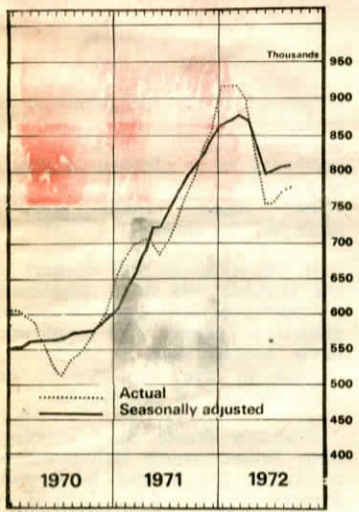


WORKERS PRESS

INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER ● FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1972 ● No. 876 ● 4p

DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE



Numbers wholly unemployed (excluding school leavers) in Great Britain 1970-1972.

HARD CORE JOBLESS UP

BY DAVID MAUDE OUR INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

ANOTHER 8,500 workers joined the ranks of the hard-core unemployed in Britain this month, according to figures released by the Department of Employment yesterday. The total number of people registered as unemployed in Britain and Northern Ireland on September 11 was 921,490. Of these, 817,515 were wholly without work.

In Britain the wholly unemployed figure was up 8,509—the usual increase for this time of year is only 3,200.

This bitter news comes with just 27 working days to go before the Tories take Britain into the Common Market. It demonstrates that the Tories are pursuing, with ruthless determination, policies aimed at making the working class pay the price for entry.

Yet the D of E figures have in no way encouraged union leaders to break off their treacherous talks with the government and the employers, a further round of which is due in four days' time. Far away from the labour exchanges, in the oak-panelled safety of Congress House, TUC secretary Victor Feather delivered himself of this pathetic comment:

'These figures show no clear trend and it is not possible to know from them whether a recovery is getting under way. They are still appallingly high.'

Yesterday's figures, which in fact underestimate the level of unemployment because many of those without work do not register, show that 3.9 per cent of the working population of Britain is unemployed.

In Northern Ireland the percentage is 8.3 (a slight drop from last month's 8.7 figure). Worst-hit British regions are the north (7 per cent), Scotland (6.8 per

cent), Wales (5.4 per cent) and the north west (5.2 per cent).

The north-west (1,860 more wholly unemployed) was not far behind Scotland's 1,922 more. There were another 1,481 hard-core jobless in the once prosperous south-east.

The jobless trend in Britain is obviously still upwards—the number of wholly unemployed has increased by about 4,800 a month in the three months June-September.

Twelve thousand redundancies were notified to the Employment Department in August on top of 17,000 in July.

In the first eight months of the year, 135,000 redundancies were notified to the department.

These figures are the sharpest possible indictment of the TUC and Labour leaders' failure to mobilize action to force the Tory job-killers out of office.

They must act as a spur for the building of Councils of Action in every area behind the demand that this is done, and a Labour government committed to socialist policies elected.



Feather: Pathetic comment

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Amin gets ready to slaughter Asians

Pressman warns



Photographer McCullin: Vultures settled every night.

EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW BY ALEX MITCHELL

INTERNATIONAL photographer Don McCullin said yesterday that the military junta in Uganda was about to launch a pogrom against not only Asians, but other tribes in the republic.

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Speaking exclusively to Workers Press after his arrival in Britain, McCullin said that the army was roaming the countryside killing and looting. He said that the civilian population of all races and tribes were at the mercy of the soldiers who were equipped with up-to-date weapons supplied by Britain, Israel and Czechoslovakia.

McCullin was on a photographic assignment in Uganda for 'The Times' when he was arrested and thrown in prison for four days.

His experiences reveal the behind-the-scenes brutality which General Amin's henchmen are engaged in.

'I was in a cell with two other civilians. We had to sleep on the floor and the food was uneatable. Each day we received some additional rations which were smuggled into the prison by Asians. It seemed terrible to me that people in this country are anti the Asians when it was them who were so helpful to me in prison.'

'They are such dignified people, so cultured. When we left they said not to say goodbye to them or show any friendship as it may endanger them. But I forgot myself—I went into one of the Asian's cells and shook his hand.'

But McCullin also told of the atrocities being committed by Amin against other 'enemies of the government'. While he was in prison Africans were dragged from their cells and never returned.

'We did not hear gunshots—only screams. I think they clubbed them to death.'

He said that on one occasion a sergeant-major gave his bush knife to a soldier and told him to go round and sharpen it. A short time later an African prisoner was led away and they later heard he had been hacked to death.

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Throughout their time in prison they were warned that they faced execution. Their most horrific moment came when civilian guards began digging trenches in the compound.

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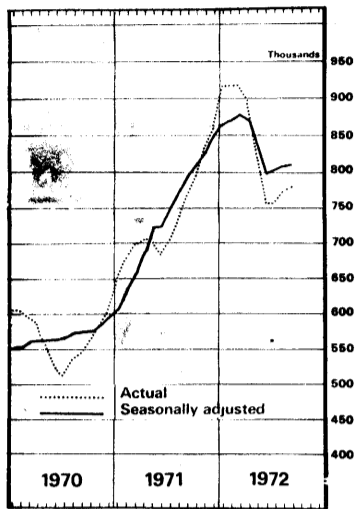
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SEE PAGE 12

workers press

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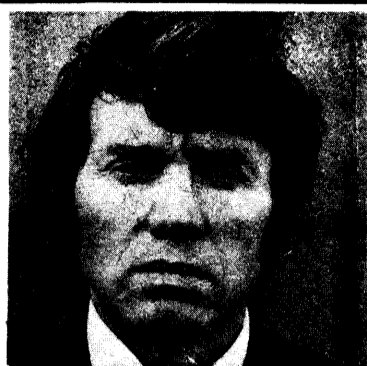
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Second snub to Stalinists

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What we think

Build unity on the Clyde against the Tory govt

A SPLIT among Clydeside shipyard workers can only assist the employers and the Tory government. Unity must be rebuilt—but the first condition for that is to get rid of the present leadership of the Stalinists James Reid and James Airlie. These men are now thoroughly discredited.

The magnificent unity and determination of the UCS workers have been frittered away by the Stalinist-inspired reformist 'work-in' and collaboration with the Tories and a succession of speculators looking for a quick profit at the expense of the shipyard men.

The Stalinists have, in effect, accepted the essence of both the Ridley 'Butcher' plan and the Industrial Relations Act. They have allowed the yards to be split up. They have seen over 3,000 men go down the road. They have accepted speed-up, no-strike pledges, mobility of labour and wage-restraint.

The Govan and Scotstoun men have every justification for turning their back on these leaders. After sticking with the fight right through to the end, the Govan boilermakers were denounced by Reid for fighting for a wage increase.

And yesterday they were attacked once again in the Communist Party's 'Morning Star' as being responsible for the 'breach' in the ranks of the former UCS workers by refusing to attend a meeting called by Reid to discuss 300 Marathon redundancies. **This is a slander.**

The Govan and Scotstoun boilermakers—and the labourers, who also refused to attend the meeting—were right to blame Reid for signing an agreement without definite employment guarantees. This, after all, is what the fight was all about.

Reid signs an agreement which doesn't guarantee a single job, denounces the Govan boilermakers as 'rat-racers' and then comes running to them for help when the axe falls.

But it would be wrong to make the Clydebank-Marathon workers pay for the crimes of their leaders. They must not be left to fight alone. The Govan workers—and all other workers—must come to the assistance of the Clydebank men who have been led into a trap by the Stalinist stewards.

If these men are left isolated, their position will be hopeless and the Tories will have gained a major victory on the Clyde. It is in the interests of every trade unionist to prevent the Clydebank men from being thrown out of work and into poverty and degradation.

This cannot be done by yet another fruitless work-in, which is what Reid proposes. The 'work-in' strategy has led to a dead-end of demoralization, confusion and disunity. The UCS shop stewards' co-ordinating committee spends its meetings in bitter wranglings and many stewards no longer take part in it.

But this strategy was deliberately used by the Stalinists as an alternative to a fight to force the Tory government to resign. The men were told that by continuing to work for the liquidator and co-operating with the Tories and any potential employer who came along, their jobs would be saved.

But the bankruptcy of Stalinism is now revealed for all to see.

The future can be saved for the Clydebank men—as for all other workers—only by a united struggle to bring down the Tory government. There must be solidarity with the Clydebank men. The Govan workers must reject their leaders, not their brother trade unionists.

The first step in the fight to win on the Clyde is to force the Stalinist leaders to resign and to replace them with new leaders dedicated to fight the Tory government.

A supreme showpiece

THE TWO-DAY session of the Supreme Soviet which ended in Moscow on Wednesday showed once again that this 1,517 member body is nothing but a showpiece. It has nothing in common with the soviets which were set up as organs of workers' power during the 1917 Russian Revolution.

The Supreme Soviet rubber-stamped some decisions already taken by the Brezhnev-Kosygin government, including the setting up of a new Ministry of Oil and Gas Construction. A good deal of the time was taken up with

the discussion of pollution and measures to combat it.

The judge who condemned opposition writers Andrei Sinyavsky and Yuli Daniel to labour camps, Lev Smirnov, was unanimously approved as chairman of the Supreme Court of the Soviet Union.

Not surprisingly, the former Ukrainian party chief, Pyotr Shelest, who was deposed for his opposition to the Nixon visit, was not re-elected to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet which handles its business between sessions. Shelest remains a member of the Politburo.

Spanish workers won't talk until men freed

Citroen threat: Blanket sacking

THE CITROEN management in the northern Spanish port of Vigo yesterday threatened to dismiss its entire labour force of 5,000 who are now in the 11th day of a strike for a 44-hour week.

This threat is the company response to the decision by an illegal workers' meeting on Wednesday not to allow any negotiations to begin until all imprisoned workers have been released and the sacked workers are re-employed.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

The labour force will be sacked today unless there is a return to work. According to Spanish labour law, the employer has the right to sack workers who strike or disrupt production in any way.

All means are being used to break the strike. Apart from arrests and the breaking up of demonstrations by the police, yesterday, two documents against the strike were being distributed in Vigo.

