

WORKERS PRESS

INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER ● TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1972 ● No. 784 ● 4p

DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

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BY IAN YEATS

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He delayed a decision on further contempt of court committed by dockers at Liverpool and Hull, and now he starts to give amicable advice to the AUEW.

Where is the Donaldson of yesterday? The Donaldson who said its behaviour was 'almost without precedent'. Their written reply to the court represented a 'complete failure to understand the position', he said.

'We cannot over-emphasise the gravity of the union's conduct. If it continues and a further complaint is made, the court will have to consider whether a fine is still the appropriate remedy.' The alternative, he suggested, was to sequester 'all the assets of the union'.

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Welders at Expanded Metal went on strike on February 28 after one of them had been dismissed for working to rule in support of their claim for parity with fitters at the plant.

The stoppage was made official on March 20 and today as a result of pressure from the union the fitters are expected either to give seven day's notice of strike action or to down tools in support of the welders.

Summing up, Sir John Donaldson said it was a technical point whether a strike the company had known about since February 28 could be called unfair.

Only if the welders' strike was unfair could the AUEW be told to refrain from calling out fitters in contravention of Section 97 of the Industrial Relations Act which ruled unfair any action taken in support of another unfair action.

Donaldson added that the AUEW could not be held to be inducing the fitters to break their contracts of employment with the company since these were not legally binding.

In a helpful tip to the union he said: 'However, the union would be wise to consider whether the welders' strike should go on without notice and whether the fitters should be called out on strike without notice.'

'We would like to make it very clear to the union that while we have a discretion in relation to the actions they have taken or may take in relation to compensation we may take a very different view.'

The company's deputy managing director, Mr R. D. Scott, said in evidence that the stoppage had cost the firm between £30,000 and £40,000 and they were seeking to recover this together with costs of the present action from the AUEW.

He warned that the company might be forced to shut down within six weeks if the fitters joined the strike.

The firm were seeking an interim injunction against the AUEW, the union's district secretary, Mr F. O. Richmond, chairman Mr R. Barnfather, welders' shop steward, Mr A. S. Smith and the G&MWU who have instructed their members not to do welders' work.

Neither union officials nor counsel appeared at the Court. But the union sent a message saying, 'we have only this morning received papers in connection with the case but in accordance with TUC policy we will not be attending'.

Sir John Donaldson emphasized that it was entirely at the Court's discretion whether they granted an interim injunction. In not doing so he was clearly offering the union an inducement to appear at the NIRC.

He ruled that the Court meet again in 10 days time—on June 21—to review the case and take fresh directions.

He said the company were entitled to apply again today for an order restraining the AUEW from calling out the fitters at the plant but he doubted, on the evidence if the court would change its view.



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Pay success claimed for PO

engineers

PRESIDENT of the Post Office Engineering Union, Stan Rosser, yesterday told delegates at the union's annual conference in Blackpool that the union had been 'reasonably successful in pay negotiations over a considerable number of years'.

Later this week, the delegates, representing the union's 120,000 members, will vote on whether to accept an average pay offer of 7.8 per cent—an offer well within the Tory government's pay norm and which does not even begin to keep pace with cost of living increases.

The 'success', said Rosser, 'has not been achieved by sticking to any hard and fast tactics or methods of dealing with our

settlements, but rather by being willing to recognize and to surmounting the different limitations and obstacles which emerge from time to time and being flexible enough to change emphasis or tactics to exploit the situation to the full.'

In an opening speech in which he nowhere even mentioned the Industrial Relations Act or the Industrial Court, he said that the union was 'disappointed' that no progress had been made on a

shorter working week since the last conference.

They were disappointed because they believed they had 'made a contribution to productivity that deserves some shortening of hours'.

Rosser warned that although new technology in telecommunications presented many opportunities it also opened pitfalls. 'Man', he said, 'risks becoming a number and an easy prey to surveillance so control of this vast industry of information and its transmission is a crucial problem for us.'

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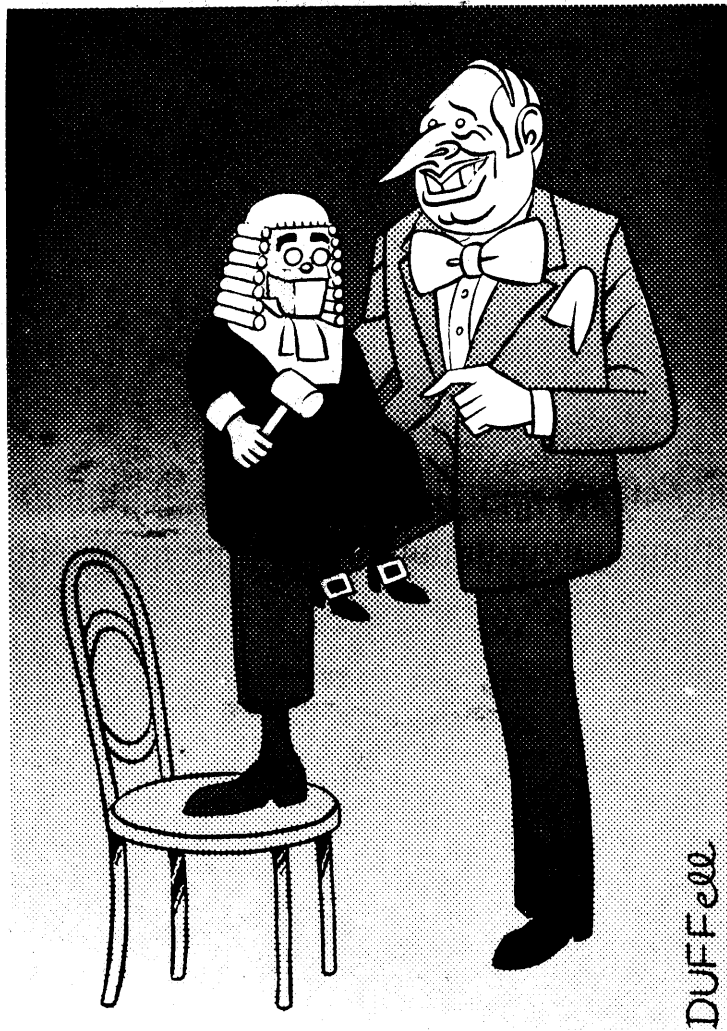
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AROUND THE WORLD

GENERALS ACCUSED OVER SECOND 'MY LAI'

By JOHN SPENCER

A SECRET US Army report on the My Lai massacre accuses the two top generals of the Americal division of more than 40 acts of misconduct or omission in covering up the atrocity.

The report, drawn up by Lt-Gen William Peers, has been kept under lock and key since the internal army inquiry was completed two years ago.

Exclusive extracts have been published by the 'New York Times'. They reveal that 'efforts to suppress and withhold information concerning the . . . incident were made at every level in the Americal division'.

They also reveal that a second massacre, involving the killing of as many as 90 civilians, took place less than two miles from the hamlet of My Lai on the same morning—March 16, 1968.

Maj-Gen Samuel Koster, then commander of the division, was cited in 27 specific acts of misconduct or omission and his chief deputy, Brig-Gen George Young was accused of 16 specific failures.

Some of its basic findings are:

- Gen Koster failed 'to insure that a thorough investigation would be conducted', and accepted at face value patently fraudulent reports from his subordinates.

- Both commanders failed to inform others on the division staff of the complaints and allegations about My Lai 4 and thus 'effectively suppressed' information about it.

- Lower-level staff officers of the Americal division 'probably conspired' to make false reports about the activities at My Lai 4 and participated in official investigations that were little more than a pretence.

- Scores of officers attached to the Americal division and to the nearby provincial advisory headquarters knew many details of the massacre as did many high-ranking Vietnamese officials whose reports were ignored.

The report singles out Lt-Col Frank Barker, head of the task force which committed the My Lai massacre, for special criticism. Col Barker is now dead.

It says Barker planned, ordered and actively directed



My Lai, March 16, 1968: the criminals are still at large

'the execution of an unlawful operation against the inhabited hamlets which included destruction of houses by burning, killing of livestock, and the destruction of crops and other foodstuffs and possibly the closure of wells'.

The report says several members of the platoon headed by Lt William Calley 'testified to having observed an old Vietnamese man being bayoneted to death by a member of the platoon and to having seen another man thrown alive into a well and subsequently killed with a hand-grenade'.

The second platoon, according to the report, committed nearly as many murders as did Calley's. Members of that platoon 'neither sought to take nor did they take any prisoners, suspects or detainees while in My Lai 4'.

The report concludes that Lt

Calley's men had killed between 90 and 130 persons, the second platoon about 100 persons, with perhaps another 100 or more casualties resulting from actions of the third platoon and the helicopter gunships.

The Peers report demonstrates conclusively that My Lai was not an isolated incident but part of a deliberate and systematic policy pursued by the highest echelons of the US army.

The only officer convicted for the massacre is Lt Calley, who has been released from his detention on presidential orders despite a life sentence from a court-martial.

The real criminals of My Lai are still in the White House and the Pentagon, and despite the Peers report they are still continuing their atrocious war against the people of Vietnam.

'Free all oppressed' says Angela

ANGELA DAVIS, cleared on Sunday of murder, kidnap and conspiracy charges, said afterwards that the fairest trial would have been no trial at all.

She had just been freed by an all-white jury who reached their not guilty verdict after 13 hours of deliberation. The trial lasted 13 weeks.

The prosecution had tried to prove through circumstantial evidence that 28-year-old Miss Davis had plotted the kidnapping of a judge in order to secure the release of George Jackson.

The kidnapping in August 1970 led to the death of George Jackson's brother Jonathan, two prisoners and the judge, when the police opened fire.

The prosecution presented 95 witnesses and 201 exhibits in a futile attempt to prove that Miss Davis supplied the guns and planned the whole affair because of her love for George Jackson.

