

## Police infiltrate demonstrations

# Provocateurs at work

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Lounging casually on the grass at the Hyde Park meetings which preceded the Devlin marches, a number of heavily-built men smiled and chatted happily as they fingered the truncheons pushed into the inside pockets of their civvy suits.

One member of another such group spoke quietly into a walkie-talkie radio as he stood watching the demonstrators form up.

Exercising their democratic right to demonstrate as sanctioned by Tory premier Heath, these well-fed gentlemen fell into line and marched off as the two demonstrations—one led by the Maoist Irish National Liberation Solidarity Front and the other by the Irish Civil Rights Solidarity Campaign—got underway.

### Double cordon

The larger march—the 1,500-strong Civil Rights Solidarity demonstration, together with International Socialism, the International Marxist Group and Clan Na h-Eireann—went straight to Berkeley St, where a double cordon of police (uniform

BY A WORKERS PRESS REPORTER

branch) blocked their progress to the Ulster Office. Several marchers were dragged behind police cordons as the demonstrators sat down in Piccadilly, blocking the road, and various scuffles broke out.

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### More serious

This time the 'confrontation' outside the Ritz was more serious.

The plain-clothes 'heavies' moved into the thick of the demonstrators as police used 'snatch squad' tactics to make about 30 arrests.

In the confused melee which raged outside the Ritz Hotel, the police, no doubt assisted by their less conspicuous colleagues, waded into the demonstrators time and again.

The use of plain-clothes policemen posing as demonstrators is not, of course, a new tactic.

It provides the police with a means of manipulating not only their own forces, but the demonstrators as well.

It has to be said that the kind of futile confrontation entered into by the revisionists and the Maoists on Sunday gives the police every opportunity to perfect and try out this type of tactic, under conditions where provocation is the order of the day.

### On guard

Demonstrators must be on their guard for this kind of police activity in the future, when a Tory government will be seeking every opportunity to extend police powers and take advantage of provocations to introduce Public Order Acts and take away the right to demonstrate.

## Shipyard men vote to continue strike

THE STRIKE of 230 maintenance men, fitters and blacksmiths of the Sunderland and Doxford shipbuilding group on Wearside continues into its 17th week against a proposed productivity deal.

The men voted yesterday to reject the company's proposals in total, and to press for an interim pay increase.

Mr H. Wilkinson, AEF district secretary, told reporters that the men accepted his advice to press for a wage increase based on a productivity deal.

He said no decision of the district committee to spread the strike will be implemented whilst negotiations are going on.

He had a meeting with the company yesterday and he said they were back to square



While hundreds of uniformed police mounted a double cordon outside the Ulster Office, their non-uniformed colleagues mingled with demonstrators on Sunday at Hyde Park. Their tools of the trade, a radio (arrowed right) and truncheon (below) were in evidence to the discerning eye. These gentlemen were still mingling when a brutal battle broke out (bottom) in Piccadilly.



## Cement strike ends

SEVEN HUNDRED Irish cement strikers, who have stood out against police repression and organized international scabbing for the past 21 weeks, returned to work yesterday with wage increases ranging from £4 10s to £7 8s backdated to January 1.

Saturday's vote to end the strike, one of the hardest fought in the Irish Republic for many years, went unreported in yesterday's Stalinist 'Morning Star'—and for a very good reason.

If the cement workers were finally forced to accept the settlement recommended by the Irish Ministry of Labour, a large part of the blame must be laid at the door of the Polish government, which supplied 'scab' cement throughout the dispute.

Both the Garda Síochána and the Royal Ulster Constabulary used the most brutal methods to force shipments through and break the strike. International scabbing, of course, is nothing new for the Stalinists.

Last year they supplied the Spanish fascists with the coal shipments they needed to break the Asturian miners' strike.

The terms on which the strikers have gone back to work in Drogheda and Limerick are well below their original demands and their pay scale is now firmly tied to an incremental system which gives top-rate pay—£21 12s 6d—only after 14 years in the factory.

During the strike, more than 20,000 building workers were laid off because of the cement shortage.



## ULSTER

# The army replaces B-Specials

BY A WORKERS PRESS CORRESPONDENT

TORY HOME SECRETARY Reginald Maudling is due in Belfast today with the first wave of 3,000 British troop reinforcements, following a weekend of bloody gun-battles and street fighting in which six people died and hundreds were injured and burnt out of their homes.

The troop reinforcements bring to 11,000 the number of British forces in the province.

They were joined yesterday by 3,000 men of the Ulster Defence Regiment, many of them former B-Specials, mobilized by Tory Stormont premier Chichester-Clark at the weekend.

At the same time, Army GOC Lieutenant-General Sir Ian Freeland stated that anyone carrying firearms is liable to be shot without warning.

Toryism, with the aid of the most flagrant provocations, is bent on establishing an iron military dictatorship in the Six Counties.

Already the Chichester-Clark regime, hated by Catholic and Protestant workers alike, has established a virtual curfew in Belfast and introduced military prison sentences for rioters.

'Anyone found guilty of participation in disorder or riot can be absolutely certain that he will receive exemplary punishment' under the new law, Chichester-Clark announced.

### BACKED UP

Freeland and Chichester-Clark were backed up in their ultra-tough attitude yesterday by the Liberal 'Guardian', which called editorially for more arrests and more 'exemplary sentences'.

It describes the demonstrations against the imprisonment of Bernadette Devlin as an 'over-reaction' and hints that they were 'carefully planned'.

'The army,' it says, 'is now being subjected to the same deplorable treatment as the Royal Ulster Constabulary suffered when it was responsible for the arrest and the trial of the good sense of the Orange Order.'

'If the Orangemen were to take the long view and relinquish their right to march, they would be entitled to ask for stern measures against others causing trouble.'

The weekend's fighting—sparked off by the brutal sentence of imprisonment against Mid-Ulster MP Bernadette Devlin and fuelled by a counter-marching Orange Order parade through predominantly Catholic streets in Belfast—provides a clear indication of the real role of British troops in N Ireland.

The British troops have taken over lock, stock and barrel the role of the Ulster Special Constabulary and failed to carry through in August last year.

In Derry on Sunday night, they smashed through the Bogside slum area with Saracen armoured cars in a carbon-copy of the murderous B-Special pogrom there last year.

Barricades were swept aside and baton-wielding snatch squads made dozens of arrests as the soldiers rampaged into crowds of Catholic workers.

### STORMY

The attack came less than 15 minutes after a stormy meeting at Free Derry Corner on the edge of the Bogside.

Nationalist Stormont MP John Hume and Eamonn McCann, 'left' leader of the Derry Labour Party, were shot down by young workers when they tried to present the terms of a 'compromise' negotiated with army officers.

McCann and Hume explained that they had had talks with the army and suggested that if troops withdrew from the Bogside order could be maintained by a joint force of vigilantes and military police.

Send resolutions and telegrams opposing the extradition and demanding the release of all political prisoners to the Irish Embassy, Mount Street, London, W1.

A mass meeting is to be held on Thursday in the Dagenham football ground.

## Lucas men rebuff officials' return call

A FURTHER 1,400 Lucas car-components workers were laid off by the company yesterday as 650 die-casters and plastics workers from its Sparkhill, Birmingham, plant voted to continue their strike for a 29 per cent pay increase.

The 'stay out' decision came despite the efforts of General and Municipal Workers' Union officials to force a return on the basis that procedure was not exhausted.

Many of the strikers had been very angry on Friday when ordered to attend yesterday's meeting and had shouted out that they would hold their own meeting next Friday.

But the strikers turned up to prevent a small meeting voting to return.

Despite an adjournment of this morning's meeting so that officials could see the management, the previous offer was not improved.

