

# WORKERS PRESS

INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER ● WEDNESDAY MARCH 1, 1972 ● No. 702 ● 4p

DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

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# NOTHING SETTLED ON CLYDESIDE

BY AN INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

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In other words, the trade union leaders and the Stalinists have accepted at least 1,700 redundancies, and the figure could reach as high as 4,200 jobs lost.

Remember, also, that the whole lot could fall through in what Davies describes as a 'dull and difficult market for new ships'. Clyde workers know that at Scotstoun the last keel on order has been laid and that Govan has orders for only one year. So, what sort of 'victory' is this? And, just as important, on what terms has it been bought?

### A few difficulties

Davies anticipates 'few difficulties' in reaching agreement with the unions on the details of the plan.

Indeed, he lavished praise on Dan McGarvey, Boilermakers' Society president and chairman of the shipbuilding committee of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.

McGarvey, said Davies, 'had played a consistently constructive and helpful role'.

McGarvey, in his turn, has now said that the Tory decision to liquidate UCS was justified. He was 'inclined to agree', he said, that on the facts now available, it would have been impossible to set UCS on a firm financial footing with the £6m that was requested when the company went into liquidation.

The Tory government, according to McGarvey, 'were handed this particular hot potato and have done the best they could with it'.

This mutual backslapping is highly suspicious. When the Tories laid down their conditions for a reconstruction of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders last July, they included the standardization of ship production; the radical reconstruction of the management; and the negotiation of more productive working agreements.

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The Tory government bankrupted UCS, thereby jeopardizing the jobs of 8,500 men.

They are now, apparently, for a partial opening of UCS with a limited labour force, whilst several thousand other workers are thrown on the dole.

Moreover, it is strongly rumoured that the trade union side has agreed to three-shift working and other major concessions of discipline which will be inflicted on the smaller labour force fortunate enough to remain at work.

Here is a precedent which is both treacherous and dangerous for the future of trade unionism.

If a plan like this is agreed, then any employer in the country can come along and say that unless he has agreement to shed his workforce by several thousand, under conditions where the remainder work harder, then he will have to go out of business.

### Threat

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What we wrote on September 8, last year

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He has expressed no disagreement with McGarvey, who now justifies the liquidation last July.

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## BUT TORY PRAISE LAVISHED ON THIS MAN McGARVEY



LINCHPIN in the Tory deal over Upper Clyde Shipbuilders is Dan McGarvey, president of the Amalgamated Society of Boilermakers, Shipwrights, Blacksmiths and Structural Workers.

And in his speech in parliament, Trade Secretary John Davies paid 'a well justified tribute' to McGarvey's 'consistently constructive and helpful role'.

He said that McGarvey had co-operated fully 'in trying to make this phoenix rise again'.

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When can we expect Davies to pay tribute to the Clyde Stalinists?

### Gravy pie radio

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## Bathgate carworkers vote to strike on

BRITISH - LEYLAND announced yesterday that 'the entire commitment and future prospects' of the Bathgate factory, Scotland, would have to be reviewed following a decision by car workers to continue their seven-week strike.

More than 3,000 hourly-paid workers in the truck and tractor plant voted overwhelmingly to continue their fight for better wages.

The men want a substantial increase to make up the disparity between wages at Bathgate and Cowley at Oxford.

A company statement issued late yesterday said:

'The company has done its utmost to try and explain the serious position that has arisen due to the strike and the even more serious situation that will result due to its inability to meet its delivery and financial commitments. In view of this, the results of today's meeting are disappointing.'

Earlier this week Leyland's chairman, Lord Stokes, vowed to close down Bathgate 'by the end of the month' if the strike continued.

## Toolroom trouble breaks out again

THE 4,500 workforce at Massey Ferguson, Coventry, were sent home yesterday as toolroom workers went on strike over their pay claim.

About 40 toolroom men went on strike on Monday and yesterday they were joined by about 250 allied toolroom workers.

The strike follows the decision last year to end the Coventry toolroom agreement (TRA) which set the pace for engineers' pay.

When the TRA was abandoned workers, including those at Massey Ferguson, began individual plant bargaining.

The company has offered £46.36 but the allied bonus is much less than what the men want.



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## AROUND THE WORLD

# Nixon-Mao visit ends

## John Spencer comments

THE OUTCOME of President Nixon's visit to China represents another significant shift to the right by the Chinese Stalinist leaders. The two sides reached no agreement on Vietnam, where the N Vietnamese government has shown itself bitterly hostile to a backstage deal against the revolution in Indo-China.

The agreements on trading concessions are relatively insignificant compared with the plan to withdraw American troops from Formosa, opening the way for a settlement between Chairman Mao and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

In pursuit of their own narrow, national and bureaucratic interests, the Chinese leaders clearly indicated their willingness to come to terms with the corrupt Nationalist dictatorship of Formosa.

