

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



## 'Morning Star' excuses Gomulka

# More towns join revolt

BY CLIFF SLAUGHTER

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## Sympathetic US press for Heath's union law

WITH Prime Minister Heath in Nixon's Camp David mountain retreat, the 'New York Times' yesterday published an editorial supporting the Tory anti-union legislation.

It shrewdly commented that until recently 'reliance on community sentiment and pressure have long enabled the British to conduct industrial relations with only the sketchiest legal framework... The non-system worked because British Labour leaders were cautious, conservative types who could represent workers for a lifetime and rarely called an official strike.'

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### Doing job

Hence the need for anti-union laws, which will have to do the job the 'cautious, conservative types' undertook in quieter times.

Most revealing of all is the judgement made on the trade union 'lefts', an opinion no doubt shared by Heath himself.

'Two major unions [the AEF and the T&GWU] have produced weak, radical leadership—radical in rhetoric and weak in deeds.'

The editorial also puts Wilson and company in their place with the comment:

### Indispensable

'The Labour Party know as well as Mr Heath that a sound labour law, although it is certainly not a panacea, is now an indispensable prerequisite for a coherent national economic policy.'

However, Heath will need more than words of sympathy when he returns to face the growing workers' movement against his Bill.

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Shots and tear-gas grenade explosions echoed through the streets after young demonstrators had shouted: 'We want food! We want food!'

In a telephone call which was cut off by the Polish authorities, Danish reporter Jacob Anderson said he saw police beating up women in a 'reign of terror'. The police attacked demonstrators with a brutality at least as great as that used by the Nazi militia in Copenhagen during the Second World War.

According to Anderson, endless columns of police cars and military vehicles with wailing sirens rushed into the city to deal with the barricades set up in the centre by demonstrators. Police and steel-helmeted militia swept into the crowds, flinging tear-gas bombs and flailing with their batons at anyone within reach.

Anderson expresses the opinion that 'there were hooligans among the demonstrators, but the great majority on the streets were completely innocent spectators... The police made no distinction... They threw themselves ruthlessly on anyone who aroused their anger.'

### Slogans

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On Thursday morning a third of the town's shipyard workers did not go to work, and those who did arrive did no work.

Police and troops prevented many from leaving their workplaces and joining the midday demonstrations.

Eye-witness reports now published in Warsaw estimate the earlier Gdansk demonstrations as numbering 30,000 and being 'well-organized'.

On Thursday a broadcast appeal by vice-premier Stanislaw Kociolke included the following sentences: 'Troops and militia have been called into the streets (in Gdansk)... Unfortunately there were also shipyard workers who took part in and even instigated the riots. You know this very well.'

This broadcast, and the military precautions taken by the authorities above all against the shipyards in Szczecin, show beyond the slightest doubt that it is the Polish working class which is fighting the bureaucracy.

The latter's denunciations of 'hooligans' and 'anarchists' fomenting the riots are derisory. Undoubtedly students and housewives are rallying behind the workers.

Stewards say that the York terms of reference allowed only for proposals to be made covering workers in the plant's new South-side development.

Talks on the proposals—adding up to a vicious Ford-style fixed-pay-and-discipline scheme, it is understood—have now been broken off while local union officials investigate the procedural problems created by Leyland's haste.

Next month's financial results, which will cover the year ending in September, are expected to throw some light on this nervousness.

## Working to rule over pay

# Firemen might walk out

BRITAIN'S 27,000 firemen began an indefinite 'emergency calls only' pay protest yesterday following employers' refusal to up their 5.5 per cent pay offer.

BY PETER READ

And London firemen's leaders warned that there might soon be walk-outs if the employers' attitude is not changed.

The Fire Brigades Union originally claimed parity with the pay of firemen employed by the British Airways Authority, who earn about £38 a week.

Now they are asking only for 50s. Present firemen's rate is in the region of £27 10s for a 56-hour week.

Union leaders claim the government has already intervened to stiffen the employers' determination.

### 21s OFFER

The employers were willing to concede 10 per cent, they claim, but Tory ministers stepped in and insisted that a two-hour reduction in the working week—guaranteed some months ago—be counted as part of the final settlement.

At 21s, the employers' present offer is a far cry from the original £10 parity claim.