Under this, skilled workers would get 28s a week, plus a promise to bring forward a 25s award due in December to a date to be negotiated.

This would give management claim, £3 5s a week for skilled men, but less to lower grades.

This was rejected by a large majority.

## WEATHER

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Outlook for Wednesday and Thursday: Showers and sunny spells with temperatures near or a little below normal.

## Guerrillas move back as Nixon pulls out

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This was admitted yesterday by US military officials, who predicted that the guerrillas would establish an administration loyal to the exiled government of Sihanouk in all areas 'searched and destroyed' by Nixon's task force.

In other words, the whole operation designed to speed up so-called 'Vietnamization' has proved a fiasco.

The alleged aim of the invasion was to block the NLF supply routes from the North, discover and smash the mythical 'central office' of the NLF, and round up the 40,000 or so Liberation fighters thought to be in Cambodian 'sanctuaries' in the Fish Hook and Parrot's Beak border regions of Cambodia.

None of these objectives has been secured.

### Headquarters

The discovery of NLF headquarters has been proclaimed at least ten times—only to be denied just as often.

The key garrison towns of Labang Suek and Bo Kheo are once more in guerrilla hands—only hours after the US withdrawal and the retreat of puppet troops from NE Cambodia.

The last rebout of the CIA-created Lon Nol regime—the Cambodian capital Phnom Penh—is ringed by Liberation forces.

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● PAGE FOUR COL. 4 →

## May & Baker strike for 20 p c

THE 1,800 WORKERS on strike at May & Baker's Dagenham chemical works yesterday entered the first full day of their stoppage which began on Friday afternoon.

Many of the men involved feel that the strike—for a 20 per cent increase in basic rates—has been provoked by management and claim that the employer's first pay offer was cut down after the General Election.

One of the pickets explained that wage rates at May and Baker had fallen behind those in neighbour-

ing factories, but the employers seemed to feel that they had the strength of a Tory government behind them.

The strikers, members of the chemical workers' union, are seeking to extend the strike to the company's Norwich works and are appealing for support from haulage workers and the Federation of International Chemical and General Workers' Unions.

A mass meeting is to be held on Thursday in the Dagenham football ground.

## KEANE CASE POSTPONED

FRANK KEANE, a left-wing Irish Republican, is still in Brixton prison pending extradition proceedings for an alleged murder and bank robbery in Dublin.

The opening of the proceedings had been fixed for last Friday, but has been postponed until August 14.

The Frank Keane Defence Committee say that the notorious Dublin Special

Branch was reluctant to present evidence before court scrutiny because it is largely fabricated.

It has been reported that the Dublin police are now not to present any evidence in court relating to the murder charge.

The robbery charge was made some time after that for murder. The police concentration on the later charge does not remove the threat that Keane still faces the murder charge.

The Defence Committee statement says of this: 'It shows that Frank Keane is right when he says that the murder charge is a frame-up because he was a member of a left socialist group called Saor Eire (Free Ireland).'

All that the Irish police need to secure Keane's extradition is to present a warrant which is almost automatically endorsed by the magistrates.

The postponing of the case gives an opportunity to step up the campaign to prevent the crisis-racked Lynch regime from jailing and framing its opponents.

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Frank Keane



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'The army', it says, 'is now being subjected to the same deplorable treatment as the Royal Ulster Constabulary suffered when it was responsible for order in the streets.'

The paper's sage advice that Devlin be given a suspended sentence having been ignored by the Ulster Unionists, the editorial essays another appeal—this time to the good sense of the Orange Order.

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## £200 fine for Devlin protesters

26 PEOPLE arrested on Sunday's demonstration demanding the release of Bernadette Devlin appeared before Bow Street magistrates' court yesterday.

Many made statements before being sentenced in support of the struggle for civil rights in N Ireland. One worker charged with wilful obstruction said: 'I do not apologize for my actions. I believed that they were justified in view of the fact that in N Ireland my countrymen are being mown down by British troops.'

He was fined £15. Fines totalling near £200 were imposed on the demonstrators.

Two men each accused of assaulting policemen received respectively a £25 fine and a two-month suspended sentence with £6 costs.

## Paisley on back bench

THE REV Ian Paisley, Protestant Unionist MP for N Antrim, took his seat on the Tory back benches yesterday after being sworn in as an MP.

The swearing-in ceremony followed an emergency cabinet meeting on N Ireland retweeted by Home Secretary Maudling and Defence Minister Lord Carrington.

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## DATA men demand recognition

ALL DRAWING OFFICE staff—six members of DATA—are on strike at Aeronautical and General Instruments, Purley Way, Croydon, in support of their demand for union recognition and £5-a-week increase.

A full-time DATA organizer was refused permission to speak to his members on Friday and, it is claimed, he was forcibly ejected from the building.

Gwyn Williams, strike committee member, told Workers Press: 'We have been doing all the work in the drawing office for the minimum rate of pay. We have been used as cheap labour.'

'We think it's time to put this right and we are demanding that our officials be recognized.'

## ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS MANCHESTER

'The working class can defeat the Tory government' Wednesday, July 1, 8 p.m. The Wheatsharpe, High St

## PUBLIC MEETING HULL

'The working class can defeat the Tory government' Thursday, July 2, 8 p.m. ASW Hall 53 Beverley Rd Speaker: Tom Kemp



# Reform and Revolution

## 7 in Britain

LIKE THE 1850s, the 1880s marked a decisive turning point in the development of the working class in Britain. Like all great 'turning points' it was marked by the entry of completely new masses into politics.

These years saw the growth of a new type of trade union which deliberately set out to organize the masses of semi-skilled and unskilled workers who had remained completely outside the scope of the trade unionism that developed after 1850, based as it was upon the narrow sectional interests of the 'aristocracy of labour'.

Just as the Chartist movement had been able to draw into its ranks all those excluded in the 'radical' politics which preceded it, so now unions catering specifically for dockers, gas workers, shopworkers, farm labourers and so on were either created or rapidly expanded.

These changes were powerful enough to provoke a crisis in the ranks of the 'old' trade unions and to be largely instrumental in leading to the creation, at the beginning of the 20th century, of a Labour Party to represent the independent interests of the working class.

Engels, reviewing the great changes which had taken place in the movement since the emergence of Chartism, outlines the impact which the 'new unionism' created and the revival of socialist ideas that went along with it.

'The people are now putting their shoulders to the wheel in quite a different way, they are drawing far greater masses into the struggle, shaking up society far more profoundly, and putting forward much more far reaching demands: the eight-hour day, a general federation of all organizations, and complete solidarity . . .

'Moreover the people look upon their immediate demands themselves as only provisional, although they themselves do not yet know what final goal they are working.

'But this vague idea is strongly enough rooted in them to make them elect as leaders only openly declared Socialists. Like everyone else, they must learn from their own experiences, from their own mistakes.

'But since, unlike the old trade unions, they greet every suggestion of the identity of interest between capital and labour with scornful laughter, this will not take very long . . .

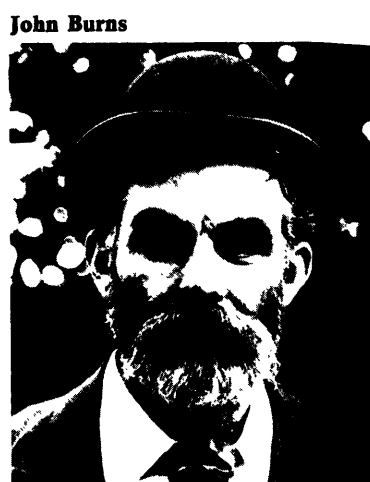
These changes in the labour movement were made possible by deepgoing changes in the economic and social structure of British capitalism. These were the years in which Britain's pre-eminence as the 'workshop of the world' was lost as Germany, America and later Japan began to challenge her in world markets.

