

'Law & order' campaign a Tory fraud

Safety glass sack threat

BY A WORKERS PRESS
CORRESPONDENT

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Union 'inaction' -telephonists claim

PRESS REPORTS of the night telephonists' strike at London's Wren House international exchange were condemned by strike committee members yesterday as they moved for supporting action by day staff.

'The central point that triggered off the strike', committee member Dick Evans told the Workers Press, 'was a so-called strike by members of the National Guild of Telephonists — involving a withdrawal from a switchboard duties of up to two hours. In our opinion local man-

agement was in collusion with this. 'What's really at issue is a long history of complete indifference of the Union of Post Office Workers' executive towards telephonists' problems — particularly overseas telephonists' problems.'

Reports wrong

'Contrary to many of the reports that have appeared in the Fleet Street press, the total UPW membership on the night staff at the international exchange are out on strike, and this may now be extended to the day staff — which is 98 per cent UPW. 'The strike was extended to what's called Section 2A, in Faraday Buildings, last night.' The telephonists say that they have had strong support for their action from Continental exchanges.

By a foreign correspondent

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'On the other hand, the workers speak openly and do not conceal things and I am personally afraid that this frankness might cause some of these comrades to be expelled from the Party.'

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Young Socialists School

Saturday May 30
Speaker:
DAVID MERCER
(Playwright)

on
'Theatre, socialism and culture'

Also discotheque on Saturday evening and films

WINTER GARDENS PAVILION,
EASTBOURNE

Cost £2 10s, including bed and breakfast, fares and school. Details from: Young Socialists, 186A, Clapham High Street, London, S.W.4.

Sunday May 31

Speaker:
CLIFF SLAUGHTER
(SLL Central Committee)

on
'Significance of Lenin today'

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Burden

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LENIN CENTENARY

SWINDON

'Sunday, May 31, 7.30 p.m. Theory and practice and the revolutionary party'

'Sunday, June 7, 7.30 p.m. Lenin and the coming English revolution'

OXFORD HOTEL
Corner of Groundwell Rd

Speaker: Gerry Healy, national secretary, Socialist Labour League Admission 2s

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B-Leyland profits down Where's the anarchy now?

BY A WORKERS PRESS REPORTER

BRITISH - LEYLAND reported yesterday that after-tax profits for the last financial half-year dropped to £600,000. This is compared to £10 million for the same period last year.

These latest figures are not likely to restore confidence in the combine, which over the past week has announced 'totally unacceptable financial losses' in one of its main factories and a huge plunge in its stock exchange value.

Last Saturday, Mr Raymond Smart, director and general manager of British-Leyland's truck and tractor factory at Bathgate, W Lothian, informed all employees that the company have suspended all further investment in this division, a statement that now puts in question the jobs of 5,000 workers.

'Grim'

'Very grim' was Smart's comment on the situation. Grimmer events were to follow. On Tuesday, as stock markets continued to fall, no less than £22 million was slashed from the company's market value in one day.

Predictably Lord Stokes blamed industrial disputes for the poor results.

He said: 'The biggest current impact on our efforts is being made by disputes in companies which supply us with vital components and services.'

The economic recession is now compounding BLMC's prolonged crisis as it struggles

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AS CORRECTLY forecast in Workers Press last December, the National Economic Council report on large industrial sites aims another blow at construction workers.

Measures which lay the basis for use of 'predetermined' work-study systems, for Measured-Day Work and for a giant reduction in the overall labour force of the industry are proposed.

Planned shift work, a 'rationalized' pay system, increased output using work-study systems based on information from a 'data bank', decasualization based on registration of workers and increased control of workers by employers and unions through a national agreement and a national joint council, are some of the proposals put forward in the final report published this month. ('Large Industrial Sites'. HMSO £2 2s.)

Working party

Drawn up by a working party made up of employers, government officials and union leaders, the report covers work done by 50,000 workers, spread over some 40 to 50 major sites throughout Britain.

These are mainly involved in power station, steel works, chemical plant or oil refinery construction.

Significantly, the working party estimated that at any one time, 12 per cent of the total labour force is without work.

Another fact discovered was that by far the major cause of delays in construction are not due to labour disputes, but to late changes in design, with late delivery of materials and plant running a close second.

One of the chief worries of employers has been the increasing size of building operations which has led to work forces of 2,500 to 3,000 workers being gathered together on a single site.

The cost of hold-ups of work on projects of this size is enormous. The report puts the capital cost alone of one week's delay in the completion of a 2,000 megawatt power station at about £100,000 and the cost of a month's delay in the completion of a £15 million refinery 'might amount to £2½ million'.

Shift work

ON SHIFT WORK, the working party notes that this is already in operation on many sites, but only as a method of reducing immediate delays.

It advocates the planning of shift work from the outset of a project, using double and possibly treble shifts.

The working party commissioned a special study by members of the Cranfield School of Management which estimated that a net saving of £10 million on a power station costing an initial £100 million would be possible with this type of working.

There is no doubt that the employers have an eye on substantial reductions in hiring costs of equipment by reducing the building time with round-the-clock operations.

Decasualization

ON DECASUALIZATION, the report concludes that 'the provision of more stable employment would be the most important single step that the industry could take to improve employer/employee relations and productivity'.

This outlook is similar to that put forward under the Devlin Scheme on the docks, where 'decentralization' has led to a continuous run-down of the work force in London since its original implementation.

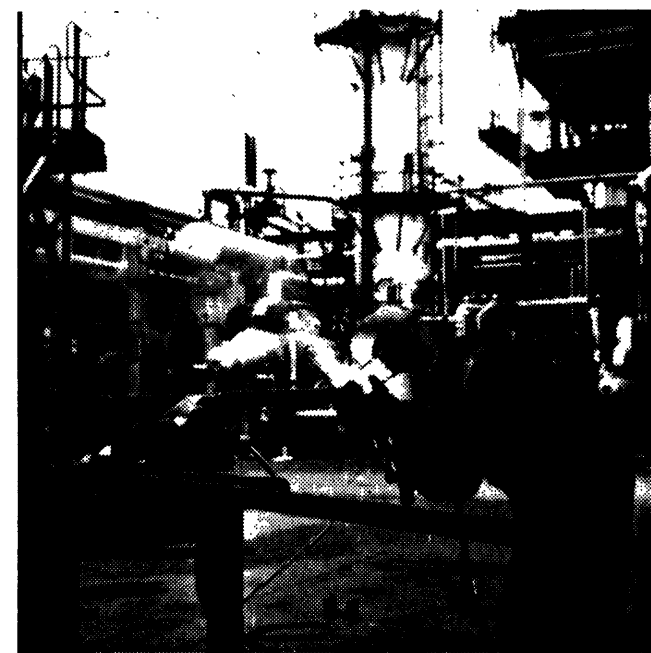
On the docks, permanency is seen as applying to a small, mobile labour force, moving from job to job, working shifts and being paid on the principle of Measured-Day Work.

