PRICE 6d.

What we think

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All Trades Unions Alliance Conference

MINERS

Sunday, September 6 Danum Hotel High St DONCASTER

FOR FURTHER DETAILS WRITE TO: T. PARSONS, 61 DERWENT DRIVE, FERRY FRYSTON, NR CASTLEFORD, YORKSHIRE.

Behind Heath-Feather confab, Tories plan

Lock-outs and unemployment

By an industrial reporter

TRIVIALITIES aside, two things emerged clearly from the Heath-Feather dialogue on Tuesday.

It is clear that the Tories are determined to bring in their anti-union laws before the end of the year in order to restore profit

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'A lasting investment boom will only come when sustainable economic expansion is in sight and when there is a reasonable return. 'To get to that point, some

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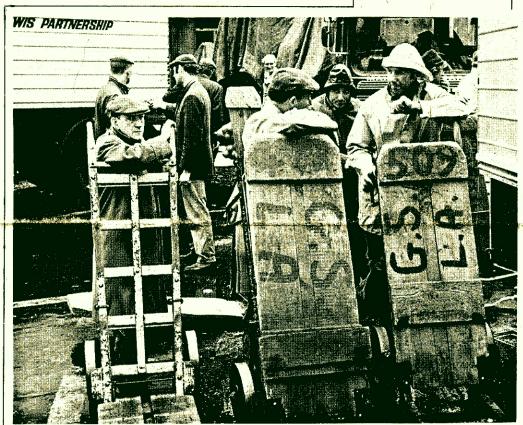
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PORTERS WANT £25



Hussein prepares for showdown with guerrillas

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'We're not seeking charity at all. It's not hand-outs we want-it's work.'

He also said the delegation would press the Minister to publish the forthcoming report on the shipbuilding dustry as rapidly as possible.

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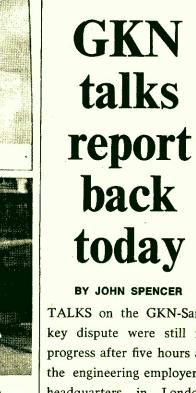
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SOCIALIST LEAGUE

Trotsky **Memorial** Meeting

GLASGOW

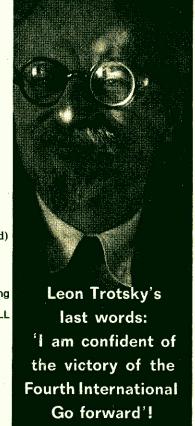
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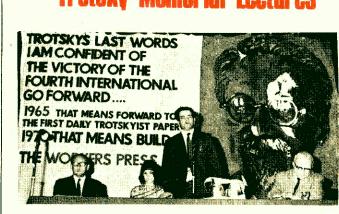
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Sunday October 4 Please note

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Trotsky Memorial Lectures



Monday, 14 September 'Trotsky's struggle against Stalinism'

Monday, 21 September

'Trotsky's fight against revisionism' BEAVER HALL

> GARLICK HILL Near Mansion House tube

Starts 8 p.m. Admission 2s Both lectures given by G. HEALY (SLL national secretary)

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By a Middle East

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ent figure in the movement

These arrests, which are only the tip of the iceberg of Stalinist police repression, make it absolutely clear that the regime is determined to stage a series of political frame-up trials. Yet they face determined opposition. One of

probable victims, the sacked journalist Jiri Hochman, refused to appear on disciplinary charges before the Party Central Committee and defied the Stalinists to reply to a letter of indict-ment in which he wrote:

'. . . I shall submit m Party card to the local organization only when your "nest of cancer" has been destroyed, which may happen a good deal earlier than you think.'

Thousands held In addition to the prominent intellectuals and political figures now being held, the Stalinists have had to arrest thousands of militants who will not bow before their orders, and many of these are still in opposition that obliges the regime to move with great caution against their political enemies. And within the govern-

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'Trotsky and the coming English Revolution' Speaker: G. Healy (SLL national secretary)

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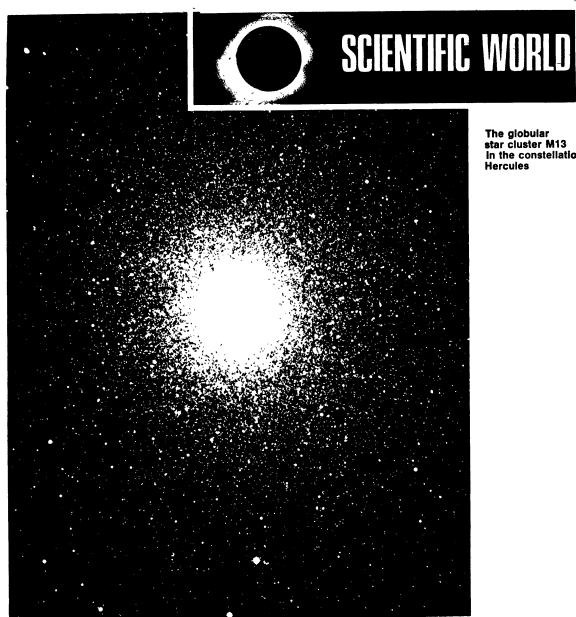
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BEAVER HALL **GARLICK HILL**

Near Mansion House tube Admission 2s

Both lectures given by G. HEALY (SLL national secretary)



The globular star cluster M13 in the constellation Hercules

THE FIRST electronic star - measuring machine was installed at the Royal Observatory in Edinburgh in January of this

Linked to a 16-inch optical telescope and an Elliott 4130 computer, the new £110,000 equipment—named Galaxy automatically analyses the light from thousands of stars which leave their imprints on photographic plates.

The laborious process of poring over the plates in the hope of finding something new, which used to stretch over months and even years, is now largely elimin-

In the first 12 hours of operation, Galaxy increased the number of known stars in the constellation Perseus—less than 28 million years old — from 15 to

Commented the observatory's senior principal scientific officer, Dr Vincent Reddish: 'We are delighted with this first astronomical result.

'Some idea of the power of this machine is that by the end of the year we expect to have measured more star images than all the world's astronomers have

made this century.
'We shall be able to seek the answers to questions that it was pointless even to ask before we had this machine available.'

It appears amazing that the faint light from a pinpoint of matter, thousands of light-years away in some cases, can yield such detailed scientific information. But in fact it is possible to calculate in this way the temperature, size and chemical composition of these stellar objects most of which are invisible to

the naked eye.

What is crucial is the assumption, backed up by a wealth of empirical data, that there are laws governing the processes going on in the universe and that the same laws apply to the movement of matter—whether taking place in the laboratory or in the interior of a distant star.

This assumption itself — that the universe is lawful and therefore subject to scientific investigation—was part of the revolution in human thought that accompanied the rise of the bourgeoisie and the establishment of its hegemony.

This was by no means an even

On the evening of January 7, 1610, Galileo Galilei, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Padua, Italy, looked for the first time through a telescope that he had constructed and discovered four of the moons of Jupiter, orbiting round their parent body.

For the first time, here was

direct evidence that smaller bodies rotate round larger ones. This and further observations convinced Galileo that this was true in relation to the sun and planets and supported those who since the middle of the 15th century had placed the sun at

the centre of the solar system. In 1600, Giordano Bruno was burnt at the stake for proclaiming such heresies.

He had written: 'I have declared that there are endless particular worlds similar to that of the earth: with Pythagoras, I regard it as a star, and similar to it are the moon, the planets and other stars, which are indefinite in number, and all these bodies are worlds.'

Such conceptions challenged the previously unique position of man in the universe and by implication raised the question: 'Are there men like us on these other worlds?

anybody there?

