INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER • TUESDAY NOVEMBER 24, 1970 • NUMBER 310

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

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Hresh C.P betrayals ahead Pits return

BY THE EDITOR

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The Stalinists do not wish to embarrass the right-wing leaders of the Trades Union Congress by initiating a movement which might quickly surpass their reformist expectations and prove to be a double-edged weapon.

This is clearly revealed by the retreat of the Stalinists in the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians from their previous position of support for December 8 to one of passive personal protest.

The television industry, which would otherwise have been struck on December 8, will now be operating normally thanks to Stalinism.

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To embarrass the TUC with a demand for a political general strike to force the Tories to resign, would be to embarrass the Tories and that would upset the precarious relationship between Whitehall and Mos-

For the Stalinists, it is a chilling prospect indeed. For their centrist supporters - caught between Stalinism and the mighty sweep of the working-class movement—it is really unenviable and excruciatingly uncomfortable.

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Such centrist anguish is succinctly expressed in a letter to the 'Star' from Norman Dinning, president of the Enfield district committee of the engineers' union.

Dinning is worried about heckling of MP Norman Atkinson at the November 14 Liaison Committee conference:
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BY A WORKERS PRESS CORRESPONDENT

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'This will include information on the blacklist that is now being used against us by employers, letters of refusal from Pilkington's and other firms and the agreement signed by the TUC's Victor Feather and Lord Cooper of the Municipal Union promising that there would be no victimization after our big strike.'

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BAVARIAN ELECTION

Strauss makes right-wing gains

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FRANZ-Joseph Strauss, head of the Christian Social Union, emerges as the main contender for the leadership of the W German far right after the Bavarian state election.

His red-baiting cam-

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Big business gave heavy backing to the Strauss cam-

VEHICLE German monopolists want to see Strauss at the head of the Christian Democratic

Party, the main opposition on a national scale to social-democrat Chancellor Willy

Brandt's shaky coalition with

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Strauss as a more effective

vehicle for their prejudices-than the declining NDP. Strauss set out to win these

votes back to the CDU fold without breaking his links

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German ruling class, deeply concerned both with the grow-

ing militancy of the working

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by 14 per cent in the last

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Important sections of the W

vote in 1966.

186a Clapham High Street, London, SW4.

PATHET LAO guerrillas yesterday overran at least seven Royal Laotian govern-ment outposts in their first

FIRM POLICY

While supporting his approaches to the Stalinists in Poland and the Soviet Union (these have already opened up the possibility of big new contracts) the banks and monopolies desire a firm policy against the working class on

wages. So far the Brandt government has not been able to provide one.

It is this fear of the

working class that is driving force behind the Strauss campaign

All Trades Unions Alliance

Second Annual Conference

Discuss

THE CHARTER OF **BASIC RIGHTS**

The right to a job, to strike and organize, to retain gains made, to fair prices, to welfare benefits and to decent housing.

Defend and maintain these rights in a fight to force the Tories to resign.

BIRMINGHAM

Sat. December 19 Digbeth Civic Hall, Digbeth 10.30. am

For delegates' or visitors' credentials send 5s to Alan Wilkins, ATUA secretary, 53 The Hiron.

Styvechale, Coventry.

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Sections of the Bavarian middle class, attracted by ultra-nationalist and anticommunist ideas, also see Strauss as a more effective

vehicle for their prejudices than the declining NDP. Strauss set out to win these votes back to the CDU fold without breaking his links with the more moderate elements in his own leader-

Important sections of the W German ruling class, deeply concerned both with the growing militancy of class (wages have increased by 14 per cent in the last year) and the possibility of a recession in the economy, are now casting around for an alternative government to that of Brandt

FIRM POLICY

While supporting his approaches to the Stalinists in Poland and the Soviet Union (these have already opened up the possibility of big new contracts) the banks and monopolies desire a firm policy against the working class on

wages.
So far the Brandt government has not been able to provide one. It is this fear

working class that driving force behind Strauss campaign for

All Trades Unions Alliance

Second Annual Conference

Discuss

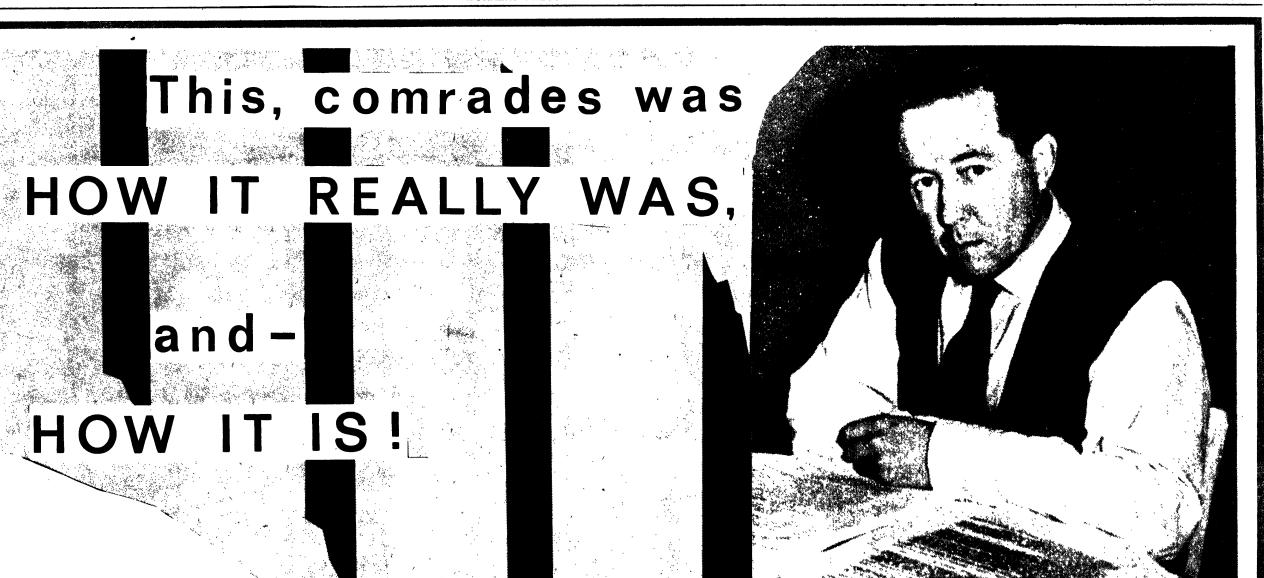
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'One day in the life of Ivan Denisovitch'

by Alexander Solzhenitsyn

Reviewed by Harry Lamb

A SLIM VOLUME with no chapter divisions, Alexander Solzhenitsyn's One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovitch' has stimulated more discussion and focused more attention on the struggle of oppositionists in the Stalinized Soviet Union than any other work since the time of the Moscow Trials.