In this report, it is quite clear that the working party is aiming to prepare the way for the same situation on the large sites; in particular by leaving a large section of workers outside the permanency arrangement:

Because of the uncertainty of demand on individual contractors... and the fluctuation in total demand on the industry, we consider it impossible to provide permanent employment for all, but we suggest that by mid-1970 the industry as a whole (through a register, and through the employment policies of individual contractors) could offer permanent employment to between 20,000 and 25,000 craftsmen, or about three-quarters of craftsmen at that time employed on mechanical and electrical construction; it would look to casual men to provide only a quarter of its skilled force.

Bernard Franks looks at the National Economic Council report on large industrial sites

Devlin plan for building sites



Only 253 boilermakers were taken back afterwards, the rest being pronounced 'surplus to requirements'.

Work study

ON WORK STUDY, the working party wants to see such methods spread throughout industry and says:

'We recommend the greater use of work study to improve working methods and to assist in establishing planning and control.'

This is based on the claim that on the sites: 'men are actively working for about half of their working day' and is just another way of saying that work study is expected to make operatives work twice as fast as at present.

The proposal to set up a 'data bank' of work-study information is no more a proposal to introduce a system of predetermined times for all operations.

Workers on any one site would be presented with times for jobs which had been obtained 'elsewhere' and which are claimed as national averages for any particular task.

This is to link up with the proposals on pay.

The working party considers the existing pay situation as 'chaotic' with 'absence of control' on many sites:

'... the real bargaining in earnings is a constant conformation between shop stewards and managers. This incessant bickering over targets is at the root of many labour disputes and contribute to the anomalies and disorder we deplore.'

Of course, what is really 'depleted' here is the system by which workers continually fight for, and win increases in pay, or what the 1968 PIB reports on the building industry referred to as 'wage drift'.

The employers want an end to this, and to introduce instead, controlled payments.

The report sets out a system which prepares the way for new methods of payment.

It advises, as a first step, the fixing of:

- (a) a national time rate, and
- (b) either:
 - (i) incentive payment earnings derived from a bonus scheme agreed formally at site level; or
 - (ii) where incentive schemes do not apply, a 'productivity allowance' agreed at site level, containing specific provisions for the more effective use of labour.

The control over bonus would be based on the 'gearing' of bonus payments to the information of the 'data bank'.

This section adds that: 'Provision should be made under either arrangement for the control of unnecessary overtime.'

With regulation of bonuses and cuts in overtime, the employer could bring about substantial cuts in take-home pay for all workers.

Bonus earnings

Generally, a large amount of overtime is worked on these sites (between 10 and 15 hours a week) while bonus earnings can make up a large part of pay. (£8.5 average for erector/riggers, £8.2 for welders).

The long-term aim is put at: 'A "high" consolidated rate applicable without variation on all sites and precluding further incentive payments.'

In the short term, then, traditional bonus schemes are to be converted to 'controlled' work-studied 'productivity' incentive schemes.

In the long-term this is to become Measured-Day Work based on a pre-determined motion-time system. But the NEDC working party is not happy about the prospects of bringing about these changes without a change in the 'industrial relations' position on the sites.

Here, the main recommendation is that clients (those commissioning the construction), should take a major share of the control of operations:

'In our view the client should no longer stand aloof from the way the site is managed.'

The recommendation made is that a special employers' council should be set up to intervene in industrial relations, to fix the terms of incentive schemes and productivity deals, and also to discipline any 'rogue' employers.

These might include a contractor who attempts to 'buy his way out of trouble when faced with a militant work force and the collapse of his management controls'.

Also advised is the basing of all site bargaining on the terms of a national agreement drawn up between employers and unions.

This would fix wage levels, encourage mobility between sites

and it would also mean that 'the authority of the official leadership of the unions would be strengthened'.

The national agreement would lay down guidelines where bonus systems were in operation covering:

'The method of "gearing" the system of work measurement, and the total earnings to be expected for standard performance.'

The report also suggests the setting up of a national joint council made up of employers and union officials to regulate the working of the national agreement.

This would have the backing of the Department of Employment and Productivity (DEP) and the TUC and the clients' council previously mentioned. It is quite clear that major attempts to control and discipline the industry's labour force are being

prepared here and the working party is thinking very much in terms of the JIB's brand of class collaboration.

The report forecasts that the total manpower requirements in ten years time will be some 10,000 fewer men than now, i.e., will be 40,000 workers if productivity continues to rise.

However, no analysis is made of the level of development of modernization and automation on existing work, and yet it is entirely on the basis of such developments that huge reductions in the number of jobs is taking place in several industries.

Also no mention of the crisis state of capitalism is made or the effect this must have on the 'expansion' of industry.

Rising costs

For example only last month ICI announced that expansion plans might have to be severely cut due to rising costs, while some leading fertilizer producers are saying that they would never have undertaken the present contracts for new plant if they had foreseen the sharp drop in sales now taking place.

Workers in construction must oppose all attempts to make them pay for the crisis.

They should fight all attempts to destroy existing payment systems and to institute modern work-study methods in preparation for cuts in wages and jobs.

They should reject entirely the NEDC report and take up a fight in the unions against the 'leaders' who have collaborated in its production.

E. Marsden general secretary of the Construction Engineering Union, H. Weaver general secretary of the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives, and E. Patterson, former CEU general secretary, were all members of the NEDC working party.

It was Patterson who wrote to Workers Press earlier this year objecting to an examination of what would be in the NEDC report on the grounds that 'it is not yet finalized'.

Of course, anyone who has kept close track of government policy over the past six years knows exactly what is going to be served up in terms of wage and working arrangements by 'impartial' government backed bodies like the NEDC.

In fact the Workers Press preview proved to be completely correct.

In the face of a concerted political attack on jobs, wages and conditions it is essential for all construction workers to take up a fight for nationalization of the industry under workers' control, for total opposition to productivity deals and their associated systems of exploitation, and for the building of the All Trades Unions Alliance, to fight for a revolutionary alternative leadership in the unions which will not sell out to the bosses.