PART TWO

A century before Galileo, the Polish astronomer Copernicus had already elaborated his model of the solar system with the sun its centre. Yet he still retained the old 'spheres within spheres' idea, although it was considerably simplified by this revolutionary

It was not until the middle of the 17th century that it was possible to unify all the observational data into an overall theoretical framework through Newton's law of universal gravi-

Basically, he proposed that the same force that is responsible for objects falling to the ground also accounts for the motion of the planets and that this force decreases as the inverse square of the distance between the attracting bodies.



Isaac Newton (1642-1727)

This means that to double the distance between the bodies is to quarter the attraction, etc. The force is also proportional to the two masses, i.e. the amount of matter in each, roughly speaking.

Previously, quantitative information about the solar system was restricted to that which could be inferred from simple geometry and the use of the most basic surveyor's tools.

Distance

For instance, if we wish to measure the distance of an object from us, we set up a sufficiently long straight line as our base line and form a triangle with the object at the corner opposite the base. A measurement of the angles can be made and a brief calculation gives the distance re-

This was used 2,000 years ago to calculate the circumference of the earth (see last week's article in this series).

To measure the distance of a planet from the sun, it is normal to take the baseline as the longest line available to us - the major axis of the earth's elliptical orbit round the sun, 186 million miles long.

Once we know the distance of the moon, say, it is simple to calculate its diameter. If we hold a small disc in front

of the full moon so that it just covers, then we know that the distances are in the same proportion as the diameters.

Today, the distances to bodies within our own solar system can be more easily be measured by bouncing powerful radio signals off their surfaces and measuring the period elapsed before the echo is received.

In the case of the moon, the distance is known to within a few hundred yards because the Apollo astronauts deposited a mirror on the lunar surface which has been used to reflect back laser signals.

With the development of more accurate measuring devices, a knowledge of Newton's gravitational law enables the masses of astronomical objects to be

In particular, the earth's weight is just under six thousand million million million tons!

As we know the size of the earth's orbit and the speed with which we travel, we also know that the sun is 332,000 times the weight of the earth, and so on.

Measure

It was not until 1838 that it was possible to measure the distance of a star.

So distant are these objects that, until that date, even the huge mileage covered by the earth in six months seemed to produce no relative motion in any star, apart from the motion explicable by the earth's rotation on its axis.

In 1838, the German astronomer Bessel detected that a star called 61 Cygni moved backward and forward relative to other stars by about one ten-thousandth of a degree every year. The surveyor's triangle could be closed at last! The distance is about 40 light-years — in fact, about ten times the distance of the nearest star, Proxima Centauri.

Refinements of this technique now yield the distances of thousands of stars in our own galaxy and also allows a simple calculation of the masses of double stars, which 'wobble' around each

Such a wobble may mean something more significant. Although a distant observer would be unable to see the planet earth directly because of its size a close scrutiny of the sun's path through space would lead him to infer the existence of the solar

The reason is that although the sun is many times heavier than all the planets put together, their gravitational pulls on it disturb its straight-line motion and this would be detectable to sensitive instruments.

However, to detect a planet is a long way from finding intelli-

• To be continued.

YS plans big expansion

THE YOUNG SOCIALISTS are organizing a big campaign

this autumn and winter against the Tory government and its unemployment and wage-cutting policies.

Following a forecast of unemployment around the one million mark it is obvious that a big proportion of the unemployed will be young people as in the case of Selwyn Lloyd's economic crisis plan in the sum-

With the full agreement of the Labour and trade union bureau-cracy, and the behind-the-scenes help of the Stalinists, the Tory government is preparing an offensive against working-class youth seeking to force them to bear the brunt of capitalism's world economic crisis.

Youth can expect nothing but continued retreats and betrayals from the right-wing trade union

The last thing they want—and this applies equally to the 'left' trade union leaders— is a movement which will force the

Since they accept the Tory government as a 'fact', they must and will, in the end, accept unemployment and wage-cutting

Unemployment is a double-edged weapon for the Tories and

In the docks, motor and aircraft industries—not to mention Pilkingtons and GKN—these gentlemen spend all or most of their time trimming the demands and undermining the confidence and strength of the militant rank

Tories to resign.

as 'facts' too.

HOW

BRITAIN

'CIVILIZED'

SAFRICA

COLOUR - DISCRIMIN-

ATION in S Africa was

applied by Britain not

only after the 1806 occu-

pation of the Cape but

also during the 1896-

British forces under Gov-

ernors Macartney and

Dundas, aided by mission-

aries like van der Kemp and

liberals like Maynier, at that

time made land-wars against

the Batwa ('Bushmen'), Khoi-

Khoin ('Hottentots') and the

These wars of dispossession

and early 19th century pass and

other labour laws, were part of the 'civilizing mission' of Britain

at the time of the abolition

Wilberforce, the Wesleyans, Pitt and Fox, followed by the

London Missionary Society col-

onialists—like John Philip—were making loud noises about the

slave traffic while England syste-

matically extended not only

virtual but also actual slavery at

widely extending her murderous conquests in India and other

At the same time, Britain was

Free Traders and Chartists

alike had little or nothing to

Economic

In those days, the Cape and later Natal were not of particular

economic importance to Britain—compared with the W Indies,

India, the slave states of N

America etc.—but after the opening up of the sugar plantations in Natal, the diamond

mines in Kimberley in the northern Cape and the gold mines of Johannesburg, S Africa

steadily became of greater importance to British capitalism.

By the middle of the 20th

century, S Africa had long become the most important single semi-colonial area of

Britain—exceeding even India in

associated with sugar, diamonds

and gold led to a rapid escala-

tion of the wars of dispossession.

inhabitants was so strong that,

despite missionary intrigue,

liberal deception, peneration of

trade and brute force-including

machine-guns — the conquest

lasted right up to the end of the

Only then was British capital

in possession of the land and the

labour she needed for total

But the resistance of the

industrial revolution

investment and trade.

The

say about this tyranny abroad.

Xhosa Bantu resisters.

movement in England.

the Cape.

1903 occupation.

depress wages and undermine conditions, but they will also try to intensify the exploitation of youth by the introduction of Measured-Day Work, job evaluation and mobility and flexibility

of labour schemes. These schemes, combined with the anti-union laws of the Tories, will severely restrict the right of the youth to an adequate wage and security of employment.

The changes in the educational system proposed by the Tories will greatly increase the insecurity of youth, who will be deprived of a decent education and become a source of cheap and unskilled labour for big

> In this way the reactionary hunting, shooting and fishing crowd want to deny young people their right to a job, an education and a trade.

will be used ruthlessly against

Not only will the employers

use the threat of the sack to

the youth in industry.

It was the Young Socialists alone who warned of these dangers — before the Labour government was elected in 1964.

It was for this reason the Young Socialists were subsequently expelled—for fighting for a socialist government with socialist policies and for refusing to compromise, like the state capitalists and revisionists, with the right wing.

Now, as a result of Labour's six-year subservience to big business and the bankers the Tories are back in the saddle with a programme of anti-union laws, wage-cutting, unemployment and immigrant baiting.

Determination

But the working class in Britain, and particularly young workers, hate the Tories and their millionaire friends. In-creasingly, in wage battle after wage battle, strike after strike, the rank and file of the trade unions is showing its deter-mination to fight. This determination and milit-

ancy is nowhere more evident than in Ulster where the youth occupy the front ranks of the struggle against British troops

In this situation the Young Socialists are resolved to shoulder the responsibility of establishing the independence of the working class from its reformist and Stalinist leaders and around a socialist programme which will put an end to Toryism for good.
This was the very urgent and important task discussed by the

recent meeting of the Young Socialists National Committee.