In part, this challenge was met by the British ruling class through the resort to commercial activities which made London the main financial centre of the world and sterling its main currency. But it also made necessary technical changes in industry which began to undermine the position of that layer of skilled workers who had previously formed the core of the 'labour

Some pages from the history of the British working class  
BY PETER JEFFRIES

# 'NEW UNIONISM' AND THE LABOUR PARTY

(1)



Will Thorne



Keir Hardie

aristocracy' in the period after 1850.

These technical changes, which led to a rapid expansion of jobs for semi-skilled and unskilled labour, were accompanied by rising unemployment after 1880 which gave great significance to the fight for the eight-hour day.

It would be wrong, however,

to see this period as one of growing poverty for the working class. On the contrary, despite unemployment, thanks to steadily falling prices, living standards were probably on the increase for large sections of workers down to the beginning of the new century.

The 'New Model' unions which had emerged after the defeat of Chartism, were, by this period, in a moribund state.

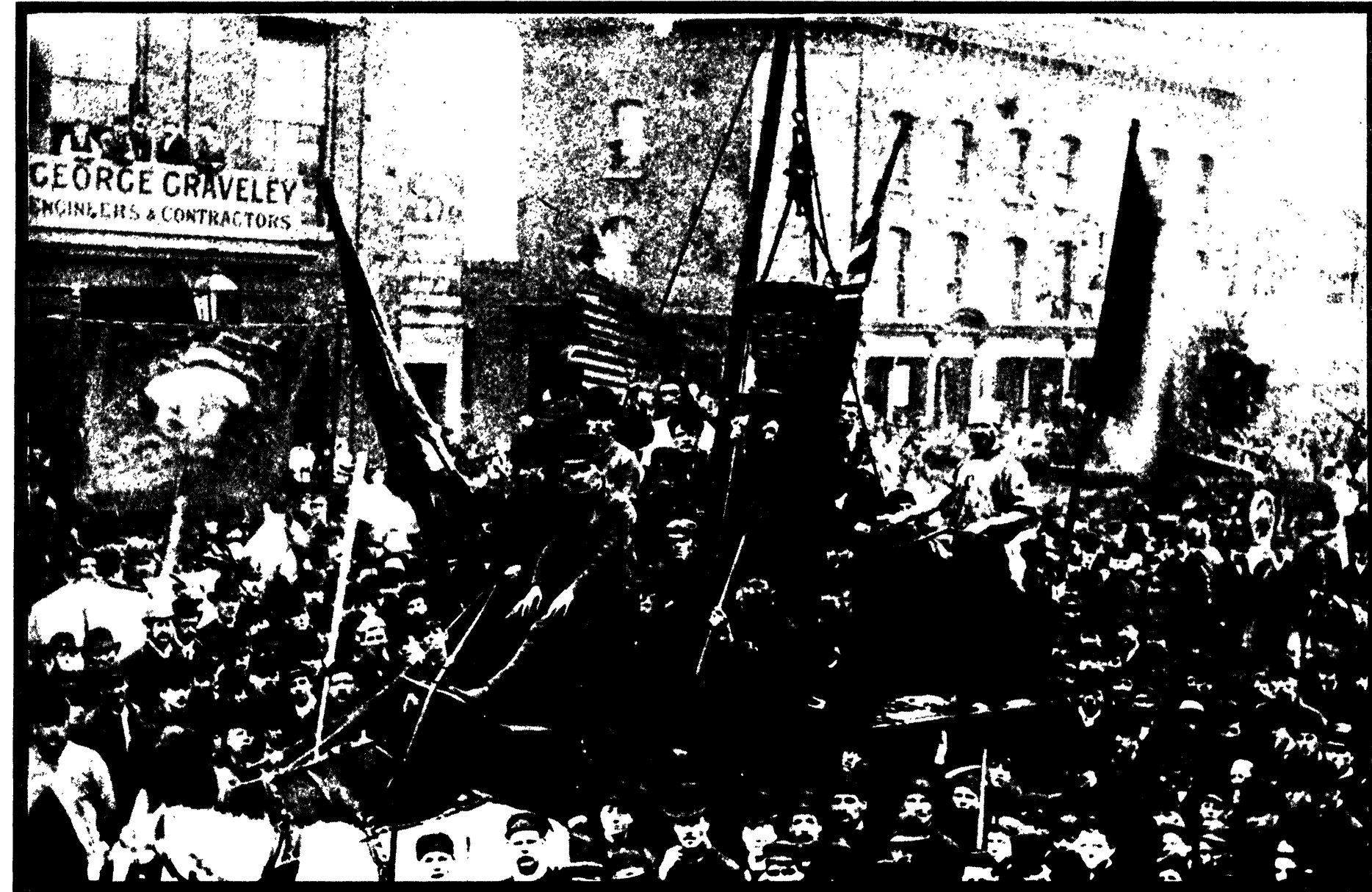
Losing members at an alarming rate, they were rapidly degenerating into little more than a somewhat stagnant department of the Friendly Society movement, as the Webbs put it. Benefits were being reduced, contributions raised and many members excluded entirely from benefit.

Despite this crisis, the leaders of the amalgamated unions—the 'old gang' as they came to be known—remained tied hand and foot to the 'tail of the Great Liberal Party'.

The policy of this group—dominated by Henry Broadhurst (Stonemasons), John

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ENGELS.



### SOUTH SIDE CENTRAL STRIKE COMMITTEE, SAYES COURT, DEPTFORD. SEPTEMBER 10, 1889. GENERAL MANIFESTO.

Owing to the fact that the demands of the Corn Porters, Deal Porters, Granary Men, General Steam Navigation Men, Permanent Men and General Labourers on the South Side have been misrepresented, the above Committee have decided to issue this Manifesto, stating the demands of the various sections now on Strike, and pledge themselves to support each section in obtaining their demands.