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BBC 1

12.55 p.m. Y gwyliwr. 1.30 Watch with mother. 1.45-1.53 News and weather. 4.20 Play school. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Blue Peter. 5.20 Ballet class with Dame Ninette de Valois. 5.44 Adventures of Parsley. 5.50 News and weather.

6.00 LONDON-NATIONWIDE. 6.45 THE DOCTORS. 7.10 TOM AND JERRY. 7.15 TOP OF THE POPS. 8.00 THE EXPERT. 'Lethal Weapon'. 8.50 NEWS and weather.

9.10 ELECTION FORUM. Harold Wilson answers viewers' questions. 9.45 WORLD CUP GRANDSTAND from Mexico. Review by satellite of the 1970 World Cup which begins on Sunday in the Aztec Stadium.

10.35 24 HOURS. 11.20 Weather. 11.22 Something to say.

REGIONAL

All regions as BBC 1 except:

Midlands: 6.00-6.45 Midlands today. 11.47 News, weather. Nationwide. 11.47 News, weather. Nationwide.

North of England: 6.00-6.45 Look North, weather. Nationwide. 11.47 News, weather.

Wales: 6.00-6.45 Wales today, weather. Nationwide. 6.45-7.10 The Welsh League of Youth National Eisteddfod. 10.00-10.34 Heddidi. 11.47 News, weather. Reporting Scotland.

Nationwide. 10.00-10.30 First person singular. 11.47 News, weather.

Northern Ireland: 6.00-6.45 Scene around six. 6.45-7.10 The conservation business. 11.47 News, weather.

South and West: 6.00-6.45 Points West. South today, Spotlight South. West, weather. Nationwide. 11.47 News, weather.

BBC 2

11.00-11.20 a.m. PLAY SCHOOL.

7.05 p.m. USING BROADCASTS IN SCHOOLS. 7.30 NEWS and weather.

8.00 CALL MY BLUFF. 8.30 THE MONEY PROGRAMME.

9.10 W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM: 'Olive'. With Eileen Atkins. Olive Hardy and her brother run a small rubber plantation in Malaya. They lead an isolated existence and then the new assistant District Officer falls in love with Olive.

10.00 JAZZ SCENE. Ronnie Scott club guest Miles Davis.

10.50 NEWS and weather. 10.55 LINE-UP.

ITV

3.30 p.m. Mad movies. 3.45 Skippy. 4.17 Origami. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Flipper. 5.20 Maggie. 5.50 News.

6.03 TODAY. 6.40 PEYTON PLACE.

7.10 NEAREST AND DEAREST: 'When You've Got To Go'.

7.40 ACTION FILM: 'Scallock'. With Dale Robertson, Sandra Smith, Todd Armstrong and Diana Hyland. Western about a man who wins thousands in a poker game and decides to build a railroad.

9.30 THIS WEEK. 10.00 NEWS.

10.30 CINEMA: Michael Parkin chooses the films.

11.00 TALES OF EDGAR WALLACE: 'On The Run'. With Emrys Jones, Frank Stewart and Sarah Lawson.

REGIONAL ITV

CHANNEL: 4.02 Puffin's birthday greetings. 4.11 Origami. 4.25 Wendy and me. 4.35 Seaspray. 5.20 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 Police file. 6.15 Sports roundup. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'No Questions Asked', with Barry Sullivan and Ariene Dahl. 8.30 This is your life. 9.00 Nearest and dearest. 9.30 London. 11.00 Court martial. 11.50 News, weather. In French, weather.

ANGLIA: 4.30 Newsroom. 4.40 Plupp. 4.50 Flipper. 5.20 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 'Sitting Bull' with Dale Robertson. Mary Murphy and J. Carrol Nash. A young army officer risks court martial when he decides not to stick an Indian raiding party who he realizes only lost because they are starving. 9.00 Nearest and dearest. 9.30 London. 10.30 Festival in Mexico. 11.30 Cinema. 12 midnight Reflection.

SCOTLAND: 4.02 Scotland early. 4.30 London. 4.55 Forest rangers. 5.20 London. 6.00 Scotland now. 6.30 High Wheel of Fortune. 7.30 Dr in the house. 8.00 Nearest and dearest. 9.00 Nearest and dearest. 9.30 London. 11.00 Seaway. 11.55 Late call.

SCOTTISH: 4.25 Forest on food. 4.55 Mad movies. 5.20 London. 6.00 News. 6.10 Beverly Hills. 6.35 Crossroads. 6.55 Movie: 'Cry For Happy'. 9.00 Nearest and dearest. 9.30 London. 11.00 Inside George Webby. 11.30 Epilogue.

Police clash with strikers outside the giant BP refinery site at Grange-mouth last November.



ON JUNE 18—the date of the general election—thousands of young people from all over the country from the age of 18 upwards will have the opportunity to vote for the first time in what is going to be a most vital electoral battle for the working class.

In its five-and-a-half years of government the Labour leadership has opened the door to the dangerous possibility of a Tory return.

Wilson's policies of wage-freezing, unemployment and immigration control have betrayed the interests of the working class.

No one must doubt that the Tories present a great danger to the working class. They are the traditional and hated enemy with their policies of anti-trade unionism, retention of hanging, attacks against social services, racial superiority, increased taxation and law and order.

That is why the Young Socialists, since the beginning of the year have prepared for this General Election with thousands of leaflets calling on all young people especially those voting for the first time, to keep the Tories out.

Next week the Young Socialists will be sending out teams into the provinces to work during the election campaign to build the Young Socialists and the Workers Press in the fight to build a mass revolutionary youth movement as the only means of defeating Toryism for good.

The Young Socialists have no illusions about the Wilson leadership; they say that if the working class is to ensure the safety of its future then Toryism can only be defeated by building a socialist alternative to Wilson.

This is the basis of their appeal for a fight for socialist policies of nationalization of the basic industries without compensation under workers' control, for the defence of the trade unions, for the defence of immigrant workers against racism, for the victory of the SE Asia workers and peasants against US imperialism, and the withdrawal of all troops from N Ireland.

Throughout the summer the Young Socialists will be working for a massive anti-Tory rally at Alexander Palace on October 16 with a programme of working to build the YS for an international conference of revolutionary youth, which will be united behind the slogan for a United Socialist States of Europe.

Below are the comments of six members of the Young Socialists who will be voting for the first time on the reasons why they will be voting Labour at the General Election and why they will be working to persuade other youth to do the same.