Emerging almost simultaneously with the resurgence of big class battles in Europe, America and the 'colonial' world, this account of a Stalinist 'labour' camp made the writer the centre of a storm of outrage, argument and struggle, above all at the time in the Soviet Union

Stalin's death in 1953, together with the growing re-emergence of the world working class as a

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fighting force, posed enormous problems for the Soviet bureau-

How to stem the wave of hatred and revolt inside the workers' states, against the results of their bureaucratic deformation, whilst maintaining some kind of 'liberal' anti-Stalin

The Khrushchev solution was one of the kid glove and the iron fist; the mouthings of a toothless lion were followed by the most steel claws.

The 'secret speech' of 1956 and the rehabilitation of political prisoners—Solzhenitsyn was one
— were accompanied by the bloody repressions of workers' revolts in E Germany in 1953 and Hungary 1956.

Manoeuvres

Through the tangle of bureaucratic manoeuvres, out of the bloody street battles, through some crack forced in the Stalinist monolith, 'One Day . . . ' emerged, slender, thin, an emaciated skeleton of a novel, as sparse of embellishments as the life of a camp inmate.

'No western reader can fail to experience the absence of Freudian or post-Freudian psychology, or the whole corpus of literature in the world which has advanced our feeling and comprehension in "modern" terms since the beginning of the 20th century . . .

'One is bemused to find Solzhenitsyn operating in the middle of the 20th century with the equipment of the 19th, and forced to condemn not the writer himself - how could he acquire what was forbidden?-but those aspects of the society which placed him in this predicament. (David Mercer, 'The Newsletter', January 18, 1969.)

In short, the appearance of Solzhenitsyn's novel in 1962 was as if an escapee from a camp had burst into a congress of a western 'Communist' Party, during a heated discussion on Stalin and the Soviet Union.

There he would stand, pale, head-shaven, sub-9 stone, his padded trousers and knee-length boots scuffed and patched. His numbered jacket is bound tightly around him with cord, a fur hat, zealously preserved over the interminable years, might be tucked in his arm-pit; a spoon, c a s t from illicitly-acquired aluminium, bearing the mocking engravure 'Ust-Izhma, 1944' lies in his left boot. His mouth would split, through bare gums (scurvy has seen to his teeth), a hoarse

'This, comrades, was how it

It is the very bareness, the naturalistic style, the lack of fantasy or psycho-analysis, or conjecture, which must account for the immediate clamour for the work which arose.

94,000 copies of 'Novy Mir' lo. 11 disappeared from the bookstalls as if devoured by

Long-hand copies were made and circulated; the book came to the West, appearing in Britain first in 1963.

This 1970 reprint (Gollancz, hard-cover) was closely followed on to the bookstore shelves by a Sphere paperback.

The continued acclaim for Solzhenitsyn's work has put a 'major film' of 'One Day . . . ' into production, featuring Tom Courtenay.

The power of the book, and the resultant acclaim it immedireceived in Soviet Russia lies in its presentation of the crushing horror and terror of the camp, and, opposed to this, the and indomitable spirit amongst the prisoners to struggle

These effects are achieved not by histrionics, dramatic scenes of sadism, or mystic monologues, but through a clear, hard, objec-

This naturalistic approach derives no doubt from the 19th century school of 'realistic' writing. Whereas Yevgenny Zamyatin used this in a phoney way in his novel 'We', to avoid if possible a political stance, it is entirely justified, artistically and politically, in the work of the later author.

Although the book does not contain such open discussion and political criticism as his later books, the points are tellingly made. For instance, Solzhenitsyn describes the early-morning pre-parations for the day's work:

'Several of the team-leaders who were on their way to the Production Planning Department had gathered near the pole with the thermometer, and one of the younger ones, a former Hero of the Soviet Union, shinned up it and wiped the instrument . . .

'Former hero'

The casual reference to the former Hero' amongst the prisoners is typical of the pointedness of Solzhenitsyn's attack. Similarly:

'An old, bearded artist shuffled off to the Culture and Education department for the brush and paint he needed to touch up the numbers on the prisoners uniforms.' (p. 25.)

Yes, certainly a place for artists under Stalin! The way in which characters across the line of Solzhenitsyn's vision is integral to the way in which he conveys life in the camp. Relationships between men could rarely go deeper than sharing in the practical struggle to survive; the characters are all assessed from the standpoint of how they will measure up to this task:

sky...He was simply relaxing, warming up. He was not strong enough to rise to his feet and go out into the cold or into that frigid warming-up point . . . He was a newcomer. He was unused to the hard life of the zeks [prisoners]. Though he didn't know it, moments like this were particularly important to him, for they were transforming him from an eager, confident naval officer

'Nearby sat Captain Buinov-

with a ringing voice into an inert, though wary, zek. And only in that inertness lay the chance of surviving the 25 years of imprisonment he'd been sentenced to.' (p. 91.)

We are introduced to a whole range of prisoners, some at length, some only fleetingly, as in the case of Kolya Vdovushkin:

'As can happen only in camps. Stepan Grigorych had advised Vdovushkin to describe himself as a medical assistant, and had taken him on at the infirmary and taught him to make intravenous injections on ignorant prisoners, to whose innocent minds it could never occur that Vdovushkin wasn' medical assistant at all. Vdovushkin had been a university student of literature, arrested while still in his second year. The doctor wanted him to write in prison what he'd been given no opportunity to write in free-

dom.' (p. 30.) Vdovushkin never features in the book after this passage, but our understanding and experience of what the camp life is, has been enriched, extended to a further dimension

A number of critics have remarked how Solzhenitsyn's works are invariably set in one particular location—the camp, a hospital ward etc.—which is used as a microcosmic analysis of the whole of Soviet society.

Journalistically

This does not become immediately obvious in 'One Day . . . '; references to the 'outside' are minimal — the prisoners try to force it from their minds - and the Camp is depicted 'journa-listically', with no obvious

But in the detailed description of the 'Life' we do find reflected the parasitic activities of the bureaucrats, who cream off the wealth produced by the Soviet working class. Particularly in passages like this one, on pages 83 and 84:

'All the cook did himself was this: he poured the groats into the pot, adding salt; he divided the fat between the pot and himself (good fat didn't reach the zeks, and the rancid all went into the cauldron . . .). Another thing he did: he stirred the kasha when it was boiling.

The sanitary inspector had even less to do—he sat and watched; but when the porridge was ready he got his helping, as much as his belly would hold. And the cook too. Then the duty team-leader arrived—the team was changed every day—to have a taste and decide whether the stuff was good enough for the proles. He received a double portion . . .

The fate of an inmate's food parcel is similarly described (pp. 169-170).

