

WORLD BANK REPORT ADMITS RECESSION MEANS MILLIONS STARVE

BY JOHN SPENCER

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But while they set out to hike dockers' productivity targets, the same companies go ahead with their plans to open Sheerness.

The meeting agreed to raise freight charges by a hefty 7 per cent.

This will mean big increases in the price of New Zealand and other dairy products in Britain over the next year.

A statement said that because of world inflation the increase was considered 'not unreasonable'. The producers and ship-owners also agreed to hold six-monthly reviews of the rates because of the instability in world trade at present.

The World Bank was set up after the war as the main imperialist agency for so-called aid to the underdeveloped countries. It is dominated by the big American banks.

Headed by Robert McNamara, who was Lyndon Johnson's right-hand man in the counter-revolutionary Indo-China war, it channels capital from the main industrial powers to the colonial and semi-colonial countries.

Last year the World Bank's total loans to its client states reached a record £1,300m. These interest-bearing loans are a key means of economically enslaving the recipient countries.

By giving these loans under the guise of humanitarian concern, the World Bank shackles the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America to a mountainous debt burden which requires more and more 'aid' simply to keep up the debt repayments.

Even five years ago, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development reported that 87 per cent of loans to Latin American countries were used to pay debts and interest on old loans.

The figure is even higher today and by 1977 the World Bank has calculated that all its loans will immediately be swallowed up to pay interest on previous debts.

The Bank warns that the increase in the rate of debt repayments foreshadows 'serious debt difficulties in the future unless it is accompanied by a rapid increase in the export earnings of developing countries'.

The unequalled cynicism of this statement would be difficult to match: far from export earnings increasing, they are plummeting at an unprecedented rate.

Industrial recession in Europe, Japan and the United States has already taken a terrible toll in the underdeveloped countries. Prices of primary products like copper, sugar, coffee and iron ore have fallen considerably and the market for these goods has shrunk.

This means that precious foreign exchange is lost and their share of world trade declines further. Where the colonial and semi-colonial countries had a third of world trade in 1950, their share has now dropped to less than 20 per cent.

The dollar devaluation and the resulting disruption of monetary relations have intensified this crisis. Appeals, notably from the recent UNCTAD conference in Santiago, for a more 'equitable' monetary system fell on deaf ears.

McNamara's report refers hypocritically to the 'grim realities of how life at the lower end of the scale is lived by the poorest among nations and the poorest within nations'.

He and his big-business friends will certainly ensure that the sum total of misery and deprivation in the underdeveloped countries is increased to pay for the crisis of world imperialism.

These moves are not separate from the crisis in the metropolitan countries where the ruling class is turning more and more towards Bonapartist repression against the working class.

Common Market entry will draw the noose even tighter round the necks of both the colonial workers and those of western Europe.

The struggle in the under-

developed countries, therefore, is not, as the Stalinists maintain, restricted to 'democratic' demands which the local capitalists are in any case quite incapable of carrying through.

The road forward is in a united fight with the workers of Europe, America and Japan to overthrow imperialism and establish the dictatorship of the working class which alone can overcome the economic backwardness of the colonial and semi-colonial countries.



This is what happened in Biafra when cash aid collapsed during the war there.

Thornycroft men refuse no-strike deal

BY PHILIP WADE

ENGINEERING workers who have occupied a British-Leyland subsidiary at Basingstoke, Hampshire, have refused to supply a UCS-style, no-strike agreement to its new owners.

The occupation, at Transport Equipment (Thornycroft) began on August 15 in opposition to plans to hive off the factory to the Eaton Corporation of Ohio.

It was clear from the outset that Eaton's—who paid Leyland £2½m for the plant—had no real intention of keeping the factory going and employing the 1,200 workers.

They announced from the beginning that they wanted to make redundant all those employed on non-transmission work. It was also revealed they only had a three-year lease on the 20 acre site.

In the last few weeks Leyland management in Basingstoke has seized the initiative and sought out at their homes Thornycroft workers on the voluntary redundancy list.

'They had the cheques with them and with the wives in the background persuaded the men to accept the terms,' Les Smart, ASTMS representative on the occupation committee, said yesterday.

Then at the meeting in York last month Eaton's blandly announced they had enough redundancies for the present and asked for the occupation to be lifted.

'We said we wanted guarantees of job security for those workers retained. Eaton's replied they could only give this until the end of 1973, with the proviso

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McGarvey rejected on Tyne

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The shop stewards made their decision by ballot after a three-hour meeting with Dan McGarvey, president of the Boilermakers' Society.

The men stopped work a fort-

night ago on being refused a 17½-per-cent cost-of-living bonus. More than 1,000 other shipyard workers have been laid off and work on orders worth more than £100m has been slowed down.

McGarvey claimed he had attempted to get the shop stewards into a 'more militant' way of thinking. There is to be a mass meeting tomorrow which he hopes will support the executive.

WORKERS PRESS

INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER ● TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 19, 1972 No 872 ● 4p

DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

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Amin planes hit Tanzanian towns

UGANDA said yesterday it had retaken three towns lost to alleged Tanzanian invaders and confirmed that its planes attacked a Tanzanian town.

A Ugandan military spokesman said the three towns—Mbarara and two smaller sites, Kyotera and Kalisizio, all in south western Uganda—were recaptured by air and ground forces.

He said these units were now 'pushing very hard towards Mutukula' on the Uganda-Tanzania border.

In Dar Es Salaam, a Tanzanian government spokesman said four people were killed in a Uganda aerial bombing raid on the northern town of Bukoba, situated on Lake Victoria 20 miles south of the Ugandan frontier.

Bombs from one or two planes were said to have hit the marketplace of Bukoba, which is one of the towns Ugandan president Idi Amin threatened with air force attack during last year's border fighting between the two countries.

The bombing of Bukoba was the first incident near the common border of the two East African neighbours since

Uganda's claim—denied by Tanzania—that Tanzanian troops launched an invasion early on Sunday.

Radio Uganda quoted President Idi Amin as telling a Libyan diplomat that Britain was planning to send troops to help the Tanzanian invaders—since both London and Dar Es Salaam wanted to restore to power the man General Amin ousted in 1971, Dr Milton Obote.

Tanzania and Britain, according to the Ugandan leader, believed Dr Obote would rescind General Amin's expulsion of non-citizen Asians.

The first contingent of Asians from Uganda arrived in Britain yesterday to open what perhaps will be the biggest civilian airlift in history. (See p. 12.)

Tanzania, whose president Julius Nyerere has refused to recognize the Amin regime and has given a home to Dr Obote, denies that its forces have crossed into Uganda.

But there has been speculation in Dar Es Salaam that the invading force may have been composed of Ugandan refugees, mercenaries and anti-government guerrillas.

Lebanon halting guerrillas' return

Syria expecting Israeli raid

SYRIA was yesterday bracing to meet an expected attack by Israeli troops which devastated southern Lebanon at the weekend.

The attacks, allegedly to crush commando bases, are in reality reprisals against Palestinian refugees, designed to impress Israel's military dominance on the dispossessed Arabs living outside the borders of the Zionist state.

In addition, Israel hopes to force the Syrian and Lebanese governments to cut off assistance to the guerrilla groups and take action against them, as has already been done by Jordan's King Hussein.

In this respect the attack against the Lebanon appears to have attained its object. The right-wing Lebanese government has violated the Cairo agreement guaranteeing bases for the Palestinian commandos and ordered them out of the border base areas.

The Cairo agreement was drawn up in 1969 after a series of clashes between guerrilla forces

and troops of the regular Lebanese army. Under its terms the guerrillas' supply lines and bases in the Arkoub area close to the frontier with Israel were guaranteed by the Lebanese government.

Yesterday the Palestine Liberation Organization accused the Lebanese army of besieging Arab guerrillas and preventing them from going back to southern Lebanon in the wake of the Israeli withdrawal. Instead Lebanese army units have moved into the commando base areas.

The PLO said army units were erecting barriers along roads to the south to prevent the guerrillas from returning to their old bases.

Its radio in Damascus said the actions of the Lebanese army were provocative and dangerous, adding: 'These movements should be stopped and the state of emergency in the Lebanon should be ended.'

'The state of emergency was not in force for facing the Israeli aggression on Lebanon but for the liquidation of commandos in Lebanon.'

The PLO added that statements by premier Saeb Salam denying any ultimatum had been issued were deceptive and untrue. Salam should withdraw the ultimatum or resign, the radio said.

Salam conferred last night with Palestinian leader, Yassir Arafat, chairman of the PLO, and toured areas of the south which were invaded by Israel.

He was warned to stick to the Cairo agreement by the ministerial council of the Federation of Arab Republics meeting in the Egyptian capital yesterday.

But the Federation, which groups Egypt, Syria and Libya, is in no position to enforce this demand, even if it wanted to.