**DEAL PORTERS** of the Surrey Commercial Docks have already placed their demands before the Directors.

**LUMBERS (Outside)** demand the following Rates, viz:—1. 10d. per standard for Docks. 2. 11d. per stand for all other work. 3. 12d. per stand for all other work. 4. 13d. per stand for all other work. 5. 14d. per stand for all other work. 6. 15d. per stand for all other work. 7. 16d. per stand for all other work. 8. 17d. per stand for all other work. 9. 18d. per stand for all other work. 10. 19d. per stand for all other work. 11. 20d. per stand for all other work. 12. 21d. per stand for all other work. 13. 22d. per stand for all other work. 14. 23d. per stand for all other work. 15. 24d. per stand for all other work. 16. 25d. per stand for all other work. 17. 26d. per stand for all other work. 18. 27d. per stand for all other work. 19. 28d. per stand for all other work. 20. 29d. per stand for all other work. 21. 30d. per stand for all other work. 22. 31d. per stand for all other work. 23. 32d. per stand for all other work. 24. 33d. per stand for all other work. 25. 34d. per stand for all other work. 26. 35d. per stand for all other work. 27. 36d. per stand for all other work. 28. 37d. per stand for all other work. 29. 38d. per stand for all other work. 30. 39d. per stand for all other work. 31. 40d. per stand for all other work. 32. 41d. per stand for all other work. 33. 42d. per stand for all other work. 34. 43d. per stand for all other work. 35. 44d. per stand for all other work. 36. 45d. per stand for all other work. 37. 46d. per stand for all other work. 38. 47d. per stand for all other work. 39. 48d. per stand for all other work. 40. 49d. per stand for all other work. 41. 50d. per stand for all other work. 42. 51d. per stand for all other work. 43. 52d. per stand for all other work. 44. 53d. per stand for all other work. 45. 54d. per stand for all other work. 46. 55d. per stand for all other work. 47. 56d. per stand for all other work. 48. 57d. per stand for all other work. 49. 58d. per stand for all other work. 50. 59d. per stand for all other work. 51. 60d. per stand for all other work. 52. 61d. per stand for all other work. 53. 62d. per stand for all other work. 54. 63d. per stand for all other work. 55. 64d. per stand for all other work. 56. 65d. per stand for all other work. 57. 66d. per stand for all other work. 58. 67d. per stand for all other work. 59. 68d. per stand for all other work. 60. 69d. per stand for all other work. 61. 70d. per stand for all other work. 62. 71d. per stand for all other work. 63. 72d. per stand for all other work. 64. 73d. per stand for all other work. 65. 74d. per stand for all other work. 66. 75d. per stand for all other work. 67. 76d. per stand for all other work. 68. 77d. per stand for all other work. 69. 78d. per stand for all other work. 70. 79d. per stand for all other work. 71. 80d. per stand for all other work. 72. 81d. per stand for all other work. 73. 82d. per stand for all other work. 74. 83d. per stand for all other work. 75. 84d. per stand for all other work. 76. 85d. per stand for all other work. 77. 86d. per stand for all other work. 78. 87d. per stand for all other work. 79. 88d. per stand for all other work. 80. 89d. per stand for all other work. 81. 90d. per stand for all other work. 82. 91d. per stand for all other work. 83. 92d. per stand for all other work. 84. 93d. per stand for all other work. 85. 94d. per stand for all other work. 86. 95d. per stand for all other work. 87. 96d. per stand for all other work. 88. 97d. per stand for all other work. 89. 98d. per stand for all other work. 90. 99d. per stand for all other work. 91. 100d. per stand for all other work.



The dock Strike Committee's manifesto, issued in the fourth week of the strike—a few days before the dockers returned to work—having won practically all their demands. Right: Ben Tillett.

Burnett (Engineers), J. D. Prior (Carpenters) and George Shipton (London Trades Council)—was summed up by the Webbs as 'contemptuous inactivity'.

The crisis between the 'old gang' and a new group of leaders representing the previously unorganized groups reached its high point at the Dundee Congress of 1889.

Broadhurst, hitting out at Keir Hardie (a young miners' delegate from Ayrshire) who had attacked his association with Brunner, a great liberal-capitalist long notorious for the scandalous exploitation in his chemical works, denounced 'those who spread dissension in the unions and seek to destroy unionism by vehemently attacking its prominent representatives. . . Their emissaries enter our camp in the guise of friends, in order that they may the better sow the seeds of disruption. Let the workers beware of them!'

and concluded with the cry 'hound these creatures from our midst'.

### DIFFERENCES

John Burns, one of the leaders of the 'New Unionism', painted a picture of the differences between the leaders of the new unions and the representatives of the old bureaucracy:

'The "old" delegates differed from the "new" not only physically but in dress. A great number of them looked like respectable gentlemen; wore very good coats, large watch chains and high hats—and in many cases were of such splendid build and proportions that they presented an aldermanic

not to say a magisterial, form and dignity.

'Among the "new" delegates not a single one wore a tall hat. They looked workmen. They were not such sticklers for formality or Court procedure, but were guided more by common sense.'

The first indication of the new forces that were in the space of a decade to transform the organization of the working class came with the strike in 1888 of girls at Bryant and May's match factory in the East End.

### PUBLICITY

It was important not only for the wide publicity which it received and the shocking conditions which it brought to light, but also for the revelation of the number of Liberal politicians who were concerned as shareholders.

The strike was successful and provided the 'light jostle needed for the entire avalanche to move (Engels). It was followed by an equally successful strike amongst gasworkers.

Unrest had been growing for some time at Beckton, where Will Thorne, who was to become leader of the new Gasworkers' and General Labourers Union, worked as a stoker; the stokers worked a 12-hour shift and a 13-day fortnight.

They demanded an eight-hour shift, a 12-day fortnight and a 1s a shift increase. Recruitment to the union was so rapid that the Gas Companies were forced to yield to the whole of their demands, save that the wage increase granted was 6d. Within only a few days of

this success, and no doubt inspired by it, London's waterfront was the scene of violent agitation.

A spontaneous strike of the men at the South-West India Docks, provoked by a dispute over the amount of extra pay due on a certain cargo, became with a week a general dockers' strike.

Under the leadership of John Burns, Tom Mann and Ben Tillett—with Eleanor Marx as secretary of the strike committee—this long down-trodden and neglected section of workers violently shook the world's greatest port.

Among the main demands was that a minimum wage of 6d an hour (the famous dockers' tanner), extra overtime pay, and a minimum engagement of four hours. The strike lasted for four weeks and received enormous international support—of the £48,000 subscribed to the strike fund, nearly £30,000 was telegraphed from Australia.

### 'MEDITATION'

Self-appointed efforts at 'meditation' by Cardinal Manning (head of the Roman Catholic Church in England) and Lord Buxton (the Liberal politician who had refused to help the gasmen) prevented the dockers from winning their full demands, but despite these weaknesses the dockers' strike was a decisive turning point in the history of the British working class.

Engels, who took an active part with Eleanor Marx in these developments, often in opposition to the sectarianism of H. M. Hyndman and the

Social-Democratic Federation (which was nominally Marxist) showed great excitement at the transformation taking place in London's previously backward East End.

'What I consider far more important than this momentary fashion among bourgeois circles of affecting a mild dilution of Socialism, and even more than the actual progress. Socialism has made in England generally, that is the revival of the East End of London.

'That immense haunt of misery is no longer the stagnant pool it was six years ago. It has shaken off its torpid despair, has returned to life, and has become the home of what is called the "New Unionism"; that is to say, of the organization of the great mass of the "unskilled" workers.'

Within a year a further 200,000 supposedly 'unorganizable' labourers were brought into the ranks of trade unionism.

The Dockers' Union that was formed out of the strike soon extended to the provincial ports. The Gasworkers also became a national union, soon reporting a 70,000 membership embracing seventy trades.

### FIGHTING TRADES

On the railways, a new union—the General Railway Workers' Union arose to challenge the feeble Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants; its proclamation 'that the union shall remain a fighting one, and shall not be encumbered with any sick or accident fund' was typical of the mood of the new unionism.

The Sailors' and Firemen's Union, founded in 1887, regis-

One of the great dockers' marches in 1889 organized by John Burns to fight for a minimum wage of sixpence an hour—the 'dockers tanner'.

tered 65,000 members two years later. There was a similar rapid spread of organization in the coalfields, where the Miners' Federation, formed in 1888 with a membership of only 36,000, was soon to pass the 200,000 mark.

Under the stimulus of these developments unionism now expanded rapidly amongst farm labourers; Joseph Arch's union gaining members with new unions being formed, notably in the eastern counties.

These developments were not without their impact upon the old craft unions.

Their decline in membership was now sharply reversed, with a doubling or trebling of the pre-1889 figures being recorded in some cases.

### ENGINEERING

The growth of imperialism was forcing the employers, particularly in engineering, to introduce new methods of work and machinery before which the old sectional unions were largely powerless. The ASE had to recognize these changes, in 1892 revising its rules to admit virtually all grades of engineering mechanics.

Not all the gains made in the 1889-1890 period were preserved of course.

Under the impact of the employers' counter-offensive during the 1890s, losses of membership were sustained. Nonetheless, great and permanent changes had been effected, as Engels recognized.

'The old unions preserve the traditions of the time when they were founded, and look upon the wages system as a once-for-all established final fact, which they at best can modify in the interests of their members.'

