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Ireland—is Scotland where 6.6 per cent of the working population (141,467) is out of a job.

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At present at the other three yards there are 4,100 workers, some 2,000 less than at the start of the Communist Party-inspired 'work-in'.

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while Lord Strathalmond, a close friend of Industry Minister John Davies, carried out the butchery of the yards—and men's jobs—behind the scenes.

The lessons of the treacherous work-in must be learnt.

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- Force the Tories out.
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Sign in a week or else — ULTIMATUM TO UCS BOILERMAKERS

FROM STEPHEN JOHNS IN GLASGOW

CLYDESIDE boiler-makers have set themselves on a collision course with Govan Shipbuilders — the firm who wants to start work at three of the old UCS divisions on September 11.

After a mass meeting yesterday, boiler-makers' leaders have refused to sign a new wages deal until all their 77 members in the UCS work-in are guaranteed employment when Govan Shipbuilders takes over.

The move put the whole deal in jeopardy.

After meeting unions yesterday, company chairman Lord Strathalmond warned that if the deal was not signed by next Friday it would be called off.

He said: 'This is the last possible date. We have a board meeting the following Tuesday and unless we get the signatures I know perfectly well we won't get our money from the government . . . and there will be no Govan Shipbuilders.'

At first it seemed the deal was on. Strathalmond proposed a formula that leaders of the Clyde Confederation of Shipbuilding Engineering Unions accepted.

This was to retrain the 140 work-in men, then take them on

'if they were suitable'. He explained that the company expected 200 vacancies by Christmas.

Representatives of the emergency committee of the Clyde CSEU okayed at 1.45 p.m. yesterday, but 15 minutes later Strathalmond got the 'no go' from boiler-makers' delegate Jimmy Ramsay over the telephone.

The boiler-makers are now the only group fighting the big carve-up on the Clyde. I understand that leaders of the shop stewards' co-ordinating committee, dominated by Communist Party members, are in basic agreement with the new formula.

James Airlie, speaking after the meeting with Strathalmond, said that 1,200 redundancies threatened at Clydebank by the American Marathon Manufacturing Corporation would not stand in the way of the Govan deal.

'We recognize that Govan Shipbuilders are not responsible for the whole of UCS and the major responsibility lies with Marathon,' he said.

This is a further indication that the shop stewards—led by Stalinists like Airlie—have abandoned their original stand for no agreement until the four yards and all the workers in them were secure.

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Unions have said they will accept round-the-clock shift working in a bid to get Marathon to double their labour requirements. But even this would leave 600 men with no jobs.

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The obstacle to their agreement was with Govan Shipbuilders only, he said.

The unions now have seven days to resolve the crisis.

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Eventually, after pressure from James Reid, the leading UCS Stalinist, boiler-makers' president Danny McGarvey gave the go-ahead for the deal, which rules out strikes.

McGarvey may have to intervene at Govan Shipbuilders. Here too there is a problem over pay.

The boiler-makers, traditionally the most militant Clydeside workers, want to start negotiations for a backdated pay rise immediately. But the firm is insisting on the right to hold them off until January if necessary.



Who is this man, pictured with Ron Taylor (left), self-proclaimed leader of yesterday's anti-immigrant march to the Home Office? See page 12. →

WORKERS PRESS

INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER ● FRIDAY AUGUST 25, 1972 ● No 851 ● 4p

DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

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AROUND THE WORLD

Nixon's bully-boys lash out

BY JOHN SPENCER

POLICE used massive tear-gas barrages and arrested nearly 1,000 anti-war demonstrators outside the Republican Party convention at Miami Beach yesterday.

The demonstrators, numbering only about 4,000, had tried to prevent party delegates from reaching the convention hall to hear Richard Nixon's acceptance speech on his nomination as presidential candidate.

They were met by the tightest security ever seen in the Florida resort. The convention centre was turned into an almost impregnable fortress with miles of barbed wire and hundreds of armed guards.

Inside the high wire fence surrounding the centre was a ring of police wearing helmets.

Most of the roads leading to the entrances were blocked by

buses parked bumper-to-bumper to prevent demonstrators breaking through.

Reporters on the scene accused police of 'over-reacting' to the demonstrations.

Residents of Miami Beach, many of them elderly and retired, were overcome by tear- and pepper-gas with which the police saturated the entire area.

Nixon himself got a strong whiff of gas when he flew in by helicopter to the convention hall. The gas was so thick that it was sucked into the air conditioning of the convention hall, affecting delegates inside the convention.

Police said the arrest procedure used against the demonstrators had been carefully planned in advance.

Until now the police have left the demonstrators largely unmolested. But on Tuesday, Washington police chief Capt Jerry Wilson was flown in to plan tactics with the local force.

At the same time a group of Republican delegates obtained an order from a county judge requiring the police to enforce city laws, specifically those against drugs, assault and breach of the peace.

The delegates claimed police had taken no action when a group of delegates was jostled by demonstrators.

Hijackers appeal to Allende

TEN left-wing guerrillas who fled to Chile from Argentina aboard a hijacked airliner ten days ago have asked the Popular Unity government to grant them safe conduct to Cuba.

The request follows days of legal wrangling over their fate. President Allende, anxious to maintain his close ties with the Argentine military dictatorship, has said he will abide by the decision of the courts.

The Supreme Court judge in charge of the case is a known right-winger who may well order the ten guerrillas to be deported back to Argentina. There they would face almost certain death after torture.

Sixteen of their comrades from the People's Revolutionary Army (associated with the Pabloite revisionists) and the Revolutionary Armed Forces were 'shot while attempting to escape' at an army base in Trelew, Argentina, on Tuesday.

The military dictatorship has forbidden the press to comment on the shootings at Trelew, which took place after the guerrillas had surrendered to a local judge who guaranteed their lives.

Earlier the guerrillas had broken out of prison at nearby Rawson and hijacked the plane on which their leaders fled to Chile.

The Popular Unity parties in Chile are divided over what should be done with the escaped guerrillas, who are now being held in custody.

Allende and the Communist Party want to leave the issue strictly to the courts in the knowledge that this could mean they will share the fate of their comrades in Argentina.

A number of Socialist Party deputies, however, have supported the guerrillas' request to be sent on to Cuba. Eric Schnacke, one of the Socialist MPs, met the guerrillas on Wednesday and said afterwards: 'They no longer want asylum here.'

'They want to go to Cuba and we will present their case to President Allende.'

Another Socialist Party politician, Alejandro Filiberto, said that to send the fugitives back to Argentina after the Trelew shootings would mean 'they will be condemned to death'.

The Foreign Ministry in Santiago said yesterday that Argentina had repeated its request for their extradition and sent a list of detailed charges against them.

In Argentina itself, the Peronist Party has condemned the Trelew shootings as 'a new violation of human rights' and said it would send its own investigators to the army base.

The Party said it was sending doctors to care for the four wounded survivors and lawyers to 'assist other persons in the area deprived of their liberty'.

Argentine police in the northern town of Cordoba are holding over 600 students who demonstrated against the Trelew massacre. They are being held for 'identity checks', according to the police.



Heavily-armoured police confront demonstrators

What we think

'SOCIALIST WORKER' BLAMES ... THE WORKERS

TROTSKY stressed, in the 'Transitional Programme of the Fourth International', that 'the world political situation as a whole is chiefly characterized by a historical crisis of the leadership of the proletariat'. This has been illustrated once again by the recent dock strike.

Under capitalism new productive techniques, such as containerization, cannot raise the level of material wealth of the working class because of the profit motive. Instead they create insecurity and unemployment for the working class. This means that the only answer to the problems facing dockers is nationalization of the entire docks and transport industries, without compensation and under workers' control.

This involves bringing down the Tory government, which is determined to create large-scale unemployment in order to drive down working conditions. It must be replaced by a Labour government which would be forced by the strength of the working class to nationalize all basic industries without compensation and under workers' control, as a prerequisite for the establishment of a socialist society.

Such a struggle would create a split on the part of the right wing in the Labour Party and politically open the way for a mass revolutionary leadership. During the entire period of the recent docks strike, the predominant section of shop stewards failed to put forward such a political demand. Yet without a political programme no amount of militancy could bring victory.

The release of the Pentonville Five shows that given political leadership the working class could bring down the Tory government.

But as it was the strike ended with nothing gained. Lord Aldington could boast in the 'Sunday Telegraph': 'The fact is that we have not made any improvement on our original offer.'

Above everything else, this experience poses the question of leadership. And that is the main difference between the Socialist Labour League and the anti-communist 'International Socialism' group.

The current issue of the IS paper 'Socialist Worker' carries a front-page article which blames the dockers for the collapse of the strike. It declares:

'The national shop stewards' call was outmanoeuvred and fell apart. The attitude of the men is the spirit-level of any struggle and this time the men proved themselves unworthy of their shop stewards.'

What actually happened, as Workers Press has shown, was

that the London stewards, who include several members of the Communist Party, failed to issue a clear call for the continuation of the strike. This led to a reversal of the unanimous strike-on decision in Liverpool and to the Hull shop stewards' decision not to seek to maintain the strike there. What was involved was not any 'unworthiness' of the dockers but the reformist nature of the leadership, which had not broken from the politics of class-collaboration.

Even if the strike call could not have been carried, it would have been better to put it forward and fight for it as the Hull stewards were prepared to do. That way some lessons could have been learned.

This is the essence of leadership, but the London stewards evaded the issue.

A correct leadership cannot, by itself, guarantee automatic victory. But without a fight for such leadership workers are left confused—as they were last week.

The London stewards Bernie Steer, a Communist Party member, and Vic Turner spread illusions on Jones-Aldington. The 'Daily Telegraph' of August 3 reported that Vic Turner had urged the committee that 'the recommendations should be converted into copper-bottomed guarantees'.

Jack Jones was able to tell the 'Telegraph'—and this was never refuted—that 'both he and Lord Aldington had told the dockers they were making strenuous efforts to get tangible results and the dockers seemed happy with the progress being made'.

Then, on the decisive Friday, August 18, Steer and Turner did not put before the London dockers the resolution of the national port shop stewards' committee which called unambiguously for a continuation of the strike. Here was an abdication of leadership.

The Communist Party did not want a continuation of the strike because that would have involved a break with Jones and a political struggle against the Tory government. 'Socialist Worker' covers up for this betrayal because it persistently rejects the struggle for a revolutionary leadership in the unions. It advocates instead a blind militancy, and consistently attacks the Socialist Labour League for maintaining a principled struggle for Marxism.

The 'Socialist Worker' editorial calls only for 'a network of militants that can unite workers against the employers' offensive'. And it concludes that 'the Liaison Committee for the Defence of Trade Unions (LCDTU) again failed to play this role'.