One was a leaflet from an anonymous 'workers' organization' calling for a return to work. The other was a pastoral letter from the Bishop of Vigo, José Baeza demanding an end to violence, a peaceful solution to the strike and a return to 'normal working'.

Bishop Baeza has made no statement about the presence of a large number of the 2,500 police in the city at the funeral yesterday of a Citroen worker's father who died earlier this week. About 1,000 strikers attended the funeral.

In the Asturias, 400 workers in the Hunosa pits have now been on strike for four days for better piecework prices. The employers have locked out a group of miners in the 'San Vitor' pit until the end of the month.

Franco's police have arrested nine Bilbao youth belonging to a Maoist group and have confiscated two duplicating machines, four typewriters and books by Marx, Lenin and Mao.

The police said some of the youth had asked for passports in order to contact political groups in France. Their movements were watched once they were in France.



Schweitzer begins to fight back

BY JOHN SPENCER

FORMER French central banker Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, who now heads the International Monetary Fund, is fighting back against American attempts to drive him out of office.

Schweitzer has headed the fund since 1963 and is now serving out the last few months of his second five-year term as managing director. Last week, George Schultz, the American Treasury Secretary told him the US would not support his re-election.

Despite the US pressure, Schweitzer says he will not resign before his term of office ends and intends to stand for re-election next year. This implies he has the backing of other fund members against the US, certainly France and probably other EEC countries.

Schweitzer was originally regarded as close to the Americans, who campaigned actively for his re-election in 1968. He was thought to favour the American position on the question of gold, against the Gaullists.

Relations between America and Europe, and particularly France, have deteriorated so markedly since that time, however, that Schweitzer is now *persona non grata* as far as President Nixon is concerned.

The struggle over Schweitzer's position is a symptom of the extreme tension between America and the Common Market on the eve of the Washington IMF meeting which opens on Monday.

Pierre Rinfret, one of Nixon's economic aides, has said Nixon may well take the rostrum at the meeting to declare a new and harsh series of trade-war measures.

Rinfret said earlier this week the US was studying the possible effects of a 150-per-cent border tariff on key imports such as cars, steel and electronic goods.

FOREIGN NEWS

Stench of Nixon deal as Kremlin sells its gold

LARGE SHIPMENTS of Soviet gold have been arriving at Zurich airport during the past three days, according to informed sources. But there is no indication at the moment how the gold will be disposed of.

Rumours of Soviet gold sales to the west have brought a temporary fall in the free market price of the metal, which now stands at \$64.50 an ounce in London compared with over \$70 earlier this year.

The Soviet Union has large reserves of gold and is one of the world's biggest gold producers. It customarily sells relatively small quantities (about 10 to 15 tons a month) to the west in order to earn hard currency.

But following President Nixon's visit to Moscow earlier this year, there was speculation that Soviet gold sales might be sharply increased.

The USSR is importing almost

a quarter of the US grain harvest in order to overcome a severe agricultural crisis and the latest gold exports may be designed in part to pay for the American grain.

Despite its talk of 'demonetizing' gold, the United States is extremely anxious to increase its depleted hoard and strengthen its hand in the economic struggle with the Common Market and Japan.

Part of their rapprochement with the USSR may well involve Soviet agreement to release gold onto the market and undermine the position of overseas gold-holders.

'Men hired' to beat up builders' leader

BY DAVID MAUDE

THE VICIOUS beating of a Birmingham building workers' leader at his home on Tuesday night has shocked, but not intimidated, strikers returning to work after their 12-week pay struggle.

City officials of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians said yesterday they were taking the attack very seriously.

I understand that steps are being taken to ensure as far as possible the safety of leading members of the building unions in the area.

Mike Shilvock (30), a UCATT militant and chairman of the Birmingham builders' action committee, was beaten up in his Stourbridge flat at about 10.15 p.m. on Tuesday.

Shortly before he had been dropped near his home by UCATT full-time official Ken Barlow, who later described the attack as 'a professional beating-up' and claimed the men who did it were 'obviously hired'.

Mike Shilvock's attackers called at the flat in Hanbury Court, College Road, Stourbridge, on the pretext of urgent union business. They forced their way in, slashing at him with a knife, and then forced him into a back room.

The beating was silent and ruthless, ending with a comment: 'That will do.' Mike Shilvock sustained a broken arm, broken toe, badly crushed ribs and a badly battered face.

Stourbridge police told Workers Press yesterday that they had as yet no clues to the identity of the men who carried out the attack.

But they indignantly rejected a claim in yesterday's 'Daily Telegraph' that 'detectives believe he may have been the victim of extremists who opposed the decision . . . to return to work.'

'We never make such statements', said a police spokesman. 'We are keeping a completely open mind.'

Curragh hunger strike

NINE PRISONERS at the Curragh detention barracks near Dublin have refused food and drink since Tuesday. Their hunger strike is in protest against the refusal of the authorities to implement promises on visits, letters and food parcels.

Fertilizer prices grow

ANOTHER fertilizer manufacturer, Albright and Wilson, announced yesterday it was raising prices by 7½ per cent from October 1. The move, which is bound to raise food prices, follows a simi-

YS Right-to-Work campaign

Trades council adds to support

A GREAT response to the Young Socialists' Right-to-Work march in the mining towns along the route to Sunderland was topped off with a promise of trades council support when the marchers got there.

In the morning the march set out at top speed from Chester-le-Street in an attempt to reach Sunderland in time to canvas workers as they left factories and offices.

This was the fourth day of the seven-day campaign.

The mining town of Fence Houses turned out to greet the march. Car horns tooted, coal drivers cheered from their trucks and 45 copies of the Workers Press were sold.

Unemployed workers and old-age pensioners greeted us from the squares of Hetton-le-Hole and Houghton-le-Spring which are all

mining towns apparently doomed through pit closures, but have experienced a new lease of life with the construction of the Birtley Industrial Estate some miles away.

However, gathering economic storms that have forced some firms in neighbouring estates to close down has cast a cloud over the future of Birtley and the towns that depend on it.

As the marchers entered Sun-

derland they saw copies of the right-wing 'Sunderland Echo', which claimed that they were 'weary and dejected'.

The paper claimed that a number of youth had dropped out of the march.

None of this is true. As marcher John Green (16) commented: 'Dejected marchers don't walk 20 miles in less than six hours.'

On Wednesday evening the

marchers got a further lift when they attended a public meeting in Sunderland called by the trades council.

Speakers included Ernie Ennew, president of the trades council, who welcomed the marchers to the town.

He also pledged support to the Young Socialists and said that the trades council banner would appear at Saturday's Right-to-Work rally at Newcastle.



World's End standstill



Union organizer Bill Lloyd (centre) discusses with pickets at the World's End site.

BY PHILIP WADE

WORK AT the 'multi-million pound Cubitts' World's End housing site in West London was still at a standstill yesterday morning and pickets manned the gates.

Although the men returned on Monday morning, they were soon on strike again as it became obvious management were testing out the strength of the site organization following the end of the official strike for the pay claim.

The men claim one sub-contractor, Mark Prince, refused to pay the new agreed rates settled by union leaders. Then another firm, Barcott's, decided not to take back two men, including a carpenters' steward.

At the same time, the World's End men are demanding the employment of 'Lew' Lewis, a leading member of the Communist Party in the building unions.

Some months ago it was agreed by conciliation machinery to employ Lewis when work was available. He had been working on the site a few days when management sacked him.

Deal a 'non-starter'

FIVE THOUSAND Merseyside builders in Liverpool's Boxing Stadium yesterday voted by a large majority to return to work on Monday.

But they also overwhelmingly carried a resolution deploring the settlement and condemning the union's national negotiators.

Action committee secretary Bill Crichton said Merseyside was going to serve notice on the national executive of the unions that the nationally-negotiated package deal was a non-starter.

'We don't want to go it alone,' he said.

On Tuesday the Merseyside men overwhelmingly rejected a proposal from Communist Party member Billy Jones to end the strike.

Now, however, with a return to work in the other areas these workers have been left isolated.

The responsibility for this setback rests with the Stalinists who refused to fight the union leaders or to demand all-out national action.

Lancaster builders condemn executive

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

A MEETING of over 100 building workers in Lancaster unanimously passed a vote of censure on the national executive of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians and demanded the resignation of general secretary George Smith and the rest of the executive.

Some builders said they intended to bring charges against Smith and the executive under union rule 31, clause 2, which provides for action against 'anyone acting against the interests of fellow-union members'.

Besides condemning the terms of the settlement, strike committee chairman Dave Barnes criticized the increase in the differentials between craftsmen and labourers, when union members had called for their reduction.

Several men questioned when the agreement had actually been made. Some who lobbied the national talks said they had waited for up to ten hours and got no information.

But Stan Jackson, convenor of the Taylor Woodrow site, Heysham, said members had received printed copies of the settlement as early as first post Saturday.

The meeting voted unanimously to keep the strike committee in existence in order to prepare for future actions.

PAPERBACKS CENTRE

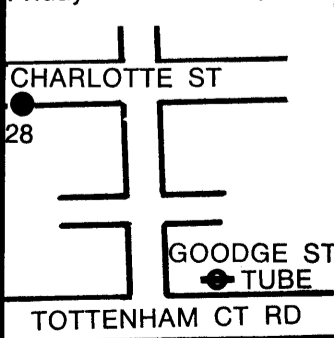
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PAPERBACKS CENTRE



HOW BLACKING IS BANNED UNDER THE ACT

Part 21 of a series on Picketing by Bernard Franks

Bogus company and 'non-Political' Unions

The Industrial Relations Act aims to give an enormous boost to staff and professional associations, enabling them to register as bona fide trade unions. Even an employer-dominated body of workers can sign on with the registrar providing it adheres to certain stipulations on independence of financing and control.

Some organizations already registered are staff associations at the Midland and Lloyds Banks, Courtauld's and the Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance. A trade union which does not come off the register puts itself on the level with these bodies and even enhances their status.

A recent pamphlet for professional engineers, published by the engineering union's technical and supervisory section (TASS) exposes the 'non-political' nature of some of these bodies. For example, the vice-president of the so-called United Kingdom Association for Professional Engineers (UKAPE) is Ralph Clarke, member of the right-wing Tory Monday Club and author of its booklet 'Responsible Trade-Unionism.'