'The new unions were founded at a time when the faith in the eternity of the wages system was severely shaken; their founders and promoters were Socialists either consciously or by feeling; the masses whose adhesion gave them strength were rough, neglected, looked down upon by the working class aristocracy, but they had this immense advantage, that their minds were virgin soil, entirely free from inherited "respectable" bourgeois prejudices which hampered the brains of the better situated "old" Unionists.'

'And thus we see now these new unions taking the lead in the work-class movement generally, and more and more taking in tow the rich and proud "old" Unionists.'

● In our next article we shall see how the struggle for the eight-hour day was to be the rallying point for the 'new unionism', a battle having considerable international significance.

## I would like information about THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

Fill in the form below and send to NATIONAL SECRETARY, SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE, 186A CLAPHAM HIGH ST, LONDON, SW4.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_



COITUS INTER-  
RUPTUS and the so-called safe period, those most psychologically and physically punishing means of contraception, are still the only birth control methods allowed to the faithful by the multitude of bleak clerics who run the Catholic Church.

For many centuries, and over issues ranging from the movement of the planets to the origin of life, scientists have done battle with this reactionary monolith.

In the past 200 years the issue has often centred on the right of people to decide for themselves how many children to have.

Many liberals and reformers have been warmed and even given a pink glow by the heat generated in such battles. Bernard Shaw and Bertrand Russell were two such people; their friend Marie Stopes, staunch fighter for married love and birth control, was another.

**Contradictions**

Last week the programme 'Marie Stopes—Sexual Revolutionary' (BBC-1, June 25) attempted a biography of her. Although very much of her time she was in many ways a forerunner of today's sexual freedom and woman's liberation movements, she contained all the same contradictions.

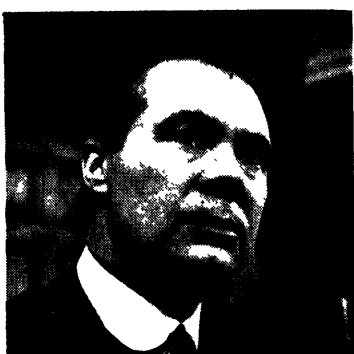
Convinced that the two greatest evils on earth were that the world is full of unwanted children and that married lovers were mostly ignorant of even the rudiments of good lovemaking, she launched a campaign to correct both.

Seeing that the ruling class kept the working class in deliberate sexual ignorance and whilst still a virgin at 34 (due to an unconsummated mar-

# PINK GLOW

**Frank Cartwright reviews 'MARIE STOPES—Sexual Revolutionary'**

(BBC 1 June 25)



Anthony Bate as Dr Halliday Sutherland

riage) she published her first book of technique 'Married Love' (1914).

She also launched a clinic to give contraceptive advice to the poor and advocated the cervical cap method as the most advanced and least intrusive technique available.

Closely related to improvements in rubber technology, this method had been in use since 1881, but until the First World War only for upper- and middle-class women.

The Catholic Church was implacably hostile to it; Pope Pius XI describing the method as 'shameful and immoral'.

The attempt to destroy Stopes also had considerable medical backing, and it was the opinion of one woman gynaecologist, Professor Louise McLroy, that the method was

'the most harmful of which I've had experience'—an opinion based on literally no evidence.

This view was, however, enshrined in a book 'Birth Control', by Dr Halliday D. Sutherland, another Catholic, in which he attempted to mask his reactionary attack by alleging that Stopes was in fact doing unethical experiments on the poor whose natural 'instincts' were against birth control anyway!

In the ensuing libel case (1923), which she lost finally in an appeal to the Lords, certain features of the two sides became very clear.

Sutherland, for example, attacked Stopes on the grounds that she was not medically qualified and that her doctorate in philosophy was from Munich and that German philosophy was associated with materialism!

**Stability**

She explained, however, that her whole campaign, far from being anti-religious, was the direct result of personal divine guidance.

The underlying purpose of her books and clinics, she said, was to further the stability of the family and thus the stability of the country upon which it depended.

Married to a wealthy member of the Avro family, she

tv column



Alathea Charlton as Marie Stopes

pressed on with her campaign. One travelling clinic was burnt by Catholics in Bradford, many were stoned. Once she wrote an exposé of Catholic birth-control methods and left it chained to the fount in Westminster Cathedral. She made films, she lectured, she organized and hectored.

But other women doctors were taking up the cause and increasingly working-class women themselves were struggling for the meagre benefits available.

Since the First World War, when millions of women had been dragged into armaments production and into the beginnings of organization, working-class girls had been thrust more and more into the political struggle.

Stopes was rapidly overtaken by the forces on which she had ridden.

She turned instead to poetry and grand illusions of her literary merits. She reverted, in fact, to who she was—a rich, eccentric religious reformer.

Nothing was much changed; every step of the way was to be won in political class fights and even today contraception is 'not freely available' on a national scale.

The show which covered some of these events was a very characteristic BBC science programme.

It was slightly souped-up with a touch of the technique so belatedly fashionable in television circles, the dramatized-documentary, but in a form so debased as to render it harmless.

The writer, R. W. Reid (who is also head of science programmes) did a tedious job and was careful not to tackle any of the real issues involved or to link it with contemporary society.

Under the guise of frankness about Marie Stopes' life, he masked all the major questions of the period in which she lived and the real role she played.

**Anchor man**

Like his films on Einstein and the building of the atomic and hydrogen bombs, the programme had that special veneer of revelation, but it never once left the straight, narrow—and dead-end—liberal path.

(We should remember that for many years R. W. Reid was editor of the BBC-2 series 'Horizon'. His anchor man was the Tory now in charge of broadcasting in the government, Christopher Chataway.)

In whatever guise it comes, religion, like reformism, is a divisive, depressive, weakening force.

Once she wrote an exposé of Catholic birth-control methods and left it chained to the fount in Westminster Cathedral

In this period of Christian gentlemen emerging, particularly in politics, it's worth remembering that only two years after the Stopes trial a Tennessee schoolteacher, J. T. Scopes, was arraigned for teaching evolution in school and in some southern states today it is still 'unlawful for any teacher in any of the public schools of the state to teach any theory that denies the divine creation of man as taught in the Bible'.

Roman, fundamentalist, Anglican or Greek Orthodox, religion continues to enslave and to underpin the repression of the bourgeois class and its state.

This programme was transmitted on the same day as the reports that the current Pope wants to change the image of the church.

It should not only be poor (!) but should appear to be poor, he said.

He had nothing further to add on birth control for the millions in Ireland and Spain, Italy and S America.

And as for the burning question of whether priests should be allowed to marry, we can only quote the view of one learned scholar.

'I think they should be allowed to marry—as long as they're really fond of each other!'

**TV**

**BBC 1**  
10.45-11.00 a.m. Watch with mother. 1.00-1.25 p.m. Dyna wall. 1.30 News and weather. 1.38 Wimbledon 1970. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Animal magic. 5.20 Shazzan. 5.44 Hector's house. 5.50 News and weather.  
6.00 LONDON.  
6.15 WIMBLEDON 1970.  
7.20 LAUGH PARADE. 'The Horizontal Lieutenant'. With Jim Hutton and Paula Prentiss. Army comedy.  
8.50 NEWS and weather.  
9.10 'LORD GOODMAN'. Tuesday's documentary—profile of the Adviser Extraordinary.  
10.00 24 HOURS.  
10.35 HE AND SHE. 11.00 POSTSCRIPT. 11.05 Weather.  
11.07 MEDICINE TODAY.