Solzhenitsyn's incredible eye for detail tells us more graphically than any other account, of life in a Stalinist camp.

We do not really need a detailed biography of the author to know he writes from first-hand experience. The seeming interminableness of the jail 'stretches' haunts the book. Startlingly, on page 75:

'Shukov looked up at the sky and gasped: it was clear that the sun had climbed almost to the dinner-hour... That was something he'd often noticed. The days rolled by in the camp — they were over before you could say "knife". But the years, they never rolled by: they never moved by a second.'

Yet this emphasis on the end-less repetition of the days and nights does not produce a dreary, slow-moving book. There are moments of drama and acute tension, particularly the race back to the camp, and the searchsing of the prisoners, when Ivan Shukov has a small blade concealed in his glove.

The suspense that the writer achieves here could only come about, of course, after he had established in the reader's mind the great importance that a prisoner would attach to a thing like a knife—and the extreme punishments handed out to those who break rules.

This he has done brilliantly in the preceding sections of the

'One Day in the Life of Ivan

BBC 1

Denisovitch' must be recommended, not simply as an exposé of Stalinism, but as an intensely moving testimony to the will-power and resilience of man, to struggle against the most terrible persecution and oppression

Solzhenitsyn tells us with almost kinematic detail, 'how it

Evidence

But there is only too much evidence that the methods of Stalinism did not die with Stalin. Artists, intellectuals, Red Army men, workers, youth, lie now in camps like that which held 'Shukov' and his comrades.

Yet the very fact that the bureaucracy has not been able to re-imprison Solzhenitsyn, (though he has been expelled from the Writers' Union, and his works are banned) must be evidence of the far-ranging support he enjoys in the Soviet Union.

Even Alexey Surkov, one of the bureaucrats' pet 'writers', was forced to make this remark: commenting on Solzhenitsyn's courageous decision to accept the recently awarded Nobel Prize for Literature, he compared this writer with the earlier Pasternak, who gained the same award but not accept, for fear of banishment.

'The works of Solzhenitsyn, said Surkov* 'are more danger-ous to us [i.e. the Stalinists] than those of Pasternak. Pasternak was a man divorced from life, while Solzhenitsyn, with his animated, militant, ideological temperament, is a man of principle.'

The slender, bare fragment which represents 'One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovitch' tells us graphically 'how it was' . . . and the continued struggle of its author and his supporters against Stalinism tells us that freedom was not won from a Khrushchevite 'rehabilitation'.

The much-vaunted 'thaw' did not reach the freezing Steppes. It will only be when the Oppositionists re-establish their historic links with the fight

against bureaucracy begun by Lenin and taken up by Trotsky, that the road will be opened to the complete material and spiritual liberation of the Soviet

ing on the stage of history will carry a proud banner: 'This comrades, is how it was, and how it is', he can say of Solzhenitsyn's book. 'But this, is how

'In Quest of Justice-Protest and

9.15 a.m.-12.25 p.m. Schools. 1.00 O lein i lein. 1.30 Watch with mother. 1.45-1.53 News and weather. 2.05-2.25 Schools. 4.20 Play school. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Animal magic. 5.20 Dastardly and Muttley in their flying machines. 5.44 Magic roundabout. 5.50 News and

weather.

6.00 NATIONWIDE: London. 6.45 QUIZ BALL. 7.05 Z CARS. 'The Little Woman'. 7.30 THE LAUGH PARADE. 'Man of the Moment'. With Norman

Wisdom. A junior clerk in the Foreign Office finds himself on

an important diplomatic mission. 8.55 POINTS OF VIEW.

9.00 THE NINE O'CLOCK NEWS and weather. 9.20 'LLOYD'S OF LONDON'. Tuesday's documentary goes behind the scenes at the Risk Market, Lloyd's in the City of London.

10.10 MONTY PYTHON'S FLYING CIRCUS. 10.40 24 HOURS.

11.15 POSTSCRIPT.

11.20 MEDICINE TODAY. 11.50 Weather.

REGIONAL BBC

Midlands, E Anglia: 6.00-6 45 Nation wide. Midlands today. Look East, weather. 10.10-10.40 Contact. (Midlands only.) 11.52 News, weather. North, NW, NE, Cumberland and Westmorland: 6.00-6.45 Nationwide. Look North, weather. 10.10-10.40 The wall game. (NE only.) 11.52 News, weather.
Wales: 5.20-5.44 Telewele. 6.00 Wales today, weather. Nationwide. 6.45-7.05 Heddiw. 10.10-10.40 This world of Wales. 11.52 Weather.

Scotland: 6.00-6.45 Reporting Scotland. Nationwide. 10.10-10.40 She shall have music. 11.15-11.40 Scottish viewpoint. 11.40-12.10 Medicine to-day. 12.10 News, weather.

N Ireland: 6.00-6.45 Scene around six, weather. Nationwide. 10.10-10.40 In question. 11.52 News, weather.

SW, South, West: 6.00-6.45 Nationwide. Points West. South today. Spotlight SW, weather. 10.10-10.40 See it my way. (South only.) 11.52 News, weather.

BBC 2

11.00-11.20 a.m. Play school. 1.15-1.45 p.m. Medicine today. 7.05 PROSPECTUS. 7.30 NEWSROOM and weather.

8.00 FLOODLIT RUGBY LEAGUE. BBC-2 Trophy Quarter Finals. Wigan v Huddersfield. 8.50 WHEELBASE.

9.20 MENACE. 'Something Cries Out'. Someone is arranging evidence to prove Harry Selter is a murderer. 10.30 NEWS ON 2 and weather. 10.35 THE CODEBREAKERS. 'Operation North Pole'.

11.05 LATE NIGHT LINE-UP.

11.00 a.m.-3.00 p.m. Schools. 3.50 The Lone Ranger. 4.17 Hatty town. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Junior showtime. 5.20 Magpie. 5.50 News.

6.30 THE GHOST AND MRS MUIR.

7.00 THE TUESDAY FILM. 'Face of a Fugitive'. With Fred Mac-Murray. Western about a man's attempts to escape his unjustly earned reputation as a killer. 8.30 THE LOVERS.

9.00 GRADY. 'Somebody Else's War'.

10.00 NEWS AT TEN. 10.30 'THE MAN WHO WOULDN'T KEEP QUIET'. Dramatized documentary about the Soviet oppositionist Major-General Pyotr Grigorevitch Grigorenko.