Its support for the commandos remains empty words. The same goes for the statement issued at the end of the council meeting warning Israel that an attack on Syria would be regarded as an act of war against Egypt and Libya as well.

Students lead the attack on Mujib's policies

SOME 50,000 people at a rally in Dacca on Sunday heard student leaders denounce 'Mujibism' at the biggest anti-Mujib gathering in Bangladesh since the country secured independence last December.

The principle subject of the rally, Prime Minister Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, returned home last Thursday after seven weeks of medical treatment in Europe. A key speaker at the rally, left-wing student leader Abdur Rab, warned Mujib:

'You have used in your speeches the metaphor of weapons. But have you ever used a weapon? We know how to use real weapons.'

Rab, a former member of the Mujib Bahini guerrilla force, trained in India, now leads a splinter group from the main student organization in favour of 'scientific socialism and workers' rule'.

His attack on the policies followed by Sheikh Mujib's bourgeois Awami League comes at a time of rampant inflation and widespread accusations of corruption against League officials who are said to have engaged in wholesale smuggling of essential commodities to India.

Rab also warned Awami League members of the Con-

stituent Assembly that unless they stopped taking relief goods 'the peasants and workers will make shoes from your skins'.

He accused Sheikh Mujib of failing to fulfil his pre-independence pledges, saying:

'Mujib said no one would be allowed to die of starvation after independence. Now people are dying of starvation in the villages. Is this the golden Bengal he pledged?'

Rab charged that the only people getting rich were the members of the Constituent Assembly (MCAs).

'If you can provide rations and hundreds of thousands of rupees for your MCA's, why cannot you provide food for the people?'

Rab, who less than eight months ago was one of four guerrillas who ceremonially

handed over his arms to Sheikh Mujib, told the crowd:

'The army will not fire on the people but if you encourage them they might take action against the ruling clique.'

One of Rab's top lieutenants, Shahjehan Shiraj, warned:

'Mujib, you have been arresting us and taking all sorts of punitive action against us. But if we take action against you we can topple you in seven days.'

Spain: Increase in political trials

THE SPANISH Public Order Tribunal in Madrid has stepped up the number of trials of opponents of the Franco regime in the last year.

A report shows that cases heard by the Tribunal included 587 for illegal propaganda, 282 for public disorder, 206 for illegal associations, 55 for insulting the head of state, 14 for sedition and one for outrages against the national flag. These figures do not include

those who are tried by military courts, which are becoming more active against intellectuals and workers.

A military court has just sentenced Juan Jesus Marcelo in Las Palmas to six months' imprisonment for insulting the army. Marcelo's crime was that he wrote a short story entitled 'The General's Uniform'. Set in a South American Republic, it is critical of the army. Marcelo, however, will not be

jailed because he has already been in detention since July 6, 1971.

Last Friday, the head of the Soviet Red Cross, after visiting medical installations in military barracks in Madrid, finished her tour of Spain and declared at Madrid airport:

'I am so happy to have visited Spain when our two countries have signed a commercial treaty. There can now be nothing but friendship and unity between us.'

Shah's wife for China

EMPRESS Farah, wife of the dictatorial Shah of Iran left Rawalpindi, Pakistan, yesterday on her first visit to China. After a glittering state banquet in the Pakistan capital, president Zulfikar Ali Bhutto told her: 'We are certain your visit is going to be most rewarding.'

The visit is a further step towards cementing relations between Iran and the Peking government.

Asians cash jumble

BANKERS are eagerly watching the expulsion of the Ugandan Asian population which began yesterday. And their interests are clearly represented on the Uganda Resettlement Board by Sir Walter Coutts, former Governor of Uganda.

Coutts has strong connections in the City of London. He is best remembered for the 'strong man' role he played in the long-running Pergamon affair when Mr Robert Maxwell, Labour MP, was ousted.

The Asians who hold a position of considerable economic dominance in Uganda have complicated money problems now that they are being expelled. General Idi Amin is keeping their exit allowance down to £50 per person—or less in some cases.

British bankers hope to unravel vast fortunes

BY ALEX MITCHELL

This means that vast fortunes are locked away in Uganda and, because of tough exchange controls recently introduced, will be difficult to get out.

The three banks who will be chiefly involved in unravelling this problem are Standard, Barclay DCO and Lord Aldington's National and Grindlays.

Being on the resettlement board will enable Coutts to directly advise on best ways for Asians to sort out their financial affairs.

Coutts' business contacts with 'independent' Africa are extensive. He is a director of Assam and African Investments, MacKenzie and Dalgety Company and Amgoorie Tea Company. Before the British were forced to quit Kenya, Coutts served in the

white, military-backed regime as Minister for Education, Labour and Lands.

Coutts, of course, is not the only member of the board who has close ties with Ugandan business circles. Chairman Sir Charles Cunningham, the former permanent secretary at the Home Office, is a director of the private police firm, Securicor.

Securicor has an extremely large and growing business in Uganda. In the past six years its number of police has grown to well over 2,000—almost as many as the regular police.

Securicor's success has been based on the fact that the police force, like the army, was riddled with corruption. There is some evidence that police officers were linked with robberies carried out

by 'kondos', the local name for armed bandits.

Many firms decided to hire private police instead.

Since the expulsion of the Asians was announced, Cunningham has stated that Securicor's parent company, Associated Hotels, will offer free accommodation to deportees.

Among those hotels to be used by the British passport holders will be the Kensington Palace, the Prince of Wales, the Queensland and the Parkway, all in west London.

Associated Hotels have nine hotels in London and company chairman Keith Erskine said the gesture was being made because they deserved 'a friendly welcome'.

Erskine made no mention of his company's enormously successful business activities in Uganda. Neither did he mention that a former director until the last General Election was Robert Carr, the new Home Secretary in charge of resettling the Ugandan Asians. Small world, isn't it!

Chronic north-east jobless revealed on march

INTERVIEW BY KEEP LEFT
EDITOR GARY GURMEET

THE REAL extent of the north east's unemployment problem is undoubtedly reflected within the Young Socialists' seven-day Right-to-Work march which began in Middlesbrough last Saturday.

Most of the youth on the march have given up all hope of ever finding work. Many of them are part of large families without a single 'bread-winner' in a job.

Joe Lister (21), from South Shields has been unemployed for 18 months. His father was paid off recently from the Middle Docks where he had worked for over ten years.

In six years after leaving school, he says, he has seen enough of the dole. 'I might as well move my bed there, I'm at the employment office most of the time anyway.'

'There is no hope of a job now. You can try different places day after day, but somehow you know the result before you apply.'

'It's either the streets or you can stay in and become a house hermit.'

Joe and his two other friends who are also on the march have been in trouble with the police.

'If I had a job and money to go out I would never be in trouble. But you can't explain that to a policeman. That is why there is so much violence among young people around here.'

'Kids get bored doing nothing and they know there is nothing else. Lots of them hitch-hike around looking for work, but nothing doing.'

'I've been to London three times, but each time I came back worse off than I was when I left.'

'Being on this march makes me feel good. We are not just fighting for ourselves, but for everybody, even those at work. Nobody is safe as long as the Tories are in. We want the Tories out. And I think many people are beginning to realize there is no other way.'

Halifax busmen seeking pay parity

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

MUNICIPAL busmen throughout the Halifax area of Yorkshire went on strike yesterday in support of a claim for £2 increase on basic rates.

The increase is being demanded to reduce the disparity in earnings of about £5 with other local bus operators. A management offer of £1 now, plus talks on productivity, was rejected overwhelmingly at the weekend.

Pickets at the Todmorden depot—taken over by the Halifax corporation only last year—told Workers Press yesterday the

strike was 100-per-cent solid.

It was unreasonable for the management to refuse the £2 claim, they said. Others said the claim should have been higher.

'This area has been cheap labour for too long. These local

agreements are no good at all. The union should go for national parity,' a picket commented.

Local Transport and General Workers' Union officials are continuing their talks with management in an attempt to settle the

dispute, but the strikers are demanding no productivity sell-out.

● Todmorden men have an added grievance. Since the Halifax takeover last year, route-times have been cut by five minutes each way without any increase in pay.

Wigan sit-in workers stand firm

WORKERS sitting in at the Beliot-Walmsley paper-making machinery plant in Wigan say they are determined to fight for a decent standard of living.

A pay dispute involving all 1,200 of the US-owned firm's Lancashire employees at Wigan, Bolton and Bury—is now in its ninth week.

The fight is for pay increases in line with the national engineering pay claim, but local union officials say the management is adopting an extremely hard-line attitude following the settlement of the claim at national level. The firm is refusing to negotiate until there is a return to normal working.

Only the Wigan factory has been occupied at present, after what local engineers' union secretary Bill Brockstone described yesterday as 'fears that the police were adopting a less-than-neutral attitude'.

But the mass pickets are out every day at the other two factories—particularly at the Bolton site.

The dispute began in July when the workers decided to ban overtime, work-to-rule and 'black' outside work in support of demands for an increase in their consolidated time rate, a substantial rise in wages, extra holidays and shorter hours.