**REGIONAL BBC**  
All regions as BBC 1 except:  
Midlands and E Anglia: 6.00-6.15 Midlands today. Look East. 10.35-11.00 Contact. Farming club. 11.37 News, weather.  
North of England: 6.00-6.15 Look North. 11.37 News, weather.  
Wales: 5.20-5.50 Telewela. 6.00-6.15 Wales today. 10.35-11.00 Heddlw.  
Scotland: 6.00-6.15 Reporting Scotland. 10.35 Scope. 11.05 Scottish weather point. 11.25 Medicine today. 11.55 News, weather.  
Ireland: 6.00-6.15 Scene around six. 10.35-11.00 Whistle stop. 11.37 News, weather.  
South and West: 6.00-6.15 Points West. South today. Spotlight South-West. 11.37 News, weather.

**BBC 2**  
11.00-11.20 a.m. PLAY SCHOOL. 4.30 p.m. WIMBLEDON 1970.  
7.30 p.m. NEWS and weather.  
8.00 CODENAME 'The Unbidden Guest'.  
8.50 HOLLYWOOD IN THE SIXTIES. 'Too Late Blues'. With Bobby Darin and Stella Stevens. The story of a jazz musician who sells out to commercialism. Directed and produced by John Cassavetes.  
10.25 MATCH OF THE DAY. 11.15 NEWS and weather.  
11.20 LINE-UP.

**ITV**  
2.25 p.m. In search of St Paul. 2.50 In the name of progress. Michael Nelson talks with scientists about the ways in which man is threatening his environment. 3.50 Skippy. 4.17 Enchanted house. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Sooty show. 5.20 Magpie. 5.50 News.  
6.03 MOVIE MEN! Richard Lester.  
6.30 NANNY AND THE PROFESSOR.  
7.00 LAUREL AND HARDY.  
7.05 TUESDAY FILM. 'The Sharkfighters'. With Victor Mature, James Olson and Karen Stelle. A Naval research team tries to find a repellent which will keep sharks away.  
8.30 HIS AND HERS.  
9.00 A FAMILY AT WAR. 10.00 NEWS.  
10.30 SPIRO AGNEW ANSWERS BERNARD LEVIN.  
11.15 WORLD OF CRIME. 'Crime Without Victims'. A look at crimes where the only victim is the person himself, such as drug addiction or alcoholism.  
11.45 TALKING ABOUT PEOPLE. Jill Balcon talks to Geoffrey John-Smith about Dame Peggy Ashcroft.

**REGIONAL ITV**  
CHANNEL: 4.02 Puffin's birthday greetings. 4.12 Hatty town. 4.25 Survival. 4.55 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 Police file. 6.15 Look-around. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Movie: 'Thunderhead Son of a Flicka'. with Roddy McDonald and Preston Foster. 8.30 London. 11.15 Sense of wonder. 11.50 Gazette. 11.55 Les francais chez vous. 12.10 Weather.  
WESTWARD: As channel except; 4.00 News. 4.02 Gus Honeybun. 6.00 Diary. 11.55 Faith for life. 12.01 Weather.  
SOUTHERN: 4.05 Paulus. 4.15 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.00 Jokers wild. 7.00 His and hers. 7.30 Film: 'Who's Minding the Store?'. With Jerry Lewis Comedy. 9.00 London. 11.15 News. 11.25 Weather. Action 70.

**THE RELEASE** of Soviet biologist Zhores Medvedev after three weeks' detention in an insane asylum came after considerable protest from many Soviet intellectuals.

Medvedev's crime was the writing of a book 'The Rise and Fall of T. D. Lysenko' and its subsequent publication in California, an event which proved beyond any doubt—at least, according to Stalinist logic—that he was suffering from a 'split personality'.

☆

The case of Lysenko, who ruled supreme over Soviet genetics from 1948 until the late 1950s, is one of many historical

points with the bureaucracy and characterizes the whole period of the bureaucratic stifling of independent scientific thought, a period that will not be forgotten by Soviet scientists.

From 1948, research into genetics, as it had developed around the theory of the gene and natural selection, was taboo, research institutes were closed down and leading workers in these fields purged.

The policy was only reversed after Stalin's death and the col-

lapse of Lysenkoism in practice, its complete inability to do the impossible—solve the Soviet agricultural problem.

Medvedev's incarceration was therefore his reward for daring to write on history and also for speaking out against restrictions on scientific exchange with the West.

His mental condition was the subject of a heated debate between officials of the Soviet Health Ministry and a group of Russian scientists.

One loudly protesting matron who was hustled away by a trio of grim-faced FBI females was found to be concealing nothing more lethal than her natural attributes enclosed by a stiffly-wired corset.

Always the animal lovers, the British delegation had the idea of training dogs to sniff out the nitroglycerine in bombs.

The snag is that the bounds cannot tell the difference between the explosive and hydraulic fluid—a problem which does not beset the motorist.

It seems that the big surprise of the conference has been the praise heaped on Cuba where most of the 122 planes hijacked in the past year have been forced to land.

One of the American delegation admitted: 'They turn aircraft around at Havana these days faster than some airlines can in the United States.'

Peaceful coexistence is a wonderful thing.

**DELEGATES** from 89 countries meeting recently in the Montreal headquarters of the International Civil Aviation organization have come up with some ingenious ideas for dealing with the wave of hi-jackings that has swept the international airways.

Such is the extent of these activities that the International Transport Workers' Federation, representing 200,000 aviation workers around the world, have threatened to close down airlines unless something is done.

One delightful suggestion, according to the 'Daily Mail', was a trapdoor immediately behind the pilot's seat where hi-jackers are wont to stand. A flick of a lever and the hi-jacker would find himself going solo at 30,000 feet.

behind THE NEWS

## The fight continues

**HIGH JINX**

In the good old Hollywood epic tradition, the Americans proposed building a cardboard replica of Havana airport and siting it cunningly in Florida.

Other, more down to earth, suggestions revolved around the problem of removing the offenders at an early stage by detecting weapons and explosives at ground level.

This can be done by electric sensors which are already in use at four major American airports, including New York's Kennedy.

Unfortunately, these devices are not particularly discriminating. They cannot distinguish between a pistol and the metal wiring which is often used in brassieres.

**Whatever next!**

Dr Viktor Morozov, a psychiatrist who had examined Medvedev, assured the scientists that 'he would have been released already if there hadn't been so much noise about the case'.

Those demanding his release included Andrei Sakharov, eminent H-bomb scientist, and the physicist Igor Tamm, a Nobel prizewinner.

☆

'Not one honest and principled scientist,' they stated, 'will be sure of his own security if similar grounds can bring about his own repression...'

At the same time, a long letter addressed to the Soviet government by Medvedev's twin brother Roy was circulated, detailing the illegal manner of his brother's arrest and accusing the authorities of trying to provoke Zhores 'into a state of mental imbalance which could then be used to justify his hospitalization'.

Medvedev was released, without a job and—according to his

Mr N. V. NIKITKIN leads a pleasant life. As chairman of the City of London branch of the Moscow Narodny Bank, he naturally works far from both home and head office.

But the job does have its compensations.

Like a £16,875-a-year salary—just sufficient to allay those feelings of homesickness and provide those little extras that make life worth living.

Price rises are a bit of a problem, of course.

Last year he was kept above subsistence level by a generous 35-per-cent rise in salary from £12,500.

This year there are other problems. The bank's 200 staff have actually had the cheek to notice the soaring cost of living as well and to present an unreasonable demand for a 124-per-cent increase, backdated to January 1 this year.

What's more, the National Union of Bank Employees is balloting its membership—80 per cent claimed—on the question of a strike if the cash is not forthcoming.

Mr Lief Mills, NUBE's deputy general secretary, has rejected the bank's offer of 8-per-cent increases to staff earning up to £3,000 a year, 4 per cent to those earning between £3,000 and £4,000 and nothing for those earning more, payable from July 1, as totally unacceptable and less than the rates paid by other commercial banks.