But the role of the LCDTU is not that it failed to build up such a network. It is dominated by counter-revolutionary Stalinism and is used to hold back the development of revolutionary consciousness in the working class, in particular by opposing the call for the TUC to organize a General Strike to bring down the Tory government.

As we said in yesterday's Workers Press: 'The LCDTU is the instrument through which counter-revolutionary Stalinism seeks to exert its pressure by holding back the working class from revolutionary consciousness.'

The IS group, like the renegade Trotskyists of the International Marxist Group, has consistently supported the Stalinists in the Liaison Committee since its inception.

IS lines up with the Stalinists because they too want to avoid the central question of political leadership.

So today these anti-communists place the responsibility for the docks defeat not on the Stalinists, nor even on Jack Jones but on the dockers themselves, who now face unemployment. This has been the hallmark of every traitor in the working class for the last 150 years.

And the people they blame are the same dockers who stood out for four weeks in the face of an all-out witch-hunt by the capitalist press and television, plus police provocation and violence.

By blaming them 'Socialist Worker' seeks to divert workers' attention from the leadership and the political questions now posed. In the same way IS refused to blame Scanlon and the engineers' leaders for the lack of fight on the engineers' wage claim.

'Socialist Worker' declared, on July 22, that 'the traditional workers' organizations are not yet up to the task of giving the bosses a real fight'. The unions—built up by workers in over 200 years of struggle—are written off as inadequate by these revisionists rather than challenge the nature of the Scanlon leadership.

Yet it was Scanlon who threw the wage claim back to district and plant level because a national strike would have meant a showdown with the Tory government. Once again the anti-communists of IS, however, poured scorn on the working class and its achievements in order to protect the reformist and Stalinist leadership.

The crisis of leadership will be resolved in struggle against the reformist and Stalinist leaders and all those—like International Socialism—who seek to protect them. Workers Press will continue this struggle to the bitter end.

Lancashire town says 'No' to Tory rents Act

BY WORKERS PRESS REPORTERS

SKELMERSDALE Council has voted two to one against implementing the Tory 'fair rents' Act.

While Labour councillors in the Lancashire town were taking this stance, however, their Yorkshire opposite numbers in Castleford were voting the other way.

Calling on Skelmersdale Council to refuse to co-operate with the Act, Cllr Philip Bond told a meeting on Wednesday night he was completely opposed to the Act.

Bond said that councils which implemented the Act lacked the courage of other sections of the working class to take on the Tory government and were trying to hide behind the law.



John Walsh

Other councillors opposed to the Act said it failed to recognize that housing was a basic need and that it should be repealed by the next Labour government.

Labour councillor Stan West said that those who said the Act had to be implemented because it was the law of the land should bear in mind that the Tory government was itself illegal. It had not promised in its election manifesto to raise rents and prices, create mass unemployment and attack the trade unions.

West said the next Labour government must be forced to carry out socialist policies.

Labour councillors who voted for the Act were heckled with shouts of 'Tories out!' as they left the meeting.

Meanwhile by 21 votes to four, with two abstentions, the Labour-controlled council in Castleford has reversed an earlier decision not to implement the Act.

Last March the council decided not to implement the Act and called on tenants to resist it.

But this week Jack Smart moved its implementation on the grounds that the government would suspend the town's housing subsidies if they failed to toe the line.

Cllr Smart, recently defeated in an election for Yorkshire area compensation agent of the National Union of Mineworkers, is a NUM official in North Yorkshire.

He recently founded a Yorkshire Miners' Labour Association to combat the development of socialism in the Yorkshire coalfield.

Smart's proposal was seconded by Cllr John Walsh, a NUM branch official from Glasshoughton colliery.

Walsh, who claims to be on the left, declared that he found it 'hard' to second the proposal, because of recent rises in the cost of living. But I'm left with no loophole,' he said.

Rents of Castleford council houses will now go up by £1 per week from the beginning of October.

The proposal was opposed by Charles Churm, who is also a NUM member.

He accused the Labour group leaders of wanting to 'crucify' the people of Castleford.

Cllr Grinsdell, who also opposed Smart and Walsh, demanded that the vote be taken by a roll-call of names. This was done and all 21 of the councillors who were prepared to support the Tory attacks on living standards answered 'Yes' as their names were called.

A meeting of tenants is to take place in Airedale, Castleford, on Monday to discuss what action to take now the Labour councillors have gone back on the pledges they gave in March.

● More than 300 council tenants on the Langley estate at Middleton have decided to withhold rent increases ordered by the Tories and implemented by the Labour-controlled Manchester Council.

Cllr Kevin Hunt, chairman of the Langley Tenants' and Residents' Association, said: 'Tenants are now going to stand up and be counted.'



Manbre drivers picketing yesterday

Jaguar to hear strike committee formula

BY IAN YEATS

FULL-TIME union officials may meet management today with new proposals to end the nine-week-old strike at Coventry's Jaguar car factory.

Jaguar is anxious to settle the dispute and union officials have been urging the strike committee to arrive at a formula acceptable to the company so that work can be resumed.

Earlier this week they asked for an inquiry into the circumstances which led to the rejection of the employers' latest offer at a mass meeting on Tuesday, and from which 40 per cent of the strikers were said to be absent. Strike leader Mick Richards said yesterday that after nine weeks the determination of the strikers to secure a substantial across-the-board increase was going to be difficult to break down.

Jaguar have offered the 2,000 men an interim flat-rate rise to £44 for a 40-hour week pending talks on a new wage structure to replace piecework.

The men have so far strongly resisted Measured-Day Work, which British Leyland, who own Jaguar, are trying to introduce throughout the combine.

Jaguar's latest offer would give about £3 a week extra to the lower paid, but many track workers already earning £44 would gain nothing.

Mick Richards said there was a danger the deal had split the men. Tuesday's meeting voted two to one to continue the strike instead of the usual unanimous decision.

The strike committee has agreed a new formula which full-time officials are expected to put to management today.

Drivers strike for sacked union men

BY SARAH HANNIGAN

DRIVERS employed by Brockelhurst Transport Co at Hammersmith, West London, yesterday staged a token stoppage in support of three of their union representatives whom management have refused to re-employ.

All 70 drivers who do contract work for Manbré Sugars had been sacked by Brockelhurst the previous week for staging a walk-out in protest at the victimization of a fellow driver.

Last Friday all the men re-applied for their jobs back on the advice of their representatives.

All were taken back apart from their Transport and General Workers' Union branch secretary, Jim Butt, branch vice-chairman, Pat Harrison and shop steward Mike Gash.

When the drivers returned to work on Monday they registered a 'failure to agree' on the non-reinstatement of the three with their district official, Bob Kay.

The dispute was then taken through official union channels.

On Wednesday, however, T&GWU road transport group secretary Bill Packer came to the factory when none of the men knew there was going to be a meeting.

Then after meeting Brockelhurst management he told the men that they would not re-employ them, and advised them to get new jobs.

The drivers refused to accept this and called for an official stoppage. Packer refused on the grounds that he could not prove a case of victimization. The drivers then met and decided to call a token stoppage until the three outside the gate had been reinstated.

On Thursday Packer told the men that he had put the case to the union executive and asked them to return to work. They refused.

It was next proposed that the three should be taken back for six months without their union credentials, providing the three agreed. As we went to press yesterday negotiations were still going on to see if these terms would be accepted by management.

Print union joins journalists' fight at UPI

BY ALEX MITCHELL

CENTRAL London branch of the National Union of Journalists has launched an all-out campaign against the management of United Press International, which is victimizing trade union members of the staff.

The strike has been made official by the NUJ.

And yesterday the National Graphical Association was drawn into the dispute when UPI dismissed NGA members who were 'blacking' copy, cables and pictures in the office.

UPI's London office is hit by a total strike by the 20-strong chapel, who are opposing the victimizations and new work schedules for a 45-hour week.

Trouble began at the office almost six weeks ago when American members of the staff were recruited to the NUJ so their interests could be projected while they worked on contract in this country.

The management immediately retaliated by dismissing the father of the chapel, Mark Grantham. After a threat of union action in his defence, the management relented and Grantham was reinstated.

In the ensuing weeks UPI withdrew the harsh work schedules which apply to the American members of staff, only to reimpose them suddenly on Monday of this week.

When they arrived at work the Americans were given an ultimatum of either accepting the 45-hour week or reporting to the New York office on September 4.

The NUJ stepped into the dispute by calling a permanent mandatory chapel meeting at UPI which effectively pulled the editorial staff out on strike.

At a meeting of the Central London branch a series of measures was agreed to step up the fight against UPI. They include:

● Stopping the rerouting of Press Association cables to UPI's Brussels office.

● Checking with the Department of Employment on the work permits of scabs being brought from overseas to work in the London office.

● Approaching scabs with NUJ membership cards and asking them to join the strike.

● Getting the five-man UPI reporting team at the Munich Olympics to join the strike (they have already done so).

● Contacting the Post Office unions to prevent UPI from using cable and wireless services to circumvent the strike and the blacking of their copy.

Now that NGA men have been dismissed the strike could develop into a showdown not only with the NUJ but with the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, the organization of all the main unions involved in newspaper production.



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MINERS IN THE WAR

Part two
by Jack Gale

The miners' union leaders were beside themselves with rage at the outburst of strikes which greeted the insulting Porter Award in 1944. Yorkshire President Joe Hall screamed about 'the rule of the rabble'.

Will Lawther, right-wing leader of the Durham Miners' Association, denounced the strikes as 'violations of pledges, consciously or otherwise sabotaging the war effort and assisting the enemy'.

Communist Party members joined with the right wing. The 'Western Mail' published a denunciation of the strike signed by the South Wales Miners' Federation leaders (including Arthur Horner) together with every South Wales mining MP.

Everywhere the line was the same—the strikers were saboteurs stabbing the soldiers in the back.

But many of the strikers had sons and brothers in the army and they consciously fought to win reasonable conditions for these soldiers to come back to.

For the employers the 'fight for freedom' included their freedom to intensify the exploitation of the working class and to control the unions in readiness for the post-war period.

But at the height of the Porter Award strikes, the Trotskyist paper 'Socialist Appeal' was able to reproduce a report from a soldiers' paper which defended the right to strike in wartime.

The paper — 'Eighth Army News' — carried the headline 'Right to Strike is Part of the Freedom We Fight For'. Soldiers had debated and rejected overwhelmingly the suggestion that strikes should be banned for the duration of the war.

Thanks to the combined efforts of the right wing and the Communist Party, however, —plus a vicious witch-hunt in the millionaire press — the Porter Award strikes were broken in April, 1944. This was to have important consequences.