One of the conclusions drawn in this publication is:

'The left-wing links of the present TUC should be corrected by the advent of non-party-political unions encouraged by the new Industrial Relations Act. It will then be easier to establish a properly functioning union system in which each role is filled.'

Examples of other support from Tories to these organizations are given and the TASS pamphlet comments:

'There is therefore an undeniable link between these emergent "professional" bodies and the Conservative Party. We challenge the Engineers' Guild and its recent offspring the UKAPE to deny that amongst their officers and spokesmen are right-wing Conservative Party members including members of the ultra-right Monday Club.' ('Which Way Forward for Professional Engineers?')

In the United States during the 1920s hundreds of company unions developed, backed by favourable laws, reaching a total membership of 1.5 million.

Trade unions had an immense struggle to re-assert their rights and organizations against these employer-backed bodies.

In Britain today, the attempt to put genuine trade unions on a level with strike-breaking unions and under state control should alone have been sufficient for every trade union leader to support de-registration, fight for the complete repeal of the Act and demand a General Strike to oust the Tories.

Sympathy action, 'blacking'

The ruling class has always feared the great strength and solidarity of the working class



and worked ceaselessly to isolate strikes and strikers wherever possible.

The Industrial Relations Act sets out to restrict sympathy strikes, secondary boycotts and other measures by attacking the leaders of such action. Section 97 makes it 'unfair' to call or organize sympathetic industrial action where it is called for to further an action which itself is designated 'unfair', except when called by a registered union.

Section 98 makes such a call 'unfair' if intended to make a third party, not involved in the dispute, break a commercial contract which he holds with the employer involved in the action. For example, by ordering pickets to stop the supply of goods or services to him.

In the Act this is called 'Industrial action against extraneous parties'. In respect of these practices, legal proceedings can be taken against the individual or organization concerned.

Section 96 of the Act penalizes any action by an unregistered body or an unofficial leader to induce anyone to breach a contract. This hits at unofficial strikes and lightning strikes in particular.

A worker, to avoid breach of his own contract of employment, must give notice of the strike for as long as that needed to terminate his employment (a week's notice to strike where he would normally give a week's notice to quit the job and so on). This would severely limit workers' action where immediate retaliation is often the only way to counter the employers' activities.

Similarly, under this section, unofficial blacking of an employer, for example, by turning away lorries preparing to enter the premises of a firm might be alleged in certain circum-

stances to be committing an 'unfair industrial practice' by encouraging the driver to breach his contract of employment.

These three sections are open to the widest interpretation by the courts, virtually allowing any judge to declare most sympathy strikes and all blacking illegal.

In fact, injunctions have been served thick and fast by the court to try to stop dockers defending their jobs against concerted efforts by the government and employers to use modernization and non-registered labour to drive them off the docks.

Following court orders from the NIRC, the Chancery division of the High Court was also approached for an interim order banning picketing of the Midland Cold Storage Depot, East London. The dockers' leaders were alleged to be guilty of conspiring to injure the company through unlawful picketing, intimidation, inducing breach of contract, common law nuisance, and threatening unlawful conduct, including violence and obstruction of vehicles.

The previous NIRC orders even required the stopping of 'threatening by the display . . . of signs or by any other means'.

The injunction

An injunction is a special form of decree issued by a court ordering a defendant to cease, or not to begin an act alleged to be illegal. The person asking for the injunction goes to court, gives evidence of the alleged action and the judge decides whether or not to grant the order.

An injunction is 'prohibitory' if it forbids an action, and 'mandatory' if it orders an action to be carried out. If given at the conclusion of pro-



Top: picketing at Midland Cold Storage which led to the imprisonment of five dockers. Above: Mr Heaton (centre) and his son (right) leaving the National Industrial Relations Court after applying for an injunction against Liverpool dockers to restrain them from blacking his firm.

ceedings it is 'perpetual'—on the other hand, an 'interlocutory' (interim or temporary) injunction is given to take effect for a set period only; for example, until a case is heard.

If real urgency can be proved, the injunction may be 'ex parte', meaning that the order is given without the defendant being heard or knowing about it.

Anyone ignoring an injunction is said to be guilty of contempt of court and in consequence liable to a fine or imprisonment or both.

In the United States the organized working class has waged a continuous battle for more than 70 years against capitalism's use of the injunction as a major weapon in labour disputes.

Following a case in 1895—US National Government v Eugene Debs—a whole spate of orders were issued to stop strikes, picketing and secondary boycotts. By 1914 some 500 injunctions covering

labour disputes had been issued through American courts.

In 1914, the Clayton Act restricted their use, but still allowed them for any picketing claimed to be illegal, and for blacking. Even this was destroyed by court decisions of the following year and in 1919 a sweeping injunction was used to break up the Bituminous Coal Strike.

In 1932 the Norris-La Guardia Act further restricted their application to cases involving violence or damage to property only.

But the 1947 Taft-Hartley Act revised their use. The 80-day cooling-off period which the Act allows the government to apply to a strike alleged to threaten national health or safety, is an 80-day injunction.

In Britain today attempts are being made to similarly turn the injunction into a formidable tool for use against workers on strike.

CONTINUED TOMORROW



Above: Guatemalan parachutists hunt out and systematically annihilate any opposition to the country's brutal regime.

GUATEMALA: THE WORKING OF A CIA REGIME

Guatemalan television cameras often show regime officials warning the population against the 'Red menace' — the same officials later torture prisoners.

The national press reports at least ten people killed every day and between 1967 and 1972 around 13,000 assassinations were committed by the army and police forces.

This tragic history started when the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) trained and financed the 1954 invasion against the government of Jacobo Arbenz after having decided he was encouraging measures which benefited the people and which specifically affected the latifundist interests of the 'United Fruit Company'—the consortium that monopolizes most of the arable land in central America.

At this point Coca-Cola replaced the native Guatemalan fruit juices and Wall Street took over the control of the national economy — while 21,000 families fled the country or were assassinated.

Ever since the Arbenz regime was eliminated, political assassinations have been a systematic practice.

The North American Congress on Latin America (NACLA), an organization which specializes in Latin American studies, in 1971 distributed an extensive report about the White House's and the Pentagon's so-called 'pacification programme' against revolutionary activities in Guatemala.

RAMPANT

The term 'pacification' is a euphemism used by the US military technocrats when they refer to the elimination of revolutionary 'focos' — considered 'subversive' by the Pentagon.

NACLA states that the entire amount of military and

police assistance granted to the Guatemalan regime by the US is difficult to determine, but that it is in the neighbourhood of \$4.2m for public security (since 1950) and around \$3m a year for military aid; this does not include other 'grants' made by the Agency of International Development (AID).

The repression of revolutionaries — adds NACLA — represents the institutionalization of the real violence rampant throughout Guatemala in the form of famine, sickness, high infant mortality and an alarming 75 per cent illiteracy rate.

American advisers in the style of Dan Mitrione (who was executed in Uruguay by the Tupamaros in 1970) train Guatemalan agents in the most sadistic methods of execution and torture.

This blatant butchery forced Guatemalan guerrillas to apply their revolutionary justice to the US Ambassador, John Gordon Mein, who was closely linked to the repressive forces.

When Julio Cesar Mendez Montenegro was president in 1969 the Guatemalan Committee for the Defence of Human Rights (who remain anonymous for obvious reasons) sent a book to the United Nations documenting the systematic annihilation of the regime's opposition.

An excerpt from the 200-page book published by the committee is eloquent:

'In the town of Morales, in the department of Izabal, one of these characters called José Smith Peralta (better known as Chepe Smith) was being paid by the army for torturing, assassinating and robbing his victims; he even kept a souvenir from each of the victims in his macabre museum.' José Smith was executed by the Rebel Armed Forces (FAR) because of his many crimes.

At that time Colonel Carlos Arana Osorio had completed his 'anti-guerrilla campaign' in the department of Zacapa. He was nicknamed the 'Zacapa

Butcher' by the 8,000 peasants in the region.

Arana Osorio, who succeeded Mendez Montenegro in 1970, and all of a sudden was called 'Mister General', climbed to power as easily as the US economically penetrated Guatemala.

TERROR

Soon after, investments by foreign monopolies doubled from \$137.6m in 1959 to \$286.5m in 1969. After Arbenz's defeat, more than half of the Guatemalan territory was handed over to the American oil companies while Guatemalan coffee prices yielded to the pressures of the international market.

In 1970, 86 per cent of the total foreign investments in Guatemala were made by US firms or their subsidiaries in Panama and the Bahamas and one of the objectives of the repression has been to 'maintain a favourable investment climate'.

Arana Osorio, ex-diplomat in Washington and trained by American officials, doubled the number of murders, disappearances and clandestine workers' cemeteries. One of the cemeteries was located near the national amphitheatre and became a health hazard.

Official and para-military terror is used by the power structure to stifle popular discontent with the systematic pillaging of the nation—such as the fantastic deal of the American consortium 'Boise Cascade' which owns the Guatemalan electric company.

'Boise Cascade'—whose contract expired in 1972—seeks a \$52m settlement for the nationalization of the electric company and Arana Osorio and his advisers have openly accepted the terms in fear of a 'CIA coup'!

The repressive forces have suffered serious blows, however. The Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR) claimed the execution of Oliverio

Castañeda, vice-President of the National Parliament and head of the MANO (Organized National Anti-Communist Movement). Oliverio Castañeda, who is the third most important personality of the regime, after President Arana Osorio and the president of the Congress, Mario Sandoval Alarcon, became a famous torturer during the Zacapa peasant massacres.

The almost complete control of the nation's basic resources by US companies, from the mining and food industry to the nation's agriculture and farm lands, has been accomplished while the local privileged classes tighten their control with complete disregard for the workers.

In April 1972 the publication called 'Grito Popular' revealed the existence of 'clandestine workers' cemeteries' where cotton labourers poisoned by the constant drizzle of insecticide upon them were secretly buried in the department of Escuintla. This annihilation does not differ greatly from the 'napalm' bombings in the peasant region of north-east Guatemala or the methods used by the 'Green Berets' to hunt guerrillas.

The Guatemalan regime refuses to accept any labour demands and is constantly increasing its list of victims by adding the names of labour and peasant leaders.