11.15 PEOPLE TO PEOPLE. Austria. 11.45 TWENTIETH-CENTURY THINKERS. Sartre.

REGIONAL ITV

CHANNEL: 11.00-3.00 London. 4.00 Puffin's birthday greetings. 4.10 Enchanted house. 4.25 Survival. 4.55 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 Police file. 6.15 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Movie: 'Highly Dangerous'. With Margaret Lockwood, Dane Clark and Marius Goring. 8.30 London. 11.10 Gazette. 11.15 News, weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 3.58 News. 4.00 Gus Honeybun. 6.00 Diary. 11.15 Faith for life. 11.20 Weather. SOUTHERN: 11.00-3.00 London. 4.00 Houseparty. 4.15 Enchanted house. 4.30 London. 4.55 Hymn for children. 5.20 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.40 Bah wilderness. 6.50 Film: *Botany On that day, the figure burst-

*Quoted in Abraham Brumberg's

Bay'. With Alan Ladd and James Mason. A medical student is wrongly convicted of highway robbery and sentenced to deportation to Australia. 8.30 London. 11.15 News. 11.25 Farm progress. 11.55 Weather. Action 70. HARLECH: 11.00-2.35 London. 4.18 Women today. 4.40 Origami. 4.55 London. 6.01 Report West. 6.18 Report Wales. 6.35 Crossroads, 7.00 Bonanza. 8.00 Mr and Mrs. 8.30 London. 11.45 Weather.

HTV (West) colour channel 61 as above except: 4.16-4.18, 6.01-6.35 Report West.

HTV (Wales) colour channel 41 as above except: 6.01-6.18 Y dydd.

HTV (Cymru/Wales) black and white service as above except: 6.01-6.18 Y dydd. 10.30-11.15 Dan sylw. ANGLIA: 10.58-3.00 London. 4.30 News. 4.40 Enchanted House. 4.55 London. 6.00 About Anglia. Police call. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 'Edge of Eternity'. With Cornel Wilde and Victoria Shaw. A deputy sheriff in Arizona works to solve three murders. 8.30 London. 11.15 Branded. 11.45 Reflection.

ATV MIDLANDS: 11.00-2.35 London. 3.49 Horoscope. 3.52 Women today. 4.10 Peyton Place. 4.40 Origami. 4.50 Owl service. 5.15 London. 6.00 ATV today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Movie: 'Black Horse Canyon'. With Joel McCrae and Mari Blanchard. Rival groups try to capture a black stallion. 8.30 London. 11.15 Better driving, weather.

Weatner.

ULSTER: 11.00-2.35 London. 4.30
Romper room. 4.50 News. 4.55 London. 6.00 UTV reports. 6.35 Crossroads.
7.00 Movie: 'Girl on the Boat'. With
Norman Wisdom and Millicent Martin.
Two young men board a trans-Atlantic
liner in New York. 8.30 London.
11.15 White line.

YORKSHIRE: 11.00-2.55 London. 4.15 Wind in the willows. 4.30 Matinee. 4.55 London. 6.00 Calendar, weather. 6.30 Nanny and the professor. 7.00 Film: 'The Siege at Red River'. With Van Johnson, Joanne Dru and Richard Boone. Two Southern raiders rob a Yankee cavalry train. 8.30 London. 11.15 All our yesterdays. 11.45 Weather. CRANDA. 11.00.2.35 London. GRANADA: 11.00-2.35 London. 4.10 News. Peyton Place. 4.40 Origami. 4.55 London. 6.01 Six-o-one. 6.15 Iulia. 6.45 Film: 'Beneath the Twelve-Mile Reef'. With Robert Wagner, Terry Moore and Gilbert Roland. The love of two young people is threatened by their fathers. 8.30 London. 11.15 Four just men.

TYNE TEES: 11.00-2.35 London. 4.10 News. 4.15 Mad movies. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 London. 6.00 Today at six. 6.25 Where the jobs are. 6.30 Film: 'Somewhere I'll Find You'. With Clark Gable and Lana Turner. Two crack war correspondents lose their jobs after tricking the editor into running a story against the into running a story against the paper's policy. 8.30 London. 11.15 News. 11.30 Epilogue.

News. 11.30 Epilogue.

BORDER: 1.38-3.00 London. 4.10 News. 4.12 Telephone game. 4.40 Origami. 4.55 London. 6.00 News. Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 'Guns of Diablo'. With Charles Bronson, Susan Oliver and Russ Conway. Violence in gold-rush days. 8.25 London. 11.15 Better driving. 11.40 News, weather.

SCOTTISH: 11.00-3.00 London. 3.40 Dateline. 3.50 Horoscope. 3.52 Women today. 4.15 Enchanted house. 4.30 London. 6.00 Dateline. 6.30 University challenge. 7.00 Telephone game, 7.30 Marcus Welby MD. 8.30 London, 11.15 Late call.

GRAMPIAN: 10.58-2.35 London. 3.49 News. 3.52 Women today. 4.10 Enchanted house. 4.25 Wally Whyton style. 4.55 London. 6.00 News and weather. 6.10 Ron Thompson reports. 6.35 Crossroads. 6.55 Western. 'Relentless'. With Robert Young and Marguerite Chapman. An innocent man is suspected of murdering two old prospectors. 8.30 London. 11.15 Better driving.

RICHARD PEARSON is Steven Hench

THE RISE AND RISE OF MICHAEL RIMMER DIRECTED BY KEVIN BILLINGTON EXECUTIVE PRODUCER DAVID FROST SHOWING AT THE WARNER-RENDEZVOUS

Negations

MEDIA MANIPULATION has been the source of a nagging anxiety among liberal circles for some time.

The power of the image, the sales distortion, the dream merchants, the opinion polls, the hidden persuasion, are important and powerful weapons in the arsenal of the bourgeoisie.

But for the liberal they remain a trouble to his conscience, as he stands on the sidelines, the guilty lap dog of the ruling class.

The post-war boom gave rise to the growth of a media indus-try; the number of ad men grew, TV expanded, consumption seemed endless and confirmed the omnipotence of the mani-

Impressionistic

The liberals warned of the cheapening values, while the bourgeoisie were supposed to have bought off the working class with cars, refrigerators and

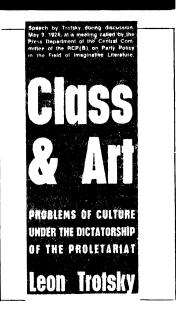
The politics of the boom were also reflected in the workers' movement; revisionists declared that the proletariat could not be considered a revolutionary class. Instead impressionistic theories of the revolutionary role of the students had a vogue.

Equally it was pointed out that in the Soviet Union similar manipulative techniques predominated. The wise ones shook their heads and said that all Soviet workers wanted was the same as their counterparts in the West; cars, comfort and carpets, the implication being, how dare they?

History has a way, however, of turning such assumptions on their heads, into their opposites.

The boom has become transformed into the biggest crisis that international capitalism has faced. The 'liberalized' Soviet bureaucracy rolled tanks into

IMPORTANT READING



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June, 1968 in France exposed international Stalinism as a major nter-revolutionary force.