Management quickly suspended 30 men at the Lodge Bank works in Bury. The shop stewards and officials resolved the issue at Bury, only to find that the whole labour force at Bolton had been locked out. On hearing this, Wigan and both Bury plants walked out.

In the fourth week of the dispute Beliot-Walmsley announced the closure of the Lodge Bank works.

Over the last 18 months the



'Operations room' at the occupied Wigan plant of Bellot-Walmsley

company has been engaged in a big rationalization programme in which 500 jobs have been slashed from its British operation. Work has been transferred to its other sites in Canada, the US, Italy, Spain and Japan.

Last year the Barley Brook works in Wigan shut, while this year before the strike the closure and sale of the Riverside works in Bury was announced, just six weeks after a management statement that no closures were expected for at least 12 months.

So there are two reasons for the 1,200 workers' determination to fight on.

At Wigan the sit-in is being organized on a shift basis, with 50 of the 450-strong labour force in occupation at any one time.

The national engineering settlement has cut the ground from under the strikers' feet on their demands for shorter hours and substantial increase in earnings. But they have no intention of returning to work on the company's terms.

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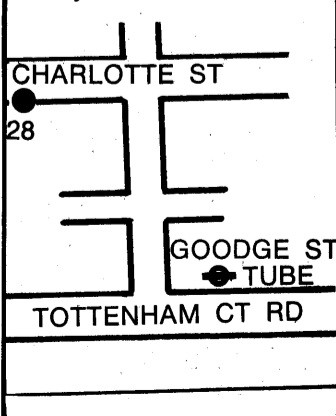
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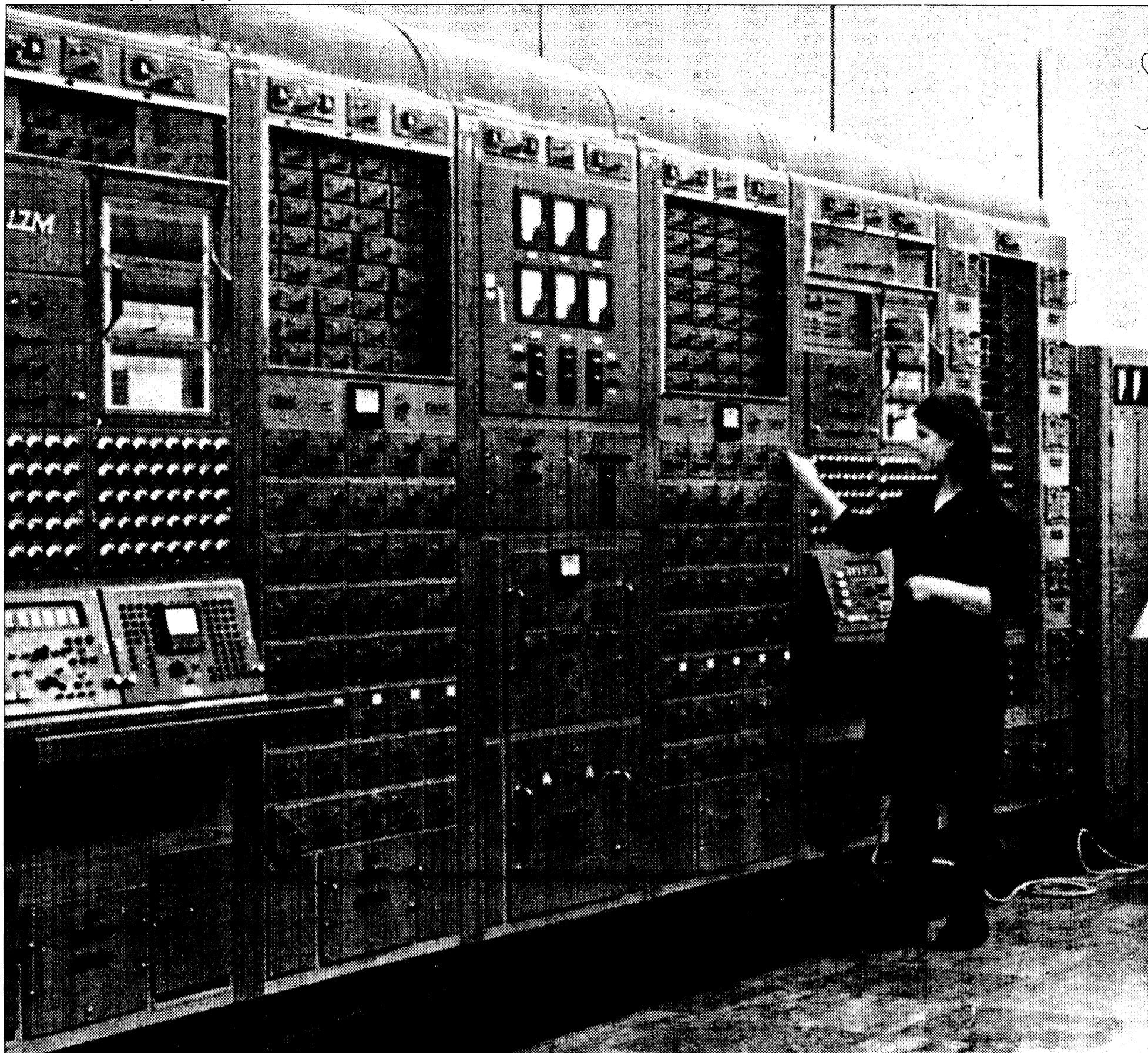
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Friday—9 a.m.—7.30 p.m.



PAPERBACKS CENTRE





Above: police are now using computers to store files and provide instant records on millions of people

THE INSTANT DOSSIERS

Part 18 of a series on Picketing by Bernard Franks

Blacklisting and 'surveillance' (ii)

A vast network of computer files is being built up by both public and private bodies on tax, finance, social security, health, work qualifications and other subjects which most people regard as their own private concern.

No one knows for sure just to whom all this data is available, but hire-purchase companies appear to be able to check evidence of 'credit-

worthiness' easily enough and the Home Office instructs police chiefs to pass on information about convictions to professional and disciplinary bodies for the Civil Service, doctors, dentists, aircrews, drivers of public service vehicles and even the temporary Christmas postmen.

The recently published report of the Younger Committee on Privacy listed a few of the spying devices and bemoaned the use of bugging for obtaining boardroom secrets, but naturally advised nothing that would prevent prying as a weapon of capital against labour.

In the United States, check-

ing on potential employees for companies is an industry in itself, and, of course, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has a huge surveillance system. Stolen FBI records published last year in the 'Washington Post' showed that spying on dissidents at one Pennsylvania college involves the local police chief, the postmaster, postmen, the college security officer and a telephone switchboard operator.

In Britain, the world's first nationwide, instant police records computer system is being built by EMI on an initial outlay of £250,000. It will involve a central records store at Hendon linked to 800 computer terminals at local stations all over the country. The idea is that police on patrol can radio for information to local control rooms which will be linked to the Hendon store.

According to a 'Financial Times' report, data will eventually include 'several million names and descriptions, plus a code giving immediate manual access to files with more complete records'. The patrolman will get his information over the radio within one or two minutes.

An even more advanced form is being used in Kansas City, USA, where the computer terminal—in the form of a visual display screen—is actually in the police car. In this case information, names and characteristics of people known to live at a certain address are on the screen within ten seconds of informa-

tion being asked for.

The police claim that their only concern is with 'crime', but as Labour MP Leslie Huckfield commented recently: 'The police could easily store information on political suspects and militant Post Office workers and militant engineers might have their names on file.'

Miners arrested while picketing outside Longannet power station in Scotland on February 14 were photographed between two constables with their names set up in front of them. They were also fingerprinted. Along with the photographs of picketing dockers in East London provided for the NIRC by private detectives this information will hardly avoid ending up in the Hendon police files.

Recently engineering and building employers' organizations have introduced comprehensive information systems which could be used for blacklisting and so on.

In February this year, the building employers announced the formation of a building industry surveillance system. The president of the Employers' Federation said that the new Construction Security Service would 'liaise and collaborate with police forces throughout the country to reduce the unwanted threat to building efficiency and progress that crime represented'. Measures taken included the establishment of a centralized system for distributing information to company security officers and the provision of professional instruction on security subjects.

Some right-wing organizations specialize in collecting information and snooping on meetings and personalities of workers' organizations and circulating the material to subscribers.

The Economic League, for example, sends out fortnightly news-sheets of this type, finding conspiratorial reds under every bed, and attempting to witch-hunt and victimize workers' leaders and socialists. Thousands of leaflets were distributed by this organization in an attempt to smear the Young Socialists' Right-to-Work marches.

As an article in Workers Press in May showed, the Economic League is a creature of big business, its funds coming from major companies like Leylands, Barclays Bank, GKN, ICI, Whitbreads, Rootes, and so on, and its leadership reading like a 'Financial Times' and Tory Party roll of honour.

