Paranoiac'. 12.00 Jimmy Stewart. 12.30 Weather.
TYNE TEES: 10.50 London. 3.05 Pied piper. 3.10 Yoga. 3.35 News. 3.45 Holidays abroad. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Pinky and Perky. 4.55 Flintstones. 5.20 Tom Grattan's war. 5.50 London. 6.00 Today at six. 6.30 Nanny and the professor. 7.00 London. 8.30 On the buses. 9.00 London. 10.30 Film: 'Con of Silence'. 12.15 News. 12.30 Epilogue.
SCOTTISH: 10.20-2.17 London. 3.30 Kiri. 3.45 Crossroads. 4.10 Dateline. 4.55 Lost in space. 5.50 London. 6.00 Dateline. 6.20 Mr Magoo. 6.30 Jimmy Stewart. 7.00 London. 8.30 Both ends meet. 9.00 London. 10.30 In camera. 11.00 Late call. 11.05 Film: 'Nightmare'.
GRAMPIAN: 11.00-2.55 London. 3.38 News. 3.40 Dr Simon Locke. 4.10 Yoga. 4.40 Pinky and Perky. 4.55 Flintstones. 5.20 Tom Grattan's war. 5.50 London. 6.00 News and weather. 6.05 Mr and Mrs. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 London. 8.30 Stuart Gillies ceilidh. 9.00 London. 10.30 Hogan's heroes. 11.00 Film: 'Seven Women From Hell'. 12.35 Prayers.

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Right-to-Work marches leave good impression: Money still rolls in

COLLECTIONS and levies promised by workers early in the campaign are now pouring in as the three YS Right-to-Work marches work their way through the country.

Tomorrow the fourth march starts from Deal in Kent.

Reyrolles workers, in the NE have sent £100.08. Levies among building workers on the Drury site at Skelmersdale, Lancs, have brought £33.25.

Workers from Merseyside are sending in large donations too:

- Vauxhalls £50
- Leylands £25
- Birds Eye Maintenance Stewards £21
- Ford Transmission, Halewood £43

In London, Sainsbury's workers have sent £50 and Acton trade unionists have collected a magnificent £115.

The Aberdeen Students' Representative Council has donated £35 and Lockheed's shop

stewards' committee in Stockton has given £25.

More and more trade union branches are sending us support. Our thanks go to:

- T&GWU 1/1179 (London) £10;
- T&GWU 1/1107 (Essex) £10;
- West Ham AUEW (Construction section) £8.50; Stockwell Manor NUT £2.60; Staines ASTMS £3; Hackney 60 branch FTAT £3; Leamington Spa AUEW No. 6 £5; AUEW Swindon 8 202SE £2; Nuneaton Central AUEW £2; Gatwick 803 branch ASTMS £2; AUEW Luton, Beechwood (engineering section) £1; Dagenham Chemical Workers' Union No. 1 £2; Cowley AUEW 203 £2; CEU Poplar 75p, Newham (E London) ASW £5.

The Co-op Women's Guild in Croydon has sent us £1 and the S Croydon Co-op Women's Guild adds 55p.

The Bucksburn Labour Party has donated £2 and Coventry Trades Council has sent £9.30. Leeds Trades Council collected £12.08.

The Parkgate staff branch of the British Steel and Kindred

Trades Association in Yorkshire has sent us £10.50, and members at the AGM of the London and Home Counties Socialist Medical Association collected £6.50.

Trollope and Colls workers at the Russell Hotel site, Russell Square, have collected £5.89 for the campaign, and workers at the Taylor Woodrow (Haymarket) site in Leicester have sent £6.50.

Coventry AUEW No. 25 branch — which has donated before — sends a further £1.66, and staff and students at the Trent Park College of Education, Barnet, have collected £4.09.

Workers at Economic Stampings (part of the Bentley group) in Leicester have sent in £3.

We are grateful for all this support.

A particular feature of it is the amount of support coming from workers in areas that the marches have already passed, such as Scotland, the NE and Merseyside. This is evidence of the deep impression made on workers in these areas by the marchers.

DAVIES TRANSFERS ARMY TRAINING TO POLITICS

'I ALWAYS look back with admiration on the decision-making process of the army', Tory Trade and Industry Secretary John Davies told a lunch of the Industrial Society at London's Royal Lancaster Hotel yesterday.

In a revealing talk on taking decisions, Davies said the military tradition of assembling data, analysing it and then acting in accordance with one's best interests had served him well in his career as a businessman and politician.

He described decisions as either intuitive or deliberate, but said that both were taken against the background of a way of life one knew so well that reactions to crises was almost automatic.

Speaking from blatant upper-class perspective, Davies said that as a member of the government he had to reconcile the wishes of his constituents 'regardless of their worth' with the need to fulfil the imperative of the trusteeship of other people's wealth.

But, he said, as in the army, the fundamental point of decisions was conserving life and resources.

Business, he said, was fundamental to men's lives, adding that

the owner of wealth must not just think of maximizing profit, but should also consider the effects of their decision on the physical environment.