The chickens come home to roost in no uncertain way, and course liberals, and social democrats, Stalinists and revisionists are prostrated by the

Blind

What unites these groups with media men is a shared idealist vision of the world which views society as a set of fixed strings on which the unscrupulous can

They are blind to contradiction, to the struggle of opposites which is the source of all movement and change. They substitute appearance for the historic primacy of the class struggle.

The period we are now in is the negation of the boom. All the characteristics of the earlier period are transformed into their opposites.

The ad man's dream world has become his nightmare. The consumer goods which once held back the working class now, by their shortage, drive them for-ward in a revolutionary way. The boom that promised a consumers' paradise now threatens the basic rights of workers. The period of class truce is now a declaration of class war.

The liberal who has been snuffling his righteous through the boom is faced with a new reality, and barks his warning at his pay master. There is nothing like class struggle to expose the reactionary

It is for this reason that the film 'The Rise and Rise of Michael Rimmer' is worth a visit.

It's about the power of the media and is made by prominent media men. It's producer is none other than David Frost. The owner of Paradine Productions who financed the piece.

Frost's other business interests also feature in the film in the shape of London Weekend Television of which he is a major

The main star is Peter Cook, a well-known satirist, who also wrote the script, and the direcMichael Rimmer, who appears one day in the decrepit offices a failing advertising agency. Within a short time he has transformed it into a powerhouse of success.

Above and below: RONALD FRASER as Tom Hutchinson. Left: GEORGE A. COOPER as the Bishop of Cowley.

> A sex survey conducted by the agency puts them on the front page of every major newspaper and television screen. By rigging the samples of a rival opinion poll, he discredits the

(This sequence is actually very funny. They send a squad of people to be interviewed on their religious habits and the survey reveals from the sampling

that the majority of one small town are Buddhists.)

Rimmer then turns his attention to politics and conducts a campaign for the Tory leader, discrediting the Labour Prime Minister, by persuading him to over expose himself on tele-

Rimmer finally enters politics himself, becomes the Tory Chancellor of the Exchequer and eliminates the Prime Minister by pushing him off an oil

He is now the first minister of the land and institutes a system of ballot government where their opinion on every matter of policy. In time everyone is so bored with filling in forms that they vote him the first dictator of the land in order to stop being bothered.

'The ad-man's dream-world becomes his

I UESDAY'S

What characterizes the film is its cynicism and contempt of the working class.

However much it might pro-test that this satire is a warning against a possible future (the film was in fact made before the election and was intended to be a prediction for the future, God help us) it only reaffirms the cynical assumptions that it is supposedly criticizing.
It is the product, ultimately,

of an arrogant élitist way of thinking.

It considers workers as morons and imbeciles, dupes of any who care to manipulate them and pander to their backwardness. It also assumes that all workers are

'Vulgar' forces

This, of course, is the underlying class position of the liberal, feeling the pressure, even inside the walls of his Hampstead

Their orderly good taste and ironic wit is being challenged by 'vulgar' forces . . . but we can do without their contemptuous

laments. Nothing can remain fixed. At a time of big revolutionary struggle the liberal cannot remain on the sidelines nor vanish through a hole in history. He must either identify with his masters or turn to the working

'The Rise and Rise of Michael Rimmer' shows only too clearly the transmission from idealism to extreme reaction, for they are opposites of the same coin.
'That Was the Week That

Was'... was the satire of the boom. In the revolutionary 1970s it's the cry of middle-class



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'I CANNOT tell you how strange I feel sometimes in my attempt to lead a more civilized life than my contemporaries', wrote James Joyce in a letter to his brother Stanislaus in 1905.

'Why should I have brought Nora'-his common-law wifeto a priest or a lawyer to make her swear away her life for me?

'And why should I superimpose on my child the very troublesome burden of belief which my father and mother superimposed upon me?'

Harold Pinter's direction of Joyce's only stage play 'EXILES', at London's Mermaid Theatre, captures some of this strange-ness; this unquiet effort.

Completed ten years after his letter to Stanislaus (Joyce was in the process of finishing it in Trieste when Italy entered the war in May 1915), the play centres around the return of a writer—Richard Rowan—and his family to Dublin after a period of voluntary exile.

Prism

The only attraction of Richard's friend Robert Hand, a journalist, is revived—and what ensues forms the substance of the plot.

While this refracts through a dramatic prism certain incidents in Joyce's own experience, the play takes very critical look at the problems of breaking—in a purely rationalistic manner — from the rigid — Irish Catholic morality of the period.

Richard attempts to complete

this break — his 'exile', though returned home—through a tortuous struggle for Bertha's freeresponds. 'Fight your part alone. will not free you. Leave me to dom either to accept and return Joyce's approach to the prob-lem is entirely individualistic. Robert's attentions or not.

Robert proposes 'a battle of both our souls, different as they are, against all that is false in them and in the world. The battle of your soul against the spectre of fidelity, of mine against the spectre of friendship.

'All life', he says, 'is a conquest, the victory of human passion over the commandments of cowardice.'

Contest

But this, Richard replies, 'is the language of my youth'.

What Robert proposes is a contest. 'Shall we? Freely? Together?' he urges. 'Together no,' Richard

JAMES JOYCE

sical fidelity. Yet it is Robert, and not he, 'Exiles' is a subtle and interesting play, and the Mermaid cast—John Wood, Vivien Merchant, Timothy West and Lynn Farleigh—are to be congratu-lated on bringing it refreshingly alive despite the sometimes dry,

intractable nature of

material.

Richard's strategy in his attempt to hold Bertha 'by no

bonds, even of love, to be united

with you in body and soul in

utter nakedness' is to inflict upon himself a 'restless' living

wounding doubt' about her phy-



Power and waste

IF BRITAIN'S 115,000 electricity supply workers decide to strike, the capitalist press, the Tory gov-ernment and the Central Electricity Generating Board will almost certainly hurl at them all the usual abuse about waste of resources and losses.

Only those who see through these intimidating tactics will raise their eyebrows at the sight of the CEGB bemoaning waste and losses.

They will remember that last

year the Board's profits were £64.5 million, achieved on the basis of slashing hours, sacking workers—20,000 in the last two years—and forcing up productivity by 40 per cent.

True the strike will cause suffering.