In the next six months, between now and the mass anti-Tory rally at Alexandra Palace on February 14, 1971, a national recruitment team will be cam-paigning up and down the country, outside labour exchanges, factories and schools, building new branches, recruiting new members.

A focal point for launching the campaign will be the YS regional conferences. At these conferences the whole

expansion of the area's work through political and social pro-grammes will be number one on the agenda. The recruitment teams will go

outside the factories, the labour exchanges and the schools with their leaflets and their paper 'Keep Left' explaining the policies of the Young Socialists and the necessity to organize to fight for the right to a job, an education and a training, to force the Tories to resign and to build a socialist Britain within a Socialist United States of Europe.

In its campaign to attract thousands of new youth to the YS the National Committee has planned a full-scale social programme of sports, football, films and dances

With the developments in the political situation and the growing militancy in the working class the National Committee has proposals too for the 'Keep Left' that the preparations should go ahead through building the circulation and extending the paper's popularity amongst working class youth to make it a weekly paper in 1971.

The regional committees will prepare for this momentous step forward by training correspondents for the 'Keep Left', ensuring that the life of the YS branches and the campaigns are

well-featured in the paper.

The development of 'Keep Left' goes hand in hand with the developments of the Workers Press towards four-colour printing and six days a week production.

In line with these advances the National Committee proposed education programmes for the regions with special weekend schools in October.

Strategy

The Young Socialists base their work on the programme of Lenin and Trotsky: the programme of the world revolution and the international solidarity of the working class in the struggle to overthrow imperialism and the

Stalinist bureaucracy.
This struggle will find its highest and most concrete ex-pression in the International Conference of Revolutionary Youth in December 1970, when youth from all over the world gather to discuss their experiences and elaborate a strategy and tactics in the struggle of youth for socialism.

This conference will constitute the second stage of the move-ment begun by the 1967 Assembly of Youth towards the creation of a mass revolutionary international youth movement.

This movement will be in the vanguard of the struggle against imperialism and reformism and for the socialist united states of the world.
The National Committee is

resolved to make this event the .greatest triumph for revolutionary youth and Trotskyism.



LENIN: Speech to the Petrograd Soviet, 1918 3s. 0d.

By G. Zinoviev

Illustrated with many photographs, this was a speech de-livered by one of Lenin's closest associates on the occasion of his recovery from wounds received in an attempt on his life. It gives a remarkably clear picture of Lenin and what is required to be a revolutionary.

BBC 1

News and weather

6.45 THE DOCTORS.

7.10 TOM AND JERRY. 7.15 TOP OF THE POPS. 8.00 THE EXPERT. 'Dependence' (part 2.)

8.50 NEWS and weather.

9.10 PRIZEWINNERS. W. Somerset Maugham. 'Before the party'. 10.00 ACROSS THE GREAT DIVIDE. 'The Gold Diggers'

8.30 BEETHOVEN MASTER CLASS. Paul Tortelier works with

9.10 OUT OF THE UNKNOWN. 'Beach Head'. By Clifford Simak.

2.15 p.m. Racing from York. 4.17 Origami. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55

7.25 FILM: 'Lydia Bailey'. With Dale Robertson and Anne Francis.

11.00 THRILLER: 'The Witness'. With Dermot Walsh, Greta Gynt,

A man goes looking for an American girl on the island of

6.55 NEVER MIND THE QUALITY, FEEL THE WIDTH.

9.00 THE WORKER. 'Ma Chandelle Est Mort'.

Russell Napier and Martin Stephens.

young professional cellists on Beethoven cello sonatas.

10.25 24 HOURS. 11.10 WEATHER.

11.12 EXPANDING CLASSROOM. 'Eynsham'.

11.00-11.20 a.m. PLAY SCHOOL.

7.30 p.m. NEWS and weather.

\$0.00 JAZZ SCENE. At the Ronnie Scott Club.

8.00 THE NEWS GAME.

10.45 NEWS and weather.

Flipper. 5.20 Magpie. 5.50 News.

12.05 a.m. VANTAGE POINT.

REGIONAL ITV

6.02 PEYTON PLACE.

9.30 THIS WEEK.

10.00 NEWS.

10.30 CINEMA

being fought for in England, the liberals and missionaries in

BBC 2

10.50 LINE-UP.

ITV

Africa imposed a rigid system of educational segregation and starvation on the area's conquered people.

The sum total of all these laws emerged, finally, as the constitution of S Africa and this

The addition of further laws after 1910 was made by the Boers, but at the behest and in the interest of ever-expanding British capital and superexploitation in S Africa.

He said it was aimed at preserving white supremacy. But this is only a means, not an end. The aim of this colour

policy is super-profits. S Africa's gold, diamond and uranium deposits are pillars of the London Stock Exchange. Its gold is the basis of British currency, bullion, trade-exchange and prices.

On the one hand, the struggle against apartheid S Africa is, primarily, a struggle against British capital and will put this capital out of business. On the other hand, the struggle against this capital, i.e. against British imperialism's heart will progressively put the apartheid system

12.25-1.25 p.m. Cynan-Ylland. 1.30 Watch with mother. 1.45-1.53 News and weather. 4.20 Play school. 4.40 Noggin and the flying machine. 4.55 Adventure weekly. 5.15 Dick Turpin. 5.44 Babar. 5.50

6.00 LONDON-Nationwide.

REGIONAL BBC

All regions as BBC 1 except:

Midlands, East Anglia: 6.00-6.45 Midlands today, Look East, Nationwide. 11.42 News, weather.
North, North-West, North-East, Cumberland and Westmoreland: 6.00-6.45 Look North, weather, Nationwide. 11.42 News, weather.
Wales: 12.00-1.30 Cricket. Glamorgan v Lancashire. 6.00-6.45 Wales Today, weather, Nationwide. 6.45-7.10

in Westminster itself in 1909. This is not the place to list the hundreds of colour-bar laws made by British imperialism before 1910. Suffice it to say that these laws form the legisla-tive bedrock of apartheid S

was made not by the Boers but

by Tory, Liberal and Labour MPs

Long before the completion of

Britain had heaped one colour-

bar law on top of another in every territory she overcame.

As 'democracy' spread in Britain, so it was immediately extended to Europeans in S

Africa, but by legal trickery and

Europeans were systematically

and increasingly shut out from

Property, education, income

this process of enfranchisement.

tions were raised as legal bar-

riers against the non-Europeans.

Rhodes and others fastened an

iron compound and reserve (Ban-

tustan) system on the dispos-

sessed people, and, with the open support of British artisans, unions

and 'socialists' made the indus-

trial, social, and residential colour-bar both fact and law.

Liberals

While the Reform Bills were

At the same time Shepstone,

'civilized-status'

force of law and arms, non-

Africa today.

When the British businessman Wates recently visited S Africa and published the reasons for his refusal to extend his activities to that country, he attempted an analysis of the motivation of

No capitalist is isolated from this process of dependence on apartĥeid.

CHANNEL: 2.15-4.15 London. 4.30 Puffin's birthday greetings. 4.40 The enchanted house. 4.55 Captain Scarlet. 5.20 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 The Cheaters. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'Behold A Pale Horse'. 9.00 London. 11.00 Hadleigh. 11.50 Weather. WESTWARD: 2.15-4.10 London. 4.25 News. 4.27 Gus Honeybun show. 4.40 The enchanted house. 4.55 Captain Scarlet. 5.20 London. 6.00 Westward diary. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'Behold A Pale Horse'. With Gregory out of business.