Asked why the prosecution case failed, defence attorney Moore said: 'The prosecution didn't have a case.'

In his final summing-up for the defence, attorney Leo Branton told the jury the prosecution's contention that Miss Davis would openly buy a shotgun with which to blow off a judge's head—'is an insult to your intelligence'.

In his speech to the jury, Branton summed up the 300-year history of Negro oppression in the United States to prove that Miss Davis' flight after the shooting was a natural black reaction.

Miss Davis, a member of the Communist Party and former university lecturer, who had spent 16 months in jail before the trial, said outside the courtroom:

'The fact that I had to fight these charges is itself a comment on the unfair system of justice.'

On the verdict, she added: 'The people of the world see this as an example of what is to come, starting this day. We will work to free all political prisoners and all oppressed people of the world.'

Nine of the jurors attended a victory celebration afterwards, the other three sending their congratulations.

Student editor fined in Spain

JUAN de Dios Mellado, editor of the Spanish student magazine 'Gaceta Universitaria', has been fined £1,200 for contravening the fascist press laws.

The magazine has published reports on Spanish students' struggle against Franco and has supported the call for freedom for students.

The fine was imposed after a cabinet meeting of Ministers who condemned as a 'very grave' offence an interview with a university professor.



Angela Davis

Disaster faces Ruhr coal combine

WEST Germany's huge Ruhrkohle coal combine is still facing financial disaster despite enormous cash injections from state and private sources.

The company produces 80 per cent of West Germany's steel output.

It was formed four years ago by merging the mining interests of 24 German companies with the aim of rationalizing production and slashing the workforce.

Cut-backs in the steel industry, its main customer, have driven Ruhrkohle to the brink of bankruptcy.

To stave off this fate, shareholders agreed earlier this year to renounce £27m in interest charges due to them and made interest free loans of £32m to Ruhrkohle for the period up to 1975.

At the same time, the Land and State governments agreed to inject more than £300m to keep the company on its feet.

These moneys have only been enough to stave off the immediate threat of collapse, however, and people close to the com-

pany think far more will be needed to keep Ruhrkohle going over the coming years.

They estimate that Ruhrkohle will have to shed at least 25,000 of the 175,000 miners employed at present.

The continuing financial crisis must give rise to harsh attacks on the wages and conditions of the Ruhrkohle miners, many of whom will be thrown out of work to save the company from bankruptcy.



PRESIDENT Tito of Yugoslavia arrived in Moscow yesterday for his first visit to the Soviet Union since the invasion of Czechoslovakia in August 1968.

The visit is aimed at cementing

'Good results from summit' says Tito

the reconciliation between the Yugoslav and Soviet Stalinist bureaucracies, begun when Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev visited Belgrade last September.

During the trip, Tito will be presented with the Order of Lenin awarded him on the occasion of his 80th birthday a week ago.

In an interview broadcast on Moscow television, the Yugoslav president said the international situation was now improving; he believed the recent summit between President Nixon and the Soviet leaders had yielded good results.

Despite their differences, the

New crisis coalition for Italy

THE new Italian premier-designate, Giulio Andreotti, has accepted a mandate from president Giovanni Leone and begun consultations to form a new government coalition.

Andreotti, a Christian Democrat, has said he will make no alliances either with the Communist Party or with the fascist Italian Social Movement.

This leaves him to cobble together a majority from his own party, the socialists, the Social-Democrats, the Republicans and the liberals.

There is no guarantee that such a government will be any more stable than its predecessor, which broke down at the end of last year to precipitate the first premature general election since the overthrow of fascism.

The election results were not decisive in resolving the parliamentary crisis, and the pre-election problems remain unsolved.

Whatever Cabinet Andreotti brings together will head a government of crisis and will face the same chronic difficulties as its predecessors.

A CITY magistrate yesterday banned a demonstration which students had planned to stage outside Cape Town's Anglican cathedral in protest against police action in baton-charging an anti-apartheid rally there last week.

The Cape Town acting magistrate prohibited the demonstration under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

The struggle in engineering

'Plant by plant fight makes it more difficult for the court'

—Midlands official

By our own reporter

SHOP STEWARDS representing 70,000 engineering workers in the Birmingham area meet tomorrow night to decide their policy on the national engineering claim.

Hugh Scanlon, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, will address the meeting.

In an exclusive interview with Workers Press, Norman Cartwright, secretary of the Birmingham East AUEW district committee, explains the strategy of the local leadership towards the claim.

'Our policy is to fight the claim plant by plant', he said. 'This is in line with the national committee decision, and so far I would say we have achieved a fair degree of success.'

'The increases being won average £3 a week, the best settlement is at Cincinatti's where the stewards have negotiated a £3.65p increase.'

This gives skilled men a rate of £27.60, semi-skilled £26.10 and unskilled approximately £25.

The men already have four weeks' holiday. There have been no concessions on hours to the men, who at the moment are on short-time working of a four-day week.

'No firm in our district has conceded on hours', Cartwright said.

'My personal opinion is that it would be unrealistic to expect concessions on hours except at national level.'

'For this reason we are not taking a hard-and-fast line on the

hours question. The whole purpose of fighting plant-by-plant is to force the employers back to the table at national level.

'The individual plants have been instructed to put in their claims. We are asking our stronger organizations, such as Lucas, British-Leyland and certain GKN factories to lead the fight. So far only Rover's, Tyseley (from the B-L combine), have not informed me of their claim.'

'We are working towards the June 7 meeting at which we will agree a date by which the companies must reply; Lucas's are due to reply by June 8.'

'If a favourable reply is not received by the date we agree, then all the plants concerned will simultaneously take action.'

'The form of action to be taken is up to the men in each plant. If one factory wants to go all the way then they will receive every support from the union.'

'We are concentrating on Leyland's, Lucas's and GKN because these companies can afford concessions.'

'We would hope in this way to breach the employers' front so that the smaller companies will fall into line.'

'If this does not follow we would have to look again at the smaller firms.'

'I agree with the plant-by-plant strategy because it will make it a damn sight more difficult for the National Industrial Relations Court to intervene than if it was to proceed on one district claim or, for example, a single reference through British Leyland.'

'That would mean it would only require one injunction against us; this way every single employer will have to take us to court to stop us.'

'We are not going to brook any interference on this one from the court. This is not the National Union of Railwaymen. There will be no secret ballots.'



Locked gates at Hepworth and Grandage—the workers are sitting in

NORTH EAST Sunderland plant on sit-in strike

By our industrial correspondent

AS THE engineering battle in the North-East heats up, the sit-in by 1,000 engineering workers at Hepworth and Grandage, Sunderland, has entered its second week.

The company began to lay men off on May 25, after ten days of a work-to-rule.

At the same time the men received a management letter containing veiled threats suggesting that the factory might have to be closed down completely as a result of the sanctions.

The response of the workforce, mostly members of the AUEW and General and Municipal Workers' Union, was to immediately occupy the factory. This had originally been agreed as the tactic to be adopted in the event of a lock-out.

Nevertheless, with dole queues already staggeringly long in Sunderland, the determined attitude of the men when they began the sit-in came as a surprise to their leaders.

The firm, which manufactures piston rings, is part of the giant multinational combine Associated Engineering. It has already suffered from Japanese competitors who are dumping piston rings on the British market.

With the coming entry into the Common Market, the continued existence of the Sunderland factory seems unlikely and Associated Engineering must be consciously preparing for the situation.

On May 31, shop stewards held a conference along with union representatives from the group's Bradford factories. Afterwards John Regan, the convenor, talked to Workers Press.

'I am very pleased with the response by the men to the sit-in and indeed surprised by it,' he said.

'When the company issued veiled threats about closure, we didn't think they were bluffing but we were resigned to it.'

'About 50 per cent of the workforce are ex-miners, skilled men who have been driven out of their industry by its contrac-

tion in the last 20 years. They have come here to do jobs which are only classified as semi-skilled.'

'There is no doubt that the presence of the Tory government has strengthened the employers. It would be good to get them out, but it would be essential that the next Labour government guarantee the right of every worker to work,' he said.

In the past the company has utilized government and municipal grants to build a large extension to the factory. This has lain idle ever since.

Key workers essential for training the Sunderland workforce in the new techniques required had been brought up from Bradford. Upon being offered flats in Hendon, a dilapidated area in the town, they promptly returned home.

When the sit-in began the shop stewards called on the men to maintain the new machinery and all the other machinery in running order. Management, however, immediately cut off the electricity supply, making this task impossible.

Jim Roxby, G&MWU shop steward, commented on the attitude of the company:

'They made no initiatives to

get negotiations going with us. We had to make all the moves.'

'It can't be just a question of money to them any longer, because they have just bought rings from our competitors to meet customers' orders rather than settle with us.'

'Such companies could easily close Sunderland down tomorrow. It may well be that this company might be fully preparing to close these works down.'

What began as a fight for a decent living wage to combat the fantastic rises in the cost-of-living since the Tories came to power, has now raised much wider questions.

Foremost of these is how can the most basic right, the right to work, be defended when faced with the Tories' Common Market conspiracy against the working class?

Entry will mean vast areas of British industry being closed down and moved into Europe. For the men sitting in, their action expresses this conflict with everything the Tories stand for—high prices, huge unemployment, high rents and wage cuts.

A mass meeting was in session inside the factory last night to hear management proposals to end the sit-in.

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COURT GIVES SOME 'HELPFUL ADVICE'

Despite the acres of wise and profound words about the Industrial Relations Act, Fleet Street has found itself completely unable to fathom it out.

The Attorney-General, Sir Peter Rawlinson, has promised to make a statement clarifying the law of contempt in relation to the press and television.

He said the other day: 'The law is complex. I shall, however, consider any representations which are sent to me from Fleet Street that there are difficulties now with regard to this Court [the National Industrial Relations Court].'

In a speech in the Commons, Mr Arthur Davidson, Labour MP, said it was 'manifestly absurd' that newspapers and broadcasting authorities are not permitted to report hostile or other comments by trade unionists about the NIRC.