The private contractors who do so well out of the industry's profits will face a lean time, the Tories may be a little short of cash to keep the old family businesses going and the state firm chiefs may have to wait a little before they can have another £50-a-week pay increase. None of these will consider the Board's 35s offer in the least derisory compared to the £5 being demanded by the union and the £10 being sought by the

men.
Without doubt Aims of Industry-financed by private enter-prise big business-will be among those with pity for the 'sufferers and none for the ungrateful

Last week they were eager to prove that the CEGB wastes two-thirds of the energy produced in power stations through dissipating it in river and sea water enough to provide heat for 50

CEGB does not disagree. But neither do they point out that the cost of saving this heat through complicated and expensive engineering works would not make it worth their while. What this means is that if profit were not the sole criterion for action, 50 million people would

When the witch-hunt of the

supply workers comes, the CEGB should ask itself who is responsible for waste. It should also ask what can be done about it. But they will not dare to come up with an answer.

Aims of Industry and the CEGB know that such waste will not be eliminated except in a socialist economy where industry has been brought under workers' control and where profit no longer decides how resources are

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Sackings

spark Tyne

bus strike

A BUS strike hit a large part of Co. Durham and some Tyneside towns again

The strike is by 4,000 busmen employed by the North-

The men had been working to rule for ten weeks before the strike began on Saturday, when ten men-two at each

of five depots-were dismissed for refusing to work normally

Management have offered to

reistnate the ten men who were

sacked. Negotiations were in progress yesterday afternoon.

However, busmen say that there will be no deal about

normal working until manage-

Crews from other bus

companies are boycotting the routes normally worked by

men now on strike.

ern General group of com-

'Outraged' Stalinists call for

TORY BREAK FROM NIXON **OVER BOMBS**

BY ROBERT BLACK

A CALL for the Tories 'to break with US policy' is British Stalinism's reply to Nixon's new raids on N Vietnam.

manded, according to yester-

day's 'Morning Star', that the Tories 'should dissociate

This is, of course, the same

Stalinist policy that thousands of militant trade unionists are

coming up against in the fac-

'pressure' on the Tories to

represent vague and undefined

Consistent

The British Stalinists are

Both in its home and foreign policy, the Tory Party is the party of imperialist,

anti-working class reaction. It

is not and never has been a reformist party which can be

forced back by the mass pressure of the working class.

Unlike the Labour Party, it

has no links with the working

class and its industrial organizations. For the trade

unions, it has only hatred and

The same applies to its

The history of Toryism is the history of British im-perialism. There can be abso-

lutely no question of this

racialist, war-mongering party

being 'pressurized' into taking

a stand on behalf of the

'Keform'

Stalinists attempt to tie workers to just such a per-

their so-called peace move-

According to this logic, Nixon only erred in bombing

stead of 12. Or perhaps the

size of bombs dropped should

American imperialism can-

not be 'cut in half' and reformed any more than can

Chess game

Tories to 'dissociate' from Nixon is simply part of the

Kremlin's diplomatic game of

chess with the various im-

It has nothing to do with mobilizing working-class action, against the Tories, in solidarity with the Vietnamese.

Contrary to the lies of the

Stalinists, the Tories cannot be 'reformed'. They must be

The Stalinist call for the

its British counterpart.

have been halved!

perialist powers.

Vietnam for 24 hours in-

Yet on both counts, the

a strategy to destroy them.

overseas policy.

machine.

certainly consistent in their

counter-revolutionary policies.

'British interests'.

tories and the mines —

Britain from the outrage'.

This was the policy adopted at Sunday's London district congress of the Communist Party. And the E Midlands district committee of the CP de-

Cortina threat

A strike by 20 torch solderers at Ford's Dagenham plant is now threatening the produc-

WEATHER

England, Wales and central and E Scotland will be rather cloudy with rain or drizzle at times, but also one or two bright intervals.

W Scotland and N Ireland will start cloudy with rain or drizzle, but should brighten later with showers developing.

Scotland and the Northern will be dull with periods of

It will be mild in the N and W of Scotland and very mild elsewhere. Winds will be mostly fresh or strong, southerly, but SW to W, moderate in W Scotland and N Ireland.

Outlook for Wednesday and Thursday: Becoming less mild, rather cloudy with rain or showers at

Public Meeting THURSDAY. **DECEMBER 3**

7.30 p.m.

The fight for workers' The Town Hall

St Helens, Lancs. Speaker: G. HEALY (National Secretary of SLL)

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE **MEETINGS**

Discuss the proposed draft of the Charter of Basic Rights

SOUTHALL: Tuesday, November 24, 8 p.m. Community Centre,

NORTH LONDON: Wednesday, November 25, 8 p.m. Sir George Robey pub, Finsbury Park, N.4.

NORTH LONDON: Wednesday, November 25, 8 p.m. Duke of York, York Rd, Kings Cross. WILLESDEN: Thursday, November 26, 8 p.m. Trades and Labour Hall, High Rd, N.W.10.

SE LONDON: Thursday, November 26, 8 p.m. Artichoke pub, Camberwell Church St, Camberwell

CROYDON: Thursday, November 26, 8 p.m. Prince of Wales, Thornton Heath Clock Tower.

LUTON: Friday, November 27, 8 p.m. AEU Nouse, 396/8 Dunstable Rd.

SW LONDON: Tuesday, Decembe 1, 8 p.m. Princes Head, Falcon Rd, Clapham Junction.

ACTON: Tuesday, December 1, 8 p.m. Rocket pub, Birbeck Rd, W.3.

LATE NEWS

'STRONG' UNIONS PLEA

A plea for trade unions to drop political objectives and to take on the role of the

state in promoting industrial efficiency was made yesterday by George Cattell, formerly director of manpower and productivity at the Department of Employment. Speaking to businessmen at

an Industrial Society conference on 'Involvement at Work', he said that social justice was no longer the preoccupation of trade unions. strong, politically independent, technical and professionally competent trade unions,' he

short, they should adopt the role which the state has had to take upon itself of acting as a pressure group and a catalyst for re-

ROME CLASHES

Police fired tear-gas grenades yesterday to disperse rioting students who smashed windows and damaged cars in a bitter clash between leftwing and neo-fascist factions at Rome university.

Strong police squads with steel helmets, shields and face masks faced a hail of stones, iron bolts and petrol bombs as they charged in to break up the riot.

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Italian coalition on the rocks



A massive display of heavily-armed special riot police faced workers from the Alfa-Romeo motor A massive display of heavily-armed special riot police laced workers from the Alia-Rolled included plants in the Milan area last week. They had called a strike against Minister of State Participation Piccoli who was visiting the city's industrial fair. The state holding company, IRI, has a large stake in Alfa-Romeo, and is certainly backing the refusal of management to carry out the terms of the national labour contract won over a year ago.

ITALIAN workers are aiming giant blows at the wobbling centre-left government. Milan metalworkers continue their campaign for satisfactory plant contracts today with a mass demonstration in the city centre.

In the nationalized sector railwaymen will be on a national strike for 48 hours from December 1.

They will follow this with a further three-day stoppage before December 10.