Any citizen of Guatemala remotely suspected of having connection with the government's opposition is cruelly tortured by the MANO.

Iris Yon Cerna, niece of the assassinated guerrilla Marco Yon Sosa, was tortured and murdered in the MANO's medieval torture chambers.

Thus, the United States continues to contribute its expertise and equipment for counter-revolutionary repression not only in Vietnam, but in the heart of central America, turning Guatemala into a laboratory for annihilation.

Prensa Latina

NO HOPES FOR FUTURE MONETARY UNION IN EUROPE

German businessmen are highly sceptical about the prospect of European monetary union in the near future, despite the outcome of the Rome talks.

The case against it was put sharply by Ludwig Erhard, former Economics Minister and Chancellor in Bonn speaking at a gathering in West Berlin to commemorate the centenary of the Dresdner Bank, one of the pillars of German capitalism through four regimes.

Erhard, the father of the post-war 'economic miracle' and what was called 'the social market economy', attacked monetary integration as a dangerous step towards planning and control of capital movements. He feared that it would accelerate rather than check inflation.

Erhard's outright defence of the free market is now rather old-fashioned and some bankers are convinced that monetary integration in Europe is essential to prevent the US from running unlimited balance-of-payments deficits.



Ludwig Erhard

This view was put forward at the conference by Kurt Richebaecher, a director of the Dresdner bank. He feared the consequences of European banks having to absorb inconvertible dollars which nobody wanted or of constant revaluation of European currencies. A monetary union with a currency that could float against the dollar or controls, as supported by the French, would, he considered, be preferable.

Even Richebaecher did not think that the time had come for such a monetary union because there is insufficient political agreement between the Common Market countries to make it workable. His alternative—a further period of 'muddling through'.

The antagonisms within the Common Market have by no means been resolved by the Rome meeting and the renewed monetary crises which can be expected this autumn are bound to bring them to the fore.



THE MONDAY CLUB'S FRONT MEN

BY PHILIP WADE

In its 11th year of existence the Monday Club of right-wing Tories has forged definite and unmistakable unity in action with the National Front.

Last Saturday they teamed up in an anti-immigration rally in London. Although the meeting was nominally called by the Monday Club, the co-operation between the two groups was as solid and helpful as they want at this stage. And hovering in the background all the time was Colin Jordan of the British Movement.

Jordan—one-time leader of the self-styled Nazi British

National Socialist Movement—was this time content to give out leaflets eagerly received by Dowager Lady Birdwood and others waiting to enter the hall.

But while droves of Special Branch men manoeuvred around—all the time taking notes of the speeches by counter demonstrators—it was the National Front which was playing the key role.

They did not give out leaflets until after the meeting. Instead they took effective control of the stewarding on the doors. About ten stewards—fairly shared by the Monday Club and the National Front—barred the small doorway to unwanted elements.

Leading the fingering of 'undesirables' was Martin Webster, National Front activities organizer. Webster

organized the marches from Smithfield meat market against the immigration of Ugandan Asians.

When the Workers Press representatives showed their press cards and attempted to follow other journalists into the meeting, Webster turned to our photographer and said: 'He's a troublemaker from the Socialist Labour League. He's not coming in.' And despite protests from fellow NUJ members, that's how it stood.

Monday Clubbers by Webster's side seemed happy enough to follow his direction. Meanwhile a National Front cameraman was taking pictures of those thrown out as well as some of the demonstrators.

Webster, like Michael Woolrych—the Royal Navy commander who left his job to

be the new Monday Club director—enjoyed convivial and helpful relationships with the police hierarchy on duty in force.

They seemed to know Webster well. 'Well Martin, how is it going?' a senior officer enquired. Later Woolrych discussed in detail with police officers the atmosphere of the meeting and the numbers who had attended.

Inside, the National Front provided the bulk of the 2,000-strong audience. The Monday Club MPs who spoke could hardly make themselves heard for the paranoid rantings of 'Wogs Out', 'Enoch In', 'Join the National Front'.

It seemed to embarrass the MPs a little.

Not that the two groups disagree on the question of immigration. Said MP John Stokes:



Colin Jordan (top left) was there. While inside (top right) Ronald Bell MP, centre left and next to him new chairman of the Monday Club Jonathan Guinness harangued the faithful. There was jubilation (far left) at the mention of Enoch Powell. Martin Webster, National Front organizer, enjoyed friendly relations with the police (left).

'Attempts are constantly being made by the news media and by so-called progressives and intellectuals to brainwash us that we should despise our own history, background and culture and as a duty, have to try to assimilate as rapidly as possible the culture of the immigrants.'

'An invasion of this size [from Uganda] would finally and irrevocably alter the character and composition of our country beyond repair. The wretched remaining English will then indeed be strangers in their own land.'

In 'Spearhead', the National Front's magazine, the same line is taken. Under the title 'These Asians must be kept out!' the article states: 'So we have to have another huge number of immigrants dumped on us, immigrants with alien customs, culture and way of life.'

Eventually Harold Soref MP

united the meeting in acclamation for Enoch Powell, the saviour of the movement. And the one unfortunate who tried to interrupt with shouts of 'racist, fascists,' had by this time been bundled out of the meeting and reportedly kicked about by stewards.

The meeting over, the crowd piled out to form up behind National Front banners and posters to march to Downing Street. The Monday Club dutifully assembled behind the real driving force.

At the entrance to Downing Street there was a nice little scene involving Webster, the newly-elected chairman of the Monday Club—merchant banker Jonathan Guinness from the brewing family—and MPs Harold Soref, John Briggs-Davison, John Stokes and Ronald Bell.

Eventually Webster disappeared—having no doubt sorted out the business—and the MPs and Guinness handed in their resolution demanding repatriation. Webster rejoined the march which returned to Central Halls. He led the crowd in three cheers for the police. And a nice party was had by all—the Monday Club, National Front and the force of law-and-order.

ORIGINS OF RACIALISM

PART TWO THE SLAVE TRADE

By a special correspondent

Racialism was a device by which the ruling class sought to get the working class to do its dirty work.

The merchants, slavers and bankers were under no illusion that they were dealing in anything other than human beings.

As one trader explained: 'Though to traffic in human creatures may at first sight appear barbarous, inhuman and unnatural; yet the traders herein have as much to plead in their own excuse, as can be said for some other branches of trade, namely, the advantage of it . . .

The 'advantages' were purely financial. No one will ever know how many Africans were torn from their homes and families, but a successful slaving venture could bring in as much as 100 per cent profit on the outlay.

Conservative estimates put the numbers of slaves embarking on the ships at anywhere between 11 and 20 million.

Nor does it include the millions who died on the forced marches to the coast, sometimes as long as 500-600 miles, in which they were chained neck to neck and driven on by the drivers' whips.

For every slave who embarked, at least ten died before they actually left Africa.

During the Middle Passage, the sea journey from Africa, slaves were packed into the holds, allowed some 16 or 18 inches in width each, with head room rarely more than 2-3 feet.

Exercise consisted of being brought up on deck once or twice a day where the men, wrists and ankles already raw and bleeding from the irons, were forced to jump up and down by sailors wielding whips, whilst the women and children had to dance around them.

The smell of sweat, vomit and excreta was so bad that it was said you could smell a slaver five miles away.

DISEASE

About 12 to 16 per cent of the slaves died on the journey, sometimes more. Some just gave up, refused all attempts at forced feeding and died because they no longer wanted to live.

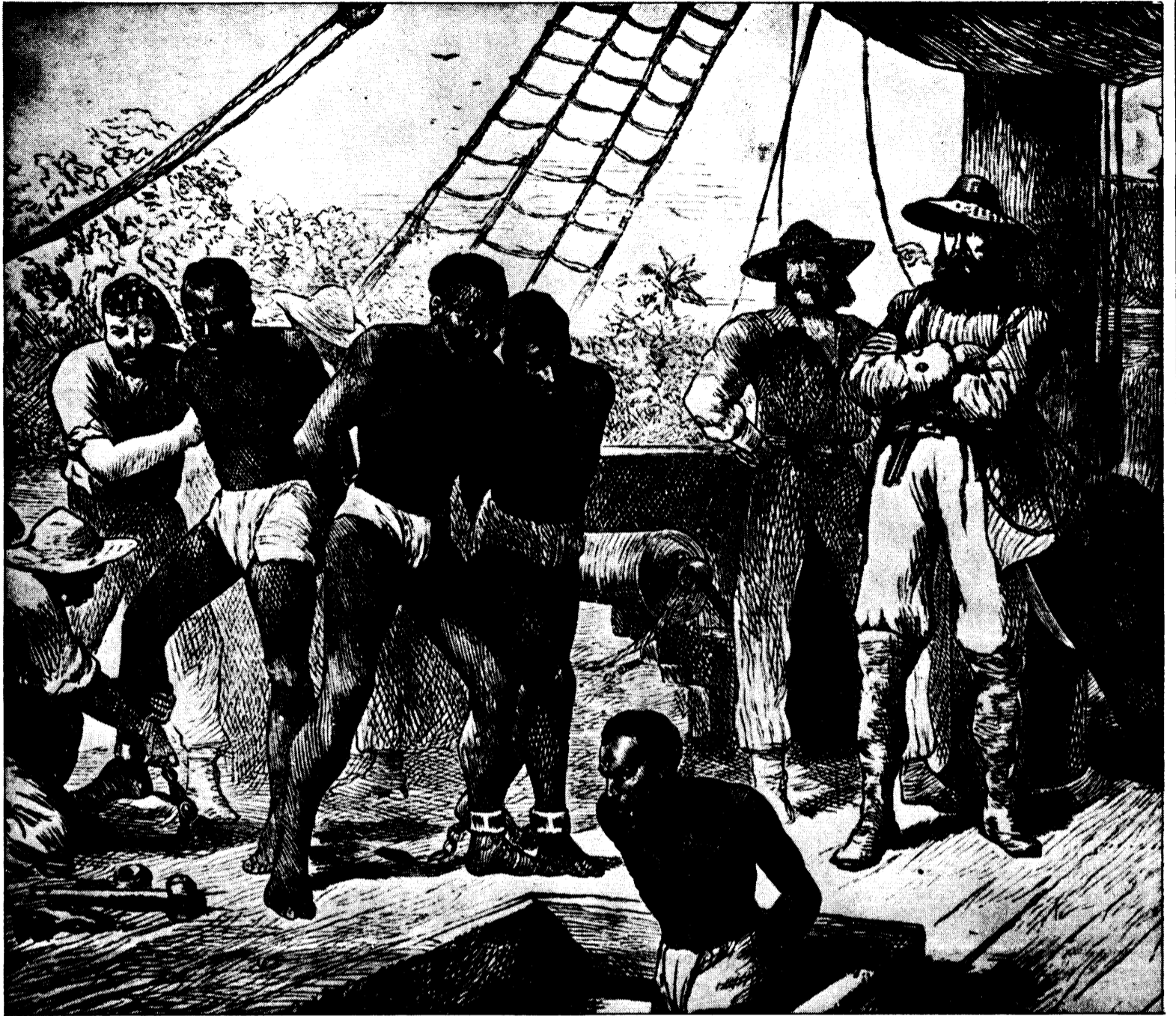
Some went mad and were clubbed to death. Those who tried to fight back were flogged to death.