Another public body which indulges in regular snooping activities is the Department of Social Security, with its secret force of 'special investigators' for spying on claimants—especially women thought to be 'cohabiting'—and its files and dossiers on the 'workshy'.

Rent assessors and all manner of council snoopers will receive a major boost to their activities when the Tory rents policy is allowed to operate.

CONTINUED TOMORROW

TITO AVOIDS NATIONALIST DILEMMA



It was a worried President Tito who spoke in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the first big battle of the partisans at Kozara in Bosnia, one of the main centres of the partisan movement.

Faced with difficulties created by his continual rightward shifts and compromises, the ageing Yugoslav leader tried to use the memories of the national liberation struggle to suggest the need for a new effort to overcome them.

He began with a reference to the national question which, in the last year has threatened to tear Yugoslavia apart. He called on the League of Communists to purge its ranks of all opportunists and to preserve brotherhood and unity between the different nationalities.

He did not explain how a strong separatist movement with supporters inside the League of Communists had arisen in Croatia and other parts of the federal republic.

Tito made a special appeal for support from the former partisans organized in the veterans' federation. He called on them to rehabilitate the principles of democratic centralism 'which many have already forgotten'. Like a British politician appealing for a revival of the Dunkirk spirit, he asked his listeners to fight today for the long-term prospects of development as the partisans had fought.

He went on to make sharp attacks on a number of features of Yugoslav life — as though the policy he had

pursued had not been responsible for them. He criticized the café-talkers and those concerned with private enrichment who built villas to let for rent and owned several cars. At the same time he admitted that many Yugoslav workers still lived in poverty: there should, he said, with reformist hypocrisy be a 'solidarity fund' to assist them.

As a figurehead, Tito is still indispensable to the Yugoslav bureaucracy and no doubt his criticisms were not taken too seriously. It was clear from his speech that real control over developments in the country had slipped beyond his grasp. The aspects of life which he criticized most vigorously are precisely those in which the party and state bureaucracy is most deeply involved.

His criticisms of individual enrichment, weekend villas and privileged living in general must have evoked some cynical smiles from the bureaucrats and not a little anger from the working class, hundreds of thousands of whom have had to seek work in capitalist countries.

Tito himself lives in the style of a feudal grandee with palaces, hunting lodges, yachts and the rest. When it comes to privileged living, he is in no position to criticize his imitators throughout the bureaucracy. On his trips abroad he hobnobs with capitalist politicians and millionaires, the enemies and butchers of the working class.

His return to the scene of the partisan struggle seems to have filled him with foreboding about the future of the country, suffering as it is from the insuperable problems which are the main legacy of his rule.

PAKISTAN ECONOMY TROUBLED

Pakistan industry is facing a slump in profits and strikes are becoming increasingly frequent and bitter. The loss of the captive market in Bangladesh, the former East Pakistan, has been a big blow.

With a weak export position and a world trade slump there is much excess capacity, although the masses live in poverty and desperately need more consumer goods.

Many of Pakistan's super-rich, belonging to the '22 families' which dominate the economy, would sell out their holdings if they could find a buyer.

President Bhutto's demagoguery has aggravated their fears. His announcement last January that ten year industries were to be 'nationalized' turned out to be a fake. It was done more to bring some of the industrialists into line after the defeat in the war with India than anything else.

His promise of 'a new deal for labour' has turned out to be equally empty. Meanwhile,



President Bhutto. Empty promise of a new deal for labour

the working class has been in unprecedented ferment and the strike wave shows no sign of subsiding.

The big industrialists, who enjoyed a bonanza under Ayub Khan, are obliged to accept Bhutto because at the moment they can see no alternative. And the President is just as dependent upon the support of the 22 families which own two-thirds of the country's

industries and 80 per cent of bank capital.

If they should withdraw their support there would be economic chaos bringing the collapse of his regime. Equally, Bhutto tries to retain the support of the trade unions and the working class by forcing the employers to make some concessions. It is doubtful whether this uneasy balance can last much longer.

Japan hunts for oil in Siberia

A Japanese team has now begun prospecting for oil and gas in Siberia jointly with Soviet geologists and technicians. The Japanese delegation is headed by the president of the Overseas Petroleum Corporation.

Soviet deputy Foreign Trade Minister, Ivan Grishin, told a visiting Japanese parliamentary delegation that the Soviet Union wanted long term credits from Japanese business for a period of some 15 years to develop Siberian oil reserves.

Unable to develop industry and transport in the region, owing to its own mismanagement and the baneful effects of 'socialism in one country', the bureaucracy is now throwing open Soviet territory to the predatory activities of the profit-hungry Japanese monopoly capitalists.

STRAIN IN CAR MARKETS

There are signs that Japanese car exports, which have soared in recent years, are facing increasing resistance in the markets of the world.

REDUCED

Eiji Toyoda, president of the Japan Automobile Manufacturer's Association, thinks that yen revaluation has reduced the competitive edge of Japanese car and truck exports. He also told the Prime Minister that exports to Europe were not being stepped up to offset a fall in sales to the US.

Despite Toyoda, who heads the Toyota Motor Company, his rivals, Nissan, are to put up prices in Britain and the Netherlands to prevent an excessive rise in shipments.

INTENSIFIED

What is certain is that there will be intensified competition with the weaker manufacturers going to the wall. The Japanese carmakers are not going to be among them if they can help it.



THE PRIVATE SLUMS OF EAST LONDON

By Philip Wade
 To millions of workers, Tory talk about 'equal opportunity' in housing means a chance to continue living in slum conditions under the rack of private landlords who stand back and reap their profits.

The rights the Tories understand are those which sanctify the private ownership of land and property, rights which are used to batter down and exploit workers seeking decent housing.

In the East End of London, 200 workers and their families are fighting the battle of their lives against slum conditions which almost defy description. The 'Dwellings' we visited were built 112 years ago in 1860 and in their time would have been considered as flats for artisans and fairly 'upright' sections of the labour aristocracy.

The conditions the tenants now have to endure and bring up children in almost defy description. It seems as if every effort is being made—unsuccessfully—to crush their dignity. Many walls are rotted with damp and mildew and some ceilings are collapsing with the damp. There are no bathrooms, no caretaker, no hot water and cramped, dangerous kitchens (where the only toilet is situated).

The electric points and wiring are dangerous and tenants claim illegal. The drains are all blocked, which means that sinks and toilets are often filled to overflowing point with rubbish and filth of all descriptions. Huge communal dustbins stand open in the grounds without any cover. The courtyards themselves are full of cracked paving. Rats, bugs, fleas and mice freely roam about in these friendly conditions.

There are few if any lights on the stairways and the darkness has led to a number of accidents. In these degrading conditions workers still have to live and work on. But they are not taking the situation lying down. Brian and Pauline Callaghan recently decided with some friends to form an action committee to demand the local Labour council in Tower Hamlets compulsorily purchase their slums and in the meantime provide decent facilities for people to carry on living.

especially the old age pensioners, have to do without. You have the toilet in the same room as the kitchen. And once the toilet door opened on the cooker and I burned all my arms as a result.

Just as Pauline was telling me about the lack of lighting on the stairs, Joe Lonsdale from a neighbouring block came in and verified an accident that happened to his wife. "When my wife was eight months pregnant she fell down the stairs when an ambulance man came to take her to hospital. It was all because there was no light on the stairs. The ambulance man went down with her," he told me.

Said Brian Callaghan, a docker in the Royal Group: "Everything about these flats is illegal. Take the wiring. It is all pre-war and the mains is wood-based which is against regulations." Brian and his wife have lived there for four years. "We had to have a place when we got married like any other couple."

Everyone's got different names in their rent books and it seems impossible to find out who the landlord is," he added. They pay £3.84 a week, including rates, for their two-bedroom flat. Others pay considerably more. To pay rates is an insult considering the state of the rubbish bins outside in the yards. Pauline showed me three large containers, standing open between two blocks. "You can't let the kids out in the summer for fear of the diseases they might get," she said.

"We just want to live decently and without fear. I would just like somewhere private to have a wash if I want to. Like this it is unbearable." Added Brian: "They just collect the rents until the land value goes up and then sell it to the highest bidder. Labour councils should take over all the flats belonging to private landlords. But the Labour government once promised they would nationalize the docks and they broke their word."

"They should nationalize the land as well, but will they? It's like the docks. How can you force people to do something when it goes to the executive council and that's that?"



Top left: Brian and Pauline Callaghan who formed a committee to demand Council action. Right: a rat-infested alleyway. Left: Kitchen and toilet in the same room means cramped, dangerous and unsanitary conditions.

"These flats are in a terrible state," Pauline told me, shortly before leading a delegation to the council's housing and management committee to demand action.