The law of contempt was totally inappropriate to industrial relations, he said.

Davidson, who was formerly a libel lawyer in the newspaper industry, was referring to a recent case when the Court telephoned the BBC to point out that interviewing railmen who opposed the Court's decisions might lead to a contempt charge. Under the laws of contempt, astronomical fines can be imposed.

Following this 'friendly advice', the BBC issued a special memorandum calling on news programmes to purge dissident voices for items about the Court.

This means, in effect, that whereas the Court and those participating in it can have their views relayed throughout the capitalist media, militants and others are disbarred from having their views heard.

A BBC confidential memorandum which has reached Workers Press says: 'The President of the Court Sir John Donaldson had telephoned Ian Ross on Wednesday morning, April 19, and given him some useful tips about what might constitute contempt of his court.'

'Later in the discussion when the general manager of London Radio, Mr Peter Redhouse, expressed astonishment at this action by a High Court judge, the editor of news and current affairs, Desmond Taylor, said that Sir John had not attempted to give instructions. Had he done so he would have received an appropriate reply. He had simply offered some helpful advice on points of law, with which the BBC's solicitor and legal adviser fully agreed.'

'In brief, the legal advice was that once a Court ruling had been made, a broadcaster risked being in contempt if, in interviewing union leaders or shop stewards, he asked questions or provoked statements which could be held to constitute incitement to others to disregard the Court's instructions. The risk was greater if the questions or statements were uttered in a studio (as a result of a BBC invitation). But whether the broadcast came from a studio or a public place the editor/



Top: Donaldson of the NIRC. Above: Attorney-General, Sir Peter Rawlinson

producer of the programme would considerably reduce the risk if he made sure that balancing statements from those who wished to stay within the law appeared in the same item. This was in no way a limitation on normal discussion of the political aspects of the story. But there were legal pitfalls, and it was essential to seek the solicitor's advice whenever one was in doubt.' The media are being intimidated—do they really need it?—to reflect only the views of the Tory Court.

The Labour 'pressure' in parliament has succeeded in getting the relations between the press and the Act referred to Lord Justice Phillimore for his wise opinion.

FEATHERS FLY AFTER ENGINEERS BALLOT

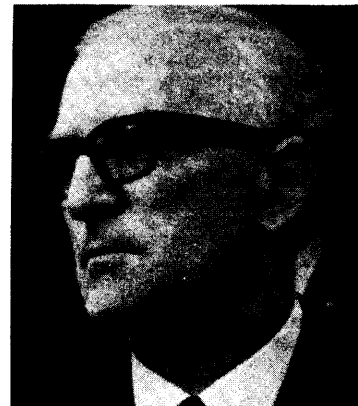
A bitter row is brewing in the engineers' section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers over the recent ballot for the post of general secretary.

Branches in several areas of the country are complaining about the conduct of the election. If upheld by the section's executive council, these could lead to a costly re-ballot later in the year.

Inadequate organization of the poll, loss of voting rights and interference with the ballot are just some of the allegations made.

Of the nine candidates in the election, the two expected front-runners are Jim Conway, the present right-wing incumbent, and Ernie Roberts, a Labour Party 'left' who currently holds the post of assistant general secretary.

Since the winner will hold what is considered the No. Two position in Britain's second largest union, the election has attracted considerable political interest.



Top: Ernie Roberts. Above: Jim Conway

The extreme right-wing 'East-West Digest', for instance, last month invented the paranoid theory that Roberts is merely a stalking-horse for the AUEW's other assistant secretary, Communist Party member Ken Brett.

Right-wingers inside the union, however, seem to be more scared of Roberts than Brett. Some extremely scurrilous material has been circulated about the former. One item accused him of being a Communist, Maoist and Trotskyist . . . all at the same.

Strictly against the union's rules, full-time union officers in at least one area have been canvassing support for the pro-Common Market Conway.

The 400,000 or so ballot papers are currently locked away in a room at the AUEW engineers' Peckham Road, South-East London, headquarters.

Some of the allegations which could lead to the ballot being scrapped, and the expenditure of another £100,000 on a re-ballot, are:

The election should have been held, according to rule, in March, but was not held until May.

Hundreds of branches involving many thousands of members were not included on the roll, on the excuse that some branch returns were received too late for the members' inclusion.

Some of the members who received ballot literature from the Union have made complaints.

In some cases, members received an empty envelope, and could therefore not vote. Others were entitled to vote in more than one election, and had not received enough paper. In other cases, members received more than one ballot paper for the general secretary's election.

In at least one case, a ballot paper was sent to the address of a member who has been dead for some years.

The returning officer in the ballot for general secretary is Hugh Scanlon, AUEW president. Under rule it should be Ken Brett. At the outset, Conway acted as Returning Officer in his own election, by calling for nominations.

Workers Press has spoken to a number of union members who have voiced these allegations, who stress that their action in doing so is in no way intended to be to the advantage of any of the nine candidates.

What is at stake, they say, is the democracy and rules of the union.

WILTING WEEKLY

Not quite everything in Rupert Murdoch's expanding garden is blooming.

'Finance Week', the Australian weekly business magazine—tipped to add a new dimension to investment reporting—in which Murdoch had a third share has folded after only three months.

The other partners were the South African 'Financial Mail' and the London 'Financial Times'.

Although the shut down was by 'mutual consent' the 'Financial Times' is rumoured to be the partner unwilling to put in more cash.

Nearer home 12 titles from the City Magazines range have had to be sold, according to the annual report of Murdoch's News International.

And surplus capacity is expected to result in a loss for Eric Bemrose Ltd, the Liverpool printers owned by the Murdoch group.

Despite these setbacks the report shows that net after tax profits rose to nearly £3m last year.

Murdoch says the £1m plus growth in profits is due to unprofitable activities being closed down and companies unlikely to produce growth being sold.

He may be planning even more spectacular profits in the future. Though he claimed it was because he believed in the future of the newspaper industry, a big investment in non-voting Beaverbrook shares ('Express' and 'Standard') points to the Murdoch finger about to appear in another pie.

'Sun' circulation has leapt to 2.6 million copies and would doubtless go still higher if some of the competitors could be bought off.

Murdoch's other major investment—London Weekend has apparently recovered from the financial doldrums after last year's extensive programme and personnel changes aimed at increasing viewing audiences.

NEW US INVESTMENT THRUSTS INTO BRAZIL

Since Secretary of State William Rogers' foreign policy message to Congress emphasized 'the excellent opportunities for the expansion of foreign investment operations and the growing vitality of the economy in Brazil', United States imperialists have stepped up their penetration of the Brazilian economy.



Ford: holds second place

A survey published in the newspaper 'Jornal do Brasil' has shown that foreign interests control 35 per cent of the capital in the ten most important companies producing intermediate goods, 73 per cent in companies producing capital goods, 70 per cent in companies producing durable consumer goods and nearly 54 per cent in companies producing non-durable consumer goods.

Foreign capital has a dominant position in the sectors leading the productive process. It is helped by state investment in transport, petroleum and steel.

The World Bank has promised Garrastuzu's police state \$1,200m worth of credit this year. This is backed up by \$50m from the US Agency for International Development to enable it to expand its capital market and raise low stock quotations.

These 'aid' projects are backed by the biggest US corporations.

General Motors has announced that its biggest investments abroad in 1972 will be in Brazil.

Ford is not far behind. Its President, Lee Iacocca, a man who uses gold shoelaces, visited Rio de Janeiro recently and talked to President Medici in Brasilia.

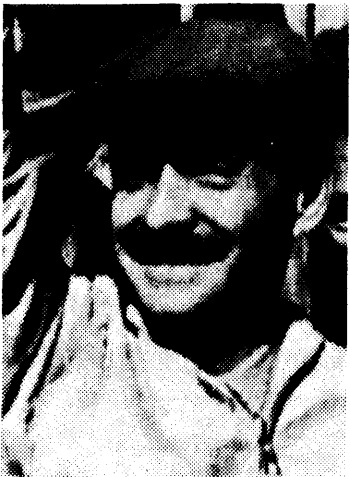
Ford holds second place in Brazil's car-market after Volkswagen. Iacocca announced that Ford will make its biggest investment ever in its history in Brazil. It will invest \$150m in the construction of a new plant and in the expansion of an existing one. Iacocca refused to comment on the matter with journalists before his interview with the Brazilian president because, he said:

'One doesn't announce a wedding before one talks to the bride.'

Volkswagen has gone even further. Between 1970 and 1975 it will invest more than \$200m in its new factory in Taubate, Sao Paulo.

Meanwhile, six Japanese conglomerates are planning to invest \$400m in projects ranging from the exploitation of minerals to the production of acrylic fibre.

