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TODAY

Socialist Outlook

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Lead with
**LABOUR'S
LEFT!**
Demand NOW a
General Election

LORRY DRIVERS NOT FINISHED

By our Industrial Reporter

ALTHOUGH the threatened strike of Road Haulage workers was called off by the London Shop Stewards, it would be a great mistake to think that the Transport Workers have given up the fight against de-nationalisation.

Some temporary confusion and bewilderment has undoubtedly been caused. But the thousand or so men who attended the Rally called by the Stewards in Trafalgar Square on Sunday last, showed a real determination not to return to the old days of private enterprise.

A welcome feature of the meeting was the opportunity given by the platform, unusual in Trafalgar Square, for the asking of questions. As was to be expected, the questioners in the main sought reasons for the calling off of the strike, and implied disagreement with the idea that support for strike action had been lacking.

Almost every one of the speakers emphasised the terrible conditions in the Road Transport men had to put up with in the "old days" of private enterprise. Working night and day, without a break—sleeping in their lorries on the road or in railway yards—driving overloaded lorries—falling asleep at the wheel—collapsing through exhaustion.

Charlie Minns, a driver and one of the London depots, declared that the Tories had no right to return the men to these conditions. They had been elected on a minority vote, and the Council elections had shown a big swing to Labour. If the Tories were as honest as they would resign.

Nationalisation, he maintained, allowed Transport to be run for the benefit of the whole community instead of a handful of private owners. Things had definitely changed for the better and under public control the opportunity existed to change anything that was bad.

"UP TO DEAKIN"

In fighting against a return to these conditions the Trade Union Officials had said—"Don't strike". Let us then, said Bro. Minns, have a National Delegate Conference to decide where we were going.

Bro. Jack Lappin, of Leicester, emphasised that the calling off of the strike had "put the baby right back in the arms of Arthur Deakin".

Anyone who said that to strike to defend their conditions was "revisionism" was talking "tripe", he continued. The Labour movement needed leaders with guts. He would like to see Nye Bevan lead the Labour movement.

Bro. Watson, a Railwayman at Kings Cross, confirmed from his own experience the bad conditions of the Lorrymen under private enterprise. The railwaymen had no desire to see a return to them. "The moment they attack the British Road Services" he declared, "we will be lined up behind you".

Bro. Ken Elms, from Melksham, Wilts, spoke of the illegal practices drivers had been forced into by the private owners—making out one log sheet for the 'guy' nor and a phoney one for the police.

Sonny Read Explains WHY THE STRIKE WAS CALLED OFF

(See page 2)

Men in his area had expected a strike and were ready for it.

VICTIMISATION ALREADY

Bro. Sonny Read said that the Road Haulage Shop Stewards' Association was the only rank and file organisation combatting denationalisation. They claimed the right to play their part in the fight but this was being denied them by Officials who said the Association was not necessary and were threatening to take disciplinary action against them. Four shop stewards, he said, have already been removed from the T. & G.W.U.'s Road Haulage Executive. But the Officials protected other members who formed an association to fight AGAINST nationalisation!

Bro. Robinson, another London driver, urged everyone to be "active Trade Union members and not just ticket holders". "You are the Union" he declared. "Don't let the officials give you the old 'Flannel'".

A collection of over £20 was made, and it is certain that more will be heard from the Transport men before very long. They have not yet spoken the last words about denationalisation.

New Methods Are Needed To Fight Unemployment 'Full Pay—or Other Jobs!'

UNEMPLOYMENT is back again! Back after twelve years of not knowing the fear of job insecurity. In spite of Tory election promises thousands of workers many for the first time in their lives—have been laid off or put on short time not only in textiles, but in tailoring, furniture, chemicals, textile machinery and motor engineering.

Workers who have passed untouched through the first batch of "redundancies" must ask themselves "Will it be my turn next?"

Conscious of the increased strength it gives them, employers are trying to "tighten up". Workers are sacked for trivial mistakes which a year ago would not have merited a reprimand.

Are we going to allow ourselves to be driven back to the conditions of the "bad old days"—or are we going to fight back?

RESISTANCE GROWS

There is ample evidence from all over the country of the willingness of the workers to resist unemployment. At our own factory, Platt's, Manchester (textile machinery), we had large scale redundancy as early 1949. We put forward the demand that the redundant workers be absorbed by a reduction in hours without loss of pay. The management refused, and we struck work. But at that time, in 1949, we were an isolated case. We had to fight on our own. We won some small con-

cessions on procedure—prior consultation, "last in, first out", etc.—but we could not enforce our main demand.

Today, however, nearly every week brings news of fresh lay-offs or threats of lay-offs all over the country. The workers are resisting with varying success.

At Smith's engineering works

By

Harry Ratner

Well known Manchester
Shop Steward

(London), the workers demanded that over 200 redundant workers be kept on with pay until alternative jobs were found. After a nine day strike they settled on an offer of a minimum of four week's notice, workers finding a job before the month expired to be free to go with a week's pay in lieu. This showed what can be achieved by a militant fight.

At Morris Engineering, Coventry, 3,000 workers threatened strike action to back their demand for short-time instead of sackings. The management reduced redundancy by half, from 1,000 to 500.

At Platt Bros. East Works, the workers staged a 24 hour stoppage, but were unable to prevent the closing down of the works. A mass town's meeting called by the shop stewards of the two Platt's factories indicated the anger of the workers.

It is the same in other trades. On the docks, for example, the rank and file are preparing to fight any attempt to cut down the Dock Labour Scheme. Now is the time to draw some conclusions from the experiences to date.

A NEW IDEA

One thing stands out. Workers

ican Budget is to be spent on arms and national security. The future is mortgaged, with a government in power that has never had to deal with the problems of a slump. Those problems are coming and Britain will suffer the consequences. The Tory pamphlet will be published on our Life and Death problems.

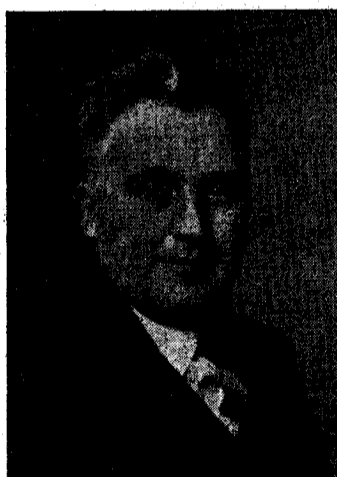
Mr. Dewey urged an all-out effort in French Indo-China over a year ago. Dulles wants to coordinate the fight from Malaya to Korea. Can we be committed to these policies? There was one cryptic statement of Churchill's worth noting. Eisenhower wanted to know when Churchill intended to retire. Churchill replied, "The opportunity for the greatest service to my country still lies ahead". I'll leave you to think about that!