The coal-owners' success in imposing the Porter Award filled them with arrogance. Indeed in Yorkshire in November 1944 there had to be a strike to get them to pay the Porter minimum of £5 for a five-day week.

But the owners had been anxious to inflict a defeat on the men in preparation for their main strategy—to keep the mines in private hands after the war.

The mining industry was in a sorry state. The owners were concerned only with grabbing as much profit as possible. No modernization had been carried out and in 1944 output per man shift was less than it had been in 1914!

And conditions were deplorable. In 1939, for example, there were 91 certified deaths and 355 certified disablements due to silicosis in the South Wales coalfield alone. In 1943 there were 82 deaths and 1,042 certified disablements.

What concerned the owners more, however, was that most of the pre-war markets had been lost and would be difficult to recover. The Porter Award had shown that right wing and Communist Party collaboration might inflict defeats on the miners for a while. But how were they to modernize the pits to maintain profits with little expense?

EIGHTH ARMY NEWS

EIGHTH ARMY MEN SAY TO WORKERS:

"Right to Strike is Part of the Freedom we Fight for"

STRIKES ARE HARMFUL TO OUR NATIONAL INTERESTS ABROAD. FOR THEY CREATE THE IMPRESSION OF NATIONAL DISUNITY AND DIVERSION FROM THE MAIN PURPOSE OF OUR WAR EFFORT. THEY MAKE US SUSPICIOUS OF OUR SINCERITY AND GIVE GERMANY MATERIAL FOR ENVIROUS PROPAGANDA IN OCCUPIED AND NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

One of the most telling arguments in a strong measure and that the privilege could be restored when war ends. *But I would warn you* he said, *that the leader of our nation, the man*

The Welsh coal strike has raised in many minds the question, "Should strikes be allowed in war-time?" Here is the answer of Eighth Army men, who have just debated the subject.



Above all, how could they hold off increasing working-class demands to take industry, particularly coal-mining, out of the hands of the private owners?

To answer these questions, the owners produced the Foot Plan in January 1945. This was the result of an 'independent inquiry' into the industry produced by Robert Foot. He was paid £12,500 a year by the coal owners just to make sure he remained independent. Amazingly enough, Foot concluded that 'the best people to run the mines are the coal owners'.

But the industry could only be put on its feet if planned nationally. So Foot suggested a central board for reorganization which was to consist entirely of representatives of the owners.

This board would carry out compulsory amalgamations to drive out the smaller owners and create area monopolies which, under conditions of pit closures and consequent unemployment, would be able to hold down wages and force through rationalization at the miners' expense. Or—as Foot put it—"The miners must adopt a liberal approach to cost-reducing processes."

Even so, Ebby Edwards, a miners' union national executive member welcomed the document as 'the greatest document ever produced by a

representative of the industry in an effort to improve conditions! That the coal owners could seriously think in terms of continued private ownership and that their scheme could be welcomed by a national leader of the miners is not so far-fetched as it might now appear.

During the war there had been the closest collaboration between the Labour and Tory leaders. Nothing had been done about gross profiteering. Neither had any Labour Party leader made the slightest objection to the fact that the hardships of the war fell only on the working class and middle classes. The exclusive London clubs maintained their service to their clientele.

(Indeed, the ruling class knew little and cared less for other people's sufferings. Harold Macmillan recounts how Winston Churchill was once shown a worker's rations for a whole week. 'Why, that's not a bad meal', commented the war leader.)

If profiteering, luxury and political collaboration had been the order of the day in wartime, why shouldn't it continue in peacetime? The ruling class saw no threat to its property. Why, wasn't even the Communist Party saying that things should go on as before? Indeed it was. Just as the Stalinists in France were to enter a coalition government under de

Gaulle, the Italian Stalinists behaved similarly in Italy and Stalin was declaring at Potsdam his support for Chiang Kai-shek, so the British CP opposed the call for a Labour government.

On February 21, 1945, the Communist Party Executive Committee issued a special statement:

'It [the Crimea Conference of the Big Powers] represents a victory for the anti-fascist forces over the pro-fascist policies which have hitherto dominated the Tory Party.'

This change was 'revealed in the leading role adopted by Churchill and Eden, as the two present dominating personalities in the Tory Party in the whole course of the war against fascism.'

No less a figure than Winston Churchill was now being put forward as a friend of the working class. The Communist Party's slogan in 1945 was not for a 'Labour government, but for a 'Labour and Progressive' government. The executive statement made it clear that the CP leaders were prepared to fight their own members over this:

'The whole nation must unite . . . we shall fight against all remnants of sectarianism both in our own Party and in the labour movement.' To want to fight the Tories was now 'sectarianism'!

In the unions, the Commun-

Top: headline which appeared in 'Eighth Army News' in 1944 defending the right to strike in wartime. Left: Shinwell, Labour Minister for Fuel and Power at the first Exhibition of the National Coal Board after nationalization of the mines in 1947. Above: Clement Attlee.

ist Party's leading figures faithfully pushed this line of collaboration with the Tories. Arthur Horner told the 1945 conference of the South Wales Miners' Federation:

'I want to see a national government of a new type, reflecting a growth of Labour's strength and unity, able with confidence to invite the representatives of other parties to assist.'

Such a government, of course, could not possibly have nationalized the mines or anything else—its 'progressive' allies wouldn't have stood for it. It was the working class which went beyond the limits to which the reformists and Stalinists wanted to hold it. Labour was elected with an overwhelming majority. Workers demanded an end to the old days. Central to that was the demand to take the property away from the capitalist class.

The Labour government was reluctant to nationalize the mining industry. It could have done it in two days. Instead Prime Minister Clement Attlee hung on for more than two years. But the mines were nationalized in 1947 — albeit with crippling interest payments on the compensation payments lavished on the owners who had taken all and given nothing. But the owners were gone. From then on, a new struggle faced the miners.

JAPAN: IN THE GRIPS OF NIXON'S TRADE DEMANDS

BY JOHN SPENCER

Japanese industry is now under intense pressure to cut back its exports and open its markets to foreign goods.

A procession of American envoys demanding trade concessions has been passing through Tokyo over the past few weeks to prepare the ground for the US-Japan summit on August 31 in Honolulu.

At the weekend President Nixon's close adviser Henry Kissinger held three hours of talks with new premier Kakuei Tanaka and extracted a promise of concrete action from the Japanese leader.

Kissinger's visit followed a less successful round of talks between Tanaka and William Eberle, Nixon's trade adviser, last month. Either as a result of behind-the-scenes pressure or because they recognize the writing on the wall, the Japanese now seem more pliable.

Tanaka told Kissinger he would map out a detailed plan to reduce the country's massive favourable balance of payments with the United States in time for his meeting with Nixon.

The United States claims the trade balance in fiscal year 1972 will reach \$3,600m in Japan's favour and is pressing for so-called 'emergency imports' to reduce this below \$3,000m.

Tanaka is reported to have told Kissinger he wishes to settle the problem before the Honolulu summit.

If he does not settle to the Americans' satisfaction they are likely to demand a new revaluation of the yen at the forthcoming meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Washington on September 25.

This prospect has already created panic on the Tokyo stock exchange—Japanese industry was badly hit by the 16.8 per cent revaluation forced on it at the December Group of Ten meeting last year.

With a heavy preponderance of export industry Japanese capitalism can ill afford to be cut off from its overseas markets.

LOTS OF ARGUMENTS

But the revaluation of the yen and a series of American quota restrictions have forced Japanese industrialists into a desperate search for new markets, disrupting trading relations right round the world.

A government spokesman said after the Tanaka-Kissinger meeting that 'there were lots of arguments and exchanges of opinion'—understandable since Japan is being pressed to sacrifice its own economic interests for those of US big business.

The measures proposed by the United States include increased Japanese imports of uranium (which Japan cannot use for at least five years) aircraft (which are not really required by Japanese airlines) and electronic goods (already produced in massive surplus by Japanese firms).

The US is also proposing that American firms be given special dispensation to set up in Japan for the distribution of certain categories of products.

None of these demands can be met except at the expense of domestic manufacturers.

The blunt threat which is forcing Japan to comply with these requests was spelled out at the Republican Party convention when it opened in Miami Beach on Sunday.

Economic spokesman Pierre Rinfret told a press conference that unless other countries soon opened up their markets to US goods, America will revert to protectionist measures.

Rinfret said the US wanted 'free trade, but we also believe in fair trade and the cards have been stacked against us. We have opened our market to the rest of the world and we have been greeted more and more by walls.'

'We are close to the point where either these walls must



be destroyed or the United States must take positive action.'

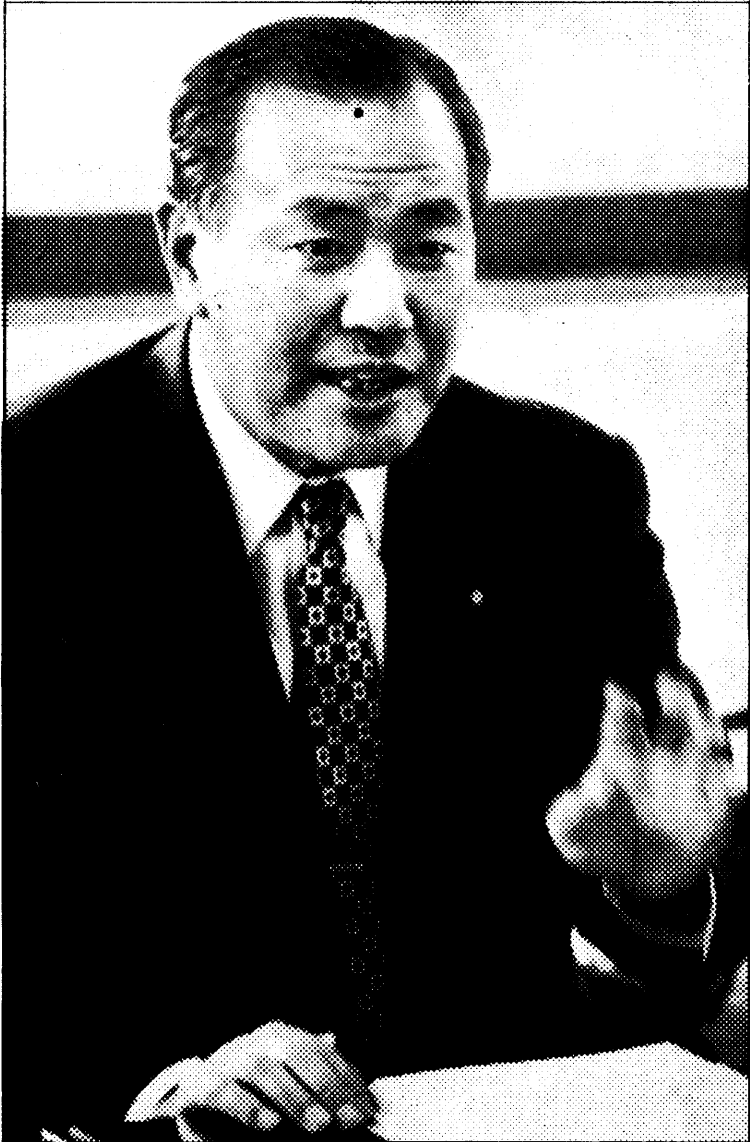
Asked what that action might be, he declined to predict, but he said it could come in 'about 200 different ways in all fields — trade, monetary and economic.'