"One of the worst things is when all the rubbish and filth from the sewers comes straight up into our sinks. We can do nothing about it at all. In fact, men who were trying to fix the sewers and drains gave up in the end because they were in such a terrible state.

The same thing happens regularly in the toilets. How can people live in these conditions?" she asked.

"Until we fixed it we had fungus in the baby's room and there is no daylight in any of the bedrooms. In the winter it gets so damp in my son's room we have to move him out. You see, there are no electric points so the heater can't be put on."

"We had to put in our own hot water. But many people,

MARTIN MAYER

F. J. ARKELL

THE POTSDAM SELL-OUT

POLAND: STALIN SUPPORTS COALITION GOVERNMENT

As World War II drew towards a close, that old imperialist war-horse, Winston Churchill, was anxious that the capitalist powers should hold on to as much of Europe as possible.

He urged that the western armies should be driven as far as they could go into the centre of Europe and along the enclosing edges of Europe—and then kept in place, in full strength, in order to keep the Soviet Union 'in line'.

Churchill declared: 'Before the Anglo-American armies retire from any ground they have gained from the enemy, over and beyond the zones of occupation agreed upon, the political issues operative at that time should be discussed between the heads of governments.'¹

In Europe the capitalist nations were particularly concerned about Poland, which bordered Germany on the west and the Soviet Union on the east.

The Americans were more particularly concerned about the Pacific war against Japan and the future relations of the United States and the Soviet Union towards China.

They were less eager for a show-down with the Soviet Union over Europe than was Churchill, partly because they had more faith in the possibility of a deal with Stalin, but also because they knew they were getting close to perfecting the atomic bomb.

Henry Lewis Stimson, US Secretary of War and chairman of the Interim Committee concerned with the production and use of the atomic bomb, knew that its possession would be 'a master card' in the Americans' hand.

But, until the bomb was perfected, the Americans were prepared to play for time, meanwhile, being anxious to establish how much co-operation they could expect from Stalin in both Europe and the Far East.

For this reason President Harry Truman dispatched American diplomat Harry Hopkins on a special mission to Moscow—to talk directly with Stalin and Molotov.

Hopkins arrived in Moscow on May 5, 1945.

Stalin immediately raised the question of Poland. He claimed that twice in 25 years Russia had been invaded through Poland, so he now wanted a 'friendly' Poland.

(He said nothing about the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact which in 1939 had cleared the way for the division of Poland between Russia and Germany.)

He declared that 'there was no intention on the part of the Soviet Union to interfere in Poland's internal affairs, that Poland would live under the



Churchill, Truman and Stalin at the Yalta conference where they agreed to reorganize the Polish government on a 'broader democratic basis'

parliamentary system which is like Czechoslovakia, Belgium and Holland, that any talk of an intention to Sovietize Poland was stupid.

'Even some of the Polish leaders, who were communists, were against the soviet system since the Polish people did not desire collective farms or other aspects of the soviet system. In this the Polish leaders were right, since the soviet system was not exportable—it must develop from within on the basis of a set of conditions which were not present in Poland.'²

At Yalta, in February 1945, the heads of state of Russia, Britain and the United States had agreed on ways whereby the Polish provisional government, formed by the communist Workers' Party, was to be reorganized so as to qualify for recognition by the United States and Britain.

Churchill, particularly, was anxious to have governments hostile to the Soviet Union along its borders.

The declaration on Poland that emerged from Yalta declared that the government should be 'reorganized on a broader democratic basis'. This meant the inclusion of leaders

of parties other than the Workers' Party, both from within Poland and from Poles abroad.

The West particularly wished to place in the Polish government Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, former Prime Minister of the Polish government-in-exile, and still its dominant political figure.



Stalinist, Boleslaw Bierut

The President of the Warsaw government, the Stalinist Boleslaw Bierut, declared that his government alone had the support of the Polish people, but that, in order to receive American and British moral and economic aid, they were prepared to admit representatives from other parties.

This referred to the Peasant Party, the Socialist Party, the Christian Labour Party and the National Democratic Party. All of these parties wanted Mikolajczyk as Prime Minister.

Stalin, however, was determined to secure the borders of the Soviet Union. But he was prepared to compromise with the West on the composition of the Polish government.

When the composition of the Polish provisional government of national unity was announced on June 28, 1945, one-third of its top posts went to men who had not been in the Warsaw government.

Mikolajczyk was deputy Prime Minister.

Stalin's policy was to defend the Soviet Union by bureaucratic means. That is, he did not regard a social revolution in Poland as a desirable means of defence. Instead, he sought to establish a 'new democracy' on the basis of the old property relations, utilizing bourgeois and social-democratic politicians in collaboration with loyal Stalinists.

However, it was impossible to retain these 'governments of national unity' and private property in the means of pro-

duction on the borders of the Soviet Union, especially in the conditions of upheaval that existed in 1945.

The pressure of the masses broke through and the Stalinists were reluctantly forced to break with their bourgeois allies and take over the property.

In addition, the maintenance of 'national unity' with bourgeois politicians like Mikolajczyk and the consolidation of private property would have meant an influx of western capital, the consolidation of eastern Europe in the western sphere and thus constitute an economic as well as a political threat to the Soviet Union.

The agreement reached at Yalta and at the later San Francisco conference, could not, therefore, be maintained, despite the best intentions of Joseph Stalin.

And in Asia, Stalin's efforts to retain the old political and social relations were also doomed to failure.

CONTINUED TOMORROW

¹ Winston S. Churchill 'Triumph and Tragedy' p. 513.

² Robert E. Sherwood 'Roosevelt and Hopkins, an Intimate History' p. 900.

TORY PRESS



MISS MCGUIRE FEEDS THE TORY WITCH-HUNTERS

BY ALEX MITCHELL

Shortly after she moved into a prominent position in the Provisional IRA, Miss Maria McGuire admitted that her new-found colleagues suspected her of being a Special Branch infiltrator.

'They wondered if I was joining for kicks,' Miss McGuire told interviewers from the now-defunct 'Ink' magazine. 'The Continental affair won me quick acceptance as a working member.'

This is a surprising statement, especially since the 'Continental affair'—when McGuire and leading Provo David O'Connell travelled to Amsterdam to take delivery of a consignment of Czech arms—was engineered and then thwarted before the world's capitalist press by British intelligence.

But whether McGuire is a Special Branch agent or not is irrelevant since her latest actions are completely in line with the requirements of the ruling class in Britain and Ireland.

By breaking from the IRA and rushing to the capitalist press with her murky memoirs, McGuire has struck a blow against the oppressed peoples of Ireland and simultaneously given aid to the repressive British army actions.

Broken ranks

In January this year Workers Press drew attention to McGuire's vociferously anti-working class, anti-socialist ideas. At the time there was a chorus of middle-class and Women's Lib opinion that we had treated this 'heroine' of the Irish cause unjustly. Now, in the capitalist press each Sunday, McGuire spews out her venomous prose to the acclaim of that paper's Tory readership . . . for an undisclosed fee.

The Provisionals have reacted with anger and hurt that McGuire has broken ranks and betrayed them. But it is illuminating to ask how they ever let her into the inner sanctums of their command. After all, McGuire never made any attempt to hide her views.

In the January 'Ink' article she said: 'There's too much bloody emotion here. I tell people I'm tired of them sobbing in their whiskey. They should get up from their bar stools and fight.'

(This puritanism is forgotten in her 'Observer' memoirs where she reveals that during her arms-buying mission to Europe she met O'Connell 'in the bar where we drank a lot of Irish whiskey').

The 'Ink' article also clearly



Above: Maria McGuire with leading Provisional IRA man, David O'Connell

showed the sort of political direction she was taking: 'Dublin is the centre of all activity and too many supporters expect Dublin to make even the most minor organizational decisions. I think that we need regional organization on Nazi lines. By that I mean that we should use the Nazi ideal of disciplined organization down to street levels.'

McGuire need not explain to us what she means by organization on Nazi lines. In the 1930s communists were beaten to death by the Black Shirts and their predecessors, the Brown Shirts, in Nazi Germany.

In the next breath she expresses her hostility to socialism:

'We lurch towards socialism—but Marxism isn't our aim.'

Or again on her rejection of the Official IRA: 'They are pseudo-intellectual Marxists. They do nothing.'

And again on her political leanings: 'There is common ground between the two groups (the Provisionals and the Rev Ian Paisley's party). Approaches have been made in secret to Paisley and there have been signs of some success. Paisley moves with the times and has proved to be the most able politician in Ireland. A bargain is not out of the question.'

So as early as January this year, at least publicly, McGuire had developed certain attitudes which could be defined as anti-Marxist, anti-communist, veering extremely right wing.

But not only was McGuire permitted to remain in the Provisional movement on this publicly-stated basis, she was actually feted. She spoke at rallies and carried out important central tasks for the military command. Indeed, at the pinnacle of her stay in the Republican movement she was a confidante of its leading members.