American Big Business and Militarism will move together now. But Truman's Budget for 1953-54 shows a huge deficit and a mounting and increasing National Debt. Promises were made by Eisenhower to cut taxes. Those cuts cannot very well be made on a Dulles Foreign Policy. Foreign Aid could be cut, and that is where the tightening up will take place in 1953.

Some 87 per cent. of the Amer-

Churchill's U.S. Trip: 'Snare and Snare' alike!

by Harold
Davies, M.P.



CHURCHILL, like Oliver Cromwell, never believed in waiting until the iron is hot before striking. No Sir! He strikes to make it hot. Unlike one of his predecessors Walpole, he cannot let sleeping dogs lie.

So, off he goes with all the old tricks of the V-sign, the sailor's-hat, and the everlasting cigar, over to see Uncle Sam.

Now sections of the Tory Party are a bit worried about this one man effort. My guess is that the result is more platitude than even the result of the recent Commonwealth Conference. What could Britain expect from an America 'Safe' in the arms of Big Business?

The key positions are now in the hands of men who will be essentially ruthless in following the interests of private enterprise first.

It will be a case of 'snare' and 'snare' alike.

THE GREAT IMPRESSIONIST

From the days when he was known as the 'Napoleon of Sydney Street' to today, Mr. Churchill is in his element in any melodramatic situation. Coherency is always of less importance to him than the impression that he creates on the public.

Thus we find the contradictions of Tory policy mounting day by day. He told the Americans that the centre of gravity of affairs was on the frontier of the Iron Curtain. But will the China Lobby swallow this!

Foster Dulles, their new Foreign Secretary, has said that he is going to break up this 'unholy alliance' of China and Russia. The Republicans are anxious to co-ordinate the world strategy against communism. Some time ago 100 million dollars was allocated to subsidise underground movements in Communist countries. What real fruits of co-operation can the democracies expect from this? Is it not true that Truman's Point Four Programme honestly applied

would pay greater dividends in human understanding?

Mr. John Foster Dulles is the kind of man who can stand up to Mr. Churchill. Dulles wandered all over Europe and the Far East trying to hammer out the Japanese Peace Treaty. He succeeded even against the will of the British Foreign Office. Thomas E. Dewey, the Governor of New York, revealed in his book 'Journey to the Far Pacific', that the Labour Cabinet in Britain twice rejected the American idea of the Japanese Peace Treaty and "they were brought around to our point of view only after after superhuman efforts".

Dewey considered that the fact that Mao's China was not a signatory was a triumph of American diplomacy. We see this week what Nehru thinks of this 'triumph'. He has told the world that it must recognise the fact of a New China before there can be any real peace.

"LIFE AND DEBT" PROBLEMS

Will Churchill be forced to change Britain's attitude to China? We shall want to know in the House of Commons what agreements, if any, may have been made for us.

Silence for Attlee in Asia

MR. ATTLEE found himself very much out of tune and out of step with Asian Socialists at the Rangoon conference where he represented the Socialist International.

The Asian parties were outspoken in their condemnation of the support given by Western Socialists to the colonialist policies of the imperialists.

Their resentment first flared up over French policy. At the opening of the conference its chairman, U Ba Swe of Burma, assailed France's "counter-revolutionary" actions, in Indo-China. Later a spokesman for the Tunisian Nationalists, after pointing out that even a hearing had been denied Tunisia in the United Nations, declared they could turn for help and justice only to "resurgent forces in Asia, especially Socialist forces".

The conference decided to pre-

pare an Asian-African meeting to discuss ways and means of aiding the North African liberation movement.

Not a small part of the criticism of the delegates was directed against British colonial policy. On Kenya the Colonial Government was blamed for the present state of affairs, a demand was made for the release of nationalist leaders, abolition of race discrimination, and an end to "intimidation of Europeans and Asians who are trying to improve race relations."

The conference advocated the creation of a Malayan National Congress as a step toward the formation of United Independent States. It demanded the immediate trial or release of Malayan nationalist leaders and condemned the use of terror "whether by the British administration or the Communist insurgents."

In response to an appeal by Ugandan observers, the conference asked for direct elections to the Legislative Assembly, democratic

local government and better educational facilities for Uganda, also condemned discrimination in South Africa.

The delegates took a firm stand on colonial freedom movements, resolving that it was their duty to fight on until all peoples gain the independence they seek. The kind of talk apparently displeased Mr. Attlee considerably.

In the debate on "Socialism in the Colonies" he registered a phatic disagreement with this of criticism and chided the delegates for taking so hostile a attitude toward Western colonialism and the policies of the Socialist International. According to reports, the Asian Socialists received his remarks in stony silence.

All this means that the collusion with the Tories on colonial affairs is isolating our fellow socialists in Africa.

WHO WANTS A MOTOR CAR?

ACCORDING to the "Daily Herald" of January 14th, the Motor Trade has never been so badly hit as it is at the moment. Fourteen thousand new cars lie in storage awaiting almost no existent buyers.

"Unless home and overseas sales increase" continues the "Herald" "production in all car factories must be drastically cut with consequent threat to jobs".

Workers in Coventry and Birmingham are already faced with unemployment. Short time working and redundancy are now commonplace in these twin hubs of the Motor Industry. What is the solution?

We invite our readers—particularly those engaged in the industry—to give their views. Answers should be of 500-600 words in length and sent to the Editor, 177, Regent Street, S.W.1.

are increasingly realising that it is necessary to fight unemployment before the act—not after. The lads must not go through that.

The workers of today are longer accepting unemployment as an unavoidable evil which cannot be challenged. They are questioning the "right" of employers to the sole judges of whether "sack" is the only solution to a particular problem. That in itself is a great step forward—whether or not the workers are immediately successful—and an answer to the "dismal Jimmies" who "we've had it".

This new mood is expressed the demand, in one form or another, that redundant workers shall not be sacked until they go to alternative jobs. Until then they should be on the payroll of the firm. It is a demand that employers be made to pay for inefficiency of their economic system.

While in many cases factories are prepared to fight and take immediate action to enforce this, (continued on col. 2, page 4)

MALAN HAS MANY FRIENDS IN KENYA

THE war unloosed by the Kenya Government against the Kikuyu people now threatens to get out of hand and turn against its own initiators.

An Action Group of prominent white colonists is openly agitating for the dismissal of the present regime on the ground that it has completely failed to cope with the situation and conditions have worsened in recent weeks.

These settlers want to push aside the British Colonial Office and its Governor and set up a government on the Malan model which can deal with the Africans without the least restraint.