HTV (West) colour channel 61 as above except: 4.23-4.25, 6.01-6.35 Scene west. HTV (Wales) colour channel 41 a above except: 5.20-5.50 Y Gwyllt 11.00 Y dydd. 11.30-12 midnight Hyd

weather.

Northern Ireland: 6.00-6.45 Scene around six, weather. Nationwide.

report.
South-West, South, West: 6.00-6.45
Points West, South Today, Spotlight South-West, weather, Nationwide. 11.42 News, weather.

SOUTHERN: 2.15-3.40 London. 4.00 Houseparty. 4.15 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.35 Never say die. 7.05 Film: 'Reluctant Heroes'. With Ronald Shiner, Brian Rix, Christine Norden, Derek Farr and Elspet Gray. 8.30 Des O'Connor show. 9.30 Lon. 11.00 News. 11.10 The Untouchables. 12.05 a.m. Weather, Action 70.

around six, weather. Nationwide. 11.42 News, weather, road-works

HTV (Cymru/Wales) black and white service as above except: 5.20-5.50 Y gwyllt. 6.01 Y dydd. 6.30-6.35 Report Wales. ANGLIA: 2.15-4.15 London. 4.30 News. 4.40 Paulus. 4.50 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Survival. 7.30 'The 49th Man'. With John Ireland. Suzanne Dalbert and Richard Denning. 9.00 London. 11.00 The Prisoner. 11.55 Reuseijon. Heddiw. 10.00-10.25 Bric-a-brac. cotland: 6.00-6.45 Reporting Scot-land, Nationwide. 11.41 News,

HARLECH: 2.45-4.10 London. 4.25 Women today. 4.40 Hubble bubble. 4.55 Forest rangers. 5.20 London. 6.01 Report. 6.10 Mad movies. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Movie: "1he Texas Rangers'. With Fred MacMurray. 9.00 London. 11.00 Tales of Edgar Wallece 12 midnight Weather.

ATV MIDLANDS: 2.15-3.40 London. 4.02 Women today. 4.10 Peyton Place. 4.40 The enchanted house. 4.55 Stingray. 5.15 London. 6.00 ATV Today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Movie: "The Miniver Story". With Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon. 9.60 London. 11.00 Untouchables. 11.56 Who knows, weather.

ULSTER: 2.15-4.10 London. 4.30 Romper room. 4.50 News. 4.55 Mr Piper. 5.20 London. 6.00 News. 6.05 Nanny and the professor. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Cartoon treat. 7.10 Branded. 7.40 The name of tagame. 9.00 London. 11.00 The Avengers.

YORKSHIRE: 2.15 London. 4.25 Matinee. 4.55 Skippy. 5.20 London. 6.00 Calendar, weather. 6.35 The Saint. 7.00 If it moves, file it. 8.00 Mannix. 9.00 London. 11.00 The Avengers. 11.55 Weather.

GRANADA: 2.15 London. 4.10 News, short story. 4.40 The enchanted house. 4.55 Forest rangers. 5.15 London. 6.00 Newsview. 6.10 On site. 6.30 The Champions. 7.25 Film: 'Ladies who do'. With Peggy Mount, Robert Morley and Harry Corbett. 9.00 London. 11.00 The Invaders.

TYNEE TEES: 2.15 London. 4.05 News. 4.10 Please Sir! 4.40 Hatty town. 4.55 Skippy. 5.20 London. 6.00 Today at six. 6.35 Police call. 6.35 The sky's the limit. 7.05 Love, Ameri-can style. 8.00 The invaders. 9.00 Lon-don. 11.00 Something else. 11.30 News. 11.45 Church missionary society.

News. society. BORDER: 2.15-4.10 London. 4.13
News.. 4.15 The ghost and Mrs
Muir. 4.40 The enchanted house.
4.55 Mr Piper. 5.15 London. 6.00
News, Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads.
7.00 'It's Only Money'. With Jerry
Lewis and Zachary Scott. 8.30 If it
moves, file it. 9.00 London. 11.00
Homicide. 11.55 News, weather.

SCOTTISH: 2.15-4.10 London. 4.15 London. 4.55 Forest rangers. 5.15 London. 6.00 News. 6.05 Wally Whyton style. 6.35 High living. 7.05 Film: 'Green Fire'. With Stewart Granger and Grace Kelly. 9.00 London. 10.30 Festival now. 11.00 Late call. 11.05 Court martial.

GRAMPIAN: 2.15-4.10 London. 4.20 Freud on food. 4.50 Win a word. 5.15 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 F troop. 6.35 Crossroads. 6.55 Movie. 8.45 Miss Grampian 1970. 9.30 London. 11.00 Man in a suitcase.

LIFE ON OTHER WORLDS BY MARTIN ZARROP

SECRETARY

COMMITTEE

OF PILKINGTON

GLASSWORKERS

RANK-AND-FILE

THE CASE FOR THE GLASSWORKERS

AN OPEN LETTER BY JOHN POTTER

itself on the lack of militancy.

Devoted to industrial com-

promise, it tried to ensure

that there were no strikes or

stoppages in exchange for the

management's grateful bequest

of a closed shop—membership of the G&MWU was, and still

is, a condition of employment.

most dreaded enemy of the

tually caught up with the Pilk-/

The wages explosion, un-

leashed after the defeat of the

Labour government's proposed

anti-trades union legislation.

did not go unnoticed by the

glassworkers. Neither did

Lord Harry's massive 1969

When the strike started the

plants were mid-way through

a phased pay deal negotiated

by the G&MWU, which had

paternalistic employer, even-

ington family.

But time and change, that



MEN WHO LED Pilkington's 8,800 St Helens glassworkers for seven determined weeks and won a £3 wage increase now have no jobs.

Dear Brother

Six hundred workers—the backbone of the greatest industrial revolt in the history of the town—were sacked because they dared to withdraw their labour in support of a fellow-worker: 250 are still shut out and blacklisted by Pilkington's and other firms in Merseyside and S Lancashire.

Three hundred and fifty have been re-employed—not reinstated—losing, in some cases, rights, built up over 30

It has been a spring and summer of bitter class struggle in St Helens. The seven-week dispute and our subsequent fight against oppression has shattered Pilkington's paternalistic image and shown the working people of the town that, with the right leadership, they have the power to defeat the Windle Hall squires—the Pilkington family-who have ruled for so long.

Lord Harry is now a troubled

From his 11th-floor office in the firm's slate-and-glass skyscraper he looks down on a changed town. We, below him, have tasted victory—and the taste is sweet.

Now, in a desperate attempt to reimpose his family's century-old grip on his labour force he has acted in the true traditions of his exploiting ancestors; by sacking and victimizing men who welded together the glassworkers into one body for a decent wage.

But he will not succeed He will never scourge from the minds of the townspeople the lessons of 1970.

We do not appeal to other workers for their support as

We have been sacked because we defended a worker from victimization by strike action. This is a challenge, and a grave threat, to the most fundamental right of trade unionism—the right of any worker to withdraw his labour.

Without this right no trade union can possibly exist.

At this time of economic crisis, when a Tory government is gathering its forces throughout the country for the campaign to destroy the power of the labour movement, every employer has his eyes fixed on

Pilkingtonism is waiting in every board-room in Britain; on the docks; in the mines, car plants and engineering factories. If it is successful in St Helens, the hesitant desires of every British employer will flower into ugly growth and no worker will be safe.

We say in appealing for support, in appealing for the blacking of Pilkington glass, in appealing for sympathetic action: our struggle is your struggle.

It is a struggle to defend all the gains of the working

The front line of this fight is here, in St Helens.