It would be entirely justifiable if a senior member of the Provisionals decided to break from the organization on politically principled grounds.

In some senses it has been a miracle that the top echelons have stayed together despite the fact that it has swung from outright terrorism to complete crawling before the Tories' Ulster Secretary, William Whitelaw.

McGuire's decision to leave the Provisionals has, of course, not an iota of such principle.

She has rushed to the bourgeois press, the unmistakable enemy of the Irish working class, and revealed intimate information on the state of the movement. At the same time as blurting out valuable material for British intelligence,

she has shrilly attacked the IRA for reasons that will only reinforce all the prejudices of the middle class against the struggle of the Irish working class to free itself from British imperialism.

Although McGuire denied she was in the Provisionals 'just for kicks', it's difficult not to make this very conclusion after reading the first instalment of her story. This is particularly evident in the section dealing with the talks with Whitelaw, the ceasefire and the restart of hostilities. Some excerpts will suitably demonstrate this:

Thinking it over

'Dave [O'Connell] was elated with the understanding he had with Whitelaw, whom he admired and respected. He certainly had a lot more time for him than for Harold Wilson, whom he had met in Dublin a few months earlier. During those truce days Dave and Whitelaw were busy throwing bouquets at each other and we had quite a lot of fun looking in the papers at the nice things they were saying about each other.'

'I cried when the truce ended. It was the first time for a long while that I had had a chance to think about things . . . With the end of the truce, we were almost relieved to get back to what we understood.'

'At about this time I began to think about leaving the movement. I decided to go to Madrid—where I had lived for three years and have many friends—to think things over.'

It was after she 'thought things over' that McGuire decided to defect, come to an undisclosed address in England and tell the 'Observer' the inside story on the Provisionals.

We have our sharp political criticisms of the Provisionals. The McGuire experience is full confirmation of this criticism.

Their narrow ultra-nationalist policies, their long-standing refusal to build revolutionary leadership to lead the working class, has resulted in the formation of a petty-bourgeois, militarist clique. Such an organization cannot meet the attacks of imperialism and lead the emancipation of the Irish working class.

What it will do, however, is attract disoriented middle-class psychology students like McGuire.

At the same time we are duty-bound to defend the Provisionals from imperialist attacks—and from the press witch-hunts now given more impetus by McGuire.

WORKERS NOTEBOOK

JAMES REID'S HIGH HOPES

When the Marathon deal at Clydebank was signed on August 5, the Communist Party's 'Morning Star' was in raptures. 'High Hopes for Final Clydebank Agreement' it announced in bold letters. It went on:

'UCS leader Jimmy Reid told the "Morning Star": "This is a very good agreement which in no way violates the principles or policies of the trade unions.'

'Perhaps the most important of all is that both Marathon and the unions are pledged to honouring the continuity and stability of the labour force at what was known as the Clydebank division of UCS.'

'This is a good agreement by any standard. No doubt there may be future problems, but the basis has been laid for negotiations on all questions.'

This good news was splashed on the front page of the 'Morning Star'.

But people interested in following up the 'future prob-

lems' might well have missed a small item tucked away at the bottom of page 3 of last Thursday's 'Morning Star'. This declared, quietly, 'UCS Jobs—Union Official's Plea'.

And then we read: 'Redundancies that may arise at the UCS Clydebank shipyard are "a temporary problem probably for about six months" Mr Joe Black, Clyde district chairman of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, said yesterday.'

The Stalinist daily was reluctantly forced to admit that redundancies of up to 1,000 workers could occur at the year's end if new owners, Marathon Manufacturing, did not get an order for the conversion of an oil-rig.

There is a labour force of 1,900 at present employed by the UCS liquidator on completion of ships.

The 'Morning Star' carried no statement from the previously loquacious Mr Reid.

Below: James Reid—silent on UCS redundancies



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New chief for the Special Branch

THE HOME Office has appointed a new head of the Special Branch, the Scotland Yard force which is in charge of 'internal security'.

The new man is Commander Victor Stanley Gilbert (47), who was born in Hackney in the East End of London. He joined the police force in 1946 and transferred to the Special Branch the following year.

Before getting the top job, Gilbert was in charge of ports. In this job he was responsible for screening the movements in and out of Britain of left-wingers.

The retiring chief, Deputy Commissioner Ferguson Smith, was associated with the arrest of Admiralty functionary, William John Vassall, in 1962.

More recently he has been involved in the so-called Angry Brigade inquiry. He will retire on October 5, his 59th birthday. This is a full year before the date of normal retirement.

Earlier this year the Home Office launched an investigation into aspects of Special Branch work following conclusive proof that the division had used an agent provocateur to entrap members of the republican Saor Eire movement. After spending seven months in custody their trial was stopped when the prosecution declined to go on with the case.

It later emerged that a man named John Parker, a Special Branch agent, had been involved in getting arms into the hands of the Saor Eire group.

Prices fertilized

FISONS have announced that their fertilizer prices will go up by 7½ per cent. The two other major producers, ICI and Shell, are said to be 'considering the position'.

Although the Fisons increase is 7½ per cent, a company statement said that the rise was within the CBI 5 per cent price rise ceiling. This is the sort of blatant 'double-Dutch' which big business is hoping will trap the trade unions in some form of wage-restraint policy.



The barricades at Chaucer House—a half-way refuge for homeless families. Conditions there are so harsh the tenants protested earlier this year. Tonight's BBC 1 documentary 'The Block' looks at the way the social services bureaucracy deals with such people living below the poverty line.

TV

REGIONAL TV

ANGLIA: 9.30-12.10 London. 2.00 Junkin. 2.30 London. 3.00 Houseparty. 3.15 Randall and Hopkirk. 4.10 Enchanted house. 4.20 News. 4.25 London. 5.20 Chimp. 5.50 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'The Canadians'. 8.30 My good woman. 9.00 London.

SOUTHERN: 9.30-12.00 London. 12.50 News. 12.55 Jobs in the house and garden. 1.20 Dick Van Dyke. 1.50 Freud on food. 2.15 Bellbird. 2.30 London. 3.00 Saint. 3.55 Houseparty. 4.10 Torch. 4.25 London. 5.20 Road runners. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.40 Jimmy Stewart. 7.05 McMillan and wife. 8.30 My good woman. 9.00 London. 12.15 News. 12.25 Weather. Guideline.

HARLECH: 9.30 London. 12.15 Woobinda. 12.45 Return to sender. 1.45 A place of her own. 2.30 Houseparty. 3.00 Saint. 4.00 Water, water everywhere. 4.10 Tinkertainment. 4.25 London. 5.20

Gustavus. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.01 Report West. 6.18 Report Wales. 6.35 Bless this house. 7.05 Film: 'Posse From Hell'. 8.30 My good woman. 9.00 London. 12.15 Drive in. 12.45 Weather.

ATV MIDLANDS: 9.30 London. 12.15 Seaway. 2.45 Good afternoon. 3.10 Horoscope. 3.15 Women today. 3.40 Dick Van Dyke. 4.10 Enchanted house. 4.25 London. 5.20 Jackson five. 5.50 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'Young Guns of Texas'. 8.30 My good woman. 9.00 London. 12.15 Stories worth telling. 12.20 Jason King. Weather.

ULSTER: 11.00-12.15 London. 1.30 News. 1.32 Cartoon. 1.40-2.42 Schools. 4.00 Romper room. 4.20 News. 4.25 London. 5.20 Lidsville. 5.50 London. 6.00 Reports. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'The Man With a Gun'. 8.30 My good woman. 9.00 London. **YORKSHIRE:** 9.30 London. 12.15

BBC 1

9.38-12.30 Schools. 1.00-1.25 Ar y trywydd. 1.30 Trumpton. 1.45-1.53 News and weather. 2.00-2.50 Schools. 4.10 Play school. 4.35 Adventures of Parsley. 4.40 Jack-anory. 4.50 Deputy dawg. 4.55 Animal magic. 5.20 John Craven's newsround. 5.25 Scoby doo. 5.45 News and weather.

6.00 NATIONWIDE.
6.45 TOM AND JERRY. Jerry's diary.

6.50 FILM: 'THE INTELLIGENCE MEN.' Eric Morecambe, Ernie Wise. Eric and Ernie go to work for MI5.

8.30 MY WIFE NEXT DOOR. The Nearness of You. New comedy series.

9.00 NINE O'CLOCK NEWS. Weather.

9.25 DOCUMENTARY: 'THE BLOCK.' Poverty in today's Welfare State.

10.45 MIDWEEK.

11.30 LATE NIGHT NEWS.

11.35 THE OPEN PERSUADERS. Joan Bakewell interviews Barbara Ward, economist.

11.57 MEDICINE TODAY. Anti-coagulants.

ITV

9.30 Schools. 12.00 Magic ball. 12.10 Sound of. 12.25 Women today. 12.50 Craftsmen. 1.15 Bellbird. 1.25 Felix the cat. 1.40 Flintstones. 2.05 Castle haven. 2.30 Good afternoon! 3.00 Charlie Brown show. 3.30 Danger man. 4.25 Sooty show. 4.50 Magpie. 5.20 I dream of Jeannie. 5.50 News.