"Full powers to deal with the emergency must be transferred to this country, and at once," demanded one of their spokesmen in the Legislature at Nairobi last week.

At the same session the Chief Secretary disclosed that the war had already cost £1,500,000,000. More than 400 persons had been detained under the emergency regulations and nine chiefs of doubtful loyalty had been removed in the Central Province.

However, all the repressive measures taken to date do not satisfy the ultra-reactionary section of the settlers. Demands have been growing for the imposition of martial law and the dispatch of further reinforcements from the Suez Canal zone.

These desperate proposals also

indicate that the resistance of the Africans has not been subdued nor has their spirit been broken. No direct word from the Kikuyus about their struggles has come through from Kenya since the offensive against them. All the more reason why British Labour should raise its voice in their behalf against the attempts by the most vicious white supremacists to take over the power and strengthen their hold on Kenya.

LEICESTER C.L.P. PROTESTS

"This meeting deplores the negative and illiberal policy pursued by the Government in Kenya, which, instead of remedying the legitimate social and economic grievances of the African population, seeks to suppress all organised expression of their desire for advancement to political independence and economic justice."

"It calls on the Parliamentary leaders of the Labour Party to press for measures of land reform and the abolition of racial discrimination and to apply the principles of self-government which have successfully borne fruit in the Gold Coast. This Party fully supports the action of Fenner Brockway and Leslie Hale in going to Kenya, and calls upon the N.E.C. and the Parliamentary Labour Party to defend them against the attacks of the reactionary forces." (Resolution recently passed by the City of Leicester C.L.P.)

The Coronation must be a PAID holiday

By D. Burgess (Manchester)

THE Manchester District Committee of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions have issued a warning against any move by the employers to include Coronation Day as one of the six regular statutory holidays for 1953.

The working people are somewhat bemused on the matter and a large number are under the impression that employers are compelled to grant a day's holiday with pay. All that the 'Powers that be' have done in this matter is to issue a very pious hope that employers will grant a holiday with pay.

So far, the employers have not declared their intentions, but several inspired press reports suggest that as Boxing Day is on a Saturday, and as we in Engineering are entitled to a day in lieu thereof, we should bring it forward to Coronation Day!

All very nice for the employer, who gets out of a ticklish situation where he has to pay for an additional day or offend the system by which he lives. Let me give a worker's point of view.

We could not be less interested in this extravagant waste of public money—the gilt on this Pomp and Ceremony—to announce that a young woman, still in her twenties, will be the ruler of millions of working lads and lasses who, when they get their hard earned wages have a considerable deduction for TAX. The gilt is an affront.

With the latest phase of wage reductions striking the workers' pockets today, the millions of pounds spent on Spivs and Parasites in order further to hypnotise us will give about as much comfort as the "morning after the night before".

I mention the phase of wage

reductions because, if the Chancellor forces up the cost of living by £1 a week and our employer, after months of "pressure", gives us 7/4d. a week, I consider this a reduction of 12/8d. a week.

This phase has been going on for some time and I suppose the Tory Colonel who, a little while ago, was bemoaning that the working chappie was being "softened" by a 44 hour week, is feeling happier because the "Chappie" must now work approximately 60 hours to get enough to live on.

I hope that all shop stewards will stick to their settled programme of statutory holidays—and if no pay is forthcoming for the Coronation Day, they should then insist on the factory being open for work.

THE lorry drivers have called off their strike against denationalisation on the ground that they have not received sufficient backing for such action. We have no wish to quarrel with this decision for the men themselves must be the final judges of how best to fight the Tory wreckers.

In the past few weeks their projected strike has aroused considerable discussion and raised vital questions which have still to be faced and answered by the Labour movement. For the transport workers have definitely declared they do not intend to stand idly by and let the Churchill government rob them of their conditions and standards for the benefit of a few speculators.

The main argument directed against the lorry drivers is that industrial power must not be used for political purposes. This is supposed to be unjustifiable, unwise, and unconstitutional. Industrial action must be restricted solely to trade union ends.

But the truth is that the B.R.S. transport workers, as they have emphasised, are being driven to their action precisely in order to protect their present working conditions. They confront the imminent danger of being thrown back into the slave-driving, insecurity, reduced standards, scramble for jobs and all the other evils of the "bad old days". They rightly

MAY I start by expressing on behalf of the London Area National Road Transport Shop Stewards' Association our sincere thanks and appreciation to the Editor and staff of the "Socialist Outlook" for their fair and valued publication of our case in recent weeks.

We agree with you that, at this stage, it is essential to clear away any doubts in readers' minds and to answer any criticism which may have arisen as a result of our withdrawal of the strike notices. The "Socialist Outlook" disagreed with the action taken and much importance can be attached to your opinion.

You are correct in stating that the threatened strike action was called by the men themselves to defend their standard of living and improved working conditions obtained under nationalisation. You are also right to say that something more than words will be required to defeat this brutal enemy of the working class—Toryism.

OUR REASONS

The campaign we carried out—from the December 13th Conference in the Memorial Hall up to the recall conference at Holborn Hall on January 10th—has proved very clearly to us that we have more than one enemy to fight. We have enemies among our own working class—people who were prepared to sit on the fence, wait and watch, but who were not prepared to accept their responsibility in constructing a policy to safe-

SONNY READ addressing a rally of Transport Workers



Industrial Action and Democracy

feel that the time to make a stand against this degradation is before the bill is passed and implemented, the finest militants are out on the pavements and the men in transport are less able to resist.

The men have time and again appealed to their official leaders to organise this struggle. They have been extremely patient—and still are—to see what their union and political leaders can do to halt the Tory wreckers. Only when these efforts admittedly came to naught have they suggested resort to strike action as a final measure of self-defence when their officials had no other alternative to offer.

But, say these officials, it is wrong and undemocratic to strike in protest against a bill pending in Parliament. Parliament has the right to denationalise as well as nationalise. To prevent Parliament from functioning is to undermine democratic institutions.

WAYS OF PROTEST

This objection is beside the point. The transport workers do not seek to replace Parliament or to destroy it. They propose to influence its decisions by making known to this body in the most forceful and unmistakable manner what the real sentiments of the workers in the industry are in respect to denationalisation. It is the only means left to bring the Tories to reason.

It is the ARC of democracy that the people most involved in a government measure should be consulted and their opinions heeded. The Tories who jump to attention when the steel-

masters, the brewers, or the bankers speak remain stone-deaf to the lorry drivers. Their contemplated strike was conceived as the only way left open to let the government and the country know how deeply the workers resent denationalisation and how determined they are to block the Tories from putting over this disastrous bill.

Moreover, this present Tory government has no clear mandate from the people for such a measure. It is a government put there by a minority of the voters, operating on behalf of the rich and opposed by the majority of the nation.