Why we are voting Labour

GARMENT worker FLORENCE ERSKINE from Sunderland:

I WILL vote Labour with the majority of the working class in the NE to keep the Tories out. The workers in the NE know what the Tories will do if returned to power. They will start off by trying to smash the trade unions and bring in massive unemployment and poverty.

In the NE there are already 68,000 unemployed. In Sunderland there is 15 per cent unemployment as a result of pit closures and the rationalization of the shipyards.

Having been through the 1930s the NE working class know that the Tories will discipline the workers, and really cut the wages. They won't be driven back to these conditions, and this is why they will vote Labour.

There is no future for youth in the NE. As soon as you leave school you go on to the dole. There are practically no apprenticeships for young people, and the jobs they can get are very badly paid.

There is massive unemployment and dead-end jobs; there are no social activities for youth apart from one or two picture houses which will probably close down to become bingo or dance halls. They are too expensive for youth earning low wages to go to.



FLORENCE ERSKINE

The only thing youth can do is walk around the streets and then the police come and move them on.

The only way youth can have better jobs and higher and better social activities is by joining the YS and helping to build it into a massive youth movement for the overthrow of the capitalist system.

HAMISH KENNEDY, young engineering worker, Swindon, and member of YS National Committee:

I WOULD normally vote Labour because the Labour Party is the political face of the mass of the working class organized in the trade unions, and revolutionaries must take the worker through the experience of the betrayal of the traditional reformist organizations.

It is most important to fight in the working class to vote against the Tories, even after a whole series of betrayals by the Wilson government. The bosses' crisis forces them to carry out whole attacks on the organizations of the working class.

Under these conditions the bosses need a Tory government to keep the power of government decisions firmly in their hands. The returning of a Labour government would be a great victory for the workers in these conditions, for Labourites would be forced by the bosses to try to carry out their policies, but it would be impossible for the Labourites to use all the power of the state against the working class in the same way as the Tories.

In trying to do so it would create conditions where whole sections of workers would be won from reformism to revolutionary politics.

This is why I am voting Labour and why I shall be fighting in my factory to get all the young workers voting for the first time this year to do likewise.

GARY GURMEET, Apprentice aircraft designer from Southall, London:

I WILL be voting for Labour because I think that to keep the Tories out is the main task before all working youth in this General Election.

The growing support inside the Tory Party for Enoch Powell is the real mood of the Conservatives. They want to put an end to all immigration and repatriate many of the people from other countries.



GARY GURMEET

The 1968 Commonwealth Immigration Act is just not enough for them.

This was an Act passed by the Labour government and it has created tremendous hardship for thousands of Kenyan Asians with British passports.

Racism is being developed consciously by the Tories through the daily papers. The Labour government has not done much better, but we have to vote for them because the Tories will be a thousand times worse.

It is absolutely necessary to fight against the attacks of the Tories and for a socialist system. For us in the YS this means above all building the youth international.

JOHN BURKE, North London engineering worker:

THE GENERAL Election is one of the most important issues facing the working class at the present period.

A vote for Labour is a vote to keep the Tories out. This is not a tactical question for the YS, but a principled one.

Unlike such groups as the IMG, we feel that the return of the Tories would not mean that things will continue as before, but that the Tories would try to bring in massive attacks on the working class.

This would first and foremost mean laws against the trade unions, with the Labourites taking on a 'left' cover of criticism of these laws.

By waging this campaign to keep the Tories out, the YS is not glossing over the lies and treachery of the Wilson government and 'lefts' in the Labour



JOHN BURKE

Party, but is using this campaign to show that the immediate danger to the working class is the return of a Tory government.

The Young Socialists urge all young voters who are voting perhaps for the first time in the forthcoming election to vote Labour, as part of keeping the Tories out, and of building a new leadership for the working class.

SIMON CALDWELL, Works in Cold Mill at Port Talbot Steel Works and is a member of YS National Committee for South Wales.

I THINK we must have a really big turn-out in the coming election for a Labour vote.

This would be an important measure to defeat the Tories and prevent them carrying out their plans to attack the working class.

Everything which has been won by workers over recent years; wages, strong trade union organization etc, could be lost if the Tories were to succeed in smashing the unions, creating big unemployment and cutting wages.

Despite Wilson's anti-working-

class policies, the Labour government has not been able to do these things.

Wilson bears responsibility for the abstentions by workers in recent elections which have helped the Conservatives.

The campaign for a Labour victory must proceed alongside a fight to replace Wilson by a socialist leadership in the Labour Party, because this would be a big blow against the Tories and the employers.

Workers, especially in the industrial areas and in the S Wales valleys remember how the Tories used unemployment in the 1930s to cut wages, break up trade union organization, sack militants and reduce working-class families to the bread line.

They are determined not to return to those conditions and most support the Labour Party as the party of their class.

We are working for a big anti-Tory youth rally in S Wales and a committee will be set up to organize the campaign with special leaflets, posters and banners, and to expand the sales of the 'Keep Left' and the Workers Press in the main industrial centres.

JACK CROMPTON, Birmingham university student:

AS A STUDENT I shall be voting Labour at the General Election.

I believe that students have a useful role to play in supporting the working class through a

study and understanding of their movement.

After five and a half years of Wilson in this country we see the working class in this country more united than ever in the face of the betrayals of the Labour government, which has continuously tried to carry out Tory policies.

Returning a Labour government will see this process continue and gather momentum. Students can play a big part in returning this Labour government.

In my ward, which has a students' hall and a number of students' flats, the turn-out at the municipal elections was 40 per cent resulting in a massive swing to Labour.

A number of students will be eager to use their right to vote for the first time.

The ranks are closing. It is impossible to claim to be non-political—as most students in the arts faculty at Birmingham do.

Those who are not for the working class must be against it. Students must strive to overcome the many years of brainwashing they have undergone in the educational institutions of the ruling class.

A vote for Labour is a vote to keep the Tories out, a belief in the working class as the only force capable of overcoming a decaying society. My job in the coming weeks will be to persuade my fellow students to vote Labour on this basis.

PART THREE

Transmutation of matter

BY MARTIN ZARROP

ONE OF the dangers from a nuclear explosion is radioactive fall out — the release into the atmosphere of materials such as strontium 90 which harms living tissue.

Although the Russian scientist Mendeleev first elaborated his periodic table of elements nearly 80 years before the explosion of the first atomic weapon, the table indicates why strontium in its radioactive form is such a hazard to human life.