6.00 TODAY.
6.30 CROSSROADS.
6.55 MY GOOD WOMAN.

7.25 FILM: 'APACHE RIFLES.' Audie Murphy. Apaches flee from their reservation.

9.00 ARMCHAIR THEATRE. Franklin's Farm. Maureen Prior, Shane Briant.

10.00 NEWS AT TEN.
10.30 HOME JAMES. James Mason Turns Again to Huddersfield.

11.30 PROFESSIONAL WRESTLING.
12.15 THE 'TOO DIFFICULT' FILE.

BBC 2

11.00-11.25 Play school. 5.35-7.05 Open University.

8.00 PICK OF 'REVIEW.' Theatre and Dance.

8.55 WHEELBASE.

9.25 LAURIE LEE'S 'CIDER WITH ROSIE.' With Rose-

mary Leach as Mother.

11.00 NEWS ON 2. Weather.

11.05 THE OLD GREY WHISTLE TEST. The Everly Brothers, Billy Joel and others.

POCKET LIBRARY

Why a Labour Government?

A reply to some centrist critics

By Cliff Slaughter

A series which appeared in Workers Press in June, 1972 is now available as a pamphlet in the Socialist Labour League Pocket Library.

'WHY A LABOUR GOVERNMENT? A Reply to some centrist critics.' By Cliff Slaughter Price 5p

Other titles in this series include:
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Give labour press special dispensation

TRADE UNION branches concerned at the silencing of the left press during the strike against the jailing of the five London dockers, are demanding dispensation in case of a future similar strike.

The Mitcham 58ME branch of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers has sent the following resolution to its own executive committee and to the executives of all print unions, trades councils and the TUC:

Among those thousands of workers who stopped work when the five dockers were jailed were the printworkers and no newspapers were published during this period, including the newspapers of the working class.

This branch feels that in this period when any issue can blow up into a major class conflict with the Tory government, it is a matter of extreme urgency that the Workers Press, 'Morning Star' and other workers' papers are granted a special dispensation to print in such a situation in order to combat the political propaganda that is used by the Tories and the employers against the working class with all the other means of propaganda that they have at their disposal.

A similar motion has been passed by the engineering union's Woodside, Glasgow, branch and

sent to the executives of the AUEW and print unions.

(The branch has also agreed to send two delegates to the October 22 conference of the All Trades Unions Alliance in Birmingham.)

Members of the Wimbledon, south London, National Union of Railwaymen's branch have unanimously passed a similar dispensation resolution and copies will be sent to the NUR south west district committee, the executive committees of the print and electricians' union and the Merton Trades Council.

Tunbridge Wells All Trades Unions Alliance public meeting, attended by Creffield workers and Labour Party members, has passed the following resolution:

'This public meeting calls for special dispensation from the print unions for the Workers Press and "Morning Star" as daily organs of the working class, to be published during industrial disputes.'

The Croydon council of action conference last Saturday unanimously carried a resolution demanding that dispensation be given to the Workers Press and 'Morning Star' to enable them to continue publication in the event of a strike in the printing industry.

The Brixton No. 1 branch of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians has called specifically on the EC of SOGAT for dispensation for the Workers Press and the 'Morning Star' and any other papers in the labour movement during industrial action by printworkers.

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

WEST LONDON: Tuesday September 19, 8 p.m. 'Prince Albert, Wharfedale Road, Kings Cross, N.1.

LEEDS: Tuesday September 19, 7.30 p.m. Peel Hotel (upstairs room), Boar Lane. 'Lessons of the building workers' strike and the Right to Work.'

SHEFFIELD: Thursday September 21, 7.30 p.m. Manchester Hotel, Nursery Street. 'The builders' pay claim and the fight against the Tory Rents Act.'

MANCHESTER: Thursday, September 21, 7.30 p.m. The Milton Hall, Deansgate. 'Defeat the Tory Rent Act'.

WATFORD: Monday September 25, 8 p.m. Trade Union Hall (upstairs room), Woodford Road (opposite Watford Junction station). 'Force the Tories to resign.'

SOUTH WEST LONDON: Tuesday September 26, 8 p.m. Small Hall, Clapham Manor Baths, Clapham Manor Street, SW4. 'ATUA national conference.'

HOUNSLOW: Thursday September 28, 8 p.m. Co-op Hall, Bath Road.



Ron Bowler: Bailed

Ron's 9 months alarm judges

LINCOLN bus conductor, Ronald Bowler, sentenced to nine months' jail for allegedly stealing 6p fare money, was freed on bail yesterday.

The bail order was made in London by Mr Justice James at the Old Bailey. Although there was no formal application by Mr Bowler's lawyers, papers

in the case were sent to the judge by the Criminal Appeal Office at the High Court.

In that sense the intervention was very much like the way the Official Solicitor came into the jailed dockers' case several weeks ago and secured their release.

Busmen at Lincoln staged a 24-hour strike in protest against

the sentence on Mr Bowler.

The big wigs in the judiciary were clearly very alarmed by the savage sentence. For example, the 'Daily Telegraph' complained in an editorial yesterday:

'Nine months' imprisonment for a crime of these dimensions looks like doctrinaire severity

on a scale likely to turn the law into an ass.'

Fearful that 'law and order' will get a bad name, Mr Bowler is to be freed to appeal.

After his release Mr Bowler said: 'I had started my life in the prison. I had begun work in the laundry. I had been told I would go to an open prison in two or three weeks' time.'

Monday Club prepares for influence at Conservative conference

Right-wing Tories' economy challenge

BY IAN YEATS

THE RIGHT-WING Monday Club yesterday unveiled its economic blueprint for Britain at a special briefing in London's Press Club.

Club chairman G. K. Young told reporters the 27-page document, 'State and Economy: The need for a Tory Rethink', had been drawn up in consultation with highest circles in the Tory government and among bankers.

Tory Trade and Industry Minister John Davies has given advice and there had been discreet talks with officials at the Bank of England.

Young said the Monday Club, which at the weekend marched with the National Front against the Ugandan Asians, planned a strong bid for increased influence at the Conservative Party conference in Blackpool. He claimed the policy document had been rushed out as a challenge to the government.

Club member and prospective Tory candidate Harvey Proctor said that a large number of the economic resolutions before the conference next month would be characterized by free market concepts.

In a ten-point plan, the Monday Club states that entry into the Common Market must be pre-faced by the freeing of all controls on currency to allow maximum freedom of capital movements.

It demands the denationalization of all state-owned enterprises including the Bank of England, an end to lame-duck subsidies and the replacement of Social Security benefits with a loans system.

Drastic changes in Britain's tax structure are proposed to provide the highest incentive to businessmen and workers.

In a ruthless assessment of economic realities, the Club says a point is reached where markets become saturated.

'Attempts to prolong the upward movement of a [production] cycle for reasons such as the maintenance of full employment may well be counter-productive', it says.

According to the document the answer to unemployment is large-scale retraining programmes and the immediate repatriation of all immigrants.

Typical of the Club's language is this passage:

'There is still time in the life of the present parliament to set in train a series of legislative and administrative acts at such a pace that if a future socialist regime tried to reverse them, the British people would resist and strike back at any attempt to offer up their livelihood and sav-

ings to the Red Moloch of socialism.

'And Tory ministers have no other course.

'If they do not take it, there will be the same tale as in 1964 and 1966: they will lose credibility with the loyal rank and file of their party and at the next General Election, disillusioned Conservative electors will abstain in their millions.'

Road hauliers defy CBI prices 'freeze'

THE POWERFUL Road Haulage Association has told the Confederation of British Industry that it cannot support another round of the so-called prices 'freeze'.

The 17,000 members of the association have recommended to review the charges 'without delay'. RHA chairman John Wells says in a circular letter to the members that a rise in costs is to blame for the higher rates.

Wells says: 'So great is the burden of costs at present falling on members that the Association has informed the CBI that it cannot support the extension of the price-restraint policy.

'I strongly recommend all members to undertake this review and to discuss rates with their customers as soon as possible. In raising rates at this time there may be a risk of losing some traffic. But the retention of jobs which are completely unremunerative can never be justified and those which are only marginally better may not be worth keeping.'

He concluded: 'Road haulage, being both labour-intensive and highly-competitive, finds itself unable any longer to cushion artificially low rates.'

This decision by RHA is a further clear indication of the massive wave of price increases due over the next few months.



Monday Club chairman: G. K. Young

Stalinist 'sympathy' for Clyde employer

GOVAN SHIPBUILDERS Ltd yesterday announced an across-the-board £3 increase for its £4,000 manual workers a few hours after taking over three of the former UCS yards.