The final argument is that strike action of this kind is "revolutionary". There was a time in England when the mere formation of unions, let alone strikes, was regarded as "subversive" and punished by law. Now the effort is being made to place the withdrawal of labour to influence political affairs in such a category.

In fact, the right to withhold labour is not only a democratic right but can be an instrument of the democratic process itself, as in this case. It is the sole avenue open by which the workers involved can register their protest and bring their power to bear upon authorities who are abusing

their office to legislate and act against the welfare of the people.

PAST PRECEDENTS

To hold otherwise is to give an unlimited character to the representatives of capitalist reaction to proceed as they please against the interests, the rights and will of the working people. British Labour has never consented to this. In grave emergencies Labour has not flinched from engaging in industrial action for political purposes. The Glasgow rent strikes in the First World War forced the government to institute rent controls (which incidentally the Tories are now trying to scuttle).

The most notable instance was the campaign against Allied intervention in Russia in 1919. At the Labour Party Conference in 1919 Herbert Morrison put a resolution demanding that this "be resisted with the full political and industrial power of the whole Trade Union Movement". Later when the men on London Docks discovered that the "Jolly George" was to take munitions to Poland, they sent a deputation to Ernest Bevin and asked for backing if they refused to load. He replied: "TO THE HILT", and the "Jolly George" and all other munition ships were stopped.

When Lloyd George and Churchill still persisted in going forward with their war plans, the whole Labour movement organ-

Editorial

ised a Council of Action which formed the government that it to halt. "We know our p are with us," Bevin said, "T not merely a political action action representing the full of labour." The Council pre for general strike action. government was forced to down and abandon its militar intervention.

Industrial action for pol purposes is doomed to defe advance, claim the critics these two instances show th has not only been under in the past but won. Natu such actions must not be without serious cause" and ful consideration. But th a different matter from s that they must be exc under all circumstances a all times, no matter how the provocation.

However, the transport wo were not going so far as the C cil of Action. They are c upon the Tories to drop the or resign and submit the issu the voters. This is entirely w their right and within the l of the narrowest interpretati the constitution.

Even though the drivers decided to postpone direct a the problem of what to do, the Tories remains. How will they be permitted to, power and worsen the condi of the whole nation? That tion will have to find a sat tory answer in action from movement and its leadership

Stand By the Lorrymen

An appeal and explanation

By SONNY READ

Our paper exists to serve the working class. We therefore have the greatest pleasure in printing this article by the Secretary of the London Road Haulage Shop Stewards. The "Socialist Outlook" did not agree with the decision to call off the strike because we honestly believed that it would have been a magnificent example to the whole Labour Movement which could not have failed to rally widespread support.

However, what is past is past, and there is no sense in discussing what might have happened. True enough, there were broader political issues raised by this threatened strike, and these we shall continue to discuss in the columns of our paper. But meanwhile, it is clear from Bro. Read's article that the fight against the Tory denationalisation is not finished. The Shop Stewards are preparing the next stage in the struggle and they can be assured that the "Socialist Outlook" will continue to give them every support.

We are sure that transport workers everywhere will close ranks, rally around their elected rank and file leadership and assist in preparing the next steps. In conclusion, we completely endorse Bro. Read's appeal for greater support from the entire Labour Movement for the haulage workers who are, without doubt, now in the front line of the fight against Toryism.

guard the future of road transport workers.

This strike action was called by transport workers, but let everyone get this clear—at no time was this call made by blind determined representatives. We all accepted our responsibilities, but we never had any intention of leading sincere trade unionists in our industry into a battle that from the first was to be deserted.

MORE UNITY NEEDED

The anger among road transport workers against the Tory denationalisation has reached boiling point. The industrial action so

many were prepared to take must prove how strong are our feelings on this question. And we certainly realise that more than words are wanted to win this struggle.

But is it wrong to admit that more unity is also required among the workers concerned before victory can be achieved? Must we wait until hunger and unemployment are with us before the workers in the industries concerned will be interested? Were we wrong in reviewing our position?

Our conscience was clear when we answered the question: "Are you prepared?" We attempted to get prepared because our appeals had not met with a response in sufficient numbers. This is the answer to those who criticise us and say we should have gone forward with those who were willing.

This really is worth another thought. Has the militant, the active and interested and common-sense worker to give his all, to make the sacrifices for the benefit of those who want everyone else to fight their battles. The sacrifices on this occasion were too great, our enemies at this stage are too many. Is it fair to take those workers who are prepared to give us their confidence along the wrong road?

The popular things are easy to state, the truth on many occasions is hard to accept. It was our duty and our responsibility at no time to lead anyone blindly into disaster.

Our case against denationalisation—which so many are hiding away from at present—must be fought with the strongest possible support from the whole Labour Movement. This Movement must

accept the fact that we are first victims of Tory attack. right that our Labour Move should, stand idle and allow transport workers to fight Tories alone? We have f our weakest points. We organise, and write, to develop strength. We will fight, we suffer—but we will fight and will suffer when victory is ob able, not when we are def before we start.

WHAT WE SHALL DO

We have our rights and we demand that our conditions employment shall not be wors Our Union, our whole La Movement, must pledge their port in securing and enforcing same conditions in the road t port industry as exist now.

We in the London Area proud to state that we are the rank and file organisation bating denationalisation—and shall continue. Our Shop Stew Association will continue to tion to see that our officials leaders at all times carry out responsibilities to the member And that at all times the function of trade unionism is plemented—to protect the int of the membership.

100% TRADE UNIONISM

The objects of our Associ will be to assist, educate, by cussion and other means, an pass on all knowledge gaine our practical experience in de with problems and dispute depots and garages. Our si intention is to build up 100 cent. trade union organisati all road transport depots—the defeating our greatest enemy worker who is prepared to under the rate and to tolerat gusting conditions of employ In this way we shall defeat union apathy.

Finally, we shall fight with determination against any off who interfere—by threats or other method—with repres tives who are prepared to ciate together with these of in view. For never before w so necessary for representati be united, active and intereste protect and safeguard the f of Road Transport workers.

Is the

'Outlook'

in Your

Library?

THE "D" SCHEME

Means Dear and Shoddy Goods

SAYS JACK MOSS

THE abolition of the Utility Scheme for furniture and other essential consumer goods has meant the disappearance of construction standards, the removal of price control and retailers' margins and the worsening of Hire Purchase arrangements from the consumers point of view.

Under the "D" Scheme, it is now clear that much of the furniture which was formerly tax-free and which had guaranteed standards will now carry a comparatively heavy tax—while luxury furniture which carried purchase tax will have that tax greatly reduced.