This manoeuvre is being prepared behind the backs of the Chinese workers and peasants who did not meet Nixon and have no means of expressing their position on the question.

Chiang, leader of the defeated Chinese bourgeoisie, has occupied Formosa ever since his forces were driven off the mainland by the victory of the Chinese revolution in 1949.

His regime is entirely parasitic on the US, relying for its existence on enormous sums of military aid from Washington during its lengthy confrontation with China.

Chiang's huge armed forces are backed by the US Seventh Fleet and a resident American garrison of some 10,000 men.

This vast expenditure—running to more than \$100m a year—is proving a considerable economic burden on the US, without any compensating political benefit.

Nixon must rid himself of this embarrassing client state if he is to rely on the treachery of the Chinese Stalinist leadership against the Asian revolution.

The Maoist bureaucracy has given repeated indications of its readiness to collaborate with imperialism against the workers and peasants of Asia.

It supported the Yahya Khan dictatorship in Pakistan against the people of Bangla Desh, supplying guns and equipment to the army which butchered hundreds of thousands of Bengalis.

This betrayal followed China's support for Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike in Ceylon. She recently thanked the Chinese government for its 'generous' action in sending gunboats to aid the suppression of the left-wing JVP revolt.

The brutal suppression of this struggle was also supported by Britain and the US.

China further signalled its counter-revolutionary intentions by backing Sudanese President Numeiry when he executed leaders of the Sudanese Communist Party.

In order to prepare the ground at home for the rapprochement with American imperialism, the Stalinist leadership has undertaken an extensive purge of the army eliminating potential oppositionists like in Piao.

The logic of the Peking agreement leads towards some form of recognition of Formosa under Chiang Kai-shek as a province of the Chinese People's Republic.

Both Peking and Taipei have long maintained that Formosa is an integral part of China. And Chiang Kai-shek is now under pressure to drop his bombastic claims to the Chinese presidency.

His regime has already been evicted from the United Nations and forced to break off diplomatic relations with a spate of countries — including Britain — which have recognized Mao's China.

His closest Asian ally, Japanese premier Eisaku Sato, yesterday declared that Formosa is part of the People's Republic.

There is every indication that the Maoists would be prepared to tolerate Chiang's rule on Formosa so long as he formally accepts the supremacy of Peking.

This would then open the way for closer links between Peking and Washington and the preparations of fresh betrayals under the banner of 'peaceful co-existence'.

# Israel warns Lebanon

ISRAEL has warned the Lebanon that it will take further military action, following four days of Israeli strikes across the border, if the Lebanese do not curb Arab guerrilla attacks mounted from their territory.

The warning was passed through various channels during the four-day operation, in which Israeli troops reported killing at least 50 guerrillas, demolishing scores of houses and seizing arms caches.

Israeli deputy premier Yigal Allon said the action was 'aimed at demonstrating the kind of action we will take in the future to put an end to the terror'.

## No agreement on prices — except to increase them

COMMON Market farm ministers made little progress at a two-day session in Brussels on deciding on farm prices and reform measures although their self-imposed deadline is only two weeks away.

Luxembourg agricultural minister Jean-Pierre Buchler described the session as 'a family gathering unable to take a decision in this important sector'.

W Germany's Josef Ertl warned that failure to agree on

He bluntly warned Beirut to draw the bitter lesson of Jordan — implying that the guerrillas would have to be disciplined by the Lebanese government just as King Hussein did in Jordan.

Beirut newspapers have been suggesting that the government should revoke the Cairo agreement under which the country allows the guerrillas to operate along its border.

Caught between the right-wing Lebanese government — which clearly has no stomach for a fight with Israel — and the Zionist forces, the guerrillas are in a dangerous position in the Lebanon.

prices and reforms by the end of March would lead to a loss of credibility for the council of ministers and would have serious consequences for EEC farming.

The farm price question is closely tied up with the deep political split following the American currency measures of August 15 last year.

The meeting did, agree however, on the need for further price increases for farm produce, including meat, dairy products and cereals.

## MOSCOW PRAISE FOR ARABS

THE Soviet newspaper 'Izvestia' has listed five Arab countries which, it claims, successfully combine an anti-imperialist foreign policy with 'progressive' policies at home.

They are Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Algeria and S Yemen, and several others which it did not name.

The paper's list was published on February 23—the day that two members of the Libyan Revolutionary Command Council arrived in Moscow.

The two men, Majors Abdel Salam Jalloud and Mustafa Kharroubi, did not have the same high-level reception as an Iraqi delegation which came two weeks earlier.