STRIKE!

'We have got something in St Helens we have never got before . . . all the glass factories stopped at one time. We have proved to Pilkington's that we are not going to be told what to do.' (Jubilant striker at the first mass strike meeting in April.)

PILKINGTON'S HISTORY is one of paternalism, low pay and bad working conditions.

The last serious dispute, apart from the 1926 General Strike, was exactly a century ago: when glass-blowers struck against a reduction in wages. were defeated and forced back on management terms.

For a century-and-a-half, the family has nourished itself on the rich returns provided by a docile labour force. Gross trading profits last year more than doubled to £19.5 mililon and the 300 private shareholders received a £3 million pay-out.

In return for average earnings of around £25 for a 52hour week, the 8,000 production workers in the six St Helens plants must endure some of the most arduous and dangerous conditions in British

The heat for the men wearing regulation clogs, asbestos suits and respirators is unbearable. Almost every worker has been badly gashed: some have 80 stitches sewn across their backs, and one bad cut per shift is about the average.

The majority union, General and Municipal Workers-about which more later-has based

given a paltry 4d-an-hour increase in November 1969—to be followed by a further 3½d on May 2.

But all eyes were fixed on Ford workers at Halewood, barely five miles away, who had won a £4-a-week riseone of several similar increases won at this time by other workers.

Frustration mounted, finding no outlet through the stone-walling union bureaucracy or the discredited joint industrial council chaired by David Pilkington, director in charge of labour relations at

St Helens. The dam of discontent burst on an amazed management and union when a minor dispute over a faulty wage slip developed, over the week-end of April 3, into a nationwide demand for a £10 rise in the basic rate of £14 10s.

By Wednesday, April 8, 12 of the 17 Pilkingtons plantsfrom S Wales and Birmingham to Glasgow—had walked out in support of the claim. The seven-week unofficial strike had begun.

In St Helens, the dispute developed with increasing bit-

Local union officials continually urged the men to return to work at a series of mass

-I have asked people outside to follow me whatever the consequences . . . a lot fear violence. But nobody can stop On May 18, he carried out

meetings, and, as a result, an

unofficial committee was estab-

lished at a mass meeting on April 18. Its members led the

strike throughout. They are

all now on the Pilkington

On May 10, Matt McGrath, a shop steward at the sheet

works, a man who was flung

from the platform by striking

widows at one mass meeting,

was quoted in the 'Sunday

Times' as saying: 'As soon as

the firm call us back—an an-

nouncement is expected shortly

black-list.

his threat and strutted through the gates of sheet works at the head of a 200-strong 'scab' column flanked by horse-back

McGrath was backed by senior shop steward Bill Bradburn, the joint industrial council member for sheet works, who said in the same edition the 'Sunday Times', 'I decided that the only way to start negotiations in which I had taken part earlier was to get back to the job. I was spat on and jeered at by people I regarded as my friends and

This local behaviour was

The G&MWU's Lord Cooper

promised hardship payment of

£12 to the glass workers on

condition they return; though

many men stayed out and

took the money. He allowed

payment of the £3 increase

offered by management on

April 20 to the rump still

working in the factories, while

his members outside were liv-

ing without wages or strike

He invited the Home Office

to investigate 'intimidation'

at St Helens and his national

executive passed a resolution

It was in this context that

on April 29, the G&MWU's

St Helens office was sacked by

angry men who had marched

But the men fought on.

Ford's, Halewood, were the

Support flowed in from many

groups of workers inspired by

first to act by 'blacking' sup-

plies of foreign glass their

management had imported to

our struggle.

there from a mass meeting.

condemning 'hooliganism, vio-

lence and intimidation'.

only an echo of union policy

keep the assembly lines mov-

Carworkers from Leyland Motors, Vauxhall and Standard-Triumph; workers from the Kraft food factory at Kirby, Liverpool; building-site wor-kers at Fiddler's Ferry—all sent us their support and financial help.

This boosted our spirit. We were not fighting alone.

SACKINGS

'I believe in people. . . That is why I will stick to my guns no matter how many people run away from this fight.' Gerry Caughey, chair-man of the rank and file committee.

COOPER and his officials in St Helens would never have got the men back.

This delicate job fell to the general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, Victor Feather.

By the seventh week of the strike, 2,500 workers had returned in the town and all the factories outside St Helens were back. Only at Pontypool, S Wales, had 27 men stuck it out-and they had been sacked for their pains.

of the workers remained firm

behind the rank-and-file com-

On May 19, Feather sent a

telegram promising the com-

mitee representation in talks

provided they got the men back. This first appeal was

rejected by a mass meeting,

but after another telegram-

which clarified the Feather

deal—a final meeting on May

striker, 'we have found a man

we can trust to put our case.'

committee did not share this

confidence in the leader of

the TUC, and events proved

their reservations were well

At a first meeting in London,

the rank-and-file committee

met Lord Cooper and G&MWU

officials, with Feather in the

chair. An agreement was signed

by Cooper, Gerry Caughey and

Feather stating: there would

be no victimization of any

worker, the G&MWU would

fight for the reinstatement of

the 27 Pontypool 'truckers'

and both sides would do all

they could to reduce tension

Every one of these solemn

No doubt Feather was hoping

undertakings has since proved

in the factories.

worthless

'At last,' declared a happy

A minority on the strike

22 voted for a return.

founded.

But in St Helens, the bulk

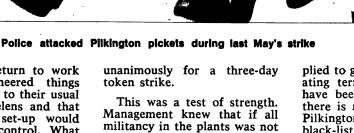
that once the return to work had been engineered things would drift back to their usual apathy in St Helens and that the old union set-up would re-establish its control. What he didn't reckon on was the Pilkington's magagement.

The strike had cost them £3.5 million in lost production, and, as they stated to the whitewash inquiry on the dispute, 15 per cent of their export orders: they had been stung where it hurt most-in their pockets.

At the Triplex factory, which had supplied many of the rankand-file leaders, 240 redundancies were announced. The 'last in, first out' principle was abandoned, and 40 men who would have been made redundant — if this principle had been applied—were reprieved from the dole because they had returned to work before the rank-and-file committee called off the strike.

In all the plants, stewards who had supported the strike were given the worst jobs in terms of time and pay-both to wear them down and to ensure they could not function as representatives of the men.

If they did take up grievances with individual workers they were watched and re-



tudes would be impossible. They threatened the strikers with the sack.

crushed the possibility of a

return to the pre-strike atti-

Their weapon of fear was partially successful. Many wor-



Gerry Caughey, chairman

True to their promise, Pilkington's dismissed the menalong with militants at other plants who had come out in

They rounded off their efforts by drawing up a blacklist of men active in the sevenweek strike: these men-between 200 and 300 of uswould not be offered their jobs back under any circumstances.

ment, in some cases! Those who returned to work are now being closely watched

If they are heard discussing the dispute, they are threatened with the sack. A works medical is required if they report sick. And if they want holidays, they must produce evidence of bookings.

For workers who supported the strike, Pilkington's is a

to work, is silent when the right to strike—the most basic right of the movement he is supposed to head—is crushed by Pilkington; is silent over the Pontypool men, still sacked; lifts not a finger when

The Pontypool 'truckers', all workers are victimized. members of the G&MWU, remained on the dole and nothfor this in St Helens. Then came the biggest attack

of all.

Mounted police

protection to

Matt McGrath

ported on by informers. In

Triplex, two militants were

sent away to 'training school'

to keep them out of the plant.