Before the scheme was introduced, the "Financial Times" wrote (10/12/52): "It is clear that there is a danger—as had already happened with textiles, that there will be some dilution of quality in order to produce a piece of furniture below the tax level." These fears have already been realised.

NAILS NOT JOINTS

Workers in the industry can report already that chair seat brackets are being nailed rather than screwed. Wardrobe ends of 3/16th inch plywood, nailed backs and the elimination of tongued and grooved joints.

The same thing happened to the boot and shoe industry when it was 'D-utilitied'. Isn't it of some

significance that while supplies of paper for most industries have been reduced—supplies for the boot and shoe industry have almost doubled!

So far as the workers are concerned, redundancy and short time working is with us again. This follows the employers' attempts to produce at a cost below the tax level. The London Furniture Manufacturers have already questioned the bonus earnings and are considering the minimum of 25 per cent. on current rate for payment by result as the maximum.

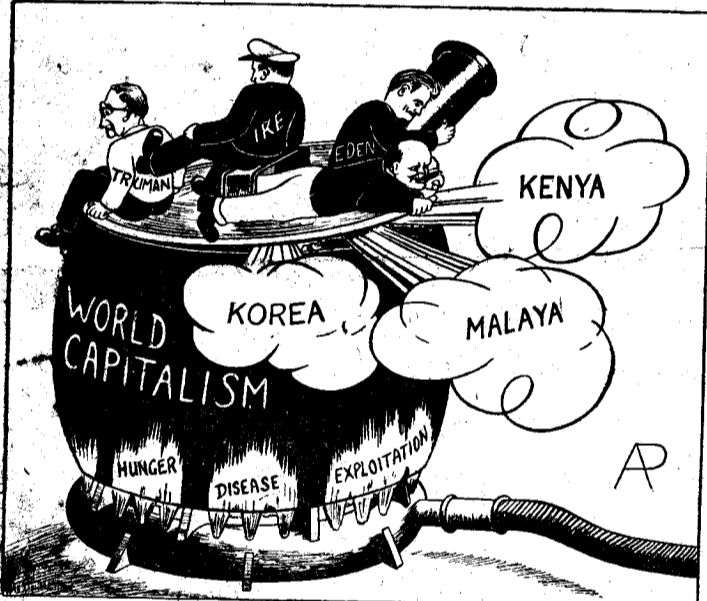
From one important firm in London there comes the report that the management intend to settle times on jobs with individual workers rather than with the stewards. As this employer is a leading member of the employers' association the threat to trade unionism cannot be ignored by the organised workers.

UNITE AGAINST IT

It is clearly in the interests of both the workers in the trades affected, as well as the buying public, that the "D" scheme must be abolished in favour of a return to the Utility Scheme. A scheme which will be tax free, give minimum standards of construction, control retailers' profits and fix Hire Purchase Terms.

Any branch of the Furniture Trades Union will be glad to send a speaker to your organisation to explain why it is so necessary to get a united struggle for the abolition of the "D" scheme.

THE CAPITALIST HOT POT



A Few words on this Royalty Business

"HISTORY repeats itself" is now a well worn cliché, but never more true than today.

Reading Jack London's words on the Coronation of Edward VII, brings us up sharply with the present; and its relation and similarity of pattern is all too sickening.

The case against Monarchy has been stated over and over again by our philosophers, writers and politicians. The "Blood Royal" is of course a biological myth, and has no roots in reality. But the glorification of militarism is only too real.

Many socialists hoped that Monarchy—like all symbols of worn traditions—would gradually fade out and die a natural death. Instead, we find the reverse. We find that all the stupid ceremonies are being revived and glorified.

When the Queen came to the Throne, there were many, even in Court circles, who prophesied that

Barking Won't Have It

BARKING'S Labour-controlled Council will have nothing to do with the coming Coronation. The reason? A very good one. "We are not anti-Royalist in any way, but direct expenditure on our part would mean a reduction in living standards," said the Mayor, Councillor J. R. Sweetland, in an interview with the "People" reported Sunday 18/1/53.

ceremonial and Court etiquette would loosen up. But they were wrong.

Quoting from a well known women's magazine:

"It is only ten months since Queen Elizabeth II ascended the Throne, but already the character of her reign is emerging . . ."

"In matters of State, affecting the dignity of the Crown, the Queen is as inflexibly royal as

Stateroom was allocated to them alone.

This was merely an account of one party, so it appears quite obvious that there is no hope of the new Queen adapting her royal status to suit the changing needs and demands of our society.

Instead, we find once again that Big Business—with the Capitalist Press behind it—has been busy for the past months trying to reconcile the needs and demands of

Cashing in on the Coronation

her great, great, grandmother, Queen Victoria."

The article goes on to say that the Queen has shown quite clearly that her intention is not to relax, but to tighten up and enlarge all ceremonial.

"At the very first reception of her reign, she confounded any rumours that she intended to dispense with any ritual. This was the largest diplomatic party for a long time. Not only were ambassadors and heads of missions and their wives invited, but also married members of the embassies and legations staffs." The article then goes on to describe the tiaras and diamonds, the flashing rubies, the exquisite, exclusive and expensive gowns flown over specially from Paris.

The American Embassy made such a huge party that one entire

ordinary people to all the pomp and pageantry.

The cheap, and almost vulgar efforts of certain sections of the Press to exploit the occasion of the Coronation begins to take on a semblance of mass hysteria.

The women's Magazines have of course exploited everything to the full. Coronation hats, Coronation shoes, Coronation styles and colours, not to mention a lot of cheap journalism about a "New Elizabethan Era!"

Even "Reynolds News" now runs a series of articles publicising all the details of the Duke of Windsor's love affair!

My friend Bill says it's good for trade, but the gowns for the party were flown over from Paris. And didn't I read somewhere that even the "Glamour girls" to "entertain"

Britain Could be Re-built in Forty Years

The Case for Nationalisation (4)

making machine. What is good for coal, light and power, and steel is good for the Building Industry.

Having so cleared the ground, it would appear that there are two aspects of the problem.

(a) How is the Building Industry to be given its instructions as

to the buildings the nation requires?

(b) How is it to organise in order to become an effective service to carry out these instructions?

The first question cannot be answered by the industry itself. It can advise and suggest, but it will only count as one in relation to the demands of Educationists, Health Advisers, Public Authorities, Agricultural and Industrial Controllers, etc. All these organisations, in fact the nation itself through the government, will have to decide on the amount of manpower the Building Industry is to be allowed to absorb. The productive capacity of the manpower allotted to the trade will have to be calculated, and then the amount of work to be done settled accordingly.