James Airlie, Communist Party chairman of shop stewards' negotiating committee, welcomed the award, but admitted: 'We originally set our sights higher than the award we finally accepted.'

Chief executive of the company, Archibald Gilchrist, said that the work people (read Airlie and the leading stewards) had shown 'a substantial amount of sympathy' with the difficulties facing the company 'in getting off the ground at a time when the market is so low'.

He added: 'That is why the settlement is as it is.'

5,000 Social Security staff needed

ALMOST 45,000 clerks in Social Security offices throughout the country were yesterday refusing to do overtime in protest at the mounting pressure of work caused by staff shortages.

An overtime ban was also imposed yesterday by 18,000 executive grade offices in the Society of Civil Servants.

Peter Thomason, national officer of the Civil and Public Services Association said they estimated at least another 5,000 extra staff are urgently needed 'to ensure that the public gets the service to which it is entitled'.

Police chief denies an 'obsession' with Angry Brigade

COMMANDER Ernest Bond, former head of the Angry Brigade bomb squad, denied in the Old Bailey yesterday that he had developed an obsession about the case.

He was being cross-examined by one of the defendants in the Stoke Newington Eight bomb conspiracy trial. John Barker (23), a translator, asked Bond if his findings that the suspects were connected with the Angry Brigade started with his files,

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

on Stuart Christie and Ian Purdie and the advice of the Special Branch.

(Christie is one of the Eight and Ian Purdie was a co-defendant in a bomb conspiracy trial last year in which he was acquitted. But his friend, Jake Prescott, was given 14 years' jail.)

In reply Bond said: 'Not necessarily. This started from in-

vestigations of the bombing of Mr Carr's house.'

Barker: These kinds of political raids were being made, but on the whole you developed an obsession around Stuart Christie and Ian Purdie when you started with these two names and all your inquiries were to do with friends and associates of these two people. Is that true? Bond: That is quite wrong.

The trial of the four men and four women accused of conspiring to cause explosions in London and other cities is continuing.

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YS Right-to-Work campaign

ATTEMPTS by Labour Party right-wingers in the north-east to block the Young Socialists' Right-to-Work march have spurred the marchers on to even greater efforts.

And they are winning big support in all the Co. Durham mining towns they are passing through.

Yesterday the marchers set out in light rain from Haswell, where they had spent the night, for a 14-mile trek to Durham.

When they were banned by the right wing from holding a meeting in Shotton on Sunday they did not take things lying down.

Immediately they began campaigning around the town against the ban. Almost everyone who had earlier bought tickets for the meeting donated money to

Winning support in pit towns

the campaign and 70 copies of Workers Press were sold.

The marchers' message that the union leaders must call for action to force the Tory government to resign received a great response—especially from miners who saw Shotton colliery close just two weeks ago and are now without work or have to travel long distances.

Harry Bone, a retired miner, said: 'If I was not on a pension I would be on the dole today.'

Commenting on the right-wing Labourites' ban on the marchers' meeting, he said:

'I don't understand it when officials of the labour movement try to stop young people from fighting for their rights.'

Marcher Eddie Cook (16), from Felling, agreed:

'It is disgusting that we should have been let down by one of our own class.'

'I always hear that the Labour leaders are traitors, but I didn't think that they'd have their

agents in a place like Shotton. It will make us fight all the harder to drive them out.'

After a good send-off from rank-and-file miners and their families in Shotton, the marchers set out for the two-and-a-half-mile stretch to Haswell on Sunday.

There they received another warm reception from miners and other workers who contributed generously to the Right-to-Work campaign and also responded enthusiastically to Workers Press.

FUND £488.69

12 DAYS LEFT

THIS MONTH we once again face a tough battle for our Fund. We cannot risk leaving it to the last few days.

As prices shoot sky-high, thousands more workers will be drawn into the fight to defend their standard of living and to defend their jobs.

Workers Press is the only paper to show that the way to fight back against these attacks is to campaign unceasingly until this Tory government is made to resign.

We must, therefore, immediately step up the fight for September's Fund. Take collections wherever you can. If possible try and raise something extra yourself. Show your determination to defeat the Tories. Rush all your donations to:

Workers Press
186a Clapham High Street,
London SW4 7UG.

ASIANS: TORIES 'DRAGGING FEET'

Deadline danger from Amin

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

THE BRITISH High Commission in Kampala was yesterday accused of 'dragging its feet' in dealing with immigration applications by Ugandan Asians.

Two groups, the National Council for Civil Liberties and the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants, have sent a protest letter to the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas Home, complaining about the procedure.

The letter states: 'The NCCL and the JCWI are gravely concerned about this situation, particularly as we believe that unless things are speeded up considerably it will be impossible for people to leave Uganda by the deadline.'

The JCWI was one of the bodies which the Home Office banned from belonging to the Asian Resettlement Board despite the fact that it has probably the most experience in this field.

The first immigrants to arrive from Kampala told newsmen at



Amin: Bloody repression planned?

Stansted airport that the Ugandan army was terrorizing the Asian population. Their property was being stolen and some were threatened with instant execution if they failed to hand over items of value to marauding soldiers.

Chandra Patel said his family was stopped four times by troops on their way to Entebbe airport about 30 miles from the capital.

'One of the soldiers stuck a gun in my chin while they went through my pockets. They grabbed a necklace from my sister-in-law and even rings were removed from the children. 'We were told that unless we

declared everything they would shoot us.'

Despite these well-documented accounts of terrorism, the Tory government is deliberately obstructing the exodus so as to maximize their campaign to whip up racialism.

If General Idi Amin launches a pogrom against the Asians when the deadline expires, the blood will be on the hands of the Tory government.

Yesterday's first 193 Asians—188 adults and five children—were heavily outnumbered by the forces waiting to receive them. Over 100 pressmen jostled each other on the tarmac and scores of helpers from 40 charity and volunteer bodies stood by.

A 'soup kitchen' was set up by members of the Women's Royal Volunteer Service.

The new arrivals were first interviewed by Citizens' Advice Bureau workers who asked them to complete a form for the Uganda Resettlement Board.

This asks for details of the family as well as the address or area to which the family wishes to go. But if they have decided to go to an area listed on the Board's secret 'red list' they will be discouraged and even refused financial help to get to their chosen destination.

The reception teams have been given alternative 'green lists' to encourage the immigrants to settle in an area of the Board's choosing.

Homeless families were yesterday being 'advised' to accept temporary accommodation at Stradishall RAF Station in Suffolk, where doctors were waiting to carry out medical examinations.

Northern building sites stay silent

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

BUILDING WORKERS in Scotland, the north-west and the Midlands stayed defiantly on strike yesterday against the 26-month pay-trap deal agreed between their union leaders and employers.

In Birmingham and on Merseyside mass meetings today will decide whether to continue this action, while Dundee is to meet later in the week. Sites in Stoke-on-Trent and Bolton have already decided to remain out for at least another week.

Ken Barlow, Birmingham regional secretary of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians, said the purpose of today's meeting would be to 'seek the men's opinion' on whether to continue.

He added: 'Any return to work should be a dignified and disciplined procedure and we do not think a return to work today would be dignified.'

At Birmingham's Woodgate valley site yesterday—the largest site in the Midlands, where 2,500 houses are uncompleted—a 400-strong meeting called by shop stewards decided to stay out to await the decision from today's meeting.

David Parker, UCATT painters' steward at the site, told Workers Press: 'The offer is diabolical. There should have been a mass vote on the offer and it would have been turned down decisively.'

WEATHER

It will be rather cloudy over northern Scotland, but elsewhere there will be sunny intervals after a few early morning mist or fog patches.

England and Wales will have a good deal of cloud although sunny intervals are likely over western England and western Wales.

There may also be occasional light rain or showers, chiefly over southeast England.

It will be rather cold over eastern England, and generally a little below the seasonal normal elsewhere.

Thornycroft men reject no-strike deal

FROM PAGE 1

that there would be no further industrial action and that the rationalization programme would be pushed through,' said Mr Smart.

Meetings in the factory have rejected these demands as a basis for agreement with the American firm and it has confirmed fears that Eaton soon want to close the Basingstoke plant altogether.

'Eaton's are now in a position,' added Mr Smart, 'to supply the TET gear box that Leyland want. But they must be developing their own and will be helped with the technical knowledge they could gain.'

'There is a distinct possibility they will close up here and move to their Bolton plant which they leased from the old Ministry of Aircraft Production when Blue Streak packed up.'

'We know of Eaton's record at the ENV factory in north London.'

The Basingstoke workers are still trying to force Leyland's hand through an extensive blacking campaign.

They say that the Guy's plant in Wolverhampton is on a three-day week and lay-offs are coming this weekend at AEC's, Southall, Middlesex.

At Leyland in Lancashire, four lines are not operating and a 15 per cent reduction in production has resulted.

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.

Socialist Labour League

LECTURES

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given by G. HEALY (SLL national secretary)

London

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Liverpool

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