## Heavy weather for MDW talks at B-Leyland

MEASURED-DAY WORK talks at British-Leyland's Morris car-assembly plant at Cowley have run into heavy weather.

BY DAVID MAUDE

Knowing it will have to announce big financial losses in its Austin-Morris division next month, Leyland has attempted to press forward rapidly with its strategy for pushing up profits at Cowley.

Final proposals for MDW in the assembly plant there have now been submitted to senior stewards.

The desperation of the combine's rush, however, proves its weakness; its plans must, can and will be defeated.

Devey is a leading member of the Communist Party of the area and sits on the district committee of the Amalgamated Engineers and Foundryworkers.

It is certain that other CP members prominent in the Sheffield and district leadership of the union were party to the agreement reached with Batchelor's.

So far, Devey's only on-the-record response when questioned by Workers Press about the reason for this deal has been 'Do you expect me to give the money back?'

## Dutschke: 'Target of the right wing' if returned

THE PUBLICATIONS of the German press millionaire Axel Springer had played a 'significant' role in setting Rudi Dutschke up as a 'symbolic figure for attack' an ex-Mayor of W Berlin told a London appeals tribunal yesterday.

Mayor of the city during the student demonstrations there in 1966, Henrich Albertz told the tribunal that if Dutschke returned to Germany he would become the 'aim of right extremist groups.'

When asked of the role of the Springer press in the student unrest Herr Albertz said:

'The Springer concern certainly played a substantial role in the movement against the students. They regarded the socialist students as a revolutionary minority of young people who are out to destroy a situation of law and order.'

'The Springer press was constantly arousing the impression that they were rebelling minorities—a kind of group of agents of the Communist states, particularly the German Democratic Republic.'

'Of this there was obviously no proof and the position was therefore absurd,' added Herr Albertz.

Herr Albertz praised Dutschke's peace-keeping role in the student troubles prior to his near assassination by a right-wing fanatic in 1968.

'I consider him to be one of the most alert and honest people in Europe, which, of course, could be inconvenient for the authorities.'

He said that all politically responsible people in Germany were 'very grateful that the United Kingdom granted him and his family asylum.'

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'They learned on the streets the methods to carry through their arguments for the right of the individual and the freedom of the individual,' replied Herr Albertz.

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MERSEYSIDE dock shop stewards aimed blows yesterday at both port speed-up and anti-union legislation.

They blocked talks on a pay-and-productivity deal and endorsed the call for General Strike against the Tories.

A meeting of the local union-employer modernization committee scheduled for yesterday was made impossible by the stewards, who refused to allow their representatives to attend.

Employer members of the committee—responsible for negotiating terms for the second phase of Lord Devlin's notorious docks speed-up scheme—were told that any future proposals must be submitted three days in advance in future so that stewards can discuss them.

Representing 10,500 dockers, the stewards also decided to call for an all-out strike against the Tory government's Industrial Relations Bill on January 12.

They added the important rider that they would personally lobby the Trades Union Congress on that day and demand that they call a General Strike to bring down the Tory government.

Negotiations on a Devlin Phase Two-type pay-and-productivity deal have been going on for some time in the port, but no agreement has been reached on any issue.

Latest proposals from the employers would have meant the overall wage bill staying exactly the same as at present—with a massive projected increase in cargo throughput.

The stewards' response puts a spoke through the port employers' attempts to force their terms using the jobs threat implicit in the financial crisis of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board.

**£1,250 Dec. Appeal Fund needs £562 19s 1d**

SO FAR, the total stands at £687 0s 11d. With only five days left before the Xmas holidays, we must go all out to raise the total amount.

We are proud of the stand taken by the Workers Press against Stalinism. We were the only ones to speak out against the strike-breaking actions of the Polish government in Ireland and in Spain.

Now, the strike of the Polish shipyard workers shows the enormous crisis of the Stalinist bureaucracy. The Workers Press is the only daily paper that fights for the interests of the international working class.

Give us all your support. Help us this decisive weekend by raising everything you can for the December fund. Post all your donations immediately to:

Workers Press Appeal Fund, 186a Clapham High Street, London, SW4

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March to the Spanish Embassy

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## What we think

### A significant milestone

THE WORKERS PRESS proudly salutes the second annual conference of the All Trades Unions Alliance as the most decisive step forward of the British working class in the present political crisis.