It is a fair estimate to assume that there are in this country about 10 million men, and rather more than 10 million women, between the ages of fifteen and forty-five. In view of the strenuous nature of building work, forty-five should be generally reckoned as the age limit for purposes of calculation. It is considered that the nation should allocate one and a quarter million men and a quarter of a million women of that age group to its Building Industry personnel.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

What amount of work can such a force be expected to undertake per annum? According to the Annual Abstract of Statistics, No. 89, 1952, issued by the Central Statistical Office of the Government, the average net output per person employed in the Building and Contracting Industry in the year 1948 is at the rate of £422 per annum.

In view of the disorganised condition of the Industry, this figure is low, therefore for the purpose of calculation let us take a figure of £450 per annum as being the average output per person. Taking one million as being the force em-

TOM BRADDOCK continues to prove, with facts and figures, the case for the nationalisation of the Building Industry. This is the fourth in the series.

ployed on actual production get an annual output capacity of £450 millions per annum.

From the same source of information we find value of buildings erected is as follows:—

Industrial Buildings erected about	£88,000
Local Authority Housing about	£226,500
Private Housing 20,000, say	£35,000
Local Authority other buildings about	£45,500
Miscellaneous and Repairs say	£60,000
Total	£455,000

This checks reasonably well the industrial output figure, 1,000,000 operatives at £450 annum each equals £450,000.

COST OF RE-BUILDING

What is the approximate value of all buildings in Great Britain? No actual computation is available, but if reference is made to the "Report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for the year ending 31st March 1952" (Cmd. 8436), we find that the gross income from the owners of lands, houses, etc., is £1,000 millions per annum.

This can be taken to be the rental value of all our buildings subject to income tax under Schedule A. Add further £80,000, for value of non-taxed buildings and we get a total of £700,000. Note that gross incomes are taken net of deductions for Interest, Repairs, etc., are made.

Not all buildings need be replaced. Historic and buildings of good architectural character, a large proportion of modern structures should be retained. Dilapidated buildings and farms generally could wait.

Towns of historic and artistic interest such as Edinburgh and Chester would be preserved, or

(Continued on page 4)

'Come all Ye Bold Miners'

Songs of the Pits—by Frank Allau

"Union miners, stand together, Do not heed the owners' tale, Keep your hand upon your wages And your eyes upon the scale." (From "The Miner's Life is Like a Sailor's", sung to the Welsh hymn-tune "Calon Lan".)

NO other body of workers has given us so many songs as have the miners.

In the last century a man blinded or injured in the pit would sometimes earn his coppers by singing them in the pubs.

The best known of all miners' songs, "The Blydon Races", was written in this way by George Ridley, a collier who met with an accident in the Goose Pit and who died five years later at the age of 30.

Mr. A. L. Lloyd has now made an excellent collection of 67 mining songs under the title of "Come All Ye Bold Miners" (Lawrence & Wishart, 12/6d.).

The title in itself is interesting. In 1844 there took place in the North East of England the first modern-style strike. "The balladry of this strike", writes Mr. Lloyd, "was to set the pattern for the bards of later struggles in the coalfields." "From this time onward the characteristic strike song, like the typical disaster ballad, whether English or Scottish, was in the "Come-all-ye" form beloved of Irish labourers."

Here is an example: the visitors, were to be imported from Paris?

Meanwhile, even the Anthem, which was gradually falling into disuse, is now being revived, and we are requested to sing God Save the Queen at all manner of functions.

As a socialist, this offends me in many ways. Even if I believed in the possibility of "Divine Salvation" I do not believe that any person qualifies for salvation, simply by virtue of inheritance.

Florence Edwards

"Come all you colliers in this place You can smell the smoke from the fires of hell And listen to my song, Deep under Ashton town. And we'll show the viewers that Oh, the Plodder Seam is a wicked wrong. They have done us poor miners seam, It's a mile and a quarter down. They have oppressed us very sore One of the most recent songs included describes the terrible Gresford disaster of 1934, when 265 men were killed. A young miner named Ford was heard to sing Ewan MacColl singing it in the Sheffield Miners' Training Centre. Two of the verses are:

"The gas in the Dennis deep section Was packed there like snow in drift, And many a bold man had to leave the coalface Before he had worked out his shift."

That was before the tragedy, few weeks later: "The Lord Mayor of London collecting To help both our children and wives. The owners have sent some white lilies To pay for the poor colliers' lives. Things have changed in the coalfields. With nationalisation the miners have taken not the last but nonetheless a giant step forward towards their emancipation. So I conclude with a question: why not new songs of the miners'?

Another spirited strike song runs:—"Stand out, stand out, ye miners all, Though wife and children beg, And don't go down into the mine And don't be a blackleg."

LOVE SONGS, TOO

Don't think, however, that all these songs are tales of strife. Some are love songs like the robust and well-known love song, "Cushie Butterfield" of which the chorus runs:—"She's a big lass an' a bonny lass, An' she likes her beer, An' they caal her Cushie Butterfield, An' aa wish she wes heor."

The noticeable feature of nearly all these miners' songs is their ebullience, their liveliness, as in "The Bonny Lad the Miner." "Of a' the toilers in the land, 'tis we mun work the sairest, The pitman's is the hardest job, And yet it is the rarest. We rise as soon as mornin' light, Nae creature can be jollier Than the brave lad, the bonny lad, The canny lad, the collier."

"The Plodder Seam" should be a favourite in the mining community, particularly in Lancashire. "The Plodder Seam is a wicked seam, It's worse than the Trencherbone It's hot and there's three foot of shale between The coal and the rocky stone.

Socialist Outlook

177, Bermondsey St., London, S.E.1. HOP 4554

Editor: John Lawrence

End the Politics of Evasion

THAT popular radio programme that runs under the heading of 'Any Questions' has now become quite famous for the ability of its star performers to skate all round the question and successfully evade giving any but the most general and confusing answers to the questions which are put to them.

Not long ago they were asked what they thought about Britain's attitude on the racial policies of Dr. Malan—whether they thought it was correct that we should vote against it being discussed in the United Nations. This is a very important question, and no doubt thousands of listeners pulled their chairs up to their radios so that they could hear the B.B.C.'s pillars of wisdom tackle it. All they got for their trouble was evasion.

Inevitably, Russia was dragged in to justify our attitude. It was Russia, we were told, who, by her attitude towards the internal interference in the affairs of countries by the U.N., had actually placed just such matters as Malan's racial policies beyond the legal domain of the U.N. Therefore our representatives at Lake Success were correct in voting for its exclusion from the agenda. In fact, it almost sounded as if the responsibility for the situation belonged to the Soviet Union!

The new technique of 'our betters' whenever the dignity of man or the Charter of Human Rights is invoked, is to think quickly and pull out any sort of a yarn that enables you to blame the Kremlin for your own misdemeanors.