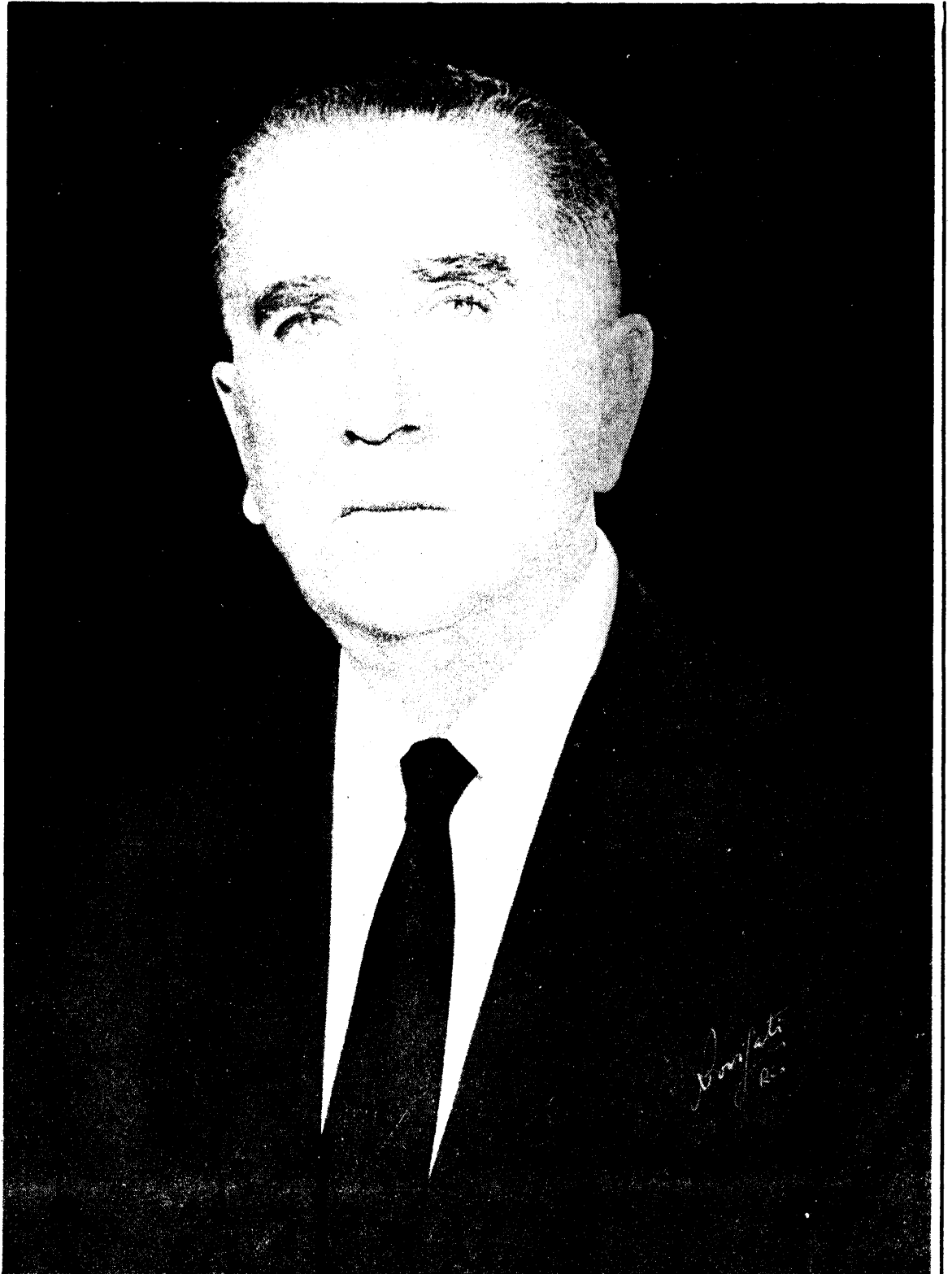
With all this capital flowing into benefit from the low wages earned by Brazilian workers, Brazil has continued its takeover of certain sectors of the Bolivian economy.



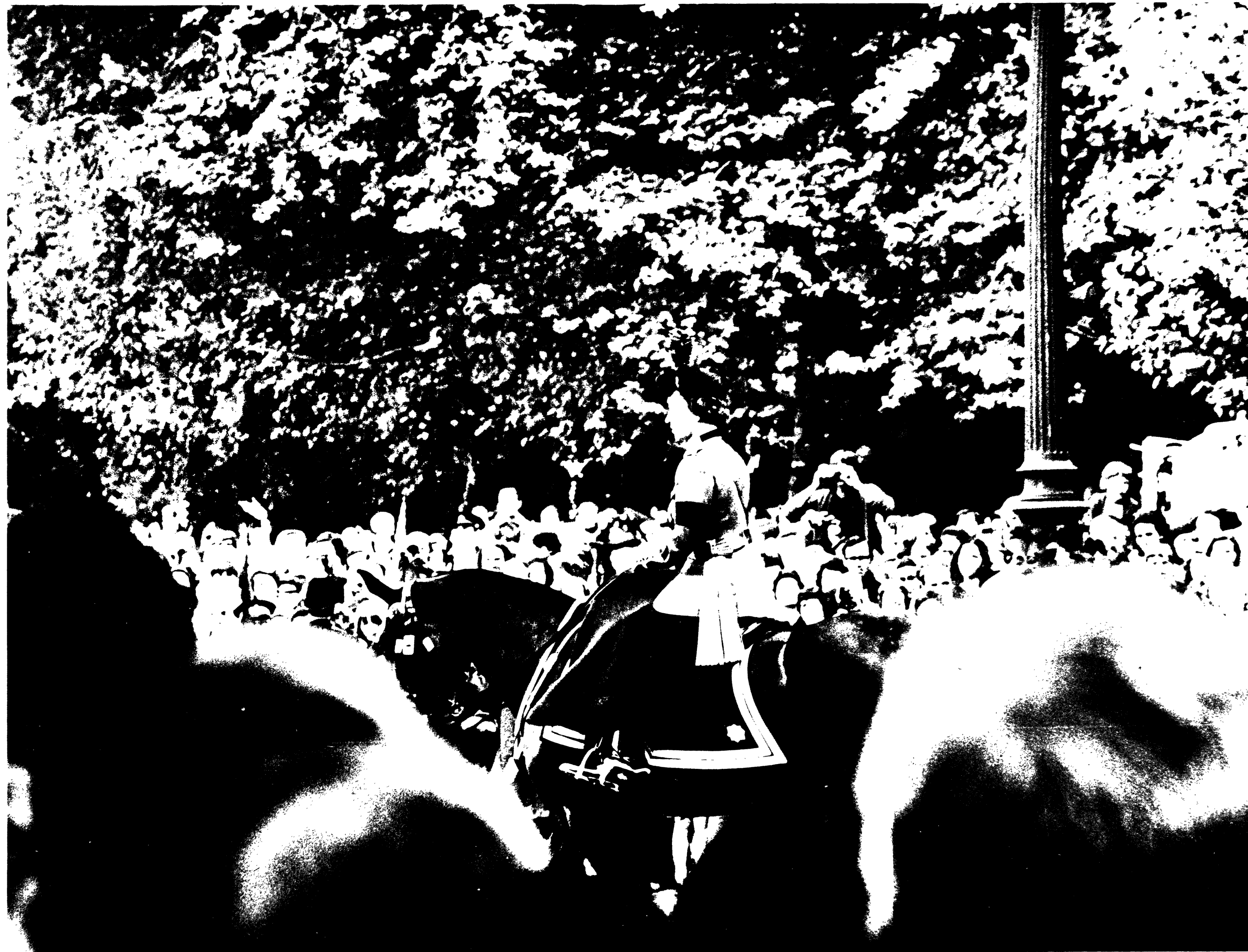
Banzer: cleared the way

General Banzer's coup and the massacre of thousands of trade unionists cleared the way for this.

Brazil has the dominant role in agreements for mineral exploitation by mixed Bolivian-Brazilian companies. The Bank of Brazil has also given monetary loans to the Bolivian government. The Bank has issued gift match boxes emblazoned with the phrase: 'I love my Bolivia, what about you?'



Top: President Medici of Brazil. Above: William Rogers—putting a word in for Brazil.



A RIGHT ROYAL PICNIC AT THE PALACE

BY IAN YEATS

A few hundred yards from the Royal Mall on Saturday youths with big boots and short hair daubed the walls in Vincent Street.

In the stone doorways housewives talked about the price of meat and old ladies exchanged grim histories of their consort's illnesses.

Small boys hung screaming from wire netting around games courts squeezed between the cavernous blocks. Waste-paper littered the pavements.

In other parts of London, in dressing rooms at private semi-rural mansions the ruling class debated what to wear.

Not in general terms. There

was never any doubt about that. But in terms of that attention to detail which marks the difference between a knighthood and an earldom.

Deep and consequential struggles raged in the breasts, especially of those who were forced to spend Friday at Moss Bros, about whether it would be proper to wear a grey silk or a black tie with one's morning suit.

Although the occasion was the celebration of the Queen's birthday by trooping the colour of one of her household regiments, there was also the question of the Duke's death.

The problem with the code of the ruling class being unwritten (like the constitution of its government) is that one

can never be sure what it means—especially if one is a hanger on or a tradesman.

Some decided on a grey topper with a black tie, others on a black topper and a grey tie and some went the whole hog with a black topper and a black tie. None was irreverent enough to go in a grey topper and a grey tie.

The ramifications of propriety are strict and no one was eager to be 'tasteless'.

While housewives in Vincent Street arrived home with their weekend shopping wondering where their money had gone, the ruling class made their leisurely way to Horseguards Parade.

The complexities of dress made some late.

'Oh dear. Have you got the

General's ticket,' flapped one.

'Just look where that queue goes,' wailed another indignantly having marched with brazen confidence to the front only to be sent back by a soldier from Scotland who obviously thought the wait would do them good.

The topper brigade resented queuing for seats in the stands—carefully arranged so that nobility and dignitaries sat behind the Queen, businessmen and traders on either side and tourists and 'others' hard up against the 'public', herded without seats behind a barrier fronting St James's Park.

When the Queen appeared on the parade ground some of the 'herd' had the effrontery to cheer.

The heads of the ruling class

—well, the petty bourgeoisie—turned to a man as if an insufferable smell had suddenly wafted under their noses.

A few workers took the kids to see the soldiers, but the hard core frenzy was left to the women of the petty bourgeoisie running the length of St James's Park to cheer the Queen and laddering their stockings on fences in their haste to get to the front of the kerbside crush.

In the heat of adulation one woman actually fainted and while a dozen ambulance men carted her well-fed frame away by stretcher, her husband danced around with a camera photographing her agony.

And what a fine bunch of men the Monarch had with her—apart, that is, from the

pot-bellied marshals and generals. A blaze of red from the five regiments of guards, glitter and clatter from the cavalry.