This element falls directly below calcium in the table, i.e. in the same group and the two therefore have very similar chemical properties.

Properties

Indeed, the properties are so similar that living organisms cannot distinguish between them. Thus the human body will use strontium in the same way as calcium—in particular for bone formation—and allows serious damage to take place to the living cells.

From the standpoint of bringing order into the chaos of elements and providing a means of predicting their properties, Mendeleev's table was an important step forward.

The properties of the elements, such as density, change smoothly as we move along a row (period). We know that the atomic weight of an element must lie between those of its two neighbours in the same period and so on.

The set of elements therefore appears to have an order, a structure, but it was very difficult for further progress to be made without placing Dalton's atomic hypothesis on a firmer experimental footing.

In other words, certain important steps had been made in chemical theory by assuming that the atom existed but these developments then raised other questions which could not be answered until the nature of the atom and the laws governing its movement began to emerge.

It was the disintegration of atoms that provided the key to their structure.

Atom

In 1907, Rutherford and his colleagues were working on experiments with the high-energy particles (known as alpha particles) which are produced spontaneously by radium as it undergoes radioactive decay.

In an experiment in which a stream of these 'missiles' were aimed at a thin sheet of gold foil, it was discovered that some of the particles were deflected through large angles.

Rutherford commented: 'It was almost as incredible as if you

fired a 15-inch shell at a piece of tissue paper and it came back and hit you.

'It was then that I had the idea of an atom with a minute massive centre carrying a charge.'

By 1932, the year in which the existence of the neutron was discovered experimentally, the chemists' current view of the atom was substantially established.

By this we mean that, although new fundamental particles are still being created (the number is now around 100), for the chemist to understand the formation of chemical compounds through chemical reactions he needs only to deal with three

atomic number is the number of protons.

Because the electrons are relatively light and a proton is almost the same mass as a neutron, we can measure atomic weight simply by adding up the total number of particles in a nucleus.

Isotopes

For example, oxygen has atomic number 8 and atomic weight 16. This means that there are eight 'planets' orbiting a 'sun', containing eight protons and eight neutrons.

During the development of chemistry the concept of atomic weight was the subject of a

great deal of controversy, because it was found that there were variations in weight, which are now known to be due to the presence of isotopes.

Ordinary hydrogen has one proton, one electron and no neutrons and therefore its atomic number and weight are both one.

How are the 'planets' distributed? How does this produce elements some of which easily form compounds whereas others—like the gases helium, neon, argon and krypton—could only be made to do so in 1962 after decades of work?

Continued next week.

A tiny amount of radioactive calcium can be used to follow the process by which this element is incorporated into bone and an accurate measurement can be made of the rate at which this takes place.

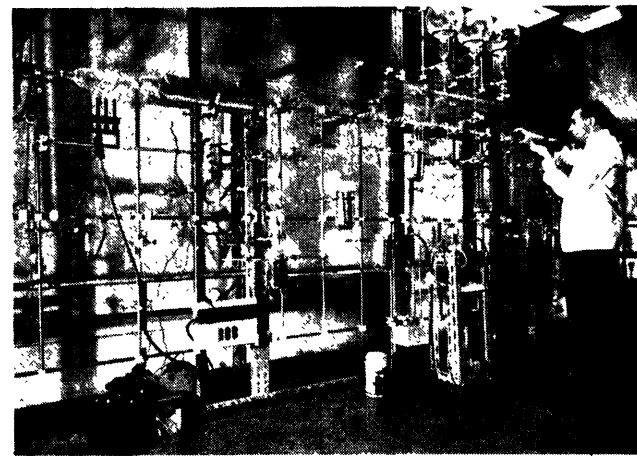
'Labelled'

The use of isotopes in this way—to provide 'labelled' atoms—is a great boon to medical science and is being extended to many other fields, such as engineering to locate minute leaks, to follow impurities in fuel and so on.

Because an element and its isotopes are chemically similar we can draw an important conclusion about how chemical reactions take place.

An isotope differs from the parent element in the composition of its nucleus, while having the same number of electrons. This indicates that chemical reactions take place away from the nucleus and concern the electrons of the reacting atoms alone.

Continued next week.



Highly complicated apparatus needed for dating labelled atoms.

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Continued next week.

Experimental

Heavy hydrogen, produced in an atomic pile, contains a neutron so that, although the atomic number remains one, the atomic weight increases to two.

The terms 'atomic number' and 'atomic weight' are easily explained.

If, for a moment, we consider the atom like a miniature solar system with planet-electrons orbiting a sun-nucleus, then

Group 2	Part of the periodic table of elements, known as Group 2.
Beryllium	4
Magnesium	12
Calcium	20
Strontium	38
Barium	56
Radium	88
	The atomic numbers are the number of electrons in each atom.

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Rhodesia: CLASS STRUGGLES IN AFRICA By N. Makanda

School colour bar

ONE OF the many colour bars introduced into Rhodesia by Britain, long before Smith, was the system of school fees.

By 1960 not only was Britain spending £103 a year on each 'white' educand (compared with £8 per African educand in South Rhodesia, £9 in North Rhodesia and £3 in Nyasaland), but fees constituted an almost insuperable barrier.

'British hypocrisy'

This barrier affected only the African since the 'white' parents' income was invariably subsidized by the super-profits made by cheap African labour. The fees system was a colour bar in all but name—an absolutely typical example of 'British hypocrisy'.

Like the S African government, the British government claimed that African education was a burden on the British tax-payer. This was the old story of 'white

man's burden'—the burden of the packhorse on the rider.

The fact is that the British taxpayer in S Rhodesia and in Britain contributed not a penny to African education, but had his own education and much more besides subsidized by super-profits sweated out of cheap colonial labour, including that in S Rhodesia.

Nor did the situation change after 'independence' for Malawi, Zambia and other semi-colonies of British imperialism.

Myth

The myth of the British taxpayer was and remains one of 'the deceptions of the people'.

In reality the children of the African workers and peasants were starved of education by Britain.

Part of this starvation consisted of the system of missionary schools and of segregated education.

Another part consisted of the colour discrimination in educational expenditure between white and non-white educands.

Yet another part was the fees system. These fees ranged from £3 to £60 a year for Africans—

sided out of the super-profits created by cheap African labour toiling for British companies in S Rhodesia.

Difficulty

Whereas white children had no difficulty in entering high schools, at one college alone there were 16 applicants for one African place.