Not only that, but Mr Mills also complained that the bank had no formal procedure for negotiating with the union and had intended to implement the unacceptable increases unilaterally.

Whatever next!

A 35-per-cent rise, perhaps? Yes, life has its disadvantages in the City, chairman Nikitkin, Josef Stalin used to deal with wage claims in the proper way.

Whatever is the world coming to?



# Tory weapon against unions

## Print and docks jobs threatened

BY DAVID MAUDE

**TEN DAYS of Tory government gone and major confrontations are already shaping up in two industries - printing and the ports - where the employers face some of their biggest problems.**

### B-Specials

FROM PAGE ONE

This suggestion was greeted with derision from the crowd and Hume and McCann shouted down. The meeting broke up in disorder. Hume coupled his 'compromise' with the demand that Devlin be released from prison and the forthcoming Orange Order parades banned. The military in short order demonstrated the absurdity of this pacifist-reformist pipe-dream. In Belfast, Catholics being evacuated from their houses on the Springfield Road housing estate were attacked by troops after they had been stoned by Protestant crowds. Troops moved in only after fighting had continued for some time, and singled out the Catholics for the full riot treatment. There can be no compromise with the military in N Ireland. The Tory Stormont government, with the full backing of Edward Heath's Westminster administration, is clearly hell-bent on a massive pogrom in Ulster. That is the only possible explanation of the carefully calculated imprisonment of Devlin and the continued Orange provocations. Belfast on Saturday saw no fewer than 12 Orange marches. Chichester-Clark has made not the slightest move to restrain the Paisleyite forces

who insist these provocations must continue right up to the grand finale on July 12. According to the Belfast Citizen's Defence Committee, the demand to the Home Office in London that the Orange marches be rerouted produced a reply 'acknowledging our feeling of anxiety, but stating that nothing could be done to ban or reroute the Orange parade'. This is the background against which thousands more troops are due to arrive in Ulster. The Chichester-Clark regime, riddled with friends and allies of the Rev Ian Paisley, continues to exist by the kind permission of the Protestant Unionist leader, with the backing of 11,000 occupational troops. All those political tendencies, like the International Socialism group and the Communist Party, which justified the Wilson government sending the troops last August can now contemplate their handiwork. Let them justify the Tory military dictatorship that now exists in Ulster with the British Army special in the role of the old B-Specials. The purpose of British military intervention is to aid the Stormont Tories to make war on the working class, Protestant and Catholic alike. The British troops must be immediately and unconditionally withdrawn.

**Here are sections of workers Heath and his sidekicks must go all out to break—**

**DESPITE Trades Union Congress general secretary Victor Feather's touching faith—expressed at the weekend on commercial television's 'Man in the News'—that the new government will not be 'repressive in its legislation against trade unions', and**

**WHETHER OR NOT Thursday's Queen's Speech lays out a programme for tough and immediate anti-union legislation.**

Bigger, sharper and more powerful weapons will be required to beat back this offensive than the bold, 24-point type with which the Transport and General Workers' Union's July 'Record' front-paged back last warning to the Tories, issued at London's Alexandra Palace two days after the election. It will take more than blacker print to convince T&GWU members that their general secretary's threat of 'real trouble... if they remain inflexible' is more than 'left' talk.

increase in piece-work and overtime earnings that will result. They fear that, without the threat of unemployment, it will be impossible to force through productivity deals such as that now running into major difficulties in London. It is with these, and other, equally-determining sections of the Record, the Tories are hell-bent on fighting it out—with, they hope, the co-operation of the union leaders.

**Content** Legislation, in any case, is only the form of the Tory attack.

The real content—the whip—will, whatever Heath's electioneering assurances, be unemployment. As Employment and Productivity Minister Robert Carr on a Mitcham constituency meeting four weeks ago:

'We have never said that there was a simple, let alone legalistic, solution to the problem or that the answer is to be found in applying legal sanctions to strikers. Something more is needed. PAY TALKS in the printing industry are again at a crucial stage this week. Newspaper Society and British Federation of Master Printers chiefs met yesterday to consider union leaders' demands for an improved offer for 100,000 of their members working on provincial newspapers and in general printing.

**Announcement** But within a fortnight announcements are expected from two big print employers which could threaten several thousand jobs. Executives of Lord Thomson's 'Times' Newspapers have told union representatives that unless manning levels are cut back within two weeks, 2,000 jobs will be in jeopardy.

And the giant International Publishing Corporation, it is expected, will make a statement on its alleged plans to sell off or close more than 20 magazines in its Business Press division within six months. Southwark Offset, one of the most modern printing plants in Europe, may close. PORT EMPLOYERS also have just two weeks in which to try to frighten union leaders into calling off what could be the first officially-backed national dock strike since 1926.

And on Merseyside, where they face massive rank-and-file resistance to their plans combined with militant support for a £60-a-week pay claim, they have been stepping up the port to hang responsibility for the docks crisis round the neck of port-workers. Two shipping lines claimed last week that their trade through the port had been slashed in the last year, and a third - agents for a Transatlantic container service - has announced 'lost confidence' in the port.

**Trade lost** US Lines, the first big UK-US operator to use the port, said that 30-40 per cent of its trade through Liverpool has been lost as a result of stoppages. In its annual report, Coast Lines announces that the focus of its un-cargo trade to Ireland has now been shifted to Preston because 'Liverpool is becoming too expensive'. And Cunard-Brocklebank, Liverpool-based UK agents for Atlantic Container Lines, claims that a large number of regular shippers will be 'very reluctant to use the port until they have concrete evidence of an improvement'. What scares the employers stiff about the national docks claim for an increase in the basic rate from £11 1s 8d to £20 a week is not only the

### WALL ST

THE Stock Market fell two points in quiet trading at the opening yesterday. The continuing weakness in the market is blamed on repercussions from the bankruptcy petition of the Penn Central Railway last week.

## AUSTRALIAN LETTER

SYDNEY, June 24—Down in the city things are going well—for some people anyway. The Shell group announced its 1969 profits recently. They were up almost 43 per cent for the year—from \$18.5 million (about £8.6 million sterling) to \$26.5 million (about £12.5 million sterling).

This is the highest profit ever recorded by a 'local' petroleum company, but it was not enough to prevent the price of petrol going up throughout the country this week. Nor, it seems, was it enough to make the people receiving the money happy.

The chairman, a Mr L. T. Froggatt, was reported as saying he was not quite satisfied, although he did admit the 1969 profits were very encouraging.

He must have been rubbing his hands with glee underneath his executive desk when he made the statement, for this huge pile will not be the only figures marked in the black of Shell's accounts. In 1967 profits jumped

from \$2.4 million (about £1.1 million sterling) to \$17 million (about £7.9 million sterling). Meanwhile, out in the bush, life is not quite as sweet, at least for the workers. STATION HANDS applied through the Australian Workers' Union for a 40-hour week (most industries have had this, on paper anyway, for 22 years), but it was knocked back by the Arbitration Commission with the words that, although some conditions seemed a somewhat feudal approach to employment, there was no serious unrest among the station hands.

AWU Federal Secretary Mr T. Dougherty said the decision would keep station hands at the level of 'seasonal and serfs working under a feudal system and urged them to walk off the job and seek different work. But this is hardly likely to happen. Away from the cities there is little work, even in small country towns. And the alternative of



moving into a big city like Sydney or Melbourne as an unskilled worker, where it would cost at least \$25 (about £11 13s) a week to rent a house, can hardly be appealing. Although pay in Australia is higher than in the UK it is not that much better for many workers. In Sydney a labourer may earn not much over \$40 a week (about £19 13s). An estimated 2,000 to 3,000 aborigines are station hands and these have long been considered a cheap source of labour. The old familiar argument that they would not know what to do with the money, or they would only spend it on booze, has usually been trotted out to defend this position. But it's an ill wind that blows no good.