Of course, it would be hard to say too much about Dr. Malan

"God Save the People"

"Mr. Bernard Braine, Conservative M.P. for Billericay, expressing disapproval of an article about the Coronation in the January 2nd issue of the 'Socialist Outlook', which invited people to join the Labour Party, said the article was a 'typical example of the words of the Labour Party, who said of a pre-arranged party by refusing to participate in any of the foolery connected with this Coronation'. Mr. Braine added: 'I hope that Mr. Braine, or in his absence, Mr. Morrison, will repudiate this article in order not to allow the Labour Party still adheres to the policy of its founder.'"

"Sunday Times" 11/1/53. "God Save The King"

Law should be suppressed: all who died for Liberty, and for the Peoples' Cause, and for the State's Just Laws, and Herbert Morrison: Labour Knights and Peers, and Keir Hardie, and Freedom's Pioneers, must ban the "Socialist Outlook".

This Coronation year: look of our Conscripts in Korea, and for the Empire cheer. Percy Allott.

Small Advs. (1/- per line)

BIRMINGHAM SHAREHOLDERS. Next meeting take place at the Tamworth Town Hall, Moor Street, Sunday, 17th Jan. at 7.30 p.m. Business items followed by a topical discussion.

BOSLAV HOLIDAYS from 10/10s (15 days incl.). Also ISRAEL, AFRICA, and countries in Europe. Programme from October. Holiday Friend Service, 5, Goodwins Lane, London, W.C.2. Send

A Policy for Labour—Socialism in OUR Time HARRY POLLITT Also "The March of the Workers" A Pageant of Song, Dance and Poetry St. Pancras Town Hall TUESDAY, 27th JANUARY—7 p.m. (Doors open 6.30) ADMISSION 6d.

CHRISTIAN witness for World PEACE Dr. J. NEEDHAM, Dr. MARCUS JAMES, PERCY BELCHER (Sec. T.W.U.) Revd. STANLEY EVANS Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1. 7.30 p.m. TUESDAY 27th JANUARY. Admission 1/- S.S.C.M.

Our readers write

whilst our own hired assassins in Kenya are being used by South Africa in justification for her own treatment of our coloured brethren, wouldn't it? My goodness, what are we coming to? Where is the moral basis for criticism of others when we ourselves shrug our shoulders at racial persecution and look for clever little legal arguments that will allow us to escape our responsibilities?

What is the good of anyone telling us that minorities in other parts are cruelly treated, when we can all see places much nearer home where we condone the very thing we are alleged to be trying to rid the world of?

If there are any coloured people in South Africa who feel like laughing these days, they must surely be splitting their sides as they hear Dr. Malan, and other apostles of "freedom and democracy" expounding on the horrors of communism!

And if there are any with radios capable of tuning in to the B.B.C., then I can only hope that they do not judge us all by the display of apologetics with which this vital question of the horrible Malan policy of apartheid was treated.

Halifax. Norman Berry.

Rosenberg Appeal

I am sure you will be aware of the world wide appeal to the President of the United States for clemency in the case of the Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and I am therefore writing to draw your attention to this recently-formed Committee. Our aim is to inform people in Britain of the facts, so that they may add their voices to those of people in other lands.

We are urgently in need of funds to print more petition forms, to get out more material and to organise more meetings. I am therefore writing to ask whether your readers can send a donation to help forward this work. Contributions should be sent to me, Mrs. Leah Manning, 9 Red Lion Square, W.C.1. Please help if you can.

Leah Manning, Treas., Nat. Rosenberg Def. Ctee.

Tom O'Brien

The following resolution was carried unanimously at our last meeting, and has been sent to local Labour Parties and Trades Councils.

"The members of this branch wish to dissociate themselves from the message of support and goodwill sent by the T.U.C. Chairman, Mr. T. O'Brien to Mr. Churchill, contrary to T.U.C. policy laid down at the last Congress."

A. W. Holliday, Sec., Grays Inn Branch E.T.U.

SALES TALK

By the Business Manager

TO establish the paper as a National Weekly, we must increase the sales. If we have a larger circulation we shall attract advertisers, promote publicity campaigns, run circulation drives etc.

Meanwhile we look to our readers and supporters to start the drive. A group of Birmingham readers have already started. A canvassing team last weekend achieved good results.

Three London League of Youth members sold six, a fortnight ago. On the follow-up canvass they consolidated a sale of three and made two members for the Labour Party.

It is these extra sales that help to swell our circulation. Now that we are getting better weather, why not organise a canvassing team yourself this Sunday?

Do you sell the paper at all meetings? Officials of organisations should always display the paper on the literature stall. If you are not an official ask permission for it to be on show.

Send in reports of the progress

made. Let us have your ideas and observations on how to increase the sales. Our pooled experiences will all help towards this.

FIGHTING FUND

The situation is extremely serious. Only £100. There is only way to go for that £100.

This is not the time for complacency. We cannot afford to sit back. A magnificent effort was made last month. It can be done again—and better.

Come on, comrades, put your backs into it. We need £80 0. 2d. to hit our target of £100. Take out that collecting card immediately. On pay-day get round among your workmates.

We shall be anxiously awaiting the postman in the next few days. Only eight days to go. We must have that money. The future of the paper depends on it.

★ UNEMPLOYMENT (from page 1)

others there is still some doubt about the practicability of this policy.

THE EMPLOYERS CAN AFFORD IT

Take the case of the firm I work for. The cost of keeping 2,000 workers on the books for an average of four weeks at say £7 (average) is £56,000. T.M.M. Ltd. have, since 1948, averaged a gross profit of over £2 millions.

Even after putting aside reserves for taxation, development and depreciation, etc., they have averaged a net profit of over £1 million. Therefore, the cost of keeping 2,000 workers (and that's a large redundancy) on for four weeks comes to just over one-twentieth of their net profits for one year!

And the same and better profits can be quoted from many firms. In engineering, the employers make over £4 per worker per week net profit. Austin's made £7 16s. profit per week on each of its 21,000 workers!

CAN IT WORK?

To keep redundant workers on the books with pay is neither new nor unprecedented. This very principle has been in force on the docks for several years now.

Before the war, dock employ-

ment was casual. If he was lucky a docker might get a run of constant employment. More often he had frequent spells out of work. Today, under the National Dock Labour Scheme, every man registered under that scheme is guaranteed a fall-back wage if work is not available.

The fund from which this guarantee is drawn is got from a compulsory levy on the shipping employers fixed as a percentage of their total wage bill.