Disease carried away the vast majority and it was common practice to throw a sick slave overboard to stop infection amongst the rest. Sometimes, the human 'cargo' would be jettisoned when food or water grew short.

Luke Collingwood, captain of the 'Zong', threw 132 sick slaves into the sea when water was scarce. He later claimed their value from the insurance company and was awarded £30 for each slave lost.

In another court case in 1785, it was decided that slaves who had been killed during a mutiny on board, or who had subsequently died of their injuries, were to be paid for by the insurers.

Those who died by jumping overboard, from swallowing water, or from 'chagrin' were not to be paid for, and the



Top: Young African slaves being stowed aboard a slave-ship. Above: branding as punishment for petty offences

underwriters would not be held responsible for any depreciation in the price of the survivors due to injuries received during the uprising.

The main insurance company at the time was, as it is for shipping today, Lloyd's. At one time advertisements for runaway slaves listed Lloyd's address as the place to which they should be returned.

IN FEAR

In 1782 the Phoenix insurance company was founded by West Indian sugar interests.

Those slaves who managed to survive the journey to the West Indies or America could look forward to a life of hard labour, working from sun-up to sundown, half-starved, and subjected to various tortures designed to break their spirit

and turn them into docile profit-makers for their masters.

Any sign of rebellion or insubordination was punished with the harshest severity or death.

The slave-owners, far outnumbered by their slaves, lived in fear of uprisings which erupted often and violently, and they struck back with the utmost brutality. For minor offences slaves could be flogged, branded, castrated, or mutilated.

A British physician in 1688 reported witnessing insubordinate slaves in the West Indies being nailed to the ground and then the masters 'applying the fire by degrees from the feet and hands, burning them gradually up to the head, whereby their pains are extravagant'.

One contemporary account

tells of several black rebels whose arms, thighs, legs and backbones 'were broken with clubs on a scaffold. They were fastened round a wheel [with] their faces . . . turned upward to receive the full glare of the sun'.

The judge who had decreed the punishment proclaimed, 'Here they are to remain for so long as it shall please God to preserve them alive'. After their deaths their heads were exhibited on poles.

A few slave owners argued that if the slaves were better treated they would produce more. The vast majority, however, believed that since the slave population far outnumbered their masters, they could only be kept down by being in a state of constant terror.

BLACK IVORY

Besides, it made more economic sense to wear a slave out young and buy a new one, rather than allow him to live on into a less productive old age.

Out of this traffic in human misery and blood, fortunes were made. Some traders were amongst the most respected and wealthiest people in Britain.

Several companies still in existence today owe their growth in no small part to the trade in 'black ivory'.

Apart from Lloyd's and Phoenix insurance companies already mentioned, Barclays Bank, which has come under fire for its vast investments in South Africa today, is only carrying on its old traditions.

In 1756 David Barclay, a member of that influential Quaker family and a slave trader and owner of a great plantation in Jamaica, married into a Quaker banking family of Gurney and Freame. The result of this amalgamation of wealth was Barclays Bank.

In addition, shipbuilding and supplying, the Manchester cotton industry, the iron industry and many other flourished with the slave trade.

However, it would be a mistake to imagine that it was because Africans were black that they were treated in this way. In fact, the first West Indian slaves were white.

Long before Africa was opened up for the slavers, starving British and Irish men and women were induced to allow themselves to become indentured servants, or were convicted of various minor crimes and deported, forced into lives of virtual slavery in the West Indies.

Political and religious dissidents were also transported, and one year after the ending of the slave trade the penalty for trade union activity was still transportation.

Travel conditions were not very different from those of the Middle Passage from Africa. The emigrants were packed into the holds, each being allowed about 2 ft. x 6 ft. space.

A petition to Parliament in 1659 described how 72 indentured servants were locked up below decks for the whole of the 5½-week voyage, 'amongst horses, that their souls through heat and steam under the tropics, fainted in them'.

A whole host of judges, prison warders, merchants, public officials, even it was rumoured Queen Elizabeth I herself, had a vested interest in such trade.

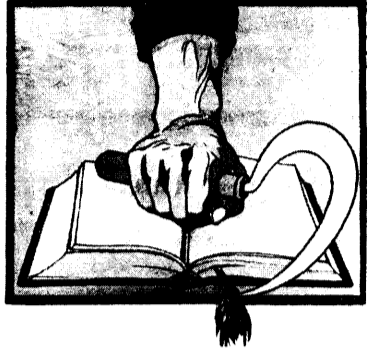
When supplies grew scarce, men, women and children were kidnapped and sent abroad.

Judges in Bristol, in conjunction with the merchants, would convict men and women on the slightest pretext, then threaten the victim with a death sentence unless they would plead for transportation.

CONTINUED TOMORROW

EMPLOYERS PLAN THE FOUR-DAY-WEEK SWINDLE

BOOK REVIEW



'4 DAYS, 40 HOURS: Reporting a Revolution in Work and Leisure' Edited by Riva Poor. Pan Books 75p.

'The creation of a normal working day is the product of a protracted civil war, more or less hidden, between the capitalist class and the working class.' (Karl Marx)

The recently published paperback from Pan Books '4 Days, 40 Hours', claims on the cover to be 'Reporting a Revolution in Work and Leisure'.

Described as the 'bible' of the re-arranged working week, this book sets out to continue in Britain promotion of a shift system operating in some United States companies which works the 40-hour system in four ten-hour days or nights.

A variety of measures closely associated with this particular '4-40' system make it especially ominous.

The book is made up of articles by various contributors including a professor of management, a Pentagon official who produced US navy publicity films, and a number of managers and management consultants.

A chapter on '4-Days, 40-Hours' in Britain is provided by Theo Richmond, a journalist who writes for 'The Guardian' and the 'Daily Telegraph' magazines.

The whole thing is edited by Mrs Riva Poor, a management consultant who has 'owned and operated several small businesses'.

Aimed primarily at management—including 'company decision-makers', 'business analysts', 'land developers' and 'government men', a mass of facts and figures are collected to show the advantages to employers in terms of higher productivity and profits.

Action is advocated which will enable maximum use of the system, for example, total ditching of the labour laws which protect women from long hours and from night work and the active encouragement of 'moonlighting'—working a second job to provide a living income.

The '4-40' system is claimed to be the first step to a shorter working week of 35, or 32 hours, but this is said to occur only 'in the long run' and is clearly mentioned as no more than an argument to win over trade unionists whose concern is for the shorter working week. The book concentrates on 40 hours—and more—and the discussions with workers and union leaders in it are steered away from the dangerous 32-hour concept.

Mrs Poor remarks of the

32-hour week: 'I don't think we are going to get it in our lifetime because we simply do not have the productivity to support it. So I cannot generate much concern about it.'

This lack of productivity is flatly contradicted by another contributor to the book who advocates the three-day week (included because he accepts Poor's '4-40' system as a step towards it).

He writes of: 'A steady source of evidence that by all-out application of advancing technology, fewer and fewer workers could do more and more of our work. There is even one such "formula" in wide circulation that 10 per cent of our manpower using 100 per cent of extant technology could do 80 per cent of our work.'

The first part of the book, based on the United States edition is a study of the 27 'pioneer' companies working the '4-40' system in 1970. These were mostly small firms employing between 26 and 140 operatives; mostly non-union (23 out of 26), and employing mainly women workers—95 per cent in some firms.

The book estimates that there are now 6,000 firms in the USA on a four-day week and a number in other countries including Britain and Australia, though some are on less than 40 hours. In a number of companies the system is incorporated in shift-work—day and night or three or four shift rotas—to keep machines and plant operating seven days a week.

Other four-day rotas require employees to work a system averaging more than 40 hours a week.

One British firm employing 50 workers, which asked for its name to be withheld (unionized, but name of union withheld) is claimed to be averaging 56 hours a week for each worker.

They work 12-hour shifts at a time, four days on, two days off. A typical cycle would give them a minimum week of 48 hours and a maximum of 68 hours. Other variations include 12-hour shifts—three days on, three days off—averaging 42 hours a week at a Yorkshire manufacturing firm, and seven days on, seven days off (ten-hour shifts) in two US firms.

Some workers feel they get advantages, even in a '4-40' system, if only for the fact that it gives three clear days out of sight and sound of the workplace, of the boss and his minions. Many workers who travel long distances to and from work realize it cuts the week's journeying-time by a fifth.

In the United States and Australia in particular, the three-day weekend enables visits to friends and relatives hundreds of miles away.

In Britain, some Midlands car workers have opted for a four-night system to avoid missing Friday evening or having to sleep Saturday, both important times for entertainment and sport.

A weekday off also allows time for private business. Many shops and public services which are on a five-day week are available.

These examples, given in the book, are all perfectly good reasons for operating a four-

day week. The deception which it attempts to carry through is that each day, therefore must be of ten hours duration.

In fact, without a reduction in hours the majority of the benefits are totally negated by the worker losing four days a week of his life, of having less everyday contact with his family and friends and of needing the three-day weekend just to recuperate after four days of ten-hour working.

To write of 'increased leisure' when operatives are still working the same hours as previously—in some cases even longer—is piffle.