Rinfret added that the subject could become a prime topic at the forthcoming IMF meeting.

The threat to Japan (and to the European Common Market) is obvious.

The American market is vital to both Japan and the EEC, and Rinfret's threat to close it completely with high tariffs would precipitate instant and devastating recession for these economies.

The EEC countries are themselves already agitating about the influx of Japanese goods following the Nixon measures of August 15 last year.



Top: Japan's new premier, Kakuei Tanaka. Above: Kissinger with Nixon. Tanaka has been forced to map out a plan reducing Japanese exports to USA. Left: Japanese television works

German electronics manufacturers have been lobbying for the imposition of quotas on Japanese exports which have risen up to 300 per cent over the last year in certain categories of goods.

Holland and Belgium have also threatened to impose import restrictions unless Japanese exports of certain lines are reduced.

A spokesman for the Dutch Economics Ministry said at the weekend the two Benelux countries had once more sent a note to the Japanese government expressing their concern over the sharply rising imports of Japanese radio and TV sets, tape recorders, calculating machines and electronic microscopes.

The spokesman recalled that a similar note on this subject last April had been followed by talks between Belgian, Dutch and Japanese industrial delegations in Tokyo. However, these talks had not led to agreement on quantitative restrictions of the Japanese imports.

Japanese measures to adapt the prices of their products to those of the Benelux countries had not had the desired effect, the spokesman said.

The Dutch and Belgian gov-

ernments had now pointed out in their note that the 'serious situation' for the relevant Benelux industries still existed.

They expressed the hope that the Japanese authorities would make every effort to 'normalize' the situation, he added.

VICIOUS TRADE WAR

Otherwise the Benelux countries would be forced to impose temporary restrictions on the Japanese products, the spokesman said.

There is no way out of the vicious spiral of trade war now opening up for the major capitalist nations.

Japan can only hope to restore its markets at other nations' expense and they in turn must drive to force Japan out of its traditional spheres of influence.

The monetary crisis created by the ending of the dollar's convertibility with gold is already affecting the total volume of world trade and the situation is now moving inexorably to the tariff blocs and trading conflicts which were characteristic of the 1930s.

PERUVIAN STALINISTS REMAIN LOYAL TO VELASCO

In a major speech on July 28, the Peruvian dictator, Velasco, made a vicious attack on the Peruvian Communist Party which prepares the way for state repression of Party members.

The response of the leadership of the Peruvian Stalinists is to say that the attack was the result of 'misunderstandings' and to continue collaborating with the corporatist measures now being introduced by Velasco.

Velasco declared that the interests of his government are 'irreconcilable' with the Communists and accused them of being 'basically conservative'.

He attacked the Soviet Union with the object of demonstrating that the dictatorship of the proletariat 'inevitably becomes repressive and totalitarian'.

The central committee of the Stalinist party has replied to this attack by claiming that the 'incompatibility' between them and the government is only the result of a 'monetary lack of understanding' which can be explained by certain 'conceptual ambiguities in the president's message', all of which will be overcome 'by the dynamic of the process'.

The party certainly strives not to upset Velasco.

Recently general secretary Jorge del Prado visited the dictator in his palace. This was the first time that an official delegation of the Peruvian CP had ever publicly greeted the



President Velasco of Peru: launching vicious attacks on the Communist Party.

head of government.

The 'dynamic of the process' is also helped by the anti-strike position of the CP.

Their paper 'Unidad' argues that the Peruvian economy has improved because of the decrease in the number of strikes in the mining industry.

'The drop in the number of stoppages in the mines, which is a tendency that has been revealed from last year is not a consequence of the "domestication" of the miners' movement, as some ultra-lefts maintain, but is a pointer towards the higher degree of revolutionary consciousness amongst miners' leaders and the rank and file; and it is also a sign of greater understanding of the problems of workers on the part of the authorities.'

In fact if there has been a decrease in the number of strikes in the Peruvian mines this is because the dictatorship massacred the Cobriza miners last year, murdering more than 15 workers.

Their leaders it kept in prison until recently.

The more that Velasco represses the working class and its organizations, including the CP, the more the Peruvian CP attempts to show its loyalty to the regime.

From the Dockers' Tanner Strike 1889 to Devlin 1967. An historical series on the organization of the dockers by Jack Gale

WHEN DOCKERS CHANGED THE LAW

PART 8

Between 1945 and 1951 there were more disputes on the docks than in any other industry. The leadership was invariably unofficial.

The Labour government, therefore, at first sought to encourage the leadership of the Transport and General Workers' Union to win back the leadership of the ranks by projecting a more favourable 'image'.

The Leggett Committee of Inquiry into unofficial docks' disputes, set up in 1950, declared:

'The unofficial movement is first and foremost a challenge to the unions and an attempt to undermine the confidence of the rank and file in the constitutional methods of union negotiation. The unions, therefore, must play the crucial part in combating unofficial activities.'

Reformists everywhere welcomed the report and urged Arthur Deakin, general secretary of the T&GWU, to head its wise counsels.

For instance 'Tribune' deplored what it called 'the entirely unjustified distrust—often active dislike—of T&GWU officials among the men.'

'Mr Deakin,' complained 'Tribune' with an air of disbelief, 'is regarded by many dockers as a "bosses man"!'.

This fighting paper then advocated closer contact between Deakin and the dockers 'to beat the disrupters'.

It urged this leading trade union right-winger, who, incidentally, was implacable in his hostility to 'Tribune' and the 'Tribune' group within the Labour Party, to take the trouble to convince dockers that strikes were unnecessary.

Times had changed, according to 'Tribune' and dockers should now forget their 'groundless fears of redundancy'. And Deakin was to be congratulated for his 'courage and loyalty in his conscientious support of wage restraint'.

Unfortunately for the gentlemen of 'Tribune', neither Deakin nor the dockers followed their well-meant advice.

In February 1951, the national docks delegate conference of the T&GWU accepted a negotiated wage increase of 11s per week on the minimum wage and increases of 7½ to 10 per cent on piece-rates.

The day this was announced, 3,000 dockers stopped work at Birkenhead and Liverpool. One speaker told a mass meeting: 'Only Deakin is satisfied.'

By February 5, 8,000 men were out on Merseyside, Manchester was at a standstill and the Royal group in London was also out.

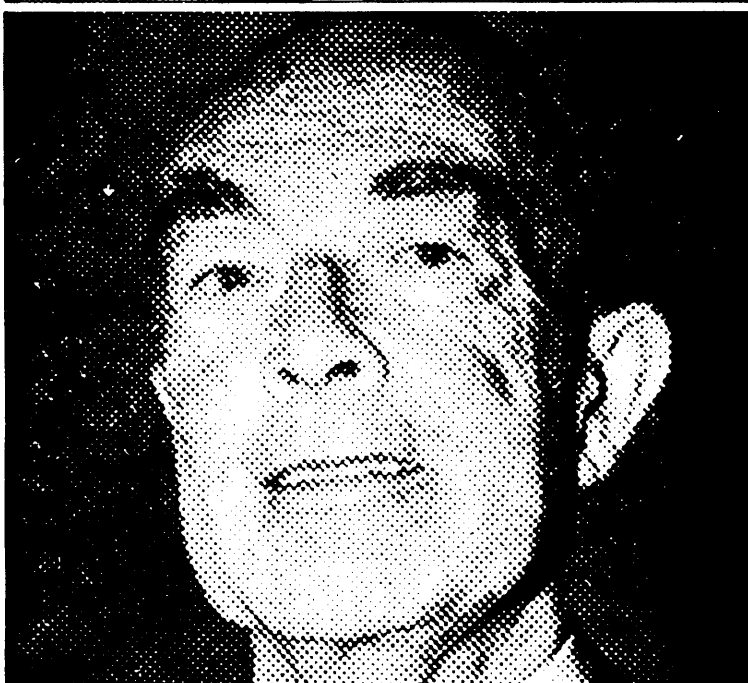
The strike was led by the unofficial portworkers' defence committee under the chairmanship of Albert Timothy. The strike, never became national. Only a few hundred came out in London and there was a drift back in Manchester.

Then T&GWU secretary Deakin and Tom Yates, right-wing general secretary of the National Union of Seamen, produced leaflets which they claimed were circulating on the docks and on ships, and which they said carried instructions on organizing strikes.

Whether connected with this or not, on February 10, seven dockers were arrested and charged with inciting an illegal strike.



Above: Bill Johnson, 'Nudger' Harrison and Harry Constable, three of the seven dockers' leaders tried on conspiracy charges in 1951, are carried from the courtroom after their acquittal. Left: prosecutor Shawcross.



The seven were: Joe Harrison and Bill Johnson from Birkenhead; Bob Crosbie from Liverpool; and Ted Dickens, Joe Cowley, Albert Timothy and Harry Constable from London.

The charge was 'conspiring with person or persons unknown to incite the dock workers to take part in strikes.'

This was contrary to Article Four of the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order—better known as Regulation 1305.

This regulation was a wartime measure introduced in 1940 which made arbitration compulsory. Although Labour had been in power since 1945, they had never abolished it.

But not only was the Labour Government in favour of retaining this anti-strike regulation—so were the right-wing leaders of the trade unions.

At the 1950 Trades Union Congress a resolution calling for the abolition of Regulation 1305—moved by the NUR was defeated by 5,000 votes to 2,500.

The Minister of Labour at that time was Aneurin Bevan. As one dockers' leader, R. Spalding, told a mass meeting: 'The man who once called the employers vermin is now lining up with them against us.'

When the seven men appeared in Bow Street Magistrates' Court, 6,700 London dockers stopped work and when the seven were remanded on bail they were carried shoulder high through the streets.

On February 12, when the seven appeared in court again over 7,000 dockers stopped work in London, over 9,000 in Liverpool and over 2,000 in Manchester.

When the cases were adjourned for a week, London and Manchester returned to work, but the Merseyside dockers stayed out for the Dockers' Charter, which included a claim for a minimum wage of 25s per day.