On Saturday the colour being trooped belonged to the Coldstreams—Peninsula, Waterloo, Sebastopol, Somme, Marne, Ypres, Rhineland, Tobruk, Dunkirk to name but a few of the battles the regiment fought for imperialism.

And that is the reality. The myth is the popular concept of the Queen's toy soldiers strutting about outside the palace having their pictures taken by tourists.

Many of those in the splendid uniform over which the middle class were cooing, were busy adding another battle to their flags—Ulster.

There was a massive security clampdown against the IRA because scores of guardsmen had only a short while previously helped gun down workers in the Six Counties and put hoods over their heads in Long Kesh.

It is members of the Royal cavalry and foot guards who make up the notorious Special Air Services regiment.

Whatever anybody else thinks of the Royal troops, the ruling class knows exactly what they are and what they represent.

They assemble in their uniforms, spring hats and toppers every year for a ritual confirmation of the strength and permanence of the institutions on which their domination of the working class is based.



WHEN A GENERATION OF POETS MET STALIN

BY DAVE SPOONER

Cecil Day Lewis, member of the Communist Party for some four years in the mid-1930s and Poet Laureate since 1968, died last week at the home of Kingsley Amis, the novelist and hater of 'lefties'.

He won a very respectful obituary from the 'Daily Telegraph' which paid tribute to his nebulous 'socialism'—a socialism that the Tories recognized as innocuous.

Day Lewis was, from his first book of poems published in 1929, an extremely mechanical poet, formal in thought and turgid in rhythm.

Nonetheless so desperate was (and is) the crisis in English poetry that this book of poems caused T. E. Lawrence to remark to Winston Churchill that Day Lewis was the poetic hope of England. No doubt they had another imperialistic Adonis like Rupert Brooke in mind.

Day Lewis, to his credit, sought a different direction. He joined the Communist Party in the period of the mid-1930s when, after the coming to power of Hitler in Germany, the Comintern elaborated the Popular Front, a counter-revolutionary front with the middle class and its allies in the labour movement behind

which the purging of revolutionists was carried out in Russia and Spain.

Day Lewis took little notice of the history, theory and tactics of the Party he joined. Stephen Spender recalled that Day Lewis left the Communist Party in 1938 because 'he looked at Stalin and decided it wasn't really for him!'

Day Lewis himself complains in his autobiography that he merely appeared on platforms, was given no training in Marxism, hardly met a worker and was regarded (and regarded himself) as a literary hack. The Stalinists kept him in political ignorance because to have opened up a conflict with his intensely idealist and religious conception of socialism would have laid bare the reactionary nature of the Popular Front itself.

EMPTY RHETORIC

His poetry desperately attempts to overcome his remoteness from the decisive political events of the 1930s. The predictable result is a barren and empty rhetoric, a hollow idealist circularity in thought and a creaking rhythm. The following lines from his earnest epic, 'The Magnetic Mountain', are characteristic:



C. Day Lewis photographed in 1951

'Cyclists and hikers in company, day excursionists, Refugees from cursed towns and devastated areas:

Know you seek a new world, a saviour to establish Long-lost kinship and restore the blood's fulfilment.'

He was allowed by the Stalinists to remain the faithful son of an Irish Church of England clergyman. And if the occult and primitivistic elements in Day Lewis's poetry did not take on the openly reactionary character, they did on the continent, that is because of the way in which British capitalism was able to provide something of an economic cushion to the effects of the world depression.

Day Lewis's (and W. H. Auden's) poetry of the 1930s smacks of their conception of a communist party as a pair of boy-scouts on a tandem. If this seems flippant what do you make of the following devastating sortie upon the bourgeoisie in the same poem?

'These [i.e. the bourgeois] drowned the farms to form a pleasure lake, In time of drought they drain the reservoir Through private pipes for baths and sprinklers.'

For Day Lewis the bourgeois remain eccentric figures for Oxfordian fun and not the class that in the 1920s and 1930s imposed the military rule of capital over the working class. 'The Magnetic

Mountain' grinds on through hundreds of boring cantos, the work of a poet who could never break (nor was assisted in breaking) from political posing, nor grapple with the technical ordering, in rhythm and diction, of the experiences he went through.

TALENT DESTROYED

The Stalinists walled him off from the working class and from Marxism; this re-imposed his idealism which in turn destroyed his talent as a poet. As he himself put it, the political situation was merely 'to be used to reflect the inner activities of the poet'. His inability to come to terms with the problem of the alienation of the poet from his product, the poem—a conflict which has been posed for every poet since Blake—crippled him.

Artistically and politically, Day Lewis was destroyed by Stalinism. The Stephen Spender, Day Lewis, Auden, MacNeice 'circle' was allowed to remain a circle by the Communist Party. Not only was the conflict between their desire to be litterateurs and dilettante communists and the historical requirements of the working class in the 1930s not fought through, but the Stalinists

wanted these poets to remain the sort of writers who would be praised by T. E. Lawrence and Churchill.

Innocent though they may have been politically, they nevertheless played an important role in providing the international political cover behind which anti-Stalinists inside and outside the Communist Party could be isolated and then destroyed. Hardly a liberal in England took up the cause of the opposition in the Soviet Union; the majority were in or around the Communist Party.

According to 'The Times' obituary, Day Lewis's belief in the working class was 'very directly (and touchingly) expressed in his verse'.

If it can appear 'touching' to this mouthpiece of anti-proletarianism that is because the working class is never more than a dumb beast of burden in Day Lewis's writings and because the poetry keeps all contradiction as a very safe distance—the sort of distance at which you can sip a sherry and scoff a trout at the monthly literary luncheon without fear of an ulcer or even a mild hiccup.

The working class paid a heavy price for the Stalinists' encouragement of this type of fellow-travelling. Day Lewis, Auden, Spender and a host of others have provided, directly and obliquely, three decades of anti-communist propaganda.



Churchill: saw Day Lewis as the poetic hope of England—before Day Lewis joined the Communist Party



FARMWORKERS SLAVE AT GUNPOINT

Slavery in the United States was not dead and buried with the American civil war, as many people supposed.

Five farmworkers have filed a suit in Miami federal court charging a multi-million dollar agricultural company with forcing them to work under conditions of slave labour.

For farmworkers in the South, the statements of the five had a real meaning. They were backed by an investigation by Florida Rural Legal Services lawyers.

The suit was filed on behalf of all A. Duda & Sons' farmworkers. It charges that the company is subjecting field workers to 'conditions of involuntary servitude or peonage'.

The firm employs as many as 2,000 workers at the peak of the harvest season and is one of Florida's largest producers

of vegetables, sugar cane and citrus.

In the 1930s during the Great Depression, John Steinbeck described the near-slavery of hired farmworkers in the South in his book 'The Grapes of Wrath'. The statements of the five are witness to even worse conditions in 1972.

They said a Duda representative picked them up at the Miami Rescue Mission and offered them \$15 a day to pick vegetables.

They were taken to the company's Collier County labour camp, where company thugs forced them to stay at gunpoint when they became fed up and wanted to leave.

At the end of the first week in the fields the men were paid virtually nothing. Two of the workers were actually told they had to pay the company.

When they got their paychecks, the men had to endorse them and hand them back to

the paymaster. He then arbitrarily deducted something for food, drink, cigarettes and something called 'room service'.

Coffee costs 40 cents a cup and a packet of cigarettes 75 cents. A \$10 book of meal tickets, given each worker and supposed to last a week, never lasted more than two days.

At the end of the week one worker received the princely sum of \$1.29 (about 45p). One worker was told by the paymaster he owed the company \$10.49 and another \$20.49.

Duda carried the logic of the offensive against the US working class to its end. They forced the workers to slave at gunpoint for subsistence wages and even less.

Top: Farmworkers in Florida, USA. Underpaid and treated like slaves. Below: John Steinbeck, who in his books wrote of the near-slavery of farmworkers in the 1930s.



WORKERS NOTEBOOK

WHIZ-KIDS

Amazing scenes at a presentation party for David Showan, ex-director of British-Leyland's Austin-Morris division at Cowley, Oxford, who has just been moved to the company's radiator plant at Llanelli.

Showan's replacement at Cowley is John Simons, a former Chrysler man with a penchant for natty suitings, flowered ties and wrap-around stereo in his Rover.

One of Simons' first acts at the factory was to get himself severely trounced in a dispute with 94 heavy-vehicle drivers.

Nevertheless you would expect a farewell presentation to be accompanied by the usual quota of olde-worlde, forelock-touching courtesy.

But not, apparently, so. Management solidarity has been in somewhat short supply at Cowley recently.

The rot really set in with Westminster-Barclays massive loan to the combine last July, which placed a large slice of management decisions in hock to the banks.

Simons' appointment was one of a number from Chrysler they insisted on. New, whizz-kid directors came in to replace some of the older, more paternalistic spirits hanging over from British Motor Corporation days.

Thus when Showan rose to 'thank' Leyland for being booted out to South-West Wales, he shook his audience rigid.

'Where is this place, Llanelli?' he asked. 'Siberia?' Disbelief followed amazement as he went on to allege that 'flower power' was taking over at Cowley, with 'shirts, ties and Rovers' counting for more than management skills.

White-faced, the assembled managers heard Showan conclude: 'Don't expect me to come back in two or three years and pick up the pieces.'

It seems there is no end to Leyland's difficulties. The company reverses its way out of a financial cul-de-sac, only to be faced with a personality crisis among the people who are supposed to be leading the company. Some of its whizz-kids seem to be suffering from overdose of whizz . . .

PREACHER

A minister of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland has urged his colleagues to preach politics from the pulpit.

A resolution was passed calling on ministers to 'give place in their sermons to the deepening awareness of politics as an area of Christian concern'.

The main speaker called on issues which recommended themselves 'to your conscience and write to your MP about it in the name of Jesus Christ'.

Seems like a funny way to sign a letter. By the way, the cleric who made this suggestion was the Reverend E. George Balls.