The employer, on the other hand, can make enormous gains in output and profit using the system. One report in the book remarks: 'In every case we know of, the four-day idea was initiated by the management and not by labour. Also, it was a TOP management innovation.'

The '4-40' system is said to bring increased output, decreased production costs, reduced absenteeism and lateness, better utilization of capital equipment, reduced staff and better profits. Magnanimously, the book states 'take-home pay is not cut'. Some of the methods of bringing about the changes are:

Number of breaks reduced.

'...the reduction of one day's work hours naturally brings an accompanying reduction in the week's total number of rest, coffee, wash-up and lunch breaks. The firm also gets less start-up and stoppage—in effect, gets more work hours in the new week when the same number of work-hours is compressed into the four days.'

This cut-down on breaks—by 20 per cent if the previous work week was five days—often gives far more output than is merely added by the time saved. This is because many processes gain enormously by longer production runs.

Absenteeism and lateness cut:

There are fewer days to be late in, also an hourly-paid worker loses a quarter of his pay if he is absent only one day. Further, firms introducing the system are paying some part of the wages in a bonus which is lost if absence or lateness occurs.

Overtime Rates Reduced

In some cases employers using the '4-40' system cut out overtime altogether by employing workers on the fifth day at straight time. Others pay overtime, but at lower rates than previous night or weekend work. Similar cuts in the bosses pay bill occur when the ten-hour day is used to eliminate a higher premium shift system.

Cuts the number of workers:

The book states: 'Four day permits the company to use fewer workers to perform functions such as driving trucks on delivery routes.' An English metal-finishing firm cut its labour force by 12½ per cent, cut fuel costs by 20 per cent and saw productivity increase by 15 per cent in the first year of the new cycle.

One consultant informs us

that in a comparison study: 'The manufacturer using the four-day work week is manufacturing approximately the same volume of product with 40 per cent fewer employees!'

Alternatively, one section advises: 'Don't overlook the possibility... that you might be able to extend your total working or opening hours with a small increase in payroll.'

Less chance to organize:

An additional advantage hoped for by management is reduced opportunity for workers to discuss and organize: 'It seems that one result of the four-day work week could be a lessening of informal group ties due to a reduction of free time at work.'

Cuts pay and puts off rises:

Under the heading 'Are some firms paying higher wages than they need to?' employees are advised to 'experiment' as a way of finding out whether an increase needs to be paid—one firm reported paying lower wages to new four-day employees.

The book explains that the introduction of the system can be used as a substitute for pay rises. '...because the new leisure package is considered a benefit by most employees, some companies find that they can postpone a pay rise for another year—or to offer a lesser pay increase than might have been demanded.' A number of companies were found to have forestalled pay rises in this way.

A chance to change working practices:

Managements are reminded: 'Don't forget to take the necessary corrective actions to improve your productivity' and are told that change to '4-40' is a good opportunity for introducing new systems of payment and working.

Management consultants can be called in and work-study introduced. For example, the sequence of work for the entire plant could be worked out and a flow chart of operations in each department drawn up. Wage systems can be changed to incentive bonus.

One US firm cut pay from \$2 an hour to \$1.80 on change-over and paid the rest as an attendance bonus. In another firm an agreement eliminated coffee breaks and half of washing and lunchtimes.

One advantage to employers of introducing any major new system is the upset to norms and standard practices. Totally unconnected methods of exploitation are edged in as being indispensable to the working of the new system. No wonder the president of a US firm of management consultants writes in the book: 'Applied properly, four-day scheduling can be a powerful tool of management.'

Heads off shorter working week demand:

Managers expecting demands for a four-day week want to get in first on their own terms; to get the ten-hour day before the shorter day is won by the workers. One US executive says: 'The four-day workweek is here and we'd better get into it TODAY before it is crammed down our throats TOMORROW.'

CONTINUED TOMORROW

WORKERS NOTEBOOK

CLASS WAR

Dyers' and bleachers' union secretary Jack Peel claims to have discovered the greatest problem facing the labour movement today. And last Saturday he revealed it... to the Church of England Men's Society national conference in Nottingham.

The problem turned out to be not the Tory government, the anti-union Act, rocketing prices or rising rents but 'naked intolerance shown to those who do not accept a left-wing answer to Britain's industrial problems'.

Peel, well known for his snazzy dress and ardently right-wing views, lost his TUC General Council seat at Brighton just over a week ago. Since then, he said, he had letters from all sorts of people who saw the dangers of 'injecting a philosophy of class war and bitterness into our industrial relations'.

SURVIVAL

A Royal College of Surgeons report states that patients are being denied kidney transplants because suitable kidneys are not being found in time.

But a group of doctors and computer scientists at London Hospital have questioned the value of transplants. Writing in the 'British Medical Journal', they claim that even if the time spent waiting for a kidney transplant was halved, very few more patients would be alive with their new kidney in five years. Many would have died and others would have returned to treatment on kidney machines.

The team says many transplant deaths could be due to drugs used in fighting rejection.

They also say that while patients given a new kidney live a better life than they would on a kidney machine, they cannot on average expect to live so long. And only 28 per cent of patients who returned to kidney machine treatment after rejection of a graft survived for two years.

The two-year survival for patients before transplantation was 80 per cent. An editorial in the 'British Medical Journal' suggests the team is being 'unduly pessimistic'.

ETHICS

A row has blown up inside the Ethical Society which owns the Conway Hall, Red Lion Square. This is one of the few halls in central London prepared to open its doors to the National Front. The Smithfield meat porters who marched against the Ugandan Asians under Front auspices held their meeting at the Society's hall.

The Society's general secretary is Peter Cadogan, who emerged from the Communist Party in 1956 and spent a brief period in the Trotskyist movement before moving smartly to the right.

Among the Ethical Society's recent publications is a pamphlet by Monday Club chairman G. K. Young. Young's club, which recently marched with the National Front against the Ugandan Asians, is planning a major bid for increased extreme-right influence inside the Tory Party.

The pamphlet, called 'What are Europeans?' has 'nothing to do with race', according to Cadogan. Presumably, it has something to do with 'ethics'. It certainly says something about Cadogan's, anyway.

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

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.'

BASILDON: Tuesday September 26, 8 p.m. Laindon Community Centre, Aston Road, Laindon. 'ATUA national conference'

WANDSWORTH: Tuesday September 26, 8 p.m. Selkirk Hotel, Selkirk Road, Tooting. 'Lessons of the builders' strike.'

LUTON: Wednesday September 27, 8 p.m. Recreation Centre, Old Bedford Road, 'Stalinism and the capitalist class.'

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

Lessons of the building workers strike.

SWANSEA
Thursday, September 28 7 p.m.

Swansea Council of Social Services, Mount Pleasant Hill, Next to the fire station.
Speakers: Gordon Carruthers (Chairman of Swansea No. 1 UCATT branch. In a personal capacity).
Jim Bevan (Chairman of Margam AUEW branch. In a personal capacity).

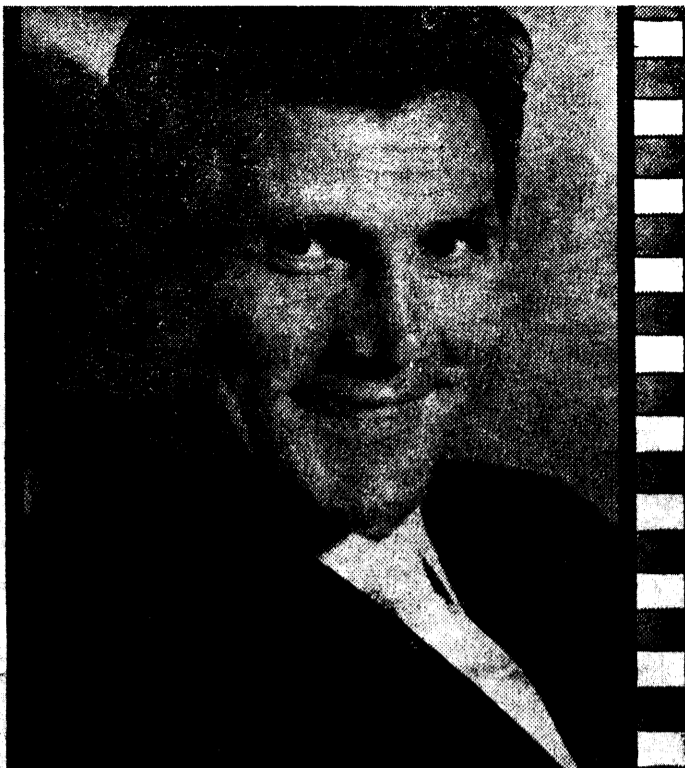
Car X-ray in Ulster

THE BRITISH army in Northern Ireland is now using a device which can search a car in a matter of seconds. This is a massive X-ray machine—nicknamed 'Flicker'—attached to the back of a standard four-ton army lorry.

When a motorist is stopped, his vehicle is attached to a trolley. It is then winched into the back of the lorry where it passes through the X-ray machine.

Fifty yards away, in a specially armoured Land Rover, the X-rays are monitored on four screens by trained troops.

If anything 'suspicious' is noted, the driver and the vehicle will then be detained.



Jack Palance does the quick change act in 'The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde'—a film made for T.V. Billie Whitelaw and Denholm Elliott, that talented pair from BBC 2's successful 'saxet' series join him.



REGIONAL TV

CHANNEL: 9.30-12.00 London. 2.00 Golf. 3.58 Puffin. 4.00 Jimmy Stewart show. 4.30 Pebbles and bamm bamm. 4.50 London. 5.20 Alexander the greatest. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. 6.10 Report. 6.35 London. 7.30 FBI. 8.30 London. 10.30 Golf. 11.15 Film: 'The Big Heat'. 12.45 News, weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 12.00 London. 12.15 Gus Honeybun. 2.58 News. 6.00 Diary. 6.25 Sports desk. 11.12 News. 12.45 Faith for life.