On February 20 the case was adjourned again. This time 10,000 dockers were out in

London, with supporting strikes in the northern ports.

On February 27 the case was adjourned for two weeks and again there were massive stoppages.

On Friday, March 16, the seven were committed for trial at the Old Bailey and once more the docks stopped.

On each occasion when they appeared before the magistrates the seven made fighting speeches, while dockers crammed the court and blocked the streets outside.

On Tuesday, April 3, 1951, the seven dockers appeared at the Central Criminal Court in the Old Bailey before Lord Chief Justice Goddard.

The defending lawyer was Labour MP Sidney Silverman. But the prosecution was conducted by the Attorney General—none other than Hartley Shawcross, MP for St Helens.

It is worth saying something about the man who the Labour government put up to prosecute dockers whose whole lives were spent in the Labour movement.

Soon to be known throughout dockland as 'Pretty Boy Shawcross', this man was later to distinguish himself further by prosecuting striking African miners on behalf of the South African mineowners.

When this raised a storm inside the Labour Party, his right-wing friends defended him by saying that a man's professional life and his political views were quite separate. After all, he was only earning his money!

Shawcross was never disciplined inside the Labour Party for such anti-working class actions as this.

He finally left the Labour Party of his own accord. He became a director of Shell, EMI, Rank-Hovis-McDougall, Caffyns Motors, Morgan et Cie International, Morgan et Cie,

Times Newspapers, Hawker Siddeley, Birmingham Small Arms Company and the European Enterprises Development Company.

He was created a life peer by the grateful Tories in 1959.

But he didn't go down so well with the dockers!

When the seven appeared in the dock at the Old Bailey not only did dockers from all over the country stop work, but they were joined by hundreds of building workers, engineers and other trade unionists. Workers travelled by car, train and coach from all over Britain to demonstrate outside the court.

At the end of the eight-day trial the seven were found not guilty on the charges relating to Regulation 1305.

Although charges against them on other counts were not dismissed, Shawcross decided not to proceed any further and the men were released.

The thousands of workers who thronged the streets outside the courts were convinced that this was a victory not for British justice—but for the organized strength of the working class.

Celebrations were held throughout dockland, for—as one unofficial broadsheet pronounced:

*'Shawcross stood astounded
Then his head is bended low.
At last the judge, he turned
and said
I'll have to let them go.'*

In 1950 Minister of Labour Aneurin Bevan, after consultations with representatives of the employers, had decided not to repeal Regulation 1305.

But it could not survive the 1951 court case. After a decent interval it was removed from the Statute Book.

The dockers had changed the law.

CONTINUED TOMORROW

US ROUND- UP

LAYOFFS, SPEED-UP HIT SUBMARINE BUILDERS

New London, Connecticut, is one of the oldest cities in the United States. Since the American revolution, New London and the surrounding area has been a vital base for the US navy and an important centre of the shipbuilding industry.

Today the home of the largest submarine base in the world, New London is the very heart of the naval power of American imperialism.

The travel brochures issued by the local tourist information service always talk about the city and its 'great and glorious past' in American history.

What they carefully omit is that New London is also a city with one of the highest and fastest-growing unemployment rates in Connecticut.

Unemployment has ravaged the city so hard that many workers who work on the nuclear submarines live in terrible slums. Housing conditions have deteriorated with the decline in jobs.

General Dynamics Corporation's electric boat division has been the backbone of New London's industry for over a generation. It was always the main and most important employer.

Four years ago, the company employed 15,000 workers. Today that figure has been cut to under half by massive sackings which are still continuing.

Lionel Williams, local official of the boilermakers' union, said of the situation: 'There is no work.'

'There is no work in the yard and none out of the yard either. Construction work is the worst in 15 years.'

'There are no ships in the yard. There's been lay-offs over the last year or so.'

Those remaining in the plant are forced to work under the most dangerous health conditions. The extensive electrical work in the industry has caused regular fatalities inside the plant.

'It is not just obvious types of accidents like people being killed every day. We lose most of our people by electrocution, by falls, crushing, burning.'

'A submarine is like a maze of piping, cables, wires. And of course if you penetrate a piece of metal you might hit a high-pressure line.'

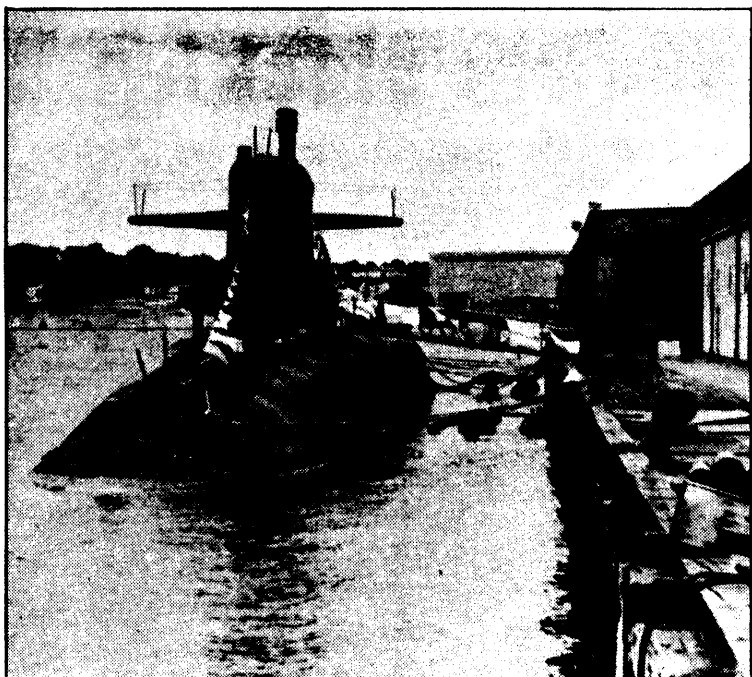
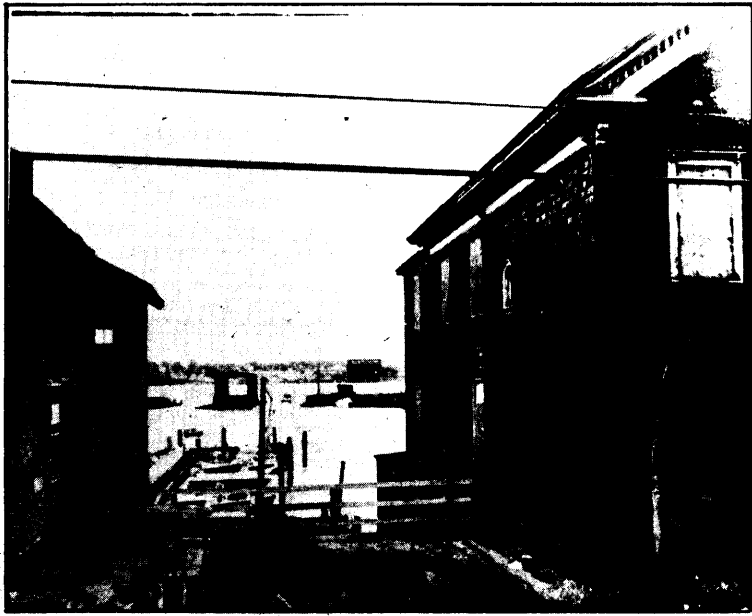
Williams also pointed to the dangerous atmosphere the men worked in.

If anyone inhaled beryllium they were certain to get berillitis.

Few people among the 8,000 in the metal trades live to collect their pensions.

General Dynamics has never done a thing to improve conditions in the plant. While the government has poured millions of dollars into the production of submarines for use by American imperialism, conditions have actually worsened.

The workers at General Dynamics are organized into a general Metal Trades Council



Top: decaying housing where workers live near the submarine plant. Above: a nuclear submarine by the General Dynamics dock, New London

in which all unions in the plant are organized.

Many times in the past few years, the workers have struck against the deteriorating conditions in the plant, for higher wages and in defence of their unions.

Four years ago, the management fired the president of the boilermakers' union. Within four hours, every single worker struck and closed the plant.

In working for the US navy, the workers are employed literally by the government itself. To prove the point the company is offering 5.2 per cent increases.

This is exactly in line with the Nixon Pay Board's guideline, fixed after the August 1971 decision to cut the dollar's links with gold and attack the standard of living of the American working class.

The unions are not having it. Said Williams: 'We are asking for a cost-of-living escalator. We really need a 20 per cent increase. Nixon's taken away the responsibility of bargaining from the companies.'

'From now on you are opposing the federal government with the wage freeze in contracts.'

For years New London has been promised programmes to redevelop the city, to clean out the slums and restore full employment. Nothing has ever come of these 'promises'.

The slums have got worse, and drugs and prostitution are on the increase. The entire social fabric of the city is crumbling away.

Now many workers in the city know it is the government whether Republican or Democratic administrations, which is determined to let New London die.

CAN Co. CLOSURES

The American Can Company—a giant corporation with 127 factories in the United States and Canada—has announced the closure of nine plants.

Another three will be sold as part of the effort to rationalize production. Almost five thousand workers now face the sack as a result of these moves.

So while President Nixon talks of a 'new economic boom', the decision by American Can exposes the reality behind his policies.

The big American corporations are being encouraged to ruthlessly streamline their production methods through speed-up and automation.

American Can is not losing money. Profits are as big as ever as they expect the sacking of 4,800 workers and the rationalization of production to increase earnings by 30 per cent by 1975.

The plants that are being shut are old. The Jersey City plant was built in 1928 and the machinery in use is almost the same age.

Of the 1,000 workers at the plant, only 150 at the most will be allowed to transfer to other plants.

The San Francisco plant is over 60 years old and the closure of the factory and warehouse will mean the sack for 500 more workers.

Workers now facing the sack at American Can also stand to lose most of their pension rights. This follows a Supreme Court ruling that a company is not responsible for the pension plan after it shuts down.

One of the Jersey City workers told the 'Bulletin', paper of the Workers' League: 'Believe me, you're going to see a big change. More and more of these younger workers are going to get hurt.'

'They feel this more because they have got the bigger part of their life ahead of them. A Labour Party? Maybe not right away, but we can let things go only so far.'

The Workers League are demanding the steelworkers' union, which represents the can workers, call a nationwide strike of all the company's workers around the demand for nationalization of American Can corporation and the construction of a Labour Party to implement these policies.

WORKERS NOTEBOOK

THE BIG RAINMAKER

Yet another new and important theoretical breakthrough for the Communist Party.

At the climax of the national dock strike, some hardy Surrey Stalinists ('and others' according to the 'Morning Star') gathered 20 strong outside the American embassy for a vigil on the war in Vietnam.