HANDSHAKE

The annual report of Simon Engineering is just out. It shows that Mr John Goddard, who resigned from the board last December, received a handsome golden handshake . . . of £44,000. Whether men who spend a lifetime working in the company's factories receive a similar amount on retirement is not revealed.

LUNCH

The reluctance of the leaders of the Transport and General Workers' Union to fight the Industrial Relations Act was given unusually blatant confirmation last week.

The right-wing Industrial Society held a lunch at London's plush Connaught Rooms costing between £6 and £8 a head and attended by directors, managers and — trade union officials.

The lunch was given to discuss a code of industrial relations practice drawn up by Claude Birch, one of the principal line directors of the Guest, Keen and Nettelfold group—notorious for its tough line against trade unions.

Not only did trade union representatives attend the function — it was actually chaired by E. G. Allen (described cordially as Ernie Allen in the programme) T&GWU regional secretary.

Allen shared top billing with Birch as principal speakers.

BOOKS



LEON TROTSKY :
Germany 1931/1932
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Paperback 37½p
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ARCHITECTS CHALLENGE COUNCIL TACTICS

By PHILIP WADE Our Housing Correspondent

TENANTS in the North Paddington area are facing a double blow which could lead to a whole area being cleared of working-class families.

On the one hand, the 500 tenants in the Lanhill Road and Marylands Road area are fighting the invasion of property men who have come in under the benefit of the 1969 Housing Act.

Westminster Tory-controlled council has declared the neighbourhood a general-improvement area. This means that landlords can obtain grants from the council to improve their properties.

What in reality has happened is that rents have now soared to an average of £22 a week in those properties improved, compared to an average of £5 previously.

Now, of course, these tenants are threatened with the attacks on private tenants contained in the Tory 'fair rents' Bill, naturally welcomed by Westminster council.

Controlled tenancies will cease to exist and their rents will rise immediately. No improvements

Fighting the Tories Rent Bill

will be required. Unfurnished tenancies will be subject to landlord-tenant 'agreements', allowing the landlord to fix the rent even higher than the 'fair rent'.

What the Tories hope for is that eventually all the working-class tenants will be forced to quit for one reason or another and the area will be turned over to the middle class.

About a year ago three young architects decided to take up a fight against these plans. Out of tenants' meeting they formed the Marylands and Lanhill Tenants' Association. Today Kay Jordan, Jo Wreford and Graham Hobbs are leading a political fight in the area against the Tory government.



Left to right: Jo Wreford, Kaye Jordan and Graham Hobbs working on latest edition of 'North Pad News', the tenants' paper. Below left: the 'general improvement area'

'As far as the Housing Act is concerned the tactics they use with furnished tenants is to give them an automatic notice to quit. And when they appeal to the rent tribunal, the landlord comes along and says he got this improvement grant. And, of course, Westminster council support the landlords.

'As for unfurnished tenants, they suffer direct harassment until they go,' said Kay.

Graham added that council documents they had seen admitted that the new rents would be far higher than any existing tenant could afford. Some had already reached £30 a week.

Just to ensure nice surroundings for the middle class when they move in, the council is preparing to spend £500,000 on improving the 'environment' of the area. Some 60 per cent of this money will go on fences and 33 per cent on road works.

While roofs leak and overcrowding gets worse, the council offers you a new fence and a blocked-off road!

Now the Tories are planning the killing blow with their 'fair rents' Bill.

'When decontrol begins (20 per cent of the properties in the area are controlled) the rents will rise automatically, and then the big property speculators will move in,' Kay explained.

'Their aim is to clear the whole area—legally. If you can't pay you don't stay is their motto.'

The rent allowance available to unfurnished tenants will also assist the clearance of the area.

Graham explained: 'In an area of high property values like this one, you won't get the full rebate. You will have to prove you must live in the area as a necessity.'

What about their perspective for fighting the big landlords and the government?

'We tried to establish contact with the trade unions as we knew that was the only way we could get anything done.

'The Communist Party, however, who control the Joint

Council of Westminster Tenants' Associations and largely dominate the trades council, put up barriers against us when we posed the question of a General Strike,' said Jo.

'We went along to a meeting of the All Trades Union Alliance where the rent question was discussed, and we approved of the idea behind setting up Councils of Action.

'Now we aim to try and arrange a meeting with all the tenants associations and trade unionists. We hope from that meeting there will be proposals to set up a Council of Action.

'Then we'll make the trades council do something with pressure from below. We would be able to go in from a position of strength.'

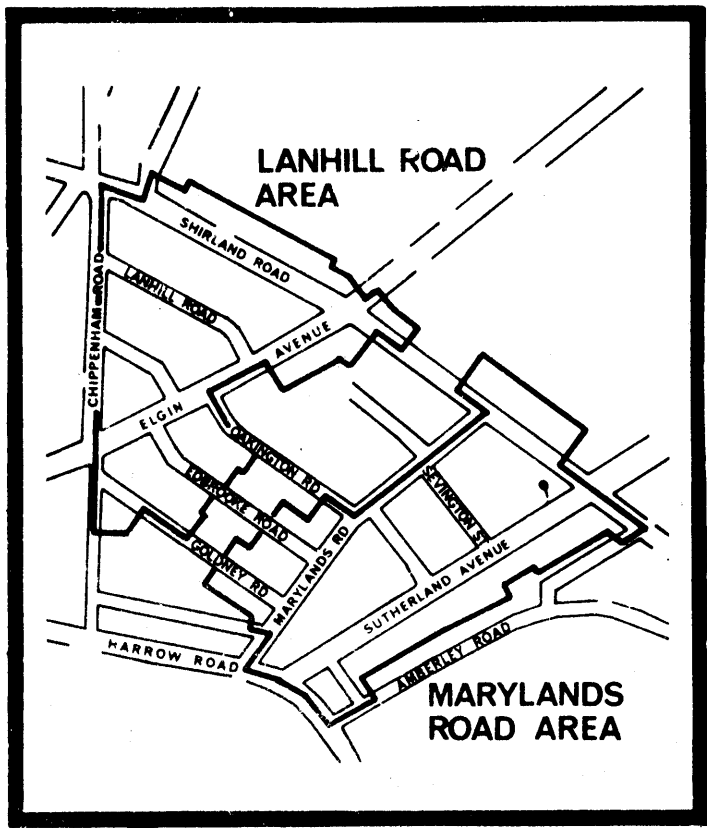
London port charges up

HIGHER charges will be introduced by the Port of London Authority on July 1.

Port rates on goods, conservatism charges, dock charges and import and export charges will go up by 8½ per cent, the hire of quay and floating cranes by 16 per cent and towage of vessels by 6 per cent.

For goods on through pallets there will be substantial increased benefits because the allowances are being raised to £1.15 per metric ton for imports and £1.50 per metric ton for exports.

The increased charges will raise gross revenue of the PLA by 5 per cent.



BOOKS



Moscow Trials Anthology
Paperback, 62½p
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'Gloom' future in Common

MANUFACTURERS appear to be allowed to increase prices 'willy-nilly', without government interference, the president of the National Union of Small Shopkeepers, Tom Lynch, said yesterday.

Speaking at the union's annual conference in Llandudno, North Wales, Lynch called for a national prices commission and the introduction of price controls. The commission should look at profits, distributive costs and marketing.

He said that the endless varieties of food commodities, which led to overlapping and wasteful production, could be drastically cut down.

Market—shopkeeper

For example, 40 firms manufactured between 400 and 500 different kinds of biscuit, but there was no evidence of a biscuit-eating mania.

Lynch went on to speak of the big business now being established in coupon trading in shops.

'The continual relating of coupon values to actual cash values makes one wonder if Britain is rapidly heading for a national phoney retail prices system.'

'There will always be instability of retail prices while the coupon

system continues,' he said. 'It should be abolished.'

Commenting on Common Market entry, he said: 'It makes one shudder to think what the future holds for Britain's small shopkeepers.'

'We are told that 5 million small business farmers resident in the EEC countries will during the next ten years be bulldozed out of business.'

'Does a similar fate await the small shopkeepers of Britain,' he asked. 'If so it can mean a future of gloom and despondency.'

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

Support the dockers and railwaymen. Build Councils of Action

COVENTRY: Tuesday June 6, 8 p.m. Wood End Community Association Hall, Hillmorton Road.

NORTH KENT: Tuesday June 6, 8 p.m. SOGAT House, 25 Essex Rd, Dartford. 'Engineers' pay claim'.

DAGENHAM: Tuesday June 6, 8 p.m. Co-op Hall, Fanshawe Ave, Barking. 'Industrial Relations Act'.

SOUTH LONDON: Tuesday June 6, 8 p.m. Clapham Manor Baths, Clapham Manor Street, SW4.

WEST LONDON: Tuesday June 6, 8 p.m. 'Prince Albert', Wharfedale Road, Kings Cross.

GLASGOW: Tuesday June 6, 7.30 p.m. Room 1, Partick Burgh Hall.

NORTH LONDON: Thursday June 8, 8 p.m. 'Bricklayers Arms', Tottenham High Rd (nr White Hart Lane).

CROYDON: Thursday June 8, 8 p.m. Ruskin House, Coombe Road.

LUTON: Thursday June 8, 8 p.m. St John Ambulance Brigade Hall, Lea Road.

SOUTH EAST LONDON: Thursday June 8, 8 p.m. Deptford Engineers' Club (opposite New Cross Station).

SOUTHALL: Thursday June 8, 8 p.m. Parkway Rooms (Rent Office), Racecourse Estate, Northolt.

PRESTON: Thursday June 8, 7.30 p.m. Railway and Commercial Hotel (nr rail stn), Butler St.

COALVILLE: Thursday June 8, 8 p.m. Miners' Welfare. 'Organize Councils of Action'.