At a time when the trade union leaders and the Stalinists are in full retreat from the Tory onslaught, the ATUA, together with the Socialist Labour League and the Young Socialists, alone fight to realize the programme of socialist revolution and hold aloft the banner of uncompromising struggle against Toryism.

The Workers Press in particular has given the maximum publicity to the ATUA's draft Charter of Basic Rights and campaigned for its adoption by the trade union branches and trades councils.

We feel that this Charter is the stepping stone to workers' power in Britain and its adoption by the second annual conference will make an enormous political change in the consciousness not only of the vanguard of the working class, but also of the less-advanced sections who are being drawn into industrial struggles for the first time.

The enthusiastic response to the Charter by all sections of trade unionists and the interviews in the Workers Press are the best confirmation of this.

The Charter, unlike all other programmes being advanced by the reformists, centrists and revisionists, is not some kind of conditioned reflex or a pragmatic reaction to a specific situation which arose out of the Tories' anti-union laws.

It is a summation of the revolutionary traditions of the British working class and an articulation of all its revolutionary aspirations and interests in the period of the death agony of imperialism and Stalinism.

The Charter does not evade a single question concerning the working class.

It shows succinctly that without a determined struggle to defend workers' basic rights there can be no preservation of the unity and cohesiveness of the working class as a class.

It shows plainly to all workers that the struggle for the defence of the previous 'reformist' conquests of workers can only be guaranteed by maximum mobilization in preparation for the revolutionary conquest of state power in Britain.

Without the reconstitution of society on socialist foundations, there can be no further prospect for the British working class—only the yawning abyss of dictatorship and fascism.

Finally, and this is the most important feature of the second annual conference, the adoption of the Charter will be the most convincing demonstration of the fact that we are not involved in a propaganda battle, but in a conscious struggle for an alternative leadership for the working class.

If December 8 showed the capacity of the vanguard of the working class to fight the Tory menace, then December 19 will show, far more profoundly, that this vanguard is systematically forging the instrument of its liberation in the form of a

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Heath

INCREASED gas charges for 900,000 consumers were recommended by the Eastern Gas Board yesterday. An average household will pay between 7d and 1s a week more if the increases are approved. Families using central heating face an increase of 2s 6d a week. The primary charge to domestic consumers will double—to 13s.

### Soviet oil for Spain

SOVIET oil tankers of the Novorossiysk fleet are now shipping oil to Barcelona. The first tanker left for Spain on December 12, in the middle of the 'trial' of 16 Basque nationalists being

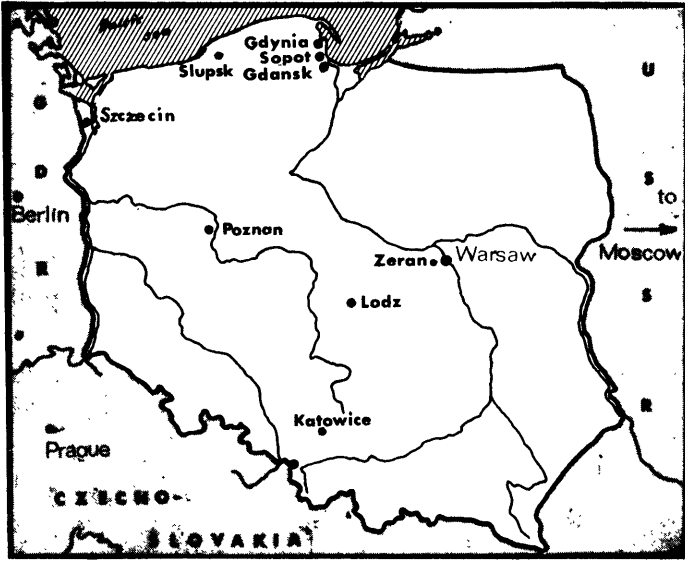
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MARCH TOMORROW



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Disarmed It is reported that the army took special measures to disarm and remove all equipment from student officer training units; and doubtless these officer cadets corps are manned by the most pro-Stalinist type of students.