One slogan directed at the chemical weapons used by the US against the Vietnamese sounded a new note in the campaign for 'peace'.

It read—'leave rainmaking to GOD'. I'm sure the staff of the embassy were suitably impressed with this appeal to the Almighty.

FOOTNOTE: Surrey is the home of the hard-line and ultra-Stalinist elements in the Party led by Sid French.

POVERTY RISE

An investigation of consumption in 1971 has revealed the direct relationship between growing unemployment and poverty.

1971 marked the highest unemployment for 25 years, and this put a brake on the improvement of the basic living standards of the working class.

For example, for the first time since the early 1950s, spending on food actually declined.

Between 1960 and 1965 the average increase in spending on food was 1.1 per cent each year. Between 1965 and 1970 it was 1 per cent, but as unemployment rocketed during 1970-1971 consumption of food dropped by 0.3 per cent.

The same is true of other basics like clothing and footwear.

Spending in this category was increasing by 2.8 per cent in the period 1960-1965, in 1965-1970 it was 1.6 and last year it was down to 0.8.

The same is true of housing (2.8 per cent to 1.2 per cent) and fuel and light (4.2 per cent to 1.6 per cent).

STRANGE DEATH

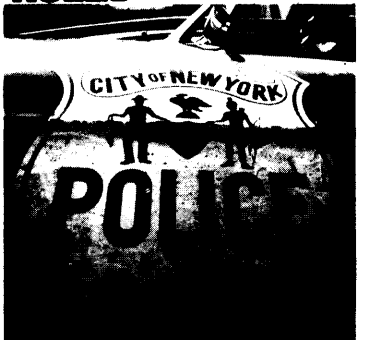
God is still a power to be reckoned with, it seems, but we are not so certain now that He is on the side of the believers.

A man recently died after having a tattoo made on his right arm. Death was caused by liver failure. It was later discovered that the tattooist's previous patient had been a hepatitis carrier and the disease had been passed on.

An inquiry has now been called for into the control regulations governing the sterilization of tattooing machines.

The tattoo the unfortunate client had had inked into his skin? A crucifix.

NEW RULES



New York City police department has issued new rules governing the use of firearms by policemen following the shooting by an officer of a ten-year-old boy.

The rules prohibit the fairly common practice of firing warning shots at fleeing fugitives and firing from patrol cars, unless an officer is under fire.

Also a board has been set up to interview all policemen who use their guns.

The board consists, among others, of a Puerto Rican legal affairs deputy commissioner and a black community affairs deputy commissioner.

It was these two minority groups that protested strongly when ten-year-old Ricky Boddan was shot dead on Staten Island in a stolen car.

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Mass lay-offs fear at shipyard

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

SPECULATION is growing in Southampton that Vosper Thornycroft is preparing more mass lay-offs at its shipbuilding yards at Woolston.

There is still deadlock between the management and almost 400 technical and supervisory section members of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

The TASS members are on strike for a £5-a-week all-round increase and the reinstatement of 19 fellow-unionists who they claim have been victimized.

The company has so far offered reinstatement, but has refused to concede the £5 claim.

Another dispute in the yard, involving boilermakers who refused to be timed, has been temporarily solved by company agreement to put them back on full pay and to take the matter through procedure.

On August 12, the first mass lay-off took place.

The majority of those laid off consisted of 120 electricians—the best-organized trade in the yard.

Vosper's claim this lay-off is entirely due to the TASS strike, which has removed quality-control inspectors. On Ministry of Defence contracts supervision by these inspectors is mandatory.

However, according to Mick Hodges, yard convenor and member of the Electrical and Plumbing Trades Union, the management have been trying to provoke a confrontation for the past two months.

'It happens to have been triggered off by the draughtsmen

but anything could have done it,' he said.

'When I first heard that 120 EPTU members were to be laid off I was all in favour of a sit-in, but I don't think the lads would accept it at the moment.

'The mood is changing, however. The other week there was a holiday atmosphere about it. Now they are beginning to realize how serious the situation could be.'

One of the electricians laid off is Ginger Pearce, president of the recently amalgamated EPTU branch and a Trades Council delegate.

He told Workers Press: 'With £1½m of orders and a £1½m expansion programme, I'm positive that the company's eyes are set on a new wages and labour structure to replace the "Blue Book" agreement which expires next March.

'They will be wanting to run new covered-in building berths as though they are factories, with productivity deals which will include mobility of labour, harder working conditions and, of course, shift-work.

'The results of these deals we all know — sackings and unemployment.

'The situation in the yard is very dangerous at the moment.

'The company are in a position where they can take on one section at a time. A lesson has to be learnt—unity is strength!

'If we fight for unity between all sections then we can take Vosper's on and defeat shift-work and redundancies.

'I've made myself very clear many times on what I think the

only answer to these threats can be. And that is nationalization of all the docks, the ship-building and ship-repair industries under workers' control. Because unless we're fighting for this we're fighting for nothing.'

All BEA home fares may rise

BRITISH European Airways has warned that continuing inflation may force them to put up fares on all domestic air routes.

BEA made a profit of £181,000 last year after receiving £8m from the government to compensate for buying British aircraft instead of American, and paying nearly £11m in interest charges.

BEA said it was a satisfactory

result in a year when world scheduled air traffic growth was the second lowest recorded over the past 20 years and many airlines recorded losses.

The company's annual report says last year's profit was due in large measure to the substantial reorganization undertaken during 1971.

Soton building employer imports blackleg labour



Flying pickets at the Wimpey site

AS THE building strike escalates rapidly in the southern region with nearly 100 sites involved, the Wimpey site at the Vosper Thornycroft yards in Southampton is becoming a key target for flying pickets.

About 20 Wimpey employees are working 12 hours a day, seven days a week on the site which consists of two covered building berths and a fitting-out quay.

Despite attempts by union officials and pickets to close the site down only one of the workers has joined the strike.

The lone striker is 30-year-old Keith Painter.

'When the pickets came to talk to us, that was it as far as I was concerned,' he said.

'No hesitation, I was out. It doesn't worry me that I'm the

only one on strike here.'

The majority of the other workers have been brought down from London and are well paid by Wimpey.

In order to work inside the shipyard, union membership is compulsory. But according to one of the men still working, apart from signing an application form he knows nothing about belonging to a union.

'I wouldn't know whether Wimpey have bought cards for us to get into the yard or not,' he said.

Last week about 30 Construction Engineering Union members who are working for Condor's, sub-contractors on the new berths, agreed to strike after appeals from building pickets. They returned to work after two days but promised further sympathy action if the Wimpey men could be brought out as well.

The connection between the Vosper Thornycroft yard dispute and the building strike was stressed by Pete Hamlet, a young boilermaker.

'This site is vital to Vosper Thornycroft,' he said.

'We must support the building workers and demand from the yard stewards that all non-union labour is cleared out of this yard.'

'Our struggle and theirs depends on it.'

THE BUILDING workers action committee in Skelmersdale, Lancashire, passed a unanimous resolution on Wednesday condemning site deals and calling on union leaders to mobilize all workers in the industry in a national strike for £30 for a 35-hour week.

A copy of the resolution has been sent to all major action committees in the North West region.

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Spy chief a navy man

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

SIR Louis Le Bailly is the new director general of British Intelligence.

Until recently the names of heads of intelligence units in Britain have been a dark secret. Newspapers were advised in D-notices issued with the authority of the Cabinet of the day not to publish the names. But the names of these gentlemen were so widely known that the hush-up became a farce.

The ludicrous secrecy was finally exploded a couple of years ago when the East Germans published a thick booklet entitled 'Who's Who in the CIA' which was a complete list of Central Intelligence Agency agents throughout the world.

Sir Louis (58) takes over at the end of next month from Air Marshal Sir Harold Maguire.

He served during World War

II as an engineer officer in HMS 'Hood', HMS 'Naiad' and HMS 'Duke of York'.

He has served as head of British navy staff in Washington, and was UK national liaison representative to the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic.

Returning to Britain in 1969 he became projects officer for the National Defence College, and was promoted to vice-admiral in April 1970.

Sir Louis became Director of

Service Intelligence on September 1, 1960. He is married with three daughters.

Sir Harold Maguire has been director-general for four years. He was a fighter pilot in World War II, and served in the Far East, where he was a Japanese prisoner-of-war.

In the 1971 edition of 'Who's Who', Sir Louis' address is given as — Barclays Bank, 36 Curzon Street, Mayfair, W1. Just near the office!

Action Council calls meeting

THE SECOND full meeting of the Orpington and Sidcup Council of Action decided this week to call an anti-Tory public meeting and to hold a demonstration in the near future.

Two slogans were suggested for the public meeting: 'Build Councils of Action, Kick the Tories out!' and 'Defend our

rights, destroy the Tories!'

It was decided to call a public meeting in the next few weeks to involve all local factories, tenants' associations and political groups in the labour movement in the struggle to bring down the Tories and to bring in a Labour government pledged to socialist policies.

TV

BBC 1

9.45 Camberwick green. 10.00 Robinson Crusoe. 10.25 Canadian journey. 10.50-10.55 Magic roundabout. 12.55-1.25 Eu tyb a'u tebyg. 1.30 Fingerbobs. 1.45-1.53 News and weather. 2.00-3.55 Racing from Goodwood. 4.15 Play school. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Monkees. 5.20 Ask Aspel. 5.44 Sir Prancelot.

6.00 LONDON THIS WEEK.
6.20 TOM AND JERRY. Dog Trouble.
6.30 THE VIRGINIAN: 'The Crooked Path'.
7.45 IT'S A KNOCK-OUT!
9.00 NINE O'CLOCK NEWS and weather.
9.25 OLYMPIC GRANDSTAND. The XX Olympic Games.
10.30 THE EDINBURGH MILITARY TATTOO 1972.
12.00 LATE NIGHT NEWS.
12.05 Weather.

BBC 2

11.00-11.25 Play school. 5.35 Open university.
7.30 NEWSROOM and weather.
8.00 EGYPT, ROME AND BRITAIN. A chronicle magazine.
9.00 SPORT TWO: '94 Not Out'. Colin Welland and Ian Woolridge.
9.25 GARDENERS' WORLD. Percy Thrower.
9.50 THE BEETHOVEN SYMPHONIES. Otto Klemperer conducts Symphony No 9 in D minor.
11.15 NEWS ON 2 and weather.
11.20 LATE NIGHT LINE-UP.

ITV

11.35 Trade winds to Tahiti. 12.25 Women today. 12.50 Freud on food. 1.15 Bellbird. 1.30 Dan. 1.40 Bush boy. 2.05 Castle haven. 2.30 Maggie special. 3.00 Houseparty. 3.15 This week. 3.45 Delta. 4.40 Happy house. 4.55 Land of the giants. 5.50 London.