The colour discrimination of the British state was well illustrated in 1962 when the British government gave its S Rhodesian



A typical class room for Africans in South Africa.

and this, in turn, was the equivalent of from one month's to several years' income for 99 per cent of the African people.

Not only were such fees of little consequence to white parents, because of their earnings, which are subsidized by African labour, but, in addition, no fees at all had to be paid by whites, who received a subsidy for their education from Britain.

Britain, in turn, got this sub-

The 'civilizing influence' of British rule in Rhodesia was no different from that of Smith's dictatorship.

The British claimed that by 1953 there were 263,223 in school and that by 1962 this figure had risen to 600,000, including 60,000 European children.

All European children were educated, compared with a third of the African children.

But while the European children spent a full span at school, African children who did go to school spent a short period in school before being 'spewed onto the labour market' by British rule. (This phrase was commonly used by the anti-apartheid Teachers' League of S Africa, a non-racial teachers' union.)

While the European child was taught in modern, over-staffed institutions, the 16,243 African teachers (1963 figures) taught in overcrowded, inferior, segregated schools, including 662 'farm schools' (child labour camps).

School career

Out of a total of some 3,300 schools, 58 were secondary schools, holding 6,000 pupils.

In 1964 75 per cent of all European children reached form IV, compared with 5 per cent of all African children in S Rhodesia, Zambia and Malawi.

The average length of a school career for those Africans who entered schools at all was less than two years.

Out of 80,000 African children entering the British mission schools in S Rhodesia only 15 reached form IV. (In Zambia the figure was 28 out of 28,000 i.e., one in a thousand.)

In the British semi-colony of Malawi, the British 'civilizing influence' was such that by 1960 only 80 Africans emerged out of the secondary schools. (The Malawi Minister of Education, Chieme, set a target of 1,000 for 1965, to overcome the backwardness introduced by British rule in Nyasaland.)

For all practical purposes the British state and churches introduced almost no educational system for the African children in S Rhodesia and what they did introduce was starved and segregated. Smith could not conceivably have done 'worse'.

'Protested'

His regime thus has a long-standing common denominator with the Roman Catholic and other missions who recently 'protested' against the effects of the latest Land Bill and then entered into 'talks' with Smith.

What they were protesting against was not the effects of this or any other law on the Africans, but on themselves—that is, on their 'freedom' to continue to administer and control the system of educational and 'health' starvation and segregation which these missionaries have introduced and operated ever since they came to S Rhodesia.

As the Mau Mau general, Dedan Kimathi, was to say before he was executed by the British in Kenya:

'Before the coming of the missionaries, we had the land and they had the bible—now we have the bible and they have the land.'

It is for this reason that in S Rhodesia, as elsewhere in British Africa, the struggle against the biblebearers necessarily plays such a vital part in the anti-imperialist movement.

Despite election 'truce' ITALIAN STRIKES STILL GROWING

Nasser jails Egyptian CP members

BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

A NUMBER of Egyptian Communist Party members have recently been arrested, according to reports from Cairo.

Their detention follows the arrests of three journalists close to Mohammed Heykal, Minister of Planning and editor of the government newspaper 'Al Ahram'.

The journalists are said to be held for 'activities contrary to the interests of the state'.

These arrests point up the Bonapartist character of the Nasser regime, existing in the area of political stability produced between the interlocked forces of Israel and world imperialism on the one hand and the Arab revolution on the other.

Balancing act
To maintain his position Nasser is engaged in a perpetual balancing act, moving sometimes against the labour movement and in other areas against imperialism.

So, at the beginning of this week, the Sudan regime of General Nimeiry, heavily dependent on Nasser, nationalized foreign banks and trading and chemical firms.

This is not the first time that Nasser has moved against Egyptian Communists.

Many Party members have in the past been interned for months in desert camps, despite the readiness of the Party leadership to adapt policy to the twists and turns of Nasser's policy.

Needless to say, the Soviet leadership has never taken any effective steps in defence of the political freedom of Egyptian Communists.

Defence
The defence of the Arab revolution cannot be entrusted to the nationalist policies of Nasser and Hussein, combining military posturing with readiness to retreat.

The defence of all sections of the labour movement in the Middle East and a fight for socialist policies are the only answer to Zionism and the imperialists.



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DESPITE THE 'truce' on strike action accepted by official union leaders in the period until the regional elections on June 7, sharp struggles continue in Italy.

On Tuesday all petrol station workers held a one-day strike, and hospital workers started a three-day strike, except for emergency services, and were joined by health insurance employees.

On Monday agricultural workers in several regions struck as part of their national campaign for parity with industrial workers in social security benefits.

In Palermo, management have shut down the navy shipyards, locking out 2,500 workers, in reprisal for an official strike by administrative workers.

Space

The employers and their politicians require all the breathing space they can get.

Bearing down on the regional elections and the fate of Prime Minister Rumor's centre-left government is the full pressure of the working class behind the unsettled trade-union demands for reforms in housing, health, transport and taxation, as well as controls on the cost of living.

Above all, the employers hope to split and demoralize the unions in the most important factories.

Sacked

On Monday the management of Fiat in Turin sacked three trade unionists, including a shop delegate, Marinello, in the giant Miraflore plant, for alleged violence towards workers who would not support stoppages.

The sacked militants have been leaders in the series of 'staggered' strikes which continue tomorrow, for an increase in the production bonus.

In addition to the strikes in the main Fiat plants, workers of Lancia (recently taken over by Fiat) are striking for parity with Fiat.

Provocations

Provocations in the factories are accompanied by the growth of political reaction.

In Milan and Parma last week-end, police attacked left-wing students who demonstrated against election meetings held by the MSI (Italy's main fascist organization) and on Tuesday, when demonstrators marched against the NATO foreign ministers' meeting in Rome, riot police drove them into the suburb of Garbatella and fired tear gas.

Demonstrations against the NATO meeting were called yesterday by the Communist Party and left-wing Socialist Party (PSIUP) in many cities, with a mass meeting in San Giovanni, Italy.

MTM is considered by employers very little that can be advanced of the work-study methods, its advantages being:
● The stopwatch is not directly used on the job
● It is claimed to be completely scientific so leaving very little that can be queried by the worker, and
● It looks at the operative as a machine that can be completely rationalized into the working process or totally eliminated from it, which ever proves to be most economical.

Because of workers' hostility in many industries to this system, it is usually put forward at a late stage in the introduction of a productivity deal — during phase two or three.

In many cases however managements have been forced to withdraw it altogether.