BBC 1

9.20 The Herbs. 9.38, 2.05 Shools. 1.00 Eisteddfod. 1.30 Along the Trail. 1.45 News, weather. 4.15 Play School. 4.40 Magic Roundabout. 4.45 Jack-anory. 4.55 Animal Magic. 5.20 Scooby-Doo. 5.44 Hector's House. 5.50 News, weather.

6.00 NATIONWIDE

6.45 TELEVISION TOP OF THE FORM. Plympton v Dunfermline.

7.05 TOM AND JERRY.

7.10 TOMORROW'S WORLD.

7.35 FILM: 'DERBY DAY'. Anna Neagle, Michael Wilding. Adventures of motley assortment of people who converge on Epsom Downs for the big race.

9.00 NEWS, Weather.

9.20 POINTING THE WAY 1959-1961. Harold Macmillan in conversation with Robert McKenzie.

10.20 FILM 72.

10.50 24 HOURS.

11.25 THE BITTER SANDS.

BBC 2

11.00 Play School. 5.35 Open University. 6.35 Computers in Business. 7.05 Open University. 7.30 NEWSROOM, Weather. 8.00 RICH MAN, POOR MAN . . . 6: The State.

TV

ITV

10.20, 1.45 Schools. 1.15 Remember. 2.33 Good Afternoon. 3.00 Houseparty. 3.15 Let's Face It. 3.45 Danger Man. 4.40 Once Upon a Time. 4.55 Showtime. 5.20 Magpie. 5.50 News.

6.00 TODAY.

6.30 CROSSROADS.

6.55 ALBERT.

7.25 FILM: 'ALBERT RN'. Anthony Steel, Jack Warner, Robert Beatty. Story of World War Two ingenious escape scheme.

9.00 CRIME OF PASSION.

10.00 NEWS.

10.30 THE LIMITS OF GROWTH. Documentary. **SOMETHING TO SAY. ONLY ONE EARTH.** Discussion of above documentary.

11.30 THE SIX WIVES OF HENRY VIII.

10.50 NEWS, Weather.

10.55 THE OLD GREY WHISTLE TEST. Ashman Reynolds.

REGIONAL TV

CHANNEL: 10.20 Schools. 4.00 Lottery. 4.10 Enchanted house. 4.20 Puffin. 4.25 Dr Simon Locke. 4.55 London. 6.00 News. 6.10 Police file. 6.15 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'Britannia Mews'. 8.30 London. 11.30 Drive-in special. 11.55 News, weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 3.55 Gus Honeybun. 4.20 News. 6.00 Diary. 11.57 News, weather. 12.01 Faith for life.

SOUTHERN: 2.30 Afternoon. 3.00 Man from Uncle. 4.00 Houseparty. 4.15 Grasshopper island. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.30 Sky's the limit. 7.00 Film: 'Elopement'. 8.30 London. 11.30 News. 11.40 Farm progress. 12.10 Weather. Insight to the artist.

HTV: 10.20 Schools. 3.20 Camping. 3.45 Junkin. 4.15 Tinkertainment. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 London. 6.01 Report West. 6.18 Report Wales. 6.35 Odd couple. 7.10 Film: 'Frenchie'. 8.30 London. 11.30 Motorway. 12.00 Weather.

HTV Wales as above except: 4.15 Miri Mawr. 6.01 Y Dydd.

HTV West as above except: 6.18-6.35 Report West.

HTV Cymru/Wales as HTV Wales plus: 10.30 Dan Sylw. 11.15 O'r Wasg.

ANGLIA: 2.30 London. 3.45 Women. 4.10 Newsroom. 4.15 Mr Piper. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 McCloud. 8.30 London. 11.30 Motorway.

ATV MIDLANDS: 3.10 Afternoon. 3.35 Horoscope. 3.45 Women. 4.10 Simon Locke. 4.40 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'True Story of Jesse James'. 8.30 London 11.30 Who knows?

ULSTER: 10.20 Schools. 4.30 Romper room. 4.50 News. 4.55 London. 6.00 News. 6.10 Lidsville. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'Ring of Fire'. 8.30 London. 11.30 Shirley's world.

YORKSHIRE: 10.20 Schools. 2.32 Good afternoon. 3.00 Master chefs. 3.15 Derby day. 4.10 News. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 London. 6.00 Calendar, weather. 6.30 Hogan's heroes. 7.00 Film: 'The Hills Run

Red'. 8.30 London. 11.30 Spy-force. 12.25 Weather.

GRANADA: 10.20 Schools. 2.35 Avengers. 3.30 Messengers. 3.55 Camera in action. 4.10 News. Peyton place. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 London. 6.00 News. 6.30 Set of six. 7.00 Film: 'Fiddlers Three'. 8.30 London. 11.30 Felony squad.

TYNE TEES: 10.20, 1.45 Schools. 1.10 Songs. 2.30 Afternoon. 3.00 Master chefs. 3.15 Derby day. 4.10 News. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Sean. 4.55 London. 6.00 Today. 6.30 Hogan's heroes. 7.00 Film: 'No Name on the Bullet'. 8.30 London. 11.30 Double top. 12.15 News. 12.30 Epilogue.

SCOTTISH: 10.20, 1.45 Schools. 3.30 Origami. 3.45 Crossroads. 4.10 Dateline. 4.55 London. 6.00 Dateline. 6.20 Film: 'The Long Ships'. 8.30 London. 11.30 Late call. 11.35 Drive in.

GRAMPIAN: 11.00 Schools. 3.38 News. 3.45 Women. 4.10 Nanny. 4.40 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.05 Strictly Scottish. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'Escape in the Sun'. 8.30 London. 11.30 Hot seat. 12.00 Epilogue.

Lord Cooper to retire... but he won't go hungry

BY AN INDUSTRIAL REPORTER

LORD COOPER, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, will announce officially his retirement today.

Cooper, 64, has led the 850,000-strong union, the third largest in the country, for ten years.

He joined the union in 1928 and has always been one of the most outspoken right-wingers in the trade union and labour movement. He has frequently recommended unions should register under the Industrial Relations Act.

On leaving the union, Cooper will not be thrown into penury.

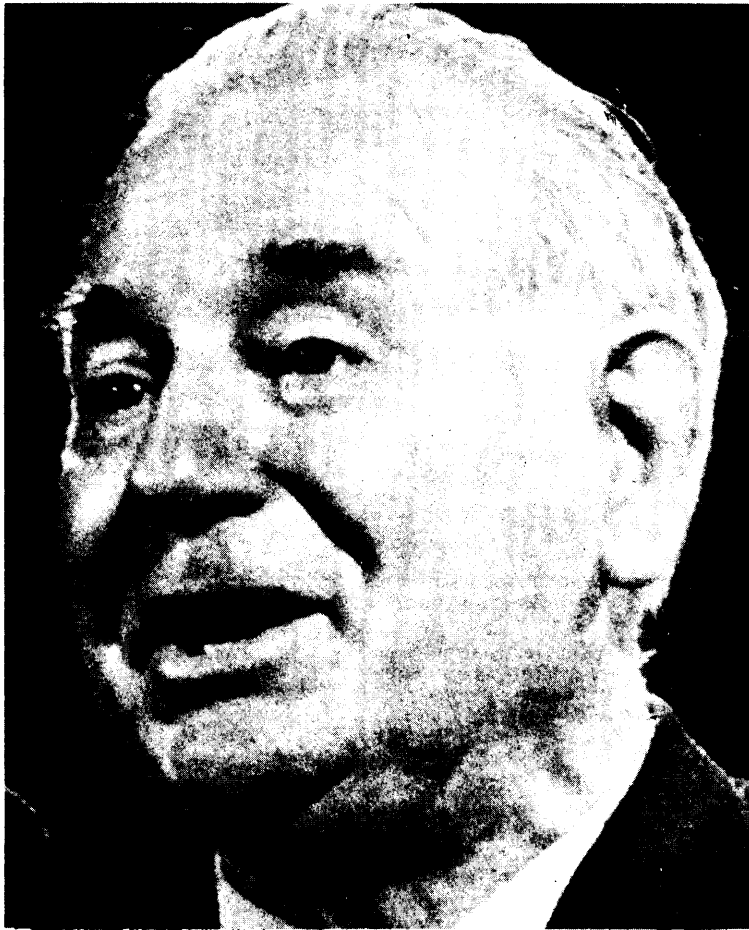
Apart from his pension, Cooper also holds lucrative directorships with Yorkshire Television, the Meat and Livestock Commission, the Thames Conservancy Board. Recently he joined the board of the National Bus Co on a £1,000-a-year retainer.

IN HIS opening address at the start of this year's G&MWU conference, the union chairman, Alex Donnet JP, said the Industrial Relations Act was 'unjust' and 'irrelevant'.

He said the Act had shown it could provoke more trouble than it could settle.

How does the giant G&MWU intend to fight the Act? Donnet explains: 'We must exploit every loophole in its ill-drafted clauses so that it is undermined and its inadequacies exposed to the wider public which fell for the facile propaganda with which it was launched.'

Donnet does not point out, however, that it was from his own union that a lot of the facile propaganda in favour of the Act emerged.



Lord Cooper

UNION leaders who organized sit-ins in Manchester and Sheffield engineering factories were criticised by Ken Baker, the union's chief engineering negotiator, yesterday.

'It was a pity we had this upsurge in Manchester,' he said, presenting his annual report.

There were up to 30 sit-ins in engineering shops when local claims on pay, hours and holidays

were submitted. The dispute lasted three months.

Baker said it was ridiculous that claims of such a size were submitted to firms which could not afford to pay.

He had evidence that many people who attended the original meeting when the sit-in decision was taken, were unemployed and therefore had no responsibility to the members or to the unions.

Falmouth boiler men under fire

FALMOUTH boilermakers, who have been on strike for ten weeks over a holiday bonus dispute, were viciously castigated in yesterday's 'Journal of Commerce'.

The 'Journal', the daily newspaper of the port employers, says the men have 'closed the yard down and put it close to ruin'.