New town wages stop exodus

A SURVEY carried out among Londoners applying for homes shows that no-one wants to move to Buckinghamshire new town, Milton Keynes.

The town comes bottom in survey carried out into the London Industrial Selection Scheme, the results of which are published in a report—'Homes and Jobs for Londoners in New and Expanding Towns'—out today.

In general, Londoners blame low wages, unsatisfactory jobs or the fact that they will be too far away from London for their unwillingness to move.

'Wages in new and expanding towns are, generally speaking, lower than London rates, and this is the single most important reason why people were not interested,' says the report.

Registrants received an average basic of £20 a week in London, while the average rate was £17-£18 for the jobs they were considering in the new towns.

The report says several applicants complained that although they had been on the register to move to a new town for two or three years, they had only been offered two or three jobs in that time.

ICL chief resigns

SIR JOHN WALL, the chairman of ICL, the big computer consortium, retires from today. He told the firm's annual meeting that his resignation was 'not entirely because of health reasons'. He said: 'The time has come for me to resign.' Wall has been engaged in a prolonged battle with the government to get additional funds for ICL.

Chile pays up for copper

AMERICAN pressure has forced the Chilean government to agree to pay debts of \$93m to the Braden Copper Corporation, whose Chilean subsidiary operated the recently-nationalized El Teniente mine.

Chile agreed to pay after a New York court had impounded the US assets of the Chilean airline Lan Chile and other state-owned agencies, including the central bank.

The New York court's action affected about \$50m-worth of Chilean property in the US.

Right-to-Work Campaign

RALLIES

W LONDON

Friday March 7, 7 p.m.

Camden Studios

Camden Street

Sponsored by LRT Branch of the UPW; Paddington NUR No. 1 Branch.

BOLIVIAN COMMUNISTS WILL STAY IN JAIL—BANZER

BOLIVIAN dictator Colonel Hugo Banzer has said he will not release up to 500 political prisoners jailed for alleged communist activities after the

August military coup last year.

Banzer has announced the release of 145 political prisoners, but has said he will keep the communists in prison.

Yugoslav yard strike

THREE hundred workers at the shipyard in Trogir, Yugoslavia, stopped work on February 22 in support of a demand for higher wages.

They are employed in the engine section where, they claim, owing to poor work organization, there are big variations in monthly earnings. Work was resumed when a promise was made to deal with the matter within ten days.

The exact figure of detainees has never been announced. Earlier this month, Minister of the Interior Mario Zamora said 308 people branded as communists would remain in jail because Chile and Mexico had refused to grant them political asylum.

At the same time, the Bolivian regime is shielding Klaus Barbie, a Gestapo war criminal twice condemned to death in France for torturing resistance fighters and taking part in anti-Semitic pogroms.

Barbie is currently in hiding after being released from protective custody, though the

French government has repeatedly demanded his extradition.

Mme Beate Klarsfeld of the International League against Anti-Semitism, who has been campaigning for Barbie's arrest and extradition, was last month asked to leave Bolivia when she sought evidence to back the extradition demand.

The Bolivian government has since granted her an entry visa, but it is not clear whether Barbie is still in the country.

Honest broker?

RUMANIAN papers are praising the Nixon visit to China as 'proof of a realistic stand'.

In direct contradiction to the Russian attitude towards Peking, the Rumanian Communist Party approves the establishment of what it calls 'normal relations' between China and the USA.

The bureaucracy has gone furthest in establishing ties with capitalist countries and has experienced strong Soviet pressure in the past year or two to make it conform with Warsaw Pact policy.

It thus welcomes the weakening of the Soviet position which would result from a Sino-American understanding.

Rumania has maintained friendly relations with Peking and may hope to play the part of honest broker in any future settlement of differences between Moscow and Peking.

LATE NEWS WEATHER

NEWS DESK
01-720 2000
CIRCULATION
01-622 7029

EASTERN coastal districts of England and Scotland will be cloudy, but mainly dry. NW Scotland will be dry with sunny spells. All other districts will start cloudy and misty, but bright intervals are expected later, more especially in the W.

It will be rather cold near the E coast, but temperatures will be near the seasonal normal elsewhere.

Outlook for Saturday and Sunday: Dry and generally rather cloudy, but with some hazy sunshine at times chiefly in the NW. SW England may have occasional rain. Temperatures near normal.

FEBRUARY £1,250 FUND LEAPS AHEAD TO £1,071.58

THE MORE this Tory government hits out with mass unemployment and price increases, the more determined the working class becomes to force them to resign.

Your magnificent support for the February Fund reflects this growing determination. £146.70 arrived in yesterday's post. But you must not stop now. With five days left to the end of the month, let's make February's Fund a record amount. So keep up this great effort. Send something extra yourself if you can. Post all donations immediately to:

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February Appeal Fund
186a Clapham High St,
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Young Socialists
National Right to Work Campaign

Right-to-Work MARCH

from Glasgow to London
arrives in
SHEFFIELD
Saturday February 26
COME TO OUR RALLY
SUNDAY FEBRUARY 27
Lower Refectory
Sheffield University, 7.00 p.m.

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

followed by a meeting

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

Admission 20p