Management refused to nego-

tiate with representatives of

the newly-formed Glass and

General Workers' Union, de-

spite the fact that 4,000 men

had contracted out of the

G&MWU and many were pay-

ing money to us.

ing was done.

walking through

workers led by

Lord Pilkington declared on television that he thought his approach in the past had not been tough or professional enough. His change of heart was soon revealed in a most dramatic fashion.

At the Cowley Hill works, Eamonn Topping was in-definitely suspended for refusing to be represented in a complaint he had by a representative sanctioned by the management.

After several verbal approaches to the employers, we held a mass meeting of the Cowley Hill workers who voted protest through.

kers did return, leaving 600 outside the gates to see the

will certainly be in jeopardy on the docks — and dockers themselves will eventually have to face this challenge.

of the rank-and-file committee

support.

Others who were taken back were re-employed, not reinstated—and therefore lost all pension rights, rights under the Contract of Employment Act, redundancy safeguards and other payments. This after more than 30 years' employ-

by management.

concentration camp.

Feather, who cajoled us back

He will never be forgotten

At this point, when all seemed lost, support came yet again from outside the glass industry.

The dockers of Liverpool and Birkenhead, in a magnificent display of solidarity, announced a 'black' on Pilkington's glass — how our spirits soared when we heard of this action!

The ban is now lifted after their employers suspended two checkers who operated it, and because some stewards incorrectly reported that we had been reinstated.

Let me here deny this rumour.

About 250 of us remain sacked. Men who have actually applied to go back on the humiliating terms of re-employment have been told by letter that there is no job for them with Pilkington's. Not only this, the black-list is now in the hands of many Merseyside employers: several of our men have been refused jobs elsewhere when employers learned they were involved in the Pilkington's dispute.

Then dockers argue: 'Why should we support you with a "black" which may mean strike action throughout the port, when most Pilkington workers remain at work while their brothers are outside the gates'.

This is an understandable attitude. But let me emphasize once again that this struggle involves more than Pilkington's-it is a fight to defend the right to withdraw labour. If we lose here, this right

We therefore make a special appeal to dockers, who have shown us so much support in the past, to re-impose their 'black' and join the seamen, railway works engineers, car and building-site workers who

AN APPEAL

'I can't retreat. Where can I retreat to?' Gerry Caughey. IT WAS a bitter day indeed when we on the rank-and-file committee stood by the factory gates and watched men who we had fought with and for file by, bent into submission

under Lord Pilkington's threats.

Then to turn round to one old worker-near retirement. now sacked with no pension rights, worried because he has been refused dole for 'industrial misconduct'—and answer his question: 'What should we do now, John?'. To look into his face and see the lingering defiiance still in his eyes tests your ability as a leader to the utmost.

But at these moments of deepest despair, I remember the support we received from workers all over the country who came to our office with money for the fight.

I remember one great collection at the Fiddler's Ferry building site which raised £400. I remember the dockers of Liverpool and Birkenhead who 'blacked' the glass. And the carworkers and building workers who have retained the 'black' to this day.

All this brings back the will to struggle on.

Because I realize then that this fight does not just affect glassworkers. Pilkington's have attacked, and attempted to destroy, a right that is the property of every worker: he has violated the property of the working class.

If he wins here, which group of workers will be next for the dole . . . who will be next?

Therefore I ask you to take our struggle into your factories and your unions and back us. The fight to defend the workers from attacks by the Tories and employers is a fight for solidarity with the glass-workers of St Helens.

Secretary of the Pilkington glassworkers' rank-and-file committee.

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.

Address

SACKINGS... in Dunlop time-study struggle

DUNLOP'S, Coventry, has announced that 51 workers are to be sacked from its Plant and Equipment Division on September 18.

From a correspondent

means 'persuading' the firm

to allow voluntary redundan-

cies and agreeing to sackings on a 'last in, first out' basis.

The company has stated that the sackings are necessary because 'the anticipated

work orders in the Plant and

Equipment Division had not

materialized. Therefore costs

must be cut as the Division is

currently down in its opera-tions by 20 per cent'.

toolroom for a mass meeting

to discuss this change in the

situation and action to stop

sackings to the hilt.

Demand is growing in the

Along with this announcement, affecting progress personnel, toolroom operators, foremen, draughtsmen and labourers. the company requested an informal conference with engineering union officials to discuss 'elemental' time study in the toolroom.

This arises from a mass vote taken early in August which overwhelmingly rejected the senior stewards' advice to accept timing on 'elements' of jobs by the time-study department.

This vote blocked any further development of the company's plans to bring in productivity speed-up in the

toolroom workers Many think the sackings have a direct bearing on the pro-posed new wage structure based on measured-time-study

> No increases agreed these would

abolish any toolroom wage in-creases based on the Coventry district toolroom rate, which goes up automatically each month if skilled piece-workers' average earnings increase. Workers are asking if the

sackings threat is being used as a lever by the company to force through time study in the toolroom Stewards have stated that the redundancies will be dealt with by 'the normal negotiat-ing procedure and members be informed of develop-

called a meeting to discuss the 'normal procedure'

ments'. But they have not

W German USSR trade deal

THE POSSIBILITIES opening before German industry as a result of the Bonn-Moscow deal are widely described in W Germany as 'fabulous'.

Banks and business firms

are already hastening to

cash in. German capitalists

hope to extend the leading

position which W Germany

already holds as a trading

partner of the Soviet

Behind the

Suharto flies to Holland

the sackings.

Dunlop made £21 million Djakarta, Wednesday — President Suharto of Indonesia during the last financial year and donated £24,000 to the today left here for Holland for a state visit which has Tory election fund knowing the Tory government been twice delayed by Ambacks its 'efficiency and costs' boinese demonstrations in The

SACKINGS... One-fifth to go at I-H Bradford

INTERNATIONAL Har-**SUBSCRIBE NOW**

> In addition about 48 staff personnel will go. This announcement comes only a few days after a two-

half of the government's Commission on Industrial

Harvesters' eagerness to press ahead with the new wages structure.

Streamlined

a new tractor is

increases in recent months -will be anxious to do the

Leaders who are intimidated by management 'toughness'—like those shop stewards who said the bosses' negotiator was 'the will be incapable of leading a fight now.

29,000 Swansea children did not attend school yesterday when caretakers and school meal workers went on unofficial strike.

NEATHER

London, SE, central southern and central northern England, E Midlands: Sunny intervals. Scattered sho vers. Near normal. Max. 19C (66f).

W Midlands, NW England, Glasgow, N Ireland: Sunny intervals. Showers. Near normal. Max. 17C (63F).

Union. The opening up of a larger USSR and E European market will not only re-establish traditional German trade links, it is also hoped that it will ward off the incipient economic

W German prosperity has been based on enormous investments in fixed plant and the building up of the biggest industrial complex in Europe. Maintaining profitability on this investment has become a nightmare for German busi-nessmen. Sales must be constantly increased in the face of high interest rates and the growing pressure of the working class for higher wages.

Like the rest of the capitalist world Germany is in the grip of inflationary pressure. The revaluation of the mark

conscious. Exporters are already finding the going tougher against Japanese and W European competition.

industry

has had its effect in making

increasingly cost

The United States market, which plays a key role in the prosperity of some big firms, is subject to contraction or limitation through protection.

Competition

The threatening recession and slow-down in world trade means intensified competition on the world market. In this situation German businessmen know that they must export or die. Otherwise they face a slump as severe as that of

Some regions are already beginning to feel the pinch or have fallen behind the more prosperous areas. What is needed are solid long-term contracts such as the Soviet Union is willing to make. German capitalism, putting aside political objections and braving the criticism of Washington, is hoping to ward off recession by opening a big new market for its products in the Soviet Union. the banks open

credits for Russian purchasing agencies in Germany, Mercedes and other big firms are invited to participate in the setting up of new factories in the Soviet Union.