In fact the British Stalinists have a clear programme for the 'reform' of British im-Firemen are to strike on Friday and Saturday, and perialism and its military there are also to be national 'Cut the arms bill by half' stoppages of hospital woris the stale slogan churned out by every Stalinist operator in kers tomorrow and state agencies (on December 2).

In all these sections workers are determined not to made sacrificial lambs for the regime's attempts to solve the employers' economic crisis by cut-backs in public spending.

Last week Alfa-Romeo workers demonstrating against Minister Flaminio Piccoli were faced with a large and provocative force of armed riot police. (See

DISINTEGRATE

Assailed by blows from without, the centre-left co-alition of Christian Democrat Colombo (it consists of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans) continues also to disintegrate within. In Sardinia the 'left-wing' Christian Democrat De Martini has been elected President by Christian Democrats and Socialist Party representatives with the

'benevolent' abstention of the Communist Party mem-This cuts across the agreement, insisted on by the professional anti-Communists in the Social-Demo cratic Party, that the CP should be kept out of regional and local political agreements wherever the

electoral arithmetic makes

it possible. De Martini is now engaged in negotiations for a Christian Democratic-Socialist Party administration in the island, leaving out the Social Democrats and Republicans and relying on Communist abstention in crucial votes. The Christian Democrats

in the island are also split over how the spoils of office should be divided the 'Forze Nuove' ('New Forces') faction, generally regarded as being to the left of De Martini's group, voted against him. Eager to use this develop ment as a lever for their 'insertion' into national

politics, the Stalinist leaders

have now dropped their op-

position and obstruction in

productivity.

idea, which is . . . the the parliamentary debate on the government's economic transcendance of capitalist individualism and the com-

DEMAND Only the MPs of the 'Manifesto' group, recently expelled from the CP, will

insist on their amendments being debated fully. Whatever moves are afoot in the Socialist Party and among the Christian Democrats to come to a full-scale 'understanding' with the Stalinists in the Rome parliament, the long-term policy of the employers was most clearly expressed at the national congress of Italy's largest fascist organization (the 'Italian Social Move-ment', MSI) held in Rome

at the end of last week. **DEMOCRACY**

'We oppose parliamentary democracy,' said leading MSI Senator De Marsanich, 'the corporatist

Party chief Amirante took the rostrum to accuse the 'wavering government' of opening the way to the Communist Party.

There were really only two possibilities—to give way or to 'eliminate the threat'.

The MSI, he said, 'is eady, without hesitation, ready. for the fight against . . . the alien anarchy and violence which threatens Italians'.

Such words, now spoken quite deliberately in the context of a Europe in which reactionary politicians are all preaching 'law and order' against the 'anarchy' of the labour movement, must be taken with the utmost seriousness. They expose better than any others the lethal dangers in the Stalinist policy of 'a peaceful road to socialism'.

Charter

• FROM PAGE ONE

aims and aspirations of the working class. This is true of course, but I find that now, under this government, workers are also prepared to discuss the other things in life-the quality of life under capitalism and the quality of life under socialism.

But on the six points it is sound. Around these a big campaign can be developed. Two things are of particu-

One is its opposition to productivity deals and Measured-Day Work. Many workers are beginning to wake up to the dangers involved in these schemes — the greater intensity of work they pro-mote and the redundancies that usually follow their

The problem, as always, is the official leaderships of the

They have been signing these deals right, left and centre and it's not until workers begin to operate under them that they really wake up to the truth of

This is why they must be opposed as a principle; the aim should be to make workers against them in

The points on unemployment are important in the Charter as well.

I was recently unemployed for nine months, and people don't know what a demoralizing experience unemployment is. It saps the will to struggle and this is, of course, what the Tories want.

In this sense, unemployment is Tory policy. So on December 8 we have

to bring in the question of unemployment and involve the unemployed. The struggle voted solidly for the strike (80 of workers in the factories is bound up with the struggle against unemployment and the struggles of the unemployed. December 8 will be the first step in this campaign.

It must be seen as a political strike aimed at the defeat of the government. Protest is worthless and doesn't scare Thursday the Tories at all.

I think all trade unionists should be campaigning in their organization now, not just on the bread-and-butter issues, but on these political Saturday The Tories have revealed

themselves as a government of class war and the workers more and more are asking: 'Well, what should we do?' It's up to us to provide that answer. NUM Executive meeting.

broke the Analysis by

THE MINERS' strike, which ended at the weekend, was betrayed and broken by the Communist Party.

Cliff Slaughter

Long years of collaboration by the Stalinists with the National Union of Mineworkers' right wing came to a head with the most disgraceful and treacherous act of strike-breaking which the British Communist Party has yet perpetrated. ment agree on their £20 a week basic claim. Having been forced to speak

For the miners, who in support of the strike, the Stalinists were now working fought so determinedly, the task of building an alter-They began to spread the idea of calling on the execunative leadership becomes extremely urgent, because the Tories are expecting to move swiftly and ruthlessly against them in the wake of the return to work.

On Friday of last week, with only the Doncaster (Yorks) pits still on strike, left isolated by the Scottish, S Wales and Kent areas' decision to return to work, 'The Business News

reported:
Our political staff writes
that the Coal Industry Bill, to be published next week, will provide for a drastic reduction government coal-burning subsidies to the electricity enerating industry.

'Support will be withdrawn for uneconomic coal-burning power stations. Special compensation will be paid, how-ever, to miners made redundant by pit closures.' The miners' strike for the

£5 increase, coming immedithe workers' victory, could have been won, should have been won and could have been a crushing blow against the vicious Tory government, its anti-union laws and the attacks on the working class. Instead the Tories now press home the attack on the

The eaders, around Albert Martin Notts), Joe Gormley (Lancs) and Sidney Schofield (Yorks), opposed the strike at every

But the Communist Party NUM leaders, who hold official positions and dominate the Scottish, S Wales and Kent areas, and who occupy six of the 25 National Executive positions, played a role which was infinitely more deceptive and treacherous.

Tuesday October 27

THE NUM executive recommended by 13 votes to 12 to accept the meagre additional 10s offered by Robens.

The next day, in response to this offer, and above all to the welfare cuts announced by Tory Chancellor Barber, Yorkshire miners started their Miners in S Wales and Scot-

land had also begun to strike. McGahey, Scottish Stalinist NUM president ordered a return to work. The Communist Party officials went back from the

Friday October 30

return to work.

THE S WALES Delegate Conference, with the men enthusiastic for a strike vote, was persuaded by the leadership to return to the branches and seek a 'mandate' for strike action in nine days' time, thus deliberately leaving Yorkshire isolated, in the hope they would return.

They sought a 'mandate' from an area, S Wales, which had voted 83 per cent for a strike even before Barber's cuts were announced. But . . .