6.00 TODAY.
6.30 ARNIE: 'Standing Up For Julius'.
7.00 THE BEST OF PLEASE SIRI 'Old Fennians Day'.
7.30 THE FBI: 'By Force and Violence'.
8.30 SHUT THAT DOOR! Larry Grayson with guests Dora Bryan, John Hanson, Jackie Pallo.
9.00 THE MAN FROM HAVEN.
10.00 NEWS AT TEN.
10.30 WICKED WOMEN: 'Augusta Fulham'. Vivien Merchant, Edward De Souza.
11.30 THE FRIGHTENERS: 'Miss Mouse'. John Normington, Heather Canning.
12.00 CHRISTIANTY IN ADVERSITY.
12.10 SCALES OF JUSTICE: 'The Haunted Man'.

REGIONAL TV

CHANNEL: 3.20 Airline pilot. 4.10 Happy house. 4.25 Puffin. 4.27 Jimmy Stewart. 4.55 Pebbles and bamm bamm. 5.20 Primus. 5.50 London. 6.00 News and weather. 6.10 Report special. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Comedians. 7.30 London. 10.35 Film: 'Too Hot To Handle'. 12.20 News and weather in French. Weather.



Two good reasons for a Friday night out. Hershel Bernardi (ITV, 6.30) Larry Grayson (ITV, 8.30)



WESTWARD. As Channel except: 4.00 Gus Honeybun. 4.10 Happy house. 4.25 News. 6.00 Diary. 6.25 Sports desk. 10.32 News and weather. 12.20 Faith for life.

SOUTHERN: 12.55 News and weather. 1.00 Beloved enemy. 1.25 Beverley hillbillies. 1.50 Common Market cook book. 2.15 Bellbird. 2.30 Let's face it. 3.00 Kate. 3.55 Weekend. 4.00 Houseparty. 4.15 Paulus. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Land of the giants. 5.50 London. 6.00 Day by day. Scene SE. 6.30 Who do you do? 7.00 Shut that door. 7.30 Benny Hill. 9.00 London. 10.35 Film: 'The Stripper'. 12.20 News. 12.30 Weather. Guideline.

HARLECH: 3.35 Grasshopper island. 3.45 Women only. 4.15 Tinkertainment. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Woobinda. 5.20 Flaxton boys. 5.50 London. 6.01 Report West. 6.18 Report Wales. 6.30 Saint. 7.30 Shut that door. 8.00 Cade's county. 9.00 London. 10.30 Cinema. 11.00 Film: 'There's Always A Thursday'. 12.10 Scales of justice. 12.40 Weather. HTV Wales and HTV Cymru/Wales: 4.15-4.30 Cantamil. 6.01-

6.15 Y dydd.
HTV West as above except: 6.15-6.30 Report West.

ANGLIA: 1.40 World War I. 2.05 Mad movies. 2.30 Women today. 3.00 London. 3.15 Survival. 3.45 Yoga. 4.10 News. 4.15 Cartoons. 4.25 Romper room. 4.50 Giants. 5.50 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Glamour 72. 7.35 Comedians. 8.00 Combat! 9.00 London. 10.30 Film: 'Dead of Night'.

ATV MIDLANDS: 3.10 Houseparty. 3.25 Paulus. 3.35 Horoscope. 3.45 Women today. 4.10 Julia. 4.40 Happy house. 4.55 Lost in space. 5.50 London. 6.00 ATV today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Shut that door. 7.30 Persuaders. 8.25 Please sir. 9.00 London. 10.30 Film: 'The Curse of Frankenstein'.

ULSTER: 4.30 Romper room. 4.50 News. 4.55 Cowboy in Africa. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. 6.10 Viewfinder. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Sale of the century. 7.30 Jason King. 8.30 Shut that door. 9.00 London. 10.30 Short story. 11.00 Film: 'Soho Incident'.

YORKSHIRE: 1.45 Other Lindsfarne. 2.15 Bellbird. 2.30 Matinee. 3.00 Kate. 4.00 Sound of . . . 4.10 Calendar news. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Happy house. 4.55 Skippy. 5.20 Flintstones. 5.50 London. 6.00 Calendar news, weather. 6.05 Randall and Hopkirk. 7.00 Comedians. 7.30 Shut that door. 8.00 Benny Hill. 9.00 London. 10.30 Film: 'I Want To Live'. 12.40 Weather.

GRANADA: 2.20 Common Market cook book. 2.45 Saint. 3.40 University challenge. 4.10 News. Peyton Place. 4.40 Happy house. 4.50 Skippy. 5.15 Funky phantom. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. 6.05 OK. 6.30 Riptide. 7.30 Shut that door. 8.00 Protectors. 8.25 Chicago teddy bears. 9.00 London. 10.30 Film: 'Across the Pacific'.

TYNE TEES: 1.45 Funny face. 2.15 Bellbird. 2.30 Yoga. 3.00 Kate. 4.00 Sound of . . . 4.10 News. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Make a wish. 4.55 Thunderbirds. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. 6.05 Rodeo. 6.30 Smith family. 7.00 Comedians. 7.30 Benny Hill. 8.30 Shut that door. 9.00 London. 10.30 Film: 'The Bramble Bush'. 12.30 News. 12.35 Epilogue.

SCOTTISH: 3.35 Horoscope. 3.45 Women today. 4.10 Animaland. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Happy house. 4.55 Skippy. 5.20 Cartoon. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. 6.15 Love American style. 6.30 Who do you do? 7.00 Please sir. 7.30 Saint. 8.30 Shut that door. 9.00 London. 10.30 Festival. 11.00 Late call. 11.05 Name of the game.

GRAMPIAN: 3.37 News. 3.45 Women today. 4.10 Yoga. 4.40 Happy house. 4.55 Rumble jumble. 5.20 Bush boy. 5.50 London. 6.00 News and weather. 6.05 Mr and Mrs. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Comedians. 7.30 Jesse James. 8.00 Benny Hill. 9.00 London. 10.30 Hogan's heroes. 11.00 Job look. 11.05 Film: 'The Curse of the Werewolf'.

FOREIGN NEWS

More money trouble for the Market

BY JOHN SPENCER

FRENCH Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann flew to London yesterday for talks with Edward Heath and other Tory Ministers on the forthcoming Common Market summit.

The meeting was staged at the request of President Pompidou, who has threatened to torpedo the summit unless the agenda is drawn up to his satisfaction.

Above all, Pompidou wants discussion of the monetary issues facing the EEC.

He wants the pound returned as soon as possible to a fixed parity and he wants the Market countries to agree a policy for raising the official price of gold.

The French government sees these measures as essential both as moves towards the consolidation of the EEC as a single monetary bloc and as measures to stabilize internal currency relations and protect the common agricultural policy.

They are particularly concerned about the weakness of the Italian lira, which is threatened with devaluation. Hence the earlier Franco-Italian proposal for a unilateral rise in the official gold price within the Common Market—a move which would enable Italy to settle its central bank obligations without exhausting its reserves.

At his meeting on Wednesday in Bonn with the German Cabinet leaders, Schumann found no change in the German position on this question.

The Germans are prepared to give the Italians more time to settle their debts, but they are not in favour of a gold-price rise.

Like the German Cabinet, the Tory leaders are in no hurry to fall in line with French demands. Schumann is unlikely to get

any guarantee from the Heath Cabinet about a definite date for restoring the pound's fixed parity.

Equally, he will find little sympathy for the French ideas on raising the gold price.

The outcome of these preparatory discussions will be further talked over at the Common Market Foreign and Finance Ministers' meeting in Italy in mid-September.

There they will attempt to

agree a common position on the Market's economic and monetary policy to put before the International Monetary Fund meeting at the end of that month.

The divisions within the EEC on these issues, however, are deep-going, and it seems that barring a rapid about-face by some of the countries involved the EEC countries will be unable to present a genuine united front against the Americans at the IMF meeting.

Murder money came from union funds

MONEY that paid for the murder of American miners' leader Joseph Yablonski two years ago came from union funds, a Federal grand jury alleged in Washington yesterday.

With his wife and daughter, Yablonski was murdered on January 5, 1970—just one month after he had failed to win the presidency of the United Mineworkers' Union away from corrupt president Tony Boyle.

A dilatory police investigation has dragged the murder case through successive courts.

But yesterday the jury charged that executive member Albert Pass and several union officials had cashed cheques worth \$20,000 with various union members.

Through Silous Huddleston, an intermediary, the money was used to hire three gunmen who entered the Yablonski house and killed the leader of the opposition to Boyle.



Yablonski

Since the murder Boyle himself has been charged with various financial irregularities, including illegally subscribing union money to presidential campaign funds.

However, he has yet to face any charge directly related to the murder of Yablonski, though there is evidence that he was involved in the killing.

Homeless problem

HOMELESS single people in Britain's cities are facing a crisis situation as accommodation for them goes for redevelopment, according to a report published yesterday.

The report was produced by a Camberwell Council on Alcoholism working party, set up to look at the plight of homeless single people in the London borough of Southwark.

The working party found that in London alone there are between 8,000 and 10,000 people sleeping rough, but the problem is a national one.

The report recommends that the Department of Health and Social Security set up a working party to look into ways of financially compensating those areas which forego redevelopment of existing common lodging house sites, or alternatively when redevelopment takes place, allow for the replacement of hostels in the redevelopment scheme.

The responsibility of providing for the homeless is being shirked by both central government and local authorities, says the report.

'It is essential to have a national comprehensive co-operative programme for the single homeless worked out now.

'shirked'

'Responsibility for the whole field of homeless single persons' needs should be located in one government department—the Department of Health and Social Security.'

The report calls on the Department to establish cheap hostels and take steps to prevent further loss of cheap single person accommodation.

Dockers bailed

DOCKERS Cornelius Clancy and Terence Penfold were remanded on bail until September 11 by Colchester magistrates yesterday, accused of offences alleged to have taken place at a private wharf, Rowhedge, Colchester, on August 7.

Clancy (26), of King Edward Road, Hackney, London, is accused of abusive behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace, and Penfold with using insulting words in similar circumstances.

Bail was fixed at £10 each.

BOOKS



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Gear-box strikers need Ford men's help

BY PHILIP WADE

THE BITTER seven-week dispute for union recognition by engineers at Tonbridge, Kent, is being undermined through failure to get components blacked at Ford factories.

More than 100 workers were locked out at the Creffield Engineering Co on July 10.

A petition calling for a recognition of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers had been turned down by management a few days earlier.