The government is expected to grant a big credit guaran-tee to ensure that German firms build the giant truck plant at Nabereznytz Celny. With the German firm taking the leading part in this enterprise, French and

Singer

FROM PAGE ONE

belong—refused to make it official.

It was now clear, he said, that the strike had

been a test case for the

Opened way

The officials' failure to

fight their case had opened

the way for the sackings at

Singer, Burroughs and else-

Jim Sheerin, commented:

lip service to fighting for us and are doing the same

as regards these other fac-

He described as 'a waste

of time' the recent decision

of local councillors and union officials to plead

Clydebank's case with Tory

Employment Minister

The fate of Turner's and

other Clydeside factories is

a grim warning to Singer's

They have seen the work force in the factory slashed

by 12,000 since 1945 and

the sackings are now accel-

For the Tories, unemploy-

ment and their plans for

Robert Carr.

erating.

Another Turner steward,

'The union officials paid

where, he thought.

employers in the area.

BY TOM KEMP

The Soviet bureaucracy looks to future joint development of industry with the Common Market countries.

British companies are likely to be invited into the deal as sub-contractors. But this is only the beginning of German-Soviet economic co-operation. Plans are now going forward for a whole range of modern technologically advanced plants to be built in the Soviet Union with Soviet assistance.

Meanwhile Soviet publicists, like Yory Zhukov of 'Pravda', paints a brilliant picture of e possibilities of co-operation between the Common Market countries and the Soviet

Jnion.
'The experience of the past few years', he writes, addressing himself to European businessmen, 'has proved that the capitalist and socialist countries of Europe are in a position to carry out mutuallyadvantageous bilateral and multilateral business transac-

'Such deals', he goes on, 'arouse a great deal of interest among big W European firms and national associations of employers, and the Conseil National du Patronat Francais in particular'.

So the worst enemies of the working class, the big employers' organizations, are singled out by the bureaucracy as its economic partners.

The bureaucracy does not

sively with W Germany, but at present it finds in Bonn a particularly receptive response because of German business fears of a trade recession and fears that the mighty German working class will once again move into the line of battle under the banner of Marxism.

Initiative

If the German capitalists are ready and anxious to do business with the Soviet Union on a vast scale, there is no doubt that the main initiative has come from the bureau-

cracy itself.

The disappointing figures of Soviet industrial growth revealed at the end of last year and the growing resistance of the working class and the peasantry to its policies makes it imperative for the bureaucracy to turn to cooperation with the capitalists. The Soviet economy has failed to catch up technically with the advanced capitalist countries; indeed, it has fallen further behind.

Many machine tools in current use would be considered

Nationalize

paign launched throughout the area for the nationaliza-tion of industry without compensation and the control of Clydeside's workers.

There can be no compromise with the Tories, either locally or nationally -they must be forced to

Civil rights leader to appeal

pending appeal, after three other charges—assaulting a soldier, disorderly behaviour and causing a breach of the peace—were dismissed.

by producing goods which cannot be sold because they do not meet consumers' requirements. In some factories workers are obliged to work for longer hours than the legal maximum as plant managers seek to meet their quotas.

'Beneficial'

museum pieces in W Europe

or Japan. Whole factories and

industries, especially in con-

sumer goods, such as textiles,

need to be thoroughly mod-

sumer goods aggravate ten-

Chronic shortages of con-

Many factories continue to

meet production quotas only

The shortcomings of the Soviet economy, its distortions and unbalance, are a result 'socialism in one country' -the policy of the bureau-

It now tries to overcome the resulting crisis by turning to the capitalists, not simply for business deals, but for what has been called 'far-reaching economic projects beneficial to both

sides'—i.e. to the bureaucracy and the capitalists. The turn to the one-time 'revenge-seekers' of Bonn results from the needs of the German capitalists and from German industry's reputation for scientific and technological achievement.

W Germany is now setting out to build, economically speaking, that 'Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals' of

Schoolmasters

offer Tories

a deal

THE TORIES were offered 12 months of peace in the

schools by the general secretary of the National

Association of Schoolmasters, Mr Terry Casey, yester-

day, if they accepted the masters' claim for a new

French capitalism was too weak to realize such a design; the W Germans hope to be able to carry it through.

The turn to co-operation with capitalist W Germany is

which de Gaulle once spoke.

not calculated to please the Stalinist bureaucracy of the so-called German Democratic

Republic. The recent announcement of a big new trade agreement between E Germany and the Soviet Union, while it continues the close economic ties which have always existed, is no doubt timed to allay the doubts which GDR president Walter Ulbricht's government

Division

Although the new deal is claimed to be 'the biggest agreement of its kind ever to be concluded between two states', the GDR is not industrially powerful enough to solve the current problems

solve the current problems of the bureaucracy.
In any case, the agreement with Bonn shows clearly that the bureaucracy accepts the present division of Germany and is prepared to make concessions to the German capitalists in a desperate effort to safeguard its own existence.

Once more, therefore, it exposes its counter-revolution ary character and gives notice that it lines up with the enemies of the working class. such as the Conseil National du Patronat Français and its

equivalents in other countries.

'If the Department of Education and Science and

the local education authorities

are prepared to move as far

and as fast as we would like

there will be a rallying in the

profession and there will be

no murder and mayhem from

you know who,' said Casey referring to the National Union of Teachers at a Lon-

don press conference announc-

after a further ten years.

compared with the recently-lodged £220 million of the

'Ouite frankly we have to

Major pay

BY A WORKERS PRESS CORRESPONDENT

A MAJOR CONFLICT between the United Auto Workers' Union and the 'Big Three' US motor firms is now probable.

The current three-year contract is due to expire on September 14 and, if a new one has not been negotiated, a strike may well be called in one of the three major companies either General Motors, Chrysler, or, most likely,

Despite 'Big Three' claims that their proposals are the most generous ever made in the industry, the UAW head of the union's General Motors' department said on Tuesday: 'Our off-the-cuff reaction is that GM may feel it has come up with a great offer, but it has come up with a

PENSION

The union disputes the employers' calculation that the new wage offer would add \$3,700 to the average worker's wage in the third year of the contract.

Union demands for a minimum pension of \$500 a month for workers with 30 years, service, and for the elimination of any ceilings on cost-ofliving-linked wage increases have not been met.

Both are important questions for American workers, as the United States has no state supported welfare system on the British scale, while rapidly rising prices over the last year have actually reduced the real wages of the US working class.

Auto workers have been especially hard hit by inflation. The average weekly wage of an auto worker now stands at \$171.74—a gain of \$53.0 on a vear ago.

WAGE FALL

But because of increases in the cost-of-living over the same period, in real terms his wage has fallen—by \$3.07
The toughness of the bargaining reflects the crisis in the US economy and the motor industry in particular. Both General Motors and Ford have suffered big drops in profits on last year, while Chrysler has sustained a substantial loss.

None of them is in any position to make big concessions to the union. According to Irving Bluestone of the union's General Motors department, the two sides have never been so far apart in their 22 years of bargaining. Auto workers will have to watch their leaders very carefully as the deadline for the new contract approaches.