The speech by Prime Minister Cyrankiewicz on Thursday indicates that the bureaucracy is truly fighting for its life

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'The government's going to come after us like the power workers' said Len Whiteman, seen extreme left with colleagues at Lee Green fire station in SE London.

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Now they are asking only for 50s. Present firemen's rate is in the region of £27 10s for a 36-hour week.

The government is already cracking the whip over us, he said. 'The men are angry at the government's intervention.'

E Greenwick firemen assured Workers Press yesterday they would be 'pretty ruthless' in banning all duties except emergency calls, but expressed fears of a witch-hunt.

'The Tories will try to stain our character,' one said. 'Look at the power workers—they'll try to do the same to us.'

Firemen are refusing to do stand-by duties at other stations, and will not ride on tenders with non-union members.

## Anger over convenors' £3000 pay off

SHEFFIELD engineers are worried and angry following the acceptance by the union's local leadership of a £3,000 pay-off to former Batchelor Foods convenor Terry Devey.

A seven-week reinstatement strike by 150 maintenance engineers ended this week with the withdrawal of a sack notice against Devey on the understanding he would resign and accept an ex gratia payment from the company, part of the Unilever-Bird's Eye combine.

Devey is a leading member of the Communist Party in the area and sits on the district committee of the Amalgamated Engineers and Foundryworkers.

It is certain that other CP members prominent in the Sheffield and district leadership of the union were party to the agreement reached with Batchelor's.

So far, Devey's only on-the-record response when questioned by Workers Press about the reason for this deal has been 'Do you expect me to give the money back?'

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# MINERS OF NOTTS. & DERBY.

You are asked to be LOYAL to the Federation!

You HAVE BEEN LOYAL at the expense of your savings, your wages, your domestic happiness.

WHAT IS YOUR REWARD?

Debts, empty hopeless promises, a few shillings here and there, Russian money DRAGGED from desperately poor Soviet workers! and now

A COUNCIL OF WAR!

Against Whom?

Against What?

AGAINST THE INDUSTRY!

YOUR JOBS!

YOUR BEST INTERESTS!

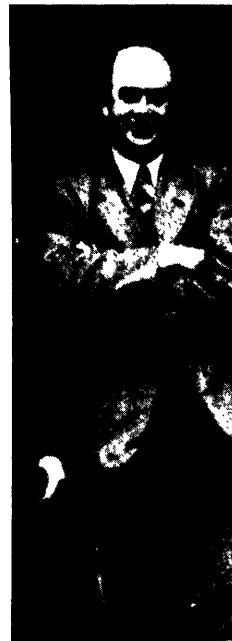
BE MEN, NOT CHILDREN, and FACE THE FACTS!

Printed by Messrs. J. & W. G. M. Printers, Station St., Mansfield

# SPENCERISM

## the price of DEFEAT

THE COAL-OWNERS' ANSWER TO A. J. COOK'S CAMPAIGN TO BRING THE MEN OUT.



G. A. SPENCER

At the beginning of 1935 there were only seven NMA members at Harworth out of 2,285 men. By the end of the year there were 157 and six months later, 302.

In August 1936 the manager refused to see NMA officials over the men's grievances, since the Union was not recognized. Active NMA members were locked out and men's grievances—particularly over dirt deductions—increased.

A ballot of Harworth miners over which Union should represent them went 1,175 for the NMA and only 145 for Spencer's Union. But the Company still insisted it would employ only Spencer members.

GENERAL STRIKE 1926.



However, a special conference of the MFGB repudiated the executive and rejected Spencer's terms outright. Subsequently a ballot vote resulted in a huge majority for a national strike to gain recognition and no victimizations at Harworth.

What happened, The Union leadership ignored both the Conference decision and the ballot.

The NMA fused with Spencer's Union on September 1, 1937, to form the Nottinghamshire and District Miners' Federated Union.

Spencer became the permanent president of this organization until his retirement in 1945; the Spencer-negotiated wages agreement became binding

for a further five years.

And the MFGB gave what amounted to a strike-free pledge to the Notts owners.

### Scabs under police escort

What became of the Harworth men?

They had fought on valiantly. In June 1937, 16 men and one woman were charged with riotous assembly as scabs were being

led into work under heavy police escort.