The Iraqis came by invitation of both the government and the Communist Party, a move which underlines the growing ties between the Stalinists and the ruling Ba'ath Socialist Party of Iraq.

A high-level Egyptian delegation has also visited Moscow recently, and a member of the Soviet Communist Party's politburo recently had talks with Syrian leaders in Damascus.

Both the Iraqi and Syrian Ba'athists are violently anti-communist, persecuting left-wingers with fanatical zeal.

The Libyan government was instrumental in defeating the July coup last year against Sudanese president Numeiry who proceeded to execute the leaders of the Sudan CP.

## 10 YEARS DEMAND FOR SIT-IN STUDENTS

JAIL sentences of up to ten years have been demanded by the Turkish state prosecutor for 24 people charged with taking part in a university sit-in in April 1969.

The occupation of Ankara's Middle East Technical University was broken up by the army in March last year, killing at least three people.

The offences alleged against the defendants took place before the imposition of martial law, but the Appeal Court has ruled that the military court is competent to try them.

All the defendants have denied the charges. They include university professor Mumtaz Soysal who said he was not involved in the university occupation but had acted as a mediator between students and the army.

## Japanese steel mills freeze their investment

SIX major Japanese steel mills are considering plans to freeze all capital investment for the next three years to meet the effects of the international recession.

A spokesman for the Nisshin Steel Corporation said yesterday that present capacity, plus facilities already being built, would be enough to meet steel requirements in 1975.

The six companies involved in the cut-back include Nippon Steel Corporation, Japan's biggest industrial concern, Kawasaki Steel Corporation, Nippon Kokan K.K., Sumimoto Metal Industries, Kobe Steel Ltd, and Nisshin Steel company.

## WHAT WE THINK

# The Tories look ahead

THE 'DAILY TELEGRAPH', the voice of the Tory Party, yesterday gave a frank piece of advice to the Heath government.

In a review of the miners' strike the 'Telegraph' editorial tells the government to get prepared for the next round. It says:

'Since it is obvious that the government misjudged the situation, and, in particular, underestimated the ruthlessness of the National Union of Mineworkers, nobody can blame Mr Wilson for making the most of his opportunity. But the lessons Mr Wilson would have us learn are the wrong ones.

'The real criticism of the government's handling of the dispute is that it was unprepared for a fight to the finish; when it became evident that the mineworkers were prepared, the government caved in.'

The 'Telegraph's' message is simple. It now wants the government to use the breathing space obtained by the miners' settlement to tool up for the bigger struggles ahead.

The Tories may have lost a battle, but they have still to go to war. That is why Workers Press has consistently described the Wilberforce inquiry as a 'Red Friday' settlement. The historical parallel is important. In July 1925 the Baldwin government bought time with the miners by giving a nine-month subsidy to the mine owners and by appointing a Royal Commission.

This gave Baldwin the necessary time to prepare for his 1926 offensive during the General Strike. Yesterday's 'Telegraph' editorial is a further pointer to the events in Britain in the coming period.

## ALLENDE TIGHTENS CHILE'S BELT TO PAY DEBTS

THE CHILEAN government is ready to sign an undertaking that it will control public spending in order to obtain a three-year postponement of foreign debt repayments, President Salvador Allende said yesterday.

Speaking in the main square of Antofagasta, a mining city in N Chile, he said he would decree rationing of some foods, including meat, to protect the country's development.

Like his fellow British social-democrat Harold Wilson in 1966, Allende is now inflicting cuts on Chilean workers' living standards to serve the requirements of the international bankers.

To carry through this policy, he has made a major shift to the right within his cabinet—a move that has been hailed by his Stalinist coalition partners as a step forward along the 'peaceful road to socialism'.

Allende said the 'Paris Club' of creditor countries, chiefly the United States, Japan and European nations, would be asked to accept an alternative formula to one proposed by the International Monetary Fund in recent Paris talks.

The final round of negotiations on Chile's debts, totalling nearly \$4,000m, will take place in Paris this week and Dr Allende said that Chile on this occasion would not accept the compromise of an IMF standby credit.

## Sugar cut

CUBANS will get one-third less sugar from next Wednesday because of bad crops, the government has announced.

Its communiqué said the monthly ration will be cut from 6lb to 4lb.

## Judge insured to finish ships case

A GREEK shipping company—Astrovlanis Compania Naviera—has insured the life of 64-year-old High Court judge Mr Justice Mocatta for £100,000.

A huge sum in costs is expected to accumulate in a court case expected to last six weeks, and the insurance covers the company if the judge dies and it has to start all over again.

The company is claiming £88,000 for the loss of its ship 'Gold Sky' which sank in the Mediterranean in 1968. The defendants—Lloyd's of London—refused to meet