The president of the Australian Woolgrowers and Graziers Council, Mr B. Wright, said that the Commission had recognized the unique and harmonious situation existing in the pastoral industry. Still, there is always the sunshine!

THE TORY victory in Britain was received with pleasure here by the ruling Liberals (Conservative). Now they feel they will have someone else with whom to share the burden of defence in the East.

Someone who also shares their view that coloured people should be kept out of their country, while permitting themselves the right to go and defend 'democracy' for these self-same coloured people.



Protesting apprentices in Essen. Their banner says 'Exploitation day by day guaranteed by indenture'.

## Apprentices organize in West Germany

BY A WORKERS PRESS REPORTER

APPRENTICES in W Germany are, for the first time since the war, organizing to face the employers independently. Previously their hours, wages, conditions and holidays have been decided as part of overall agreements between the unions and employers, over the heads of the apprentices.

But in the chemical firms of Rhineland-Pfalz and the Saar the apprentices now negotiate on their own account. At the beginning of this year the leaders of IG-Chemical and Ceranic (the national union covering all chemical workers) were forced to concede the right of apprentices to decide for themselves. Committee And in SW Germany they have organized in the large firms, including BASF, Rubber-Meyer and Boeringer, and elected a committee of 12 to start wage negotiations. They are claiming: Monthly training grants of £29-£58, tied to the wages of skilled workers. An overall increase of £2 15s. Travelling expenses and costs for taking training outside the firm. Behind these demands lies the very right to strike. The union leaders have sided with the employers, claiming that since they are still in training apprentices cannot claim full trade union status, and cannot, therefore, take any action in support of their claims.

**Crisis sharpens** The crisis of the Frey regime has been further sharpened by student demonstrations in the universities and strikes of public employees. In turning their rifles against the workers and students of Chile, they give the lie to the myth of the 'peaceful' nature of 'liberals' that Frey's Christian Democratic government opened the possibility of 'peaceful progress' for the Latin American people. And in SW Germany they have organized in the large firms, including BASF, Rubber-Meyer and Boeringer, and elected a committee of 12 to start wage negotiations. They are claiming: Monthly training grants of £29-£58, tied to the wages of skilled workers. An overall increase of £2 15s. Travelling expenses and costs for taking training outside the firm. Behind these demands lies the very right to strike. The union leaders have sided with the employers, claiming that since they are still in training apprentices cannot claim full trade union status, and cannot, therefore, take any action in support of their claims.

## Venezuela Ford strike continues

SIXTY-THOUSAND workers in the state of Carabobo have been on strike since the beginning of last week, in solidarity with the workers of Ford Motors, who have been out for several weeks against the sacking of 50 men. Carabobo State is one of the main industrial areas of Venezuela.

### EXPORTS DROP

CAR production for export fell sharply during May, Ministry of Technology figures show today. Production figures for the four weeks ended May 30 averaged 34,442 a week—a 7 per cent drop over the same period last year, caused entirely by a 20-per-cent drop in export production.

## Nasser for 'peace plan' talks in Moscow

BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

PRESIDENT NASSER of Egypt flew yesterday to Moscow for top-level discussion with Soviet leaders on the Middle-East situation and the latest US 'peace' proposals, made by State Secretary Rogers on Thursday.

Until Mrs Golda Meir made her speech in the Israeli parliament yesterday, there had been no official Zionist reaction to the Rogers plan, which called for a 'cessation of hostilities' for a period of at least three months and talks on the basis of certain undertakings by Egypt, Israel and Jordan. Nasser has already publicly attacked the US plan in a speech to a rally in Benghazi (Libya) last week. 'It is being said today that an offer has been made for an Israeli withdrawal from Sinai and the West Bank of the Jordan, but not from the Golan Heights. I hereby announce on Egypt's behalf that we demand an Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights before an Israeli withdrawal from Sinai.'

**Rejection** This is not, however, an outright rejection of the Rogers plan. It is a counter plan dressed up in very militant phrases. Nasser's visit to Moscow is clearly the next stage in the round of talks, proposals and counter-proposals that form the political and diplomatic background to the struggle of the Arab people against Zionism and its imperialist backers. This fight has now reached a most crucial stage.

**U.S. sailors charged** THE TWO American sailors, Clyde McKay and Alvin Glatowski, who hijacked an American weapons ship, the 'Columbia Eagle' on March 13 and sailed it to Cambodia, were last week charged with mutiny by a US Federal Grand Jury. The two are still in Cambodia, where they were granted political asylum.

**Guerrillas** FROM PAGE ONE to release a few of their countless political prisoners. Now it is back to square one for Nixon. Yesterday he discussed with his Secretary of State William Rogers plans to preserve the anti-Communist Lon Nol regime without committing the Pentagon to another ground force invasion of Cambodia. Even as Rogers and Nixon met, their proteges in Phnom Penh issued an appeal to the US government for more troops to invade Cambodia if the Liberation forces scored any more successes. Lon Nol also requested Nixon to carry on with the large-scale bombing raids begun two weeks ago on pro-

**Approach** The Nixon-Rogers plan to save him is thought to centre around an approach to Hanoi—made with the agreement of the Kremlin—asking the N Vietnamese government to restrain the activities of the NLF in S Vietnam and Cambodia. This first stage of the manoeuvre is facilitated by the fact that the Soviet bureaucracy is the only party to the deal which has diplomatic relations with both N Vietnam and the Lon Nol regime.

**Showdown** The government therefore—with or without Bilgic and his supporters—are resolved to press on to a decisive showdown with the working class as soon as they judge they can gain the advantage. They are supported to the hilt by the leaders of the reformist trade union organization Turk-1S, who have endorsed the new anti-labour laws. They claim these will 'strengthen the trade union movement' and have backed the government in their use of troops against the demonstrators. With this encouragement the military has already placed dozens of trade unionists under 'surveillance' and laid political charges against some of them. The working class of the main cities, although at the head of the struggle against the government, is only a minority in the country. Of the total 14 million population, over 10 million are dependent on agriculture.

## Greek junta delegation in Bulgaria

BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

A TOP-LEVEL Greek junta delegation is now in Bulgaria for discussions on economic collaboration between the two governments. According to a report from Sofia: 'The Greek delegation is having talks on the linking up of the power grids of the two countries, the use of water of the rivers passing through the territories of the two countries, and on co-operation in the sphere of tourism.' The importance of the talks—which are the most recent of a whole series between the Greek colonels and E European Stalinist regimes—was underlined by the presence of the Greek Ambassador in Bulgaria, Ioannis Koliakopoulos.

**Chrysler walk-out** ASSEMBLY of Chrysler-Rootes' Avenger saloon cars was stopped today when the entire day shift of 1,500 men walked out of Coventry's Ryton assembly plant. The strike was decided by a mass meeting of the workers following the breakdown of pay-and-productivity negotiations.

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**LATE NEWS**

**MEIR ON 'PEACE PLAN'** (See Nasser's Moscow visit this page)

Speaking on the US 'peace plan' in the Israeli parliament yesterday, Prime Minister Meir said that Israel 'welcomed any sincere political aid aimed at influencing the countries of the Middle East to turn their faces toward peace, to stop shooting and to start talking'. In what is taken to be a favourable response to the Rogers proposals made last Thursday, she added: 'We follow and study closely every manifestation of readiness for peace...'

The NUT claim is aimed mainly at raising the basic scale to £1,250-£2,200 from the £980-£1,720 which the teachers won in 1969. NAS wants to claim to be negotiated on long-term career structure, fought in favour of a long-term career structure.

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