One of these received two years' hard labour, two got 15 months, one got 12 months, six (including Mrs Margaret Haymer) got nine months, one got six months and one four months.

And what reward did these workers receive from their so-called leadership?

They were abandoned. The management was allowed to impose its sackings and only 350 out of almost 1,000 strikers got their jobs back.

The leaderships of the miners had capitulated both to Spencer and to the employers.

## SOME PAGES FROM MINERS' HISTORY

BY JACK GALE

THE PURPOSE of the miners' 1926 strike was threefold: (1) to resist a reduction in wages; (2) to resist an extension of hours; (3) to resist district agreements.

But in October 1926, while the miners were still on strike, the miners' executive learned that district settlements were being reached in Nottinghamshire through the agency of Mr George Alfred Spencer, a Labour MP sponsored by the Nottinghamshire Miners' Association.

As a result of Spencer's activities 19 pits in Nottinghamshire returned to work, for which 'services' Spencer was congratulated by Ramsay MacDonald.

Spencer was expelled from the Miners' Federation of Great Britain Conference, but by November he had begun organizing the pits which had broken from the strike into a permanent organization.

### Preliminary hesitations

After preliminary hesitations, the Notts coal owners agreed to give Spencer's Union—known as the Nottinghamshire and District Miners' Industrial Union—sole negotiating rights in return for labour relations being maintained on a 'peaceful' footing.

By December, the owners had agreed not to recognize the Nottinghamshire Miners' Association. They also agreed to deduct contributions of 1s a week from men and 6d a week from boys on behalf of Spencer's Union. And they made a gift of £10,000 to Spencer's pension fund, followed by a further gift of £2,500 in April, 1927.

### IMPORTANT READING

#### MARXISM and the TRADE UNIONS

Two articles by LEON TROTSKY

Trade unions in the epoch of imperialist decay, Communism and syndicalism.

Available from New Park Publications 186A Clapham High St. SW4.



POLICE ATTACKING A STRIKER, 1926

The pension fund was used to pressurize old miners — for example, in June 1927 Spencer's Executive decided that no more pensions would be paid to men whose sons were in the Nottinghamshire Miners' Association.

Despite this, membership did not grow as rapidly as had been hoped. The Spencerites had to appeal to the owners to help them build up membership by preventing the NMA from collecting dues at their collieries. In addition, many of the NMA branch leaders were never to be employed in the Notts pits again.

Spencer's Union never represented a majority of the miners of Nottinghamshire. The NMA grew from 7,000 to 12,000 in the first two weeks of 1927 and reached 13,500 by June 1927, while Spencer's Union numbered 4,000 to 5,000 in Notts and Derbyshire.

### Employers' recognition

NMA membership fell later to about 8,000, but began to rise again in the mid-1930s, despite the fact that the employers recognized only Spencer's Union and excluded the NMA from the District Wages Board.

Spencer and his friends tried to spread their influence. Conferences were held with reactionary employers and state-

ments issued in the name of 'non-political trade unionists'.

Outside Nottinghamshire, Spencer found support from the Bolsover Colliery Company in Derbyshire and in S Yorkshire Barber and Walker's Dentley Colliery recognized his 'Union'. In South Wales he gained a powerful ally in the Powell Duffryn Mining Company.

In the trade union movement,

issued, which were agreed to by Spencer's Union.

Only those men who accepted the reduced prices and who agreed to have contributions to Spencer's Union stopped out of their pay were re-employed. 800 men lost their jobs rather than submit to these terms.

In some Nottinghamshire mining villages, merely to be known as an NMA member was to invite the sack. At Annesley Colliery 200 men were given notice and told that the notices would operate unless they joined Spencer's Union.

The TUC talked about the problem, but did nothing.

Hundreds of men were driven out of the pits for refusing to join Spencer.