Monday November 2

THE MAJORITY of Welsh pits struck despite the conference decision to wait.

Wednesday November 4 A RECALLED conference

lodges for, 8 against), but the EC disallowed endorsement of the strike already started. By now the Stalinists had turned completely round, and were talking in support of the strike because of the pressure

November 5 THE SCOTTISH AREA de-

November 7

THE KENT area at last decided to strike, but not until the following Wednesday, the lay before the November 12

Monday

How the CP

McGAHEY in Scotland ordered the return to work 'in view of the refusal by the National Executive to cancel the ballot and the obvious

Their intention was to estrict the miners' great restrict against the government to a shabby protest man-oeuvre—a mock fight in the Thursday

On this same weekend (November 7) pits came out even in areas like Durham and Derbyshire.

out how to break it.

tive to convene a National

Delegate Conference instead of

the pithead ballot on Robens'

The miners were now solid in Wales and Scotland and in most parts of Yorkshire, even outside the militant Doncaster area.

Monday November 9

MORE MINERS came out in Durham.

The Stalinists kept their cards close to their chests until the Executive meeting on Monday

red-baiting speech famous about 'Communist agitators' in the NUM who had gone against their union decision. NUM's right-wing He knew very well that these Stalinists had only given way to the men's own determina-

> But he also knew, as the Workers Press pointed out, that it was to his advantage to paint the Communist Party as the real leadership at that

> > the EC!

interfere in the union, the right wing, led by Albert Martin, spoke out without echoed Robens' witch-hunting with anti-Communist allegations about intimidation and

Thursday November 12

An angry rank-and-file lobby showed what it thought of the

Instead of answering the witch-hunt politically and stepping-up the struggle, the Communist Party members on the executive voted with the right wing in a motion denouncing the 'intimidation' by lobbiers at the EC.

The 'protest' having failed, from this moment on they set about breaking the strike.

breaking the core of the strike -Kellingley colliery.

Saturday November 14

THE Kellingley branch secstrong pressure to go back.

same day to stay out and to picket other areas. The Doncaster Panel met six hours later and voted unanimously

press to the effect that the strike was 'crumbling', was used to swing back Scotland and Wales.

instead to restrict the anti-Tory struggle to a protest on December 8 — and in some

They will, if they are not effectively opposed, prepare defeats for the rest of the working class of the same kind as they prepared for the miners who now face closures

and unemployment. On a national scale, their 'protest' campaign would, in the same way, give the Tories the time they need to bring in unemployment and inflict a series of defeats on workers

in struggle. We must support the oneday strike as part of an all-out campaign to mobilize the whole trade union movement to defeat the Tories.

Every worker must learn the lessons of the miners' strike. The Stalinist leaders are traitors; they have carried out a criminal sell-out; they endanger the whole future of the working class.

They must be politically

smashed in the trade union

movement and a revolutionary leadership built. This is the great importance of working for a big turnout at the ATUA conference on December 9 in Birmingham.

Stalinist betrayals

● FROM PAGE ONE

What Dinning does not seem to realize is that the Tories are not even considering making a retreat on the Bill and that, in fact, they are seriously considering the prospect of civil war and dictatorship in Britain in the not-too-distant future.

We agree entirely with Dinning when he says that 'a general strike must be a successful strike . . . ' and we cannot agree with him more when he says 'success means when he says 'success means defeat of the government and

we will have to govern'.
Who is 'we'? not the Trotskyists, the International Socialists or the CP: 'Indeed there is only one alternative government in the present situation and that is a Labour government.' Absolutely correct. But if

Dinning implies that this is not Trotskyist policy he is barking up a diversionist It would be more proper of him to address any critical remarks he wishes to make to

the Stalinists, who bitterly opposed the SLL for asking workers to vote Labour—not Stalinist—in the last general We also opposed the revisionists in the International Marxist Group, who today support the Stalinists, when

they asked workers to abstain

in the general election. We

are neither sectarians, abstainers nor opportunists.

We fight for the defeat of the Tory government and the return of a Labour government pledged to socialist policies, because we know that the struggle for such a govern-

never before been posed in Britain and making May-June 1968 in France look small by comparison. A Labour government elected in such conditions will be entirely different to the

ment will give a massive impetus to the working class—raising issues which have

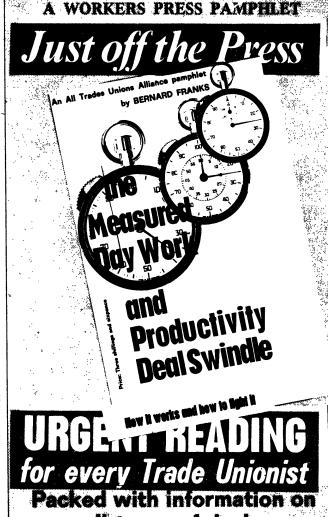
government of Wilson and It will constitute a centrist antechamber to an epoch revolutionary struggle which permit revolutionary

Marxists to challenge reformism and Stalinism for workingclass leadership in Britain. Nothing, not all the Stalinist frame-ups, lies, amalgams and suppressions will stop the SLL and the Workers Press from intervening audaciously and consistently with our banners, slogans and policies against

the reformists in the coming • Make December 8 the first step in the struggle to make the TUC call a general

• Make the union leaders fight!

Force the Tories to Return a socialist government in 1971!



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November 16 cases not even that!

signs of a break-up of the strike in other areas'! The S Wales executive cancelled plans to picket other

November 19 THE WELSH leaders pushed through a return to work 'in view of the facts of the situa-

tion'. Doncaster was now completely isolated.

The Stalinists had used the militancy of the miners purely as 'fodder' for their rotten protest politics. They broke a strike which had a big part to play in uniting the working class against Tory government They did this because the

Stalinists are not in favour of a campaign to bring down the And this is why they oppose a general strike against the anti-union laws. They want

November 9 ROBENS made his now

Tuesday November 10

LAWRENCE DALY, NUM secretary called for a return to work. His left-wing friends explain that he was prisoner of the right-wing majority on

But when Daly also replied to Robens and told him not to

executive recommending

AT THE executive meeting the Stalinists' delegate conference proposal was defeated. executive and of Lawrence

Used as whipping boys in Robens' witch-hunt on Monday they joined him on Thursday!

The right wing in any case moved to get a few weaker pits back at work and the Stalinists helped them. They could not move immediately in S Wales and Scotland but in N Yorkshire they set about

retary, a Communist Party member, encouraged his men back to work at the meeting by telling them that S Wales were returning to work, and that the Doncaster pits were then meeting and there seemed In fact S Wales voted that

to stay out. But the Kellingley return, and its influence in Yorkshire, together with the massive campaign in the capitalist