B-Leyland

● FROM PAGE ONE

According to his estimates, £70 million was lost last year through unofficial strikes. On the generous assumption that 1,000 'wreckers' were at work, this works out at £200 per day per man, a mere pittance compared to the £2,200,000 lost on Tuesday for each of British-Leyland's ten directors!

This is the background to the threat of redundancy and management attempts to introduce Measured-Day Work to recoup their losses.

Having tasted redundancy in 1966, workers are in no mood to tolerate it again to pay for the company's 'rationalization'.

A sharp conflict is now inevitable within the combine. Motor workers must demand the nationalization of British-Leyland without compensation and under the control of workers' and technicians' committees.

New work-study system prepared

WORKERS throughout industry already facing all manner of attempts by the employers to speed up their working operations may soon be up against yet another variation on the time-and-motion theme.

A third version of Methods Time Measurement (MTM) the system which breaks all work actions down into basic movements (reach, hold, grasp, eye action, etc.) and attaches a pre-determined time value to each of these elements, is now in preparation according to the current issue of the journal of the Institute of Work-Study Practitioners.

The second generation system MTM-2 was devised to simplify the application of MTM and to make it especially suitable for use in engineering.

Now, according to a letter in the journal from the president of the United Kingdom MTM Association, a more general system is being devised in Sweden and could be ratified as an 'official' MTM-3 next month.

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LATE NEWS

THAI TROOPS MOVE
Thai troops have been ordered to positions along the border with Cambodia in support of General Lon Nol's government.

A Thai source said yesterday that 'other moves' might also be taken.

ANTI-WAR EJECTION
Twenty-five anti-Vietnam war demonstrators entered the United States embassy in Grosvenor Square yesterday. They were ejected by police an embassy staff. No arrests were made.

EQUAL PENSION LAW
Legislation for equal pension rights for men and women will be introduced before the Equal Pay Bill comes into force at the end of 1975, Mrs

ARGENTINA

Military regime closes campuses

ALL THREE universities in the city of Cordoba have been closed down indefinitely following clashes between left-wing students and police in which six students were seriously wounded.

Cordoba, and in particular the Renault car plant there, were the scene of bitter and violent struggles in May and June last year which developed into a general strike throughout Argentina.

At the end of June the government imposed military rule to quell the anger which erupted following the assassination of trade union leader Augusto Vandor.

Clashes

Then earlier this year there were further clashes in Cordoba when police attacked workers during the one-day general strike called by the trade unions against the government's incomes policy.

The trade union leaders—including both left-wing and right-wing Peronists—were forced to call the strike despite the fact that they had already endorsed the policy.

Dictatorship

It is on them that General Ongania's military regime relies to hold back the labour movement as it moves towards full dictatorship.

It has already started to attack the press, closing down the daily paper 'Cronica' last Saturday.

Students and workers sent right during April demonstrations against the police in Cordoba.

Cunard ship order for Franco's Spain

A £20-MILLION order has been placed in Spain by the Cunard group because, the company claimed yesterday, no British yard was able to compete on price and delivery.

Eight bulk carriers, each of 27,000 tons deadweight, have been ordered from the Madrid-based Astilleros Espanoles for delivery in 1972 and 1973.

'Lack of confidence'

● FROM PAGE ONE

8 per cent rate, representing a 7 per cent rise in earnings per hour, combined with a fall in labour productivity as the scale of operations has been cut back in many industries.

With prices also continuing to rise at a 7 per cent rate and many crucial wage contracts to be settled in the autumn, there is little prospect of any favourable change from the point of view of business leaders.

The \$18,000 million increased borrowing powers now sanctioned by Congress will only further push up interest rates and feed the inflation as government departments enter into competition with private industry for credit.

Disclosure

AND ANXIOUS eyes are still turned to the affairs of Investment Overseas Services in New York, Tokyo and London.

The disclosure yesterday that IOS banks have lent 12 million dollars for use in financing their own ventures, most of which is still outstanding, has done nothing to calm already frayed nerves.

Mr David Rockefeller, Chase Manhattan chairman, was much nearer the real mood dominating the key sectors of financial opinion when he said on Tuesday that there was 'a lack of confidence and concern in the country on where we're going and how we're getting there'.

Only through a huge destruction of capital, which will mean the wiping out of all the fictitious capital created during the last 30 years, can there be any restoration in the rate of profit.

BY A WORKERS PRESS CORRESPONDENT

TELEVISION screens in the Manchester area were blacked out again yesterday by the Granada technicians' strike.

Labour Party millionaire Sir Sidney Bernstein's company was still refusing to grant the strikers' demand for a 12-per-cent pay increase for new 625-line and colour working methods.

Network

Besides the seven million viewers affected in Granada's own area, the network 'Coronation Street' and 'Anything You Can Do' programmes were off the air nationally as a result.

The 300 strikers have the backing of their union, the Association of Cinematograph and Television Technicians.



Purge

● FROM PAGE ONE

essential for everyone to grasp fully the depth of the crisis which we all have gone through over the past two years.

All the screening and spying in the world cannot overcome this crisis.

This Stalinist goes so far as to call for 'a concrete analysis of everything that has happened in the past few years, how people have committed themselves, what they have been preaching and what they have really been doing.'

These frantic calls for more and bigger purges, the Husak regime's panicky reaction to the Garaudy affair, the impending expulsion of Dubcek and the threatened trial of three prominent 'liberals' all point to a deepening crisis in Czech Stalinism.

The tensions are at the moment concentrated in Prague, but they embody the crisis of the world Stalinist movement.

WEATHER

London area, SE and central southern England, E and W Midlands: Dry and mainly sunny. Mist patches at first. Wind light, westerly. Very warm. Max. 22C (72F).

Channel Islands: Dry and mainly sunny. Wind light and variable. Normal. Max. 17C (63F).

SW England: Dry and mainly sunny. Mist or fog patches at first. Wind light. Very warm inland. Max. 20C (70F) but 16C (61F) on coasts.

NW England: Cloudy with hill and coastal fog patches. Wind light. SW. Warm inland. Max. 19C (66F) but cooler on the coast.

N Ireland: Cloudy with occasional slight rain or drizzle becoming brighter. Wind moderate, westerly. Normal. Max. 16C (61F).

ACTT men black out the 'Street'

BY A WORKERS PRESS CORRESPONDENT

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'Guardian' dismisses past in boost for rump organization Y.S. proud of its history

IN THE first of a series in 'The Guardian' explaining the relationship of the three major parties to the new electorate, Peter Fiddick wrote on Monday on the Labour Party's obvious isolation from the interests of the 18 to 21 year-old voter.