The company, part of the Spark Holdings group, is openly anti-union.

Since moving to Tonbridge from London nine years ago the company has fought any signs of trade union organization in the factory. There are no unions in the group's Enfield and Ashington, Northumberland, factories.

In a letter to striking workers on July 18 the company said it was 'unable to accept trade unions as a negotiating body'.

Workers at Creffield produce parts for gear-boxes and over 90 per cent of the products go to Ford factories all over Britain.

Although the AUEW has declared the dispute official and circularized branches to that effect, parts are being driven out of Tonbridge and delivered to Ford factories, including Dagenham.

Bob Todd, strike committee chairman, told Workers Press yesterday: 'Ford's is the key to our struggle. We are disappointed at the reactions so far from the Ford factories.'

He said AUEW national committee member Sid Harraway, who is also a Ford convenor at Dagenham, came to the Tonbridge AUEW district committee about five weeks ago and promised support.

Ford workers then went on their annual holiday. Dagenham

stewards eventually met yesterday week. 'According to our information we heard they were going to black Creffield products,' said Todd.

'But the day after a lorry clearly showing the Creffield sign went straight into the Dagenham factory. We know that because we followed it from Tonbridge.

'We eventually got hold of Harraway this week and he said he was disturbed that blacking was not taking place.'

Harraway, a leading member of the Communist Party, is also secretary of the national committee of Ford convenors.

The only bright spot is the blacking at London airport of steel bars from Ford's in Germany, which are destined for the Tonbridge factory.

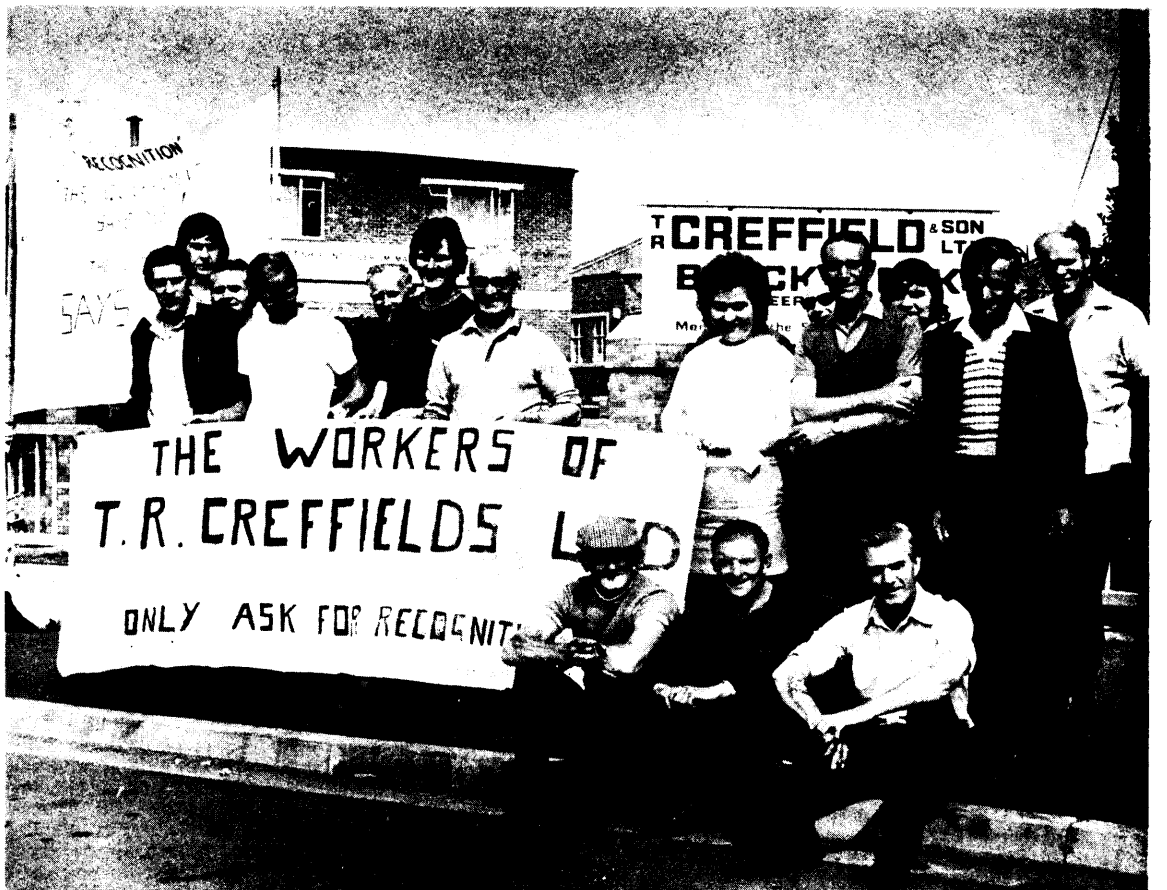
Now Tonbridge workers are expected to meet Ford stewards in London next Wednesday to try and get agreement on a national black of Creffield goods throughout the Ford combine.

'All eyes are on our struggle,' said Todd. 'This area has never been organized before.

'Firms came here for cheap labour and workers at Creffield were only taking home between £17 and £23 a week. This struggle has just got to be won.'

Creffield workers will demonstrate through Tonbridge tonight leaving the factory in Vale Road at 6 p.m.

They have been promised support from building workers on strike in the area, the local Labour Party and some Ford workers.



Creffield strike-committee members on picket yesterday

Building strikers spurn Feather intervention

EIGHT MEN appeared in court at Birmingham yesterday following clashes between police and building workers pickets outside the Rugby Portland Cement depot.

They were remanded until September 21 on £40 bail.

Prosecutor D. Emrys Morgan said they would plead not guilty.

All the defendants were building workers except Vincent Flynn (26), of Lordship Lane, Tottenham, North London who is a freelance journalist with 'Socialist Worker'.

Striking building workers will march through Nottingham today in support of their full pay and hours claim

More than 50 sites are shut

down and the strike involves about 4,000 men. Since the strike began the local branch of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians has recruited more than 400 new members

In Aberdeen building workers spoke out against rumours in the morning press that the CBI-TUC conciliation machinery was to be used in their strike.

Ewen Sinclair, chairman of the Aberdeen strike committee said: 'We are doing quite well ourselves. The men will not accept this type of intervention from the CBI and the TUC.'

'We don't want to be the scapegoats for Feather's scheme. The problems we have now are the result of this leadership. They refused to fight the Industrial Relations Act.'

'Feather should buy his own yacht and go with Heath—that seems to be the way he is going.'

Building strikers at the Mowlem's Shell Haven site, Tilbury, have been told they will not get strike pay from the Transport and General Workers' Union

They came out in support of the national claim two weeks ago and were told the union would pay benefits.

Officials have now told them, however, that UCATT has no funds to pay its members strike pay and the T&GWU officials have voted to stop strike pay to their members as well

● More building news, page 10.

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400 racists march to Home office

BY IAN YEATS

THE RACIALISTS took to the streets of London yesterday with a 400-strong march to the Home Office to protest about the admission of about 40,000 Ugandan Asians.

One speaker at the rally which followed was Martin Webster, national organizer of the National Front.

Our front-page picture shows Webster and Taylor (in white overall) chatting before the march. Taylor earlier claimed the march was 'non-political'.

But the only applause came from the marchers' Tory friends from the City and a handful of paper sellers and odd taxi drivers.

The Smithfield Workers Against Immigration Group run by Mosleyite Danny Harmston and Ron Taylor had expected dockers, dustmen and porters from other markets to back the demonstration.

When no workers other than about 200 of Smithfield's 2000 porters turned out to support a contingent from the National Front Mr Taylor commented: 'It's a bit of a flop at the moment.' Workers in Fleet Street where the marchers had gone

to protest against alleged press distortion of the facts about immigration watched the march in silence.

'It's a bloody disgrace,' said one. 'They're all National Front. It's the fascists.'

Chanting 'Enoch for PM' and jeering and booing coloured people on the pavements the demonstrators marched four abreast to the Home Office where they handed in a petition demanding an end to immigration and assurances that the new immigrants would not be given homes and jobs needed by white people.

MORE TALKS were held yesterday in a bid to end the strike of 800 Merseyside docks clerical workers.

The clerks want assurances over job security and increased severance pay for men over 60 who will become redundant when two cargo handling firms merge and another closes.

They are members of the Association of Clerical, Technical and Supervisory Staffs—the white-collar section of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Shop stewards were planning to put a recommendation to a meeting of the clerks this morning.

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

TUC MUST BREAK OFF ALL TALKS WITH HEATHI

MAKE THE TORY GOVERNMENT RESIGN!

NOTTINGHAM: Tuesday August 29, 7.30 p.m. People's Hall, Heathcote Street. 'Victory to the building workers'.

PRESTON: Wednesday August 30, 8 p.m. Railway and Commercial Hotel, Butler St (nr railway station). 'The Tory government and the building workers'.

CAMBRIDGE: Thursday August 31, 8 p.m. Red Cow (behind the Guild Hall). 'Lessons of the dockers and Builders' strikes'.

SLOUGH: Tuesday September 6, 7.30 p.m. Slough Community Centre, Farnham Rd. 'Force the Tories out! Expose the traitors in the labour and trade union movement!' Speakers: Frank Tomany and Brian Bailey, both in a personal capacity.

Lessons of UCS and the Docks Strike.

ABERDEEN: Monday August 28, 8.00 p.m. Trades Hall, 24 Adelphi.

DUNDEE: Wednesday August 30, 8.00 p.m. YMCA Constitution Room.

Socialist Labour League

FOUR LECTURES

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MARXISM

given by
G. HEALY
(SLL national secretary)

1. Marxism as the theory of knowledge
Tuesday September 5
2. Development of Marxism through working-class struggle
Tuesday September 12
3. Nature of the capitalist crisis
Tuesday September 19
4. Historical materialism today
Tuesday September 26

AEU HOUSE
Mount Pleasant
Liverpool 1, 7.30 p.m.

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WEATHER

THE ANTICYCLONE covering southern parts of Britain will persist.

Northern and North-Western Scotland will remain mainly cloudy with some drizzle at times on coasts and over hills.

Northern Ireland and South-West Scotland will be rather cloudy but some sunny intervals are likely. Over the remainder of Scotland and over England and Wales good sunny periods are likely after the clearance of early morning mist or fog.

Temperatures will be about normal over North and West Scotland and over Northern Ireland, but elsewhere it will be warm.

Outlook for Saturday and Sunday: No change.

Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office. Published by Workers Press, 186a Clapham High Street, London, SW4 7UG.

Printed by Plough Press Ltd. (TU), 180b Clapham High Street, London, SW4 7UG.