NO FIGURE Union President Woodcock has refused to commit himself on a firm figure for wage

demands, while the vital issue of the shorter working week to spread jobs, together with the fight against production speed-ups, has been avoided The auto workers will have to fight, not only the 'Big Three', but Nixon, who has

declared his opposition to 'inflationary' wage settlements. Recent union leaders' statements indicate that the auto workers will fight all the wav once given a firm lead. Teachers' leader Robert Porter has announced that his union will oppose any attempted wage freeze Nixon, while the International Typographical Union, meeting

NO CONTROLS

n Buffalo, said:

'We oppose any wage con-trols which are used by antilabour forces to cover up the profiteering by big business and banking interests while ignoring past and present rises in prices and taxes and the decline in living standards of working people.'
The US auto workers are

now in the forefront of the international struggle against imperialism.

British workers, especially in the motor industry, where similar issues are being fought out, must give them every possible assistance in the event of a major strike devel-oping in Ford, Chrysler or General Motors.

These giant monopolies are our enemies as well. Together with the American working class, they can be defeated.

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE **MEETINGS**

SOUTH-EAST LONDON: Sunday, September 6, 3 p.m. Kerfield Tavern, Grove Lane, Camberwell Green. 'The Tories and the unions.' say that their contribution to BIRMINGHAM: Tuesday, September 8, 8 p.m. 'The Wellington'. corner Bromsgrove St and Bristol St. 'Trade unions — the vital question'.

Lock-outs

have been effectively dispelled by what is happening in the car and car components industries where 34,000 workers are now idle and the prospect of a complete shut-down of the car industry looms larger every day.

The employers have lost an estimated £30 million to £35 million in the last three weeks and the situation has become so crucial that the Engineering Employers' Federation has intervened in the 'peacemaking' discussions.

While the GKN battle rages on, the employers are considering the opening of a new front, this time at Cowley, in the very centre of the massive British-Leyland complex.

In an unprecedented demonstration of employer arrogance, the director and general manager, I. K. Showan, issued a long and peremptory Clock Notice in the newly-integrated Austin-Morris assembly plant, which clearly articulated the strategy and tactics of the big monopolies and their government.

Retaliation

The Clock Notice, for the first time in British-Leyland history, threatens lock-outs in retaliation to any further 'unofficial' work stoppages.

'It is the management's responsibility to protect the interests of the majority of people in this plant, this I ntend to do, and we shall take whatever action seems to be necessary in order to protect these ends.

'If people within this plant stop work without reasonable cause then this must be on the clear understanding that it may become necessary for us to close down the operations that they are working in, together with those people who are directly affected, until such time as they are pre-pared to resume normal work.'

The immediate cause for issuing this notice-a number minor stoppages on aslines and sembly assemblies—is not the real issue at stake as every Cowley worker knows.

What is important, as the Workers Press pointed out on August 19 and 21, is that British-Leyland employers have been preparing for some time for a show-down with the Cowley stewards and workers in order to put an end to piecework and bonus earnngs, which have cut deep into the corporation's profits.

Encouraged

With the election of a Tory government and the declara-tion of Heath's industrial policy, the management has received further encouragemilitancy and dismantle the official trade union negotiating duce Measured-Day Work.

The reply of senior stewards Parsons, Hobbs and Barson to the Clock Notice makes this abundantly clear. It is a warning that all carworkers should take seriously.

The stewards accuse the Cowley management of deliberate and wilful obstruction in the settlement of local issues and, more significantly, of trying to unilaterally change payment systems, i.e.

'The Company are insisting, against the existing agreement, on the continuation of the Minor 1000 line payments on the AD028, up to the introduction of agreed piecework

'This would mean that the AD028 piecework prices would be negotiated while our members would be receiving a payment far below piecework earnings on the plant.

'On all previous models, prices have been negotiated with the labour force on shop average. Now in the case of Q Block, the company have

completely refused to do this.' The stewards' statement and their determination to

fight Measured-Day Work in Cowley is a far clearer eluci-dation of the problems facing the trade unions than all the resolutions on the agenda of next week's TUC or the miserable editorial in the 'Morning Star' calling on the TUC to initiate industrial action against the Tories.

This is where the struggle against the Tories' policies begins, and this is where the alternative leadership to the trade union bureacuracy and the Communist Party will be

LATE NEWS

Full subscription

(Posted daily)

GOLD RESERVES DOWN, POUND FALLS

Britain's gold and dollar reserves fell by £18 million during August. This was the first fall for a year, and reflects the severe weakening of sterling last month. The pound fell again on

foreign exchanges yesterday, coming within a quarter of a cent of the level at which the Bank of England is obliged to support it.
Since its high point of \$2.408 this spring, the pound

has dropped by over 1.5 cents. The fall this week has been made worse by the growing expectation that bank rate would have to be raised to stop a flight from sterling

EGYPTIAN TROOPS MOVE TO BACK HUSSEIN (See page one)

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Egyptian troops moved into Jordan yesterday to support Hussein against the threat from Iraq to defend the guerrillas. According to some reports, Arafat has agreed with Nasser to back Hussein against the more radical guer-rilla groups of Habash and Hawatmeh.

Earlier, Hussein's cabinet had held an emergency meeting and decided to 'reject' the Iraqi threat. The declaration of martial law is expected.

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vesters, Bradford, Yorkshire, are to sack one-fifth of the labour force—230 workers are to go on October 30, and there will be a further 30 redundancies at the end of February 1971.

week strike over pay.

There is no doubt that the shop stewards' retreat in this strike—settling for £2 after claiming £5—has encouraged the management to hit out at the workers while their disillusionment is still rife among militants. It is also very likely that Will Paynter — ex-Stalinist and ex-NUM leader—was made aware of these management plans when he visited the factory on be-

Relations. Here is the reason for

They want everything streamlined so they can get on with increased productivity from a reduced labour force, especially as produc-

planned. Trade unionists can be sure that other engineering employers in the area—several of whom have been forced to grant substantial

DAY OFF

(63F).

Channel Islands, SW England:
Sunny or bright intervals. Becoming cloudy, rain. Max. 18C (64F).

Edinburgh: Cloudy, rain. Near normal. Max. 15C (59F).

Friday and Saturday: Continuing changeable with rain at times.

Chieft in north and west Temchangeable with rain at times. Chiefly in north and west. Temanti-union legislation go hand in hand. Any appeal in that direction is a diver-

The Singer's strike must be made official and a cam-

A FORMER chairman of the Rights Association, Frank Gogarty, was sentenced to six months imprisonment in Belfast yesterday. He had been charged with 'using abusive words with intent to provoke a breach of the peace'

on August 1. He was released on bail

Embassy seige ends

CORRESPONDENT

four-tier pay structure.

REPRESENTATIVES Prince Sihanouk's Cambodian government in Prague have now left the embassy building, which they occupied since

They agreed to go after diplomatic immunity on the building had been lifted at the request of the ambassador of the Lon Nol regime, but only on condition that the building

is recognized by the Czech Stalinists, as by the Russians. Its embassy will now be established in another Prague

The Lon Nol government

ary in the Cambodian emhad declared for bassy, Sihanouk's government and refused to leave the building. Together with his family

Isup Ghanty, second secret-

telephones were cut off. Czech police prevented attempts by Chinese embassy staff to send in supplies of food, and a Chinese protest note was delivered to the Czech government about their

Under the four-tier claim new teachers would serve on a ten-year scale of £1,100 to £1,800 but after, four years' continuous service move on to a second 'career'

ing the claim.

Substantive After three years on this would be considered substantive career teachers' was not handed over to him reaching a maximum of £2,600

> Two other scales provide for departmental heads and top teachers in large depart-The NAS argue that its claim would cost £152 million

Casey pointed out that women teachers who left the profession to have children would lose their salary status and Cambodian students in under the new scheme by Prague he held out while breaking their service. electricity, postal services and

> education is not so great,' he said. 'Our schools are not supported by women teachers who pop off every few years to have babies.'