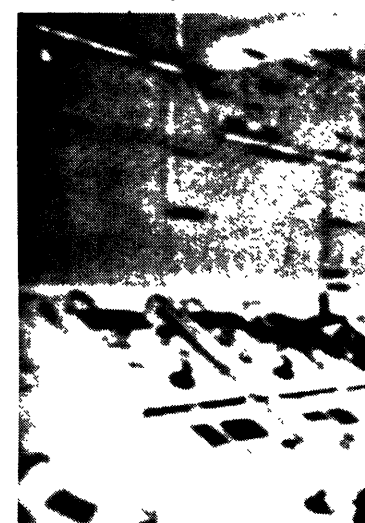
### Failure to grow

In many pits real trade unionism disappeared. Bilthorpe Colliery had only 40 NMA members, Olterton only 25, Harworth only six and Thorby only three.

Yet, despite this, workers' courage and steadfastness was responsible for Spencerism's failure to grow into a national miners' organization and for the failure of Spencer and Havelock Wilson to build a 'non-political' trade union centre in opposition to the TUC.

By 1935 the miners' fighting spirit was on the up-grade once again and they voted by a national majority of 380,136 to strike for a flat rate addition to wages of 2s a day. The leadership, however, accepted much less, varying from 1s to 5d in different areas.

Things came to a head at Harworth Colliery at Bircotes in N Nottinghamshire. This village was a company village. The land and houses were owned by the Company (Barber Walker). The Church was also in the company's pocket since the company not only provided the land on which the church, the parish hall and the Salvation Army hut were built, it also paid the curate-in-charge £400 a year!



BEVERCOTES COLLIERY IN NOTTINGHAM, 1970

### Strike for recognition

By December, Harworth pit was on strike for recognition of the NMA. One owner—a certain Industrial Muschamp—spoke for his class:

'We want to adopt the German idea [in 1937, of course, this meant fascism]. If the government is to check future trouble it must put its foot down and put it down strongly.

'In this district we have been very much blessed with peace over the last ten years. This district can take credit to itself for having smashed the national strike and since then we have carried on peacefully with the Industrial Union [Spencer's] for ten years.

'The country can thank the Industrial Union for preventing a strike a year last Christmas. This Industrial Union has been the buffer which has prevented national strikes in this country.

'I am sorry to say that negotiations are taking place which may have the result of smashing up the Industrial Union. We hope not.'

The Harworth management reflected this arrogance, declaring that there would only be jobs for 350 of the strikers and that more than 700 would never get their jobs back.

### On their knees

The leadership of the Miners' Federation, by contrast with the employers and with their own members, were on their knees. They were only too anxious to get a fusion with Spencer's organization. Spencer was also eager for this—on his own terms.

The MFGB executive accepted these terms which included (1) That the wages agreement arrived at between Spencer and the Notts mine owners should be extended for five years. (2) That there should be no strikes in Notts for these five years.

(3) That Spencer's Union be allowed to nominate three full-time officials to the NMA's two.

(4) That Spencer should be president of the fused Union for ten years.

### An interest-free loan

The NUS made an interest-free loan of £10,000 to Spencer's Union and placed organizers and cars at its disposal in S Wales. In Newcastle, the NUS organized a meeting for Wilson, Spencer and Frank Hodges.

Colliery officials issued free railway and bus tickets and organized free car rides to get miners to this meeting.

Victimization of NMA men continued in the Notts pits, the employers claiming that the men wanted only Spencer's Union. The TUC organized a ballot of Notts miners, under the supervision of an independent firm of solicitors.

Despite management victimization, the results — published on May 4, 1928 — revealed that 32,277 Notts miners favoured the NMA and only 2,533 voted for Spencer. This, however, made no difference to the employers.

For example, at Welbeck Colliery the owners gave all the men notice. During the notice period, reduced price lists were

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## ADVANCE NOTICE

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1971. 11 a.m.

ALEXANDRA PALACE Wood Green London, N22

Young Socialists and All Trades Unions Alliance GREAT NATIONAL RALLY AGAINST TOURISM

BOOK THIS DATE NOW!