He gives great credibility to the efforts of ex-president of the Cambridge Union Hugh Anderson to re-vitalize a rump Labour Party youth organization through the formation of Students for a Labour Victory, which has the support of the party's National Executive.

The group's aim will be to provide election-campaign fodder with the promise that when the election is over there will be talks about a new, democratically constituted organization.

(The Labour Party leadership cut off grants to the National Association of Labour Student Organizations in 1967 following a decision by the students to wage a campaign for the February 21

lobby of parliament called by Liverpool's Lucas-CAV shop stewards to force the left MPs to fight Wilson.

In an attempt to explain away what he calls the 'lamentable' record of the Labour youth movement and the present state of affairs Fiddick refers to a period of 'creation, subversion and suppression'.

'The last cycle,' he says, 'was in the mid-1960s when the Trotskyist SLI and the neo-Trotskyist International Socialists were—as the party's youth officer, Neil Vann, wryly puts it—"helping us".'

The outcome of that was a cleanout of the Young Socialist, the constituency level movement, and in 1967 the disbanding of the National Association of Labour Student Organizations, which is why Labour arrives in an election campaign with merely *ad hoc* student back-up and a much depleted YS movement.

In the true tradition of the Tory press this description of events in the early 1960s in the Labour Party Young Socialist is a complete distortion, as Mr Palmer, co-member of 'The Guardian' staff, could verify to our satisfaction as he was in the YS at that time.

'Freedom'

The Young Socialists was launched in 1960 by Transport House with promises of greater freedom to discuss socialist policies and in running its own organization.

In reality right from the start the right wing sought to suppress YS activities, particularly the fight for socialist policies.

In May 1962 'Keep Left' was proscribed by the National Executive, on which sat then 'Tribune'-ites, Barbara Castle, Tony Greenwood, Anthony Wedgewood Benn and Ian Mikardo.

However, in spite of these actions prompted by a Gait-skellite right wing, which was itself trying to remove Clause 4—the nationalization principle—from the Labour Party's programme, 'Keep Left' was able to continue and to grow in strength as a result of its increasing support amongst working-class and unemployed youth in the YS branches.

So much so that in 1963 and 1964, at the national conference of the Young Socialists passed socialist policies advocated by 'Keep Left'.

In a Private and Confidential report to the National Executive on April 22, 1964, on the national YS conference, the Chief Officer expressed concern at the developments in the YS and recommended serious consideration to the 'structure and activities of the Young Socialists'.

Only one month later Streatham (London) Young Socialist's branch was suspended and when, at its first meeting, the YS National Committee protested against this action, it was closed down.

Expulsions

There followed a whole series of expulsions and branch closures by Labour Party officials up and down the country.

In such a situation of open declamation of the youth movement by the Labour right wing, the majority of the Young Socialist's National Committee made its own call for a massive rally to fight the Tories with socialist policies in September 1964 on the eve of the General Election.

The response came from 4,000 youth.

In 1965 the Young Socialists proceeded with its own independent conference pledged to fight within the Labour movement on the basis that only socialist policies would solve the economic crisis which faced the newly-elected Labour government.

From that time on the Young Socialists, with 'Keep Left' gone from strength to strength gaining considerable support in the trade union movement in its campaigns against anti-trade union legislation, the Vietnam war, the wage freeze and for a socialist alternative to Wilson.

In the coming general election the YS will be out in front for a class vote for Labour against the Tories from the youth. Leaflets in preparation for this have been out since the beginning of the year.

If the Labour leadership today bemoans the fact that it has no youth movement, then the record shows that it has only itself to blame.

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Britain emerging from her difficulties - Labour students

BY A WORKERS PRESS REPORTER

STUDENTS for a Labour Victory—the *ad hoc* organization hurriedly scraped together under Transport House auspices and personally sponsored by 'left' YS president Jack Straw—launched its election campaign at a 60-strong London meeting on Tuesday night.

Chaired by Cambridge Union ex-president Hugh Anderson, the meeting brought together right-wing student Labourites and members of the revisionist 'Militant' group under the benevolent eye of the party's youth officer Neil Vann.

With its eye on the 480,000 newly enfranchised students Transport House is making desperate attempts to regain 1967's losses.

That year it cut off grants to the National Association of Labour Student Organizations for fighting for socialist policies.

Tuesday's meeting dispensed with formal democracy in its efforts to patch together a hasty manifesto in support of Wilson.

The final draft of this document is to be prepared by a committee consisting of two right wingers and a representative of the 'Militant' group.

To be

The tone of the manifesto is already clear from the draft submitted to the meeting.

As one speaker put it—acknowledging his debt to Ian Mikardo's speech to his constituency dinner: 'Our task is to get the Labour government back. After that we can turn on the tiger like tigers. But now to the hustings.'

Tigers or tomcats, the meeting found it hard to agree even on the deliberately vague phrases of the draft manifesto, which posed a 'crucial choice': Britain, under a Conservative government, to reduce the inequalities of our society and strengthen civil rights and liberties? Or is it under the Tories, to forego these aims, and even approve achievements for which we have successfully struggled?

Obscured

'For many the clarity of this choice is obscured by much of the record of the Labour government, which sacrificed several of its egalitarian aims to the deflationary economic policy it adopted to meet the economic crisis which was the legacy of long years of Conservative rule.'

'But now, as Britain emerges from these difficulties, the choice becomes clearer... (Emphasis added.)

Despite the economic optimism shared alike by the tame tigers of the 'Militant' group and the right wing, the meeting agreed to delete any reference to student grants because, as one speaker said: 'We have to accept that the economy is not yet sound'.

A monumental understatement, belied only by the organization's own campaign literature:

'We have seen a vast improvement in the economic situation. The nightmare of recurrent trade crises is behind us. They can no longer provide an excuse for inaction.'

Absurd

With only 15 speculating days on the stock exchange to go before the polling booths open, the SLV organizers obviously hope the City and Wall St will rally long enough to maintain their absurd optimism—at least until June 18.

The SLV programme is not a programme for fighting the Tories.

The paper tigers of the Labour Party youth movement, licensed by Transport House, can mobilize no real anti-Tory struggle.

The way forward for students who want the Tories defeated for good is to join the Young Socialists, vote Labour to keep the Tories out and fight for socialist policies against the betrayals of the Wilson leadership.