Referring to the intimidating statements of the management, Silley Cox and Co, the paper goes on: 'They have made clear that unless the unions can cooperate with each other and with the management there is little prospect for the future of the firm and indeed the port itself.'

'The boilermakers of Falmouth will have a lot to answer for if the yard does have to put up the shutters because of their unwillingness to consider the common good of the town of Falmouth and its industry.'

The Silley Cox men are in fact fighting for a just and reasonable claim.

What is astonishing is the fact that the ship repair work done at Silley Cox has been transferred to Newcastle without a blink of protest from the Boilermakers' Society leadership at Newcastle which must be fully aware of what's going on.



Baker

London-Lincoln calls to fight Tories

WEST HAM Trades Council has passed unanimously a resolution calling for the recall of the TUC to fight the Industrial Relations Act.

A meeting insisted that the general secretary of the TUC, Victor Feather, call the conference immediately.

'The purpose of Congress,' a resolution said, should be to mobilize the trade union movement to fight for the policy decided at Congress last September of no co-operation with the Industrial Relations Act.

'The unions who fail to carry out that policy should be expelled.'

A special meeting of the Transport and General Workers' Union 10/6 branch in Lincoln has been called for tomorrow to discuss three emergency resolutions.

The first calls on the union to recall the biennial delegate conference as a matter of emergency, to affirm the union's total opposition to the Industrial Relations Act and to prepare for the mobilizing of members in all unions to create the political and industrial conditions to remove the Tories from office

and return a Labour government pledged to socialist policies.

The second resolution, which will be sent to the Lincoln Labour Party and the local trades council if passed, calls for the setting up of a Council of Action, composed of representatives from all working-class political organizations, union branches, tenants' associations and shop stewards' committees.

The third calls on the Lincoln Labour Party and all Labour councillors to refuse to implement the Tories' Housing Finance Bill.

Coal strike hits iron

OUTPUT of iron castings in the first three months of the year was badly hit by the miners' strike, according to a Council of Iron-foundry Associations report out today.

Production dropped 82,000 tons from the last quarter of 1971 to 754,000 tons. The figure for the first quarter of 1972 was 898,000 tons.

NOW WEEKLY

KEEP LEFT

OFFICIAL WEEKLY PAPER OF THE YOUNG SOCIALISTS

SATURDAY MAY 13, 1972 VOL 21 NO 1 ● PRICE 3P

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SHELL PICKETS OUT FOR RIGHT TO WORK

By our own reporter

FIVE HUNDRED pickets yesterday put on a show of strength outside the gates of the giant Shell Petroleum plant at Stanlow, Ellesmere Port.

Their numbers were so large that a big formation of police fell back and allowed the pickets to crowd the gates and give out leaflets.

On previous occasions the police have managed to keep the pickets at bay.

There were no incidents during yesterday's picketing. All the construction workers at the plant joined the pickets for an hour to reinforce the line.

The pickets work for a subcontractor on the site called Fluor.

Two weeks ago, they went on strike and were promptly sacked.

The dispute with Fluor started with a demarcation dispute and quickly spread to include all sections of labour on the issues of flexibility and mobility of labour, and of the employer's refusal to take on certain workers with long terms of unemployment.

Now it concerns the basic right to work. All except the scaffolders have been dismissed.

Site convenor, John Graham, a steel erector, said that a meeting of shop stewards decided 'to give support against police intimidation and to establish the basic right to picket.'

'It looked as if the police were going to start arresting the Fluor workers by attempting to implement the Industrial Relations Act'. He said the mass pickets would continue.



Shell pickets massed at one of the gates

THE Bakers' Union conference yesterday called on its national negotiating committee to renew efforts for a £25 basic weekly wage.

Ken Taylor, delegate from Birmingham, said: 'Last year we asked for a £25 basic and did not get it.'

'This year we will get the rise or there will be no bread—make no mistake about that. 'We, too, are a special case.'

NOTTINGHAM Corporation busmen have banned the further introduction of one-man buses in the city.

A special meeting of Transport and General Workers' Union 5/92 branch yesterday voted overwhelmingly for the ban.

Three hundred jobs in the Nottingham City Transport have disappeared in the last three years, say branch officials.

Engineers out for more pay

A STRIKE for better pay and conditions by 1,500 engineers yesterday shut down works in Aberdeen and Fraserburgh after the men had rejected an improved offer.

The engineers want an across-the-board rise of £6, a fourth week's holiday and a reduction in the working week from 40 to 35 hours. They were originally offered a £1.75 a week rise.

The employers latest offer proposed increases on basic rates from £2.25 for skilled, £1.98 for semi-skilled, and £1.72 for unskilled men, and further holiday concessions. Women were offered £1.12.

John Forest, secretary of the Employers' Federation, stressed today: 'The employers are standing firm on that offer.'

'Peace' plan at Mersey Triumph

CLERKS on a pay strike at the two Triumph factories, Liverpool, will meet today to hear a 'peace' plan. Their strike has led to 2,400 workers being laid off.

More than 250 clerks struck last Wednesday for a £7-a-week pay rise after rejecting a £3 management pay offer.

Production of the new sports car, the Toledo, has been severely hit by the strike.

Roy Grantham, general secretary of the clerks' union APEX, who was jostled and shouted down when he tried to get a return to work last week, will

also be in Liverpool today meeting shop stewards and local officials.

As the 140 electricians on strike since Thursday at Chrysler's, Coventry, plant, returned to work yesterday, production was again halted by a new strike.

This time 120 day-shift storemen walked out. No cars could be produced and about 500 workers in the trim and final assembly tracks were sent home.

The electricians returned after they had been promised discussions on a separate pay deal in the factory.

Remand follows sedition charges

TWO MEN appeared at Marlborough Street court, London, yesterday charged with sedition at Speakers' Corner, Hyde Park, and a third appeared charged with inciting people to train as soldiers to fight in Ulster.

All three were remanded in custody until June 14.

Michael Joseph Callinan, 45, unemployed and Patrick Marcantonio, 43, tailor, both from Kilburn, West London, were

charged that on March 19 at Speakers' Corner 'in the hearing of liege subjects of HM The Queen they did utter seditious speech inviting people living in London to go to Northern Ireland to take up arms against lawful authority'.

Thomas Stanley Quinn, 43, an accountant of North London was charged that between February 1 and June 3, 1972 in the inner London area, he 'incited persons living in London to train as soldiers and enrol as persons prepared to go to Northern Ireland and wage civil war there'.

LATE NEWS

WEATHER

A SHALLOW depression off South-West Ireland will move very slowly South-East.

England, except the South-West and North-West, will have showers and perhaps some longer outbreaks of rain but also bright periods. Remaining areas of England, Wales, Northern Ireland and West Scotland will have sunny periods and showers, perhaps heavy in places.

Eastern and central Scotland will be dry at first, but showers will develop later in the day.

It will be generally rather cool, but over North Scotland temperatures will be near the seasonal normal.

Outlook for Wednesday and Thursday: Sunny periods and showers. Perhaps some longer periods of rain at times. Rather cold.

NEWS DESK
01-720 2000
CIRCULATION
01-622 7029

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.

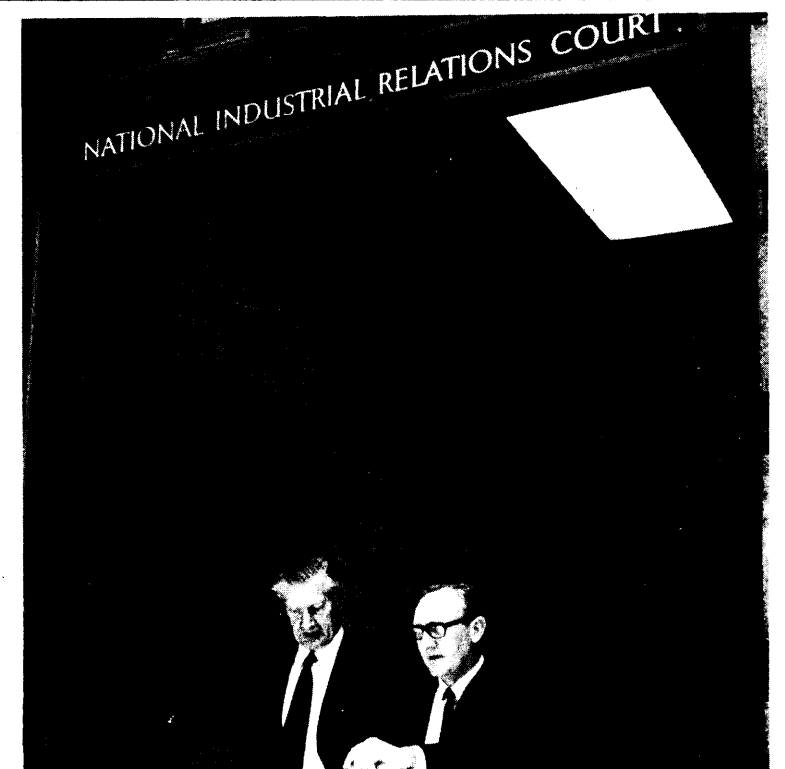
JUNE FUND STARTS WITH £22.30

OVER the last two months we asked you, our readers, to increase our monthly appeal fund to £1,750 to help us overcome our greatly increased expenditure. Your response was more than magnificent. You not only raised £1,750, but each month collected well over the target.

This month, we once again appeal to you. This increased income is an enormous help. Costs are continuously going up and in this political situation there is a constant demand for our reporters to travel further afield.

We know that you are completely behind our paper. Help us, therefore, raise a target of £1,750 for our June fund. Start today. Collect as much as you possibly can. Add something extra yourself. Post every donation immediately to:

Workers Press
June Appeal Fund,
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London SW4 7UG



Employers at the NIRC: Expanded Metal's personnel manager (l.), W. N. Wardeby; deputy managing director (r.), R. D. Scott pictured yesterday.