SOUTHERN: 9.30 London. 12.05 Golf. 1.50 Freud on food. 2.15 Bellbird. 2.30 London. 3.55 Houseparty. 4.10 Paulus. 4.25 Stingray. 4.50 London. 5.20 Bugs Bunny. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 Day by day. Scene SE. 6.35 Out of town. 7.05 Please sir. 7.35 FBI. 8.30 London. 10.30 Golf. 11.15 Weekend. 11.20 Film: 'Masterson of Kansas'. 12.35 News. 12.45 Weather. Guideline.

HARLECH: 9.30 London. 2.30 Women only. 3.00 London. 4.10 Tinkertainment. 4.25 Rovers. 4.50 London. 5.20 Claws for alarm.

5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.01 Report West. 6.18 Report Wales. 6.35 Bonanza. 7.30 Film: 'Mystery Street'. 9.00 London. 10.30 Golf. 11.15 Now it's your say. 11.45 Shut that door. 12.15 Weather.

HTV Cymru/Wales 7 and 41 as above except: 4.10-4.25 Cantamil. 6.01-6.18 Y dydd. 10.30 Outlook. 11.00 Sports arena. 11.30 Golf. 12.15 Weather.

ANGLIA: 9.30 London. 3.55 Romper room. 4.20 News. 4.25 Skippy. 4.50 London. 5.20 Primus. 5.50 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 London. 7.00 Glamour 72. 7.30 Please sir. 8.00 Combat. 9.00 London. 10.30 Golf. 11.15 Film: 'The Horror of It All'.

ATV MIDLANDS: 9.30 London. 2.30 Horoscope. 2.35 Women today. 3.00 London. 4.25 Forest rangers. 4.50 London. 5.20 Flintstones. 5.50 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 London. 7.00 Sale of the century. 7.30 Persuaders. 8.30 London. 10.30 Golf. 11.15 Film: 'Decision Before Dawn'. Weather.

BBC 1

9.38-11.45 Schools. 1.00 Nol mewn 5 munud. 1.30 Fingerbobs. 1.45-1.53 News and weather. 2.00 Racing and horse trials. 4.10 Play school. 4.35 Adventures of Parsley. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.50 Deputy dawg. 4.55 Help! 5.15 Michael Bentine time. 5.45 News and weather.

6.00 NATIONWIDE.
6.30 THE VIRGINIAN. Rich Man, Poor Man.
7.45 IT'S A KNOCK OUT!
9.00 NINE O'CLOCK NEWS. Weather.
9.25 FILM: THE STRANGE CASE OF DR JEKYLL AND MR HYDE. Jack Palance, Denholm Elliott, Billie Whitelaw. A doctor experiments on himself with strange results.
11.25 LATE NIGHT NEWS.
11.30 A MAN CALLED IRONSIDE. The Wrong Time, the Wrong Place.
12.20 News.

ITV

9.30 Schools. 12.00 Happy house. 12.15 Wills Open golf tournament. 2.05 Castle haven. 2.30 Good afternoon! 3.00 Wills Open golf tournament. 3.25 Delta. 4.20 Adventures of Gulliver. 4.50 Magpie. 5.20 Nanny and the Professor. 5.50 News.

6.00 TODAY.
6.35 CROSSROADS.
7.00 THE PROTECTORS. Disappearing Trick.
7.30 HAWAII FIVE-O. Death Wish on Tantalus Mountain.
8.30 SHUT THAT DOOR! Larry Grayson, Diana Dors and guests.
9.00 HOLLY.
10.00 NEWS AT TEN.
10.30 POLICE FIVE.
10.40 VILLAINS. Bernie. With Tom Adams.
11.40 THE WILLS OPEN GOLF TOURNAMENT.
12.25 THE 'TOO DIFFICULT' FILE.
12.30 DEPARTMENT S. The Ghost of Mary Burnham.

BBC 2

9.30 Liberal Party Assembly. 11.00 Play school. 11.25-5.30 Liberal Party Assembly. 6.05 Open University.
7.30 NEWSROOM AND CONFERENCE REPORT.
8.05 MONEY AT WORK. The Black Balance Sheet.
9.00 GARDENERS' WORLD.

9.25 ONE PAIR OF EYES... I sometimes think I really don't belong. David Franklin, opera singer and broadcaster.
10.15 SPORT TWO. Colin Welland and Ian Wooldridge.
10.55 NEWS ON 2. Weather.
11.00 LATE NIGHT LINE-UP.

ULSTER: 11.00 London. 1.30 News. 1.32 Cartoon. 1.40 Schools. 2.25 Magic of music. 2.40 Golf. 4.00 Romper room. 4.20 News. 4.25 Rovers. 4.50 London. 5.20 Shirley's world. 5.50 London. 6.00 Reports. 6.35 London. 7.00 Sale of the century. 7.30 Jason King. 8.30 London. 10.30 Golf. 11.15 Food of love.

YORKSHIRE: 9.30 London. 2.15 Bellbird. 2.30 London. 4.25 Merrie melodies show. 4.50 London. 5.20 Elephant boy. 5.50 London. 6.00 Calendar, weather. 6.35 London. 7.00 Please sir. 7.30 Cade's county. 8.30 London. 10.30 Golf. 11.15 Film: 'Underworld USA'. 12.45 Weather.

GRANADA: 9.30 London. 12.15 Grasshopper island. 12.30 Galloping gourmet. 1.00 Stingray. 1.30 Golf. 4.00 Crossroads. 4.20 News. Funky phantom. 4.50 London. 5.20 Peyton Place. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. 6.20 Bugs Bunny. 6.40 Kick off. 7.00 Shut that door. 7.30 Protectors. 8.00 Benny Hill. 9.00 London. 10.30 Golf. 11.15 Film: 'The Eyes of Charles Sand'.

TYNE TEES: 9.30 London. 12.00 Make a wish. 12.15 London. 2.15 Bellbird. 2.30 Yoga. 2.59 News. 3.00 London. 4.25 Merry melodies show. 4.50 London. 5.20 Elephant boy. 5.50 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 London. 7.00 Please sir. 7.30 Cade's county. 8.30 London. 10.30 Golf. 11.15 Film: 'The Impersonator'. 12.25 News. 12.40 Epilogue.

SCOTTISH: 9.30 London. 2.30 Horoscope. 2.35 Women today. 3.00 London. 4.25 Skippy. 4.50 London. 5.20 Cartoon. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 Scotland today. 6.30 Who do you do? 7.00 Please sir. 7.30 London. 10.30 Golf. 11.15 Late call. 11.20 Film: 'Frankenstein'.

GRAMPIAN: 10.58 London. 1.38 Schools. 2.42 Cartoon. 2.57 News. 3.00 London. 4.25 Funky phantom. 4.50 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 Thompson at teatime. 6.35 London. 7.00 Jesse James. 7.30 Jason King. 8.30 London. 10.30 Golf. 11.15 Job look. 11.20 Film: 'The Man Without A Body'. 12.40 Meditation.

Heathrow tube-line trains cost £26m

PLANS for massive cash aid to improve underground railway travel were announced by Transport Industries Minister John Peyton yesterday.

The Environment Department and London Transport are negotiating an agreement for a £2.3m programme of research and development to improve underground, and partially underground, urban railways. Peyton also announced a £20m

government grant towards the 85 new trains for London's Piccadilly line, costing £26m.

The new trains are expected to enter service in good time for the opening of the Piccadilly Line extension from Hounslow West to Heathrow Airport.

This brings government grants to London Transport to £35m in the last year for new rolling stock and to more than £110m the government's contribution to improvement of London railways in general since the summer of 1971.

Bedford brickmen stay out

ABOUT 2,000 workers at the London Brick Company at Bedford were sent home yesterday after forklift drivers and belt setters refused to return to work.

The total 7,000 work-force was expected back after a nine-day strike over pay.

But the drivers and belt setters at the Ridgmont and Kempston Hardwick, near Bedford, yards said they would stay out until

pending national talks over special claims have been settled. Without them, production there could not start.

Stan Clarry, of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said:

'I met the setters and they are not prepared to move at all. But we are meeting the company today anyway, so we will try for a compromise between them and the setters.'

Paper profit

A CITY of London office block has been sold by the paper firm, Wiggins Teape, in a £27.7m deal yielding a £24m profit.

Gateway House, near St Paul's has been sold to the Imperial Tobacco Pension Fund. The offices, built in 1956, were the first major post-war development in the area.

Wiggins Teape plans to transfer its head office staff to a new block to be built at Basingstoke, Hants., for around £3m and to other offices around Britain.

Frelimo Day 1972

THE EIGHTH anniversary of the launching of armed struggle in Mozambique is to be commemorated on Sunday at a meeting of the Committee for Freedom in Mozambique, Angola and Guine.

Speakers are Tony Gifford, Polly Gaster and Pam Logie—all three just back from visiting Frelimo's liberated areas in Tete Province, where fierce fighting surrounds the site of the Cabora Bassa dam. The meeting is at 7.30 pm at Camden Studios, Camden Street, NW1 near Camden Town tube station.

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Swindon Council of Action set up

DELEGATES from the Trades Council, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' district committee, the United Tenants' Association, AUEW branches, the Socialist Labour League, the Communist Party and the Young Socialist Federation attended the inaugural meeting of the Swindon Council of Action at AUEW House on Wednesday. Observers were present from the EPTU.

The main resolution declared that the urgent political tasks before the trade unions and labour movement demanded not only a new form of practical struggle, but a correspondingly higher form of working-class organization for the defence of all basic democratic rights.

This fight was inseparable from the struggle to force the Tories to resign and elect a Labour government pledged to socialist policies.

The two delegates from the Communist Party (one the Swindon CP branch secretary) abstained from voting on the resolution on the grounds that, although they agreed with the position of the Council of Action, it 'went far beyond the level of the workers they were trying to get to'.

Everyone else voted for the resolution and—on the proposal of local Labour Party members—a letter was sent asking why the Labour Party had not replied to the invitation to them to participate on the Council of Action.



Electricians' union leader Frank Chapple refuses to speak to lobbyists at power pay talks.

Ferries stop on Mersey

A FRESH dispute has led to the complete stoppage of all ferry services between Liverpool and Wirral yesterday. Seamen and stage-hands stopped work from

3 p.m. yesterday in a dispute over the disciplining of a seaman. A separate dispute began on Wednesday on the Birkenhead ferries over delays in pay talks.