## TV SATURDAY

### BBC 1

9.35 a.m. Square two. 10.00-10.30 Si dice così. 12 noon Weather. 12.05 p.m. Space kiddies. 12.25 EdandZed. 12.45 Grandstand. 12.50 Football preview. 1.10, 1.40 Fights of the week. 1.20, 1.50, 2.25, 3.00 Racing from Ascot. 2.10 Cricket. Second Test: Australia v England. 2.45, 3.20 International table tennis: England v Sweden. 3.35 Rugby league: Leigh v Featherstone. 4.50 Results service. 5.20 Pink Panther show. 5.40 News and weather. 5.50 Dolphin safari. 6.05 IF ITS SATURDAY IT MUST BE NIMMO. 6.45 DIXON OF DOCK GREEN. 'File No 7/948732/462'. 7.30 THE ROLF HARRIS SHOW. 8.20 SATURDAY THRILLER. 'Fame is the Name of the Game'. With Tony Franciosa and Jill St John. A journalist decides to ask questions about a suicide case which leads to murder. 9.55 NEWS and weather. 10.05 MATCH OF THE DAY. 11.05 BRADEN'S WEEK. 11.40 Weather.

### REGIONAL BBC

All regions as above except: Scotland: 5.00-5.20 and 10.05 Sports-reel. 10.35-11.05 Monty Python's Flying circus. 11.42 News, weather. N Ireland: 3.35-4.30 Rugby union (football). Ulster: 5.05-5.20 Sports results and news. 11.40-12 midnight Sports final. News, weather.

### BBC 2

3.00-5.05 p.m. Saturday cinema. 'Flower Drum Song'. With Nancy Kwan and James Shigeta. A young girl from Hong Kong arrives in San Francisco's Chinatown. 7.10 WESTMINSTER. 7.30 NEWS, SPORT and weather. 7.40 RUGBY SPECIAL. 1871-1971 RFU Centenary. Year series: Ulster v Leinster. 8.20 ONE PAIR OF EYES. 'The Dreamwalkers'. Idries Shah sums up the everyday lives of people in Britain today. 9.05 CHAMPAIGN ON ICE. With Roger Whittaker, Mungo Jerry, Tanja Berg and David Rosaire and his performing dogs. 9.55 THE ROADS TO FREEDOM. 10.30 'BEZHIN MEADOW'. Eisenstein never edited this film and it was destroyed but Eisenstein always kept the first and last frames of every sequence he shot. 11.00 NEWS ON 2 and weather. 11.05 DISCO 2. 11.40 MIDNIGHT MOVIE. 'The Last Sunset'. With Kirk Douglas and Rock Hudson. A killer visits his childhood love.

### ITV

11.05 a.m. RAC road report. 11.10 Music room. 11.35 Toolbox. 12 noon Wind in the willows. 12.15 p.m. Stingray. 12.45 London. 5.10 Forest rangers. 5.40 Ev. 6.10 NEWS. 6.15 SATURDAY SPORTS NEWS. 6.30 BEVERLY HILLBILLIES. 'Jethro in the Reserve'. 7.00 GOLDDIGGERS IN LONDON. 7.30 IT'S TARBUCK. 8.00 HAWAII FIVE-O. 'Force of Waves'. 8.00 THE FEEL. 10.00 NEWS AT TEN. 10.10 BEETHOVEN'S BIRTHDAY. A musical celebration. Leonard Bernstein, the Vienna State Opera Chorus and the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra with leading soloists commemorate the bi-centenary of Beethoven's birth. 11.40 THINK TWICE. With Russell Davies and Clive James. 11.55 THREE SCORE AND MORE.

### REGIONAL ITV

CHANNEL: 12.45 London. 5.15 Shane. 6.10 London. 6.15 Golddiggers. 6.45 It's Tarbuck. 7.15 Film: 'The Valiant'. With John Mills, Ettore Manni and Robert Risco. 9.20 Gideon's way. 10.00 London. 10.10 Theatre. 11.15 It couldn't be done. 12.05 Weather. SOUTHERN: 12.17 Weather. 12.20 Mr Piper. 12.45 London. 5.15 Voy-age to the bottom of the sea. 6.10 London. 6.15 Film: 'Coast of Skeletons'. With Richard Todd, Dale Robertson, Marianne Koch and Derek Nimmo. Two insurance investigators journey to Africa to find a sunken diamond dredger. 7.35 It's Tarbuck! 8.25 Bold ones. 9.25 Golddiggers. 9.55 Hound and rabbit. 10.00 London. 11.50 News. 12.05 Weather. Action 70. WESTWARD. As Channel except: 11.45 Mr Piper. 12.15 In search of St Paul. 12.10 Faith for life. 12.15 Weather.