It's true that the dockers are very discontented with many aspects of the scheme. For example the fall-back pay is very low. They are agitating for it to be increased to £6 per week and for changes in conditions, etc., one call per day instead of two, etc. But the dockers while trying to improve the scheme, will fight hard against any attempt to scrap it and return to the old insecurity.

So why not "decasualise" engineering and other industries? Let the employers be made to contribute out of their excessive profits to a Central Fund from which any redundant engineering worker can be paid a fall-back wage sufficient to keep his family at a reasonable standard—provided he was willing and available for work under a mutually agreed procedure.

Why should the workers suffer unemployment because of the operations of a system which, until we get another Labour Government and a real socialist policy, we have no control.

Socialists and Local Elections

Some Suggestions on Policy

TOO long has the voice of Labour Party activists—canvassers and collectors—been absent from Labour Group meetings.

Everyone of us can cite cases in our own town where the candidate has promised the moon at his selection meeting and then deliberately and cold-bloodedly supported policies of bigger and better banquets for the Councillors. When rebuked they say, in such a lofty manner, "Please don't drag politics into local government!"

The local Party, be it City, Borough, or Constituency, supplies workers, money and hard-earned leisure time to elect Councillors. We cannot allow Councillors to thumb their noses at people who believe that the fight for a new life—socialism—is the only thing that matters.

Without Party control over the activities of Labour Council Groups, they wobble from side to side, finally producing a line which in many cases is scarcely distinguishable from the Tories. It is this which creates in the minds of many Labour Party members the idea that "it isn't worth it." This is the cause of apathy and the reason why so many good members drop out of activity.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE

The Ward Labour Party and Trade Union branches of which we should all be members, must be encouraged to send their ideas for municipal policy forward to the City Party. The hopeless cry that "the councillors do as they please" must be countered with this simple statement: YOU must take part in your Ward and Trade Union to keep an eye on the Councillors.

Candidates for the 1953 Local Elections are now being adopted and policy discussion is pending. Now is the time to act. There is badly needed a discussion in the Party on the general principles of municipal policy.

SOME IDEAS

1. Where the Tories control the Council—Labour is not to accept chairmanship or vice-chairmanship of committees. Such men act as hostages for Tory policy.

2. While not in favour of the unelected position of Aldermen, all nominations for the Aldermanic Bench should be approved by appropriate City Party General Meeting.

3. No deals or agreements with Tories or Liberals on the Council.

4. The Labour Party councillors to oppose all banqueting and glorification of privilege, and, where defeated, to refuse to participate.

Courage of Cllr. Smith

Mr. Braine, a Tory M.P., has taken objection to the statement of Labour Councillor David Smith of Dalkeith, dissociating himself from everything connected with the Coronation and quoting Keir Hardie's words: "We can preserve our self-respect by refusing to participate in any of the foolery connected with this Coronation".

I suggest that far from repudiating Cllr. Smith—the Labour Movement gives its support to his courageous stand, at the same time showing its respect for Keir Hardie.

Musselburgh. Johnny Murray.

A FAMILY AFFAIR The "Voice" Family Means the 15 SEPARATE Newspapers in the Labour's "Voice" Group

A postcard will bring a specimen copy of one of them. Labour's Voice, 2 Russell St., Downing St., Manchester 1

We believe that if the electors knew how much money was spent in this way, they would be very surprised. For example, there was such a banquet in Manchester in November that lasted until 4.30 a.m. and there was another the following night! We have been unable to find out the cost.

Again, the Manchester Council, containing fifty Labour Councillors, approved another 'do' on the 3rd December, 1952, for the Granting of Charter Centenary Celebrations. Tea and concert tickets—£2 6s. We do not oppose children's and Old-age pensioners'

By

Yvonne and Bert PENFOLD

Members of Ardwick C.L.P.

treats, 3/- each. We do oppose the big dinners (including those for the Coronation) that the Councillors will have.

Note: Total approved expenditure for Coronation celebrations to date is £68,000 (Council circular 3125, approved 3/12/52, by Manchester City Council).

HOUSING

This is the dynamite question. Only drastic measures will suffice. We do not intend to deal here with the national aspect, but to point out what Councils can do with their already existing powers. We must drive local Councillors to say these things publicly.

(a) Against Rent Restrictions Acts amendments that will drive up rents.

We know that the Local Authorities have no powers here, but if a Labour Council were to make its opinion known it could provide an important rallying point against the Government.

(b) No sale of corporation property.

(c) All corporation building to let.

(d) No de-requisitioning.

About 500 houses are requisitioned in Manchester alone, and we say that these people need places to live and no property should stand empty.

(e) Local Authorities to press the Government to re-introduce requisitioning.

Every night the Manchester "Evening News" offers between 100 and 200 empty houses for sale in this City. No doubt all local papers do the same. Next door to us, a house big enough to take two families has been empty since September, 1951, and in the next street another reasonable family house has been empty for at least nine months. We could quote many more.

And this is in a Ward where over 1,000 people are in need of urgent re-housing because of their

present homes being scheduled for demolition—some of them scheduled before the war!

(f) Local Authorities to press Government to grant building loans at no more than 1 cent.

The high interest rates on housing loans are the main reason why rents of post-war corporation property are so high. It is a fact that the Labour Government should not do this instead of grant money for destroying houses and war.

(g) No luxury building to be approved by Labour Councilors until such projects have been examined and approved by General Meeting of Party.

We realise that today, Local Authorities do not have power to carry out some of the above, the Local Authorities can continually press the Government to use their powers. The Labour movement must force the Councilors to give this lead, which is part of the fight to defeat Tories and return a Labour Government that will grant powers.

EDUCATION

Refuse to operate the cuts. The Town Clerk can be given per week rise in June and another £20 per week rise in six months then there is still money about can be used on education.

Rates should not be reduced the expense of housing, education and welfare services. Many homes can be made in Local Authority expenditure, but not these three for which the Labour movement has fought so hard.

Let us show the Labour Government that the left wing policy on all Municipal

★ BUILDING

(from page 3)

their outlying commercial spaces would be rebuilt or cleared. It is considered that in fact about five-eighths of our buildings need to be replaced.

As it will be the oldest poorest quality buildings will go, their value currently cannot be high, but let us have a generous valuation, say five times the gross rental value. Five-eighths of the gross value £405,000,000, fifteen times that £6,075,000,000. But to allow value not covered by Social let us assume the figure at £9,000 millions.

As the Building Industry do about £450,000,000 work per annum, it can be calculated that we could pull down and rebuild all buildings in of replacement in a period about twenty years.

Allowing however, a start and for gradual progress period of forty years should be contemplated.

The instruction to be given the Building Industry should therefore, be to rebuild so that necessary all our worn out out-of-date buildings. Next I will show exactly how this be done.

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