Port Talbot craftsmen threaten BSC strike

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

CRAFTSMEN from the giant British Steel Corporation factory in Port Talbot meet this afternoon to discuss strike action in support of their pay claim.

They will hear a proposal from engineering union shop stewards giving the corporation 28 days' notice of strike action unless the claim is met.

An overtime ban has been in operation at the works since the beginning of August in support of a 6-per-cent minimum wage demand.

Management has adopted an intransigent attitude towards the claim, saying that no more wage increases are due at Port Talbot under the terms of the 'blue book' manpower and productivity agreement.

BSC YESTERDAY announced the closure of the foundry department at Hallside steel-works, Cambuslang, Lanarkshire. The 83 workers involved have been told the shutdown will take place in six months' time.

Craft representatives met the BSC management in London last week and turned down two offers which juggled existing hours worked, hours paid and hourly rates in order to give workers on the 21-shift continental rota a £1.50 pay increase.

These workers are already entitled to a £1 pay rise by national agreement. A third BSC

offer submitted at the end of last week was rejected as totally unsatisfactory by the factory's joint crafts negotiating committee (JCNC).

The committee decided to boycott a further round of talks scheduled in London to discuss the demand.

But AUEW district secretary Tal Lloyd declared whatever the rank and file thought, he would attend the London meeting and the JCNC switched its line and also decided to attend.

The latest offer amounts in money terms to 85p a week for day workers, £1.35 for two-shift workers and £1.92 for workers on the full 21-shift continental system.

Despite Lloyd's recommendation for acceptance, AUEW shop stewards have voted to recommend strike action at the meeting today.

BURMAH OIL produced better-than-expected interim profit figures. Yesterday Burmah said pre-tax profits for the half-year to the end of June were £19,658,000, against £19,930,000. After tax, the total is £14,218,000 against £13,943,000. A statement said profits in the second half of the year were expected to follow the improving trend.

Powermen put in £5.50 claim

LEADERS of 105,000 electricity supply workers yesterday submitted a demand for a £5.50 increase to bring the minimum basic wage up to £25 and proportionate increases up the scale. The power workers also want a 35-hour working week and a fourth week's annual holiday.

The employers, expected to announce next week a loss of about £23m for 1971-1972, are certain to complain that the claim would add about £70m to the £170m wages bill.

The claim will also be discussed at next Tuesday's meeting between Heath, the CBI and the TUC.

SDLP wants talks all round

A 15-PAGE document called 'Towards a New Ireland' has been drawn up by Northern Ireland's Social Democratic and Labour Party. It asks the Tory government to declare that it would be 'in the best interests of all sections of the communities if Ireland were to become united'.

Blandly ignoring 600 years of Irish history, the SDLP asks 'Britain'—the Tory government—to 'encourage the development' of unity on 'terms acceptable to all the people's of Ireland'.

In a temporary return to reality, the authors of this original plan concede that immediate unity by agreement between all concerned is not likely.

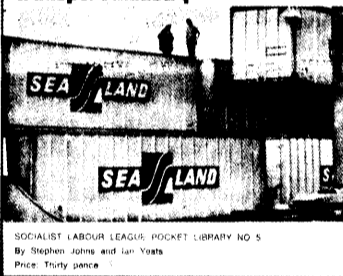
A statement issued by the party said they were prepared to discuss the proposals with any political party in Ulster or the Republic and that it hoped for 'constructive dialogue'.

Despite its anxiety to confer with Tories and Orangemen, William Whitelaw's refusal to end internment has prevented the SDLP arriving at a formula to permit it to attend the all-party talks at Darlington.

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By Cliff Slaughter

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Feeling for all-out action by govt industrial workers

BY PHILIP WADE

UNION LEADERS of the 194,000 government industrial workers involved in a pay battle since June met in London yesterday to consider their next move.

Although there has been a series of selective strikes and overtime bans, the feeling is growing among the rank and file for an all-out stoppage.

At the same time, militants yesterday were rejecting any idea that the claim for a substantial increase might go to arbitration.

Ted Cope, shop steward at the Royal Navy Dockyard Deptford, south London—shut down by strike action for 11 days now—told Workers Press yesterday:

'Arbitration or a court of inquiry is no good. It would take too long and any increase they gave would be outdated by the time we got it.

'Some of the single men in here only take home £13 or £14 a week. Many of them have never saved a penny out of their wages.

'Only one thing can win this as far as I can see. There has to be a direct stoppage throughout the entire industry. The action has to come from the shop floor,' he said.

On Wednesday Deptford workers picketed the Royal Naval yard at Portsmouth where 9,500 men are employed.

Although they had a good response—there was a picket on the Portsmouth yard gates yesterday—the Deptford men are still bitter about the action of the Portsmouth Whitley Committee.

'About three weeks ago,' added Ted, 'a mass meeting of 1,000 men decided for a strike but the committee men walked off the platform.'

The Committees which were set up in 1920 are established at every level throughout the industry.

'They are a sort of joint works' committee dominated by the management,' said a Deptford picket.

Deptford workers are determined to win their claim. 'I'd rather take my cards than go back losing this one,' said Ted yesterday.



Some of the Deptford, south east London workers at a meeting yesterday

SECOND SNUB TO UCS STALINISTS

FROM IAN YEATS IN GLASGOW

The 400 workers who attended from other yards were comprised by Linthouse out-fitters and welders and Scotstoun out-fitters and labourers.

This second expression of no confidence in the co-ordinating committee hammered the final nail into the dying fight for jobs at the four upper Clyde shipyards.

Yesterday's meeting, from which the press were pointedly excluded, voted to reimpose the work-in at Clydebank until all the men at present on the payroll were assimilated by Marathon and to reintroduce the 50p levy.

Although the co-ordinating committee was able to use yesterday's decision to smother unrest at Clydebank, Govan workers said afterwards that there was next to no chance of them paying the levy.

Govan boilermakers have told Stalinist convenor James Airlie that they will attend no more meetings called by the co-ordinating committee, which has lost a third of its original 40 members since the work-in began.

To try to get round this difficulty, departmental meetings will be held throughout Govan Shipbuilders Ltd on Tuesday to persuade the men to agree to the levy.

Pale and shaking Reid told reporters after yesterday's meeting:

'The meeting unanimously reaffirmed that the fight is still on for all the jobs and that includes the jobs that are apparently in jeopardy at Clydebank.

'The work-in will continue until all workers are assimilated either by the Marathon Manufacturing Company or Govan Shipbuilders Ltd.'

Complications are certain to arise with this new formula since agreements with both companies stipulated that the work-in had to end when they took over.

It is understood that members of the co-ordinating committee told the mass meeting they would resign if men at all four yards refused to abide by yesterday's decision.

Committee chairman Airlie

told reporters: 'If the engineers at Govan do not carry out the pledge they gave 15 months ago, I could not betray my principles. I could not represent them.'

Yesterday's press conference was taken by co-ordinating committee members Reid, Airlie, Bob Dickie, Willie Holt and Willie

McGuinness. Another steward, Gerry Ross, publicly handed the committee a copy of yesterday's Workers Press.

Said Reid angrily: 'Principles are not a luxury they are a necessity. Without them you cease to be a man. There are those of us who will on no account betray the trust put in us by the labour movement and the people of Britain.'

NATO discusses security

REPRESENTATIVES of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Brussels made their first examination this week of the Soviet proposals for a

European Security Conference. This follows the visit to Moscow of President Nixon's special envoy, Dr Henry Kissinger. Considerable further discussion will be required before NATO formally adopts a position.

CBI demands 'progress'

THE CONFEDERATION of British Industry is demanding that the government makes 'concrete proposals' at next Tuesday's tripartite talks involving Heath, the TUC and the CBI.

The boss's spokesmen are clearly unhappy that nothing solid has been achieved in the five meetings held so far. CBI president Michael Clapham said this week: 'I should be surprised if the pace is not hotted up.'

The CBI's price 'restraint' is

due to end at the end of October and the employers have made it clear that it will not be extended under any circumstances unless the union chiefs toe the line.

Feather and his TUC colleagues have already agreed that any improvement for the lower paid should be matched with restraint at the other end of the scale—but the employers want more than vague generalities.

Socialist Labour League

LECTURES

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MARXISM

given by G. HEALY (SLL national secretary)

Liverpool

Historical materialism today Tuesday September 26
AEU HOUSE
Mount Pleasant
Liverpool 1, 7.30 p.m.

London

Development of Marxism through working-class struggle Sunday September 24

Nature of the capitalist crisis Sunday October 1

Historical materialism today Sunday October 8

EAST HAM TOWN HALL
Lister Room
Barking Rd, 7 p.m.

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TURKISH People's Liberation Army members Kamil Dede (23) and Necmi Demir (28) were sentenced to life imprisonment by a military court in Ankara on Wednesday. Ten others, including two women received sentences of up to 16 years in jail.

THE STALINIST leadership of the 15-month-old work-in at the former Upper Clyde Shipbuilders received its second major snub in 24 hours yesterday.

Although a mass meeting of 3,000 men at Clydebank voted to reimpose a work-in at the yard if the Marathon Manufacturing Company carried out its threat to sack 450 men next week, more than half the total workforce of all four yards stayed away.

And Communist Party member and convenor James Reid finally admitted that almost the entire workforce from the Govan yard had refused to attend.

Implying once again that the responsibility lay with the Govan boilermakers, Reid declared: 'It has got to be acknowledged that there were elements of split apparent in the last number of weeks. It is too early to give an analysis of this, except to say that the pursuit of so-called sectional interest is always disastrous to the working class.'

A mass meeting of the 6,000 workers was to have been held on Wednesday, but had to be cancelled after a massive boycott threat by boilermakers and labourers.

Stewards told the press the meeting was of 'little interest' and was being called to discuss a 'domestic' issue. Excuses for the cancellation ranged from 'transport problems' to 'organizational difficulties'.

The need to quell rising fears among men at Clydebank made an immediate declaration of unity in the fight for jobs at all four yards imperative.

After an emergency session on Wednesday afternoon the co-ordinating committee decided to call a four yards meeting at Clydebank.

At 11 a.m. yesterday only seven partially-filled buses arrived at the yard and 23 others were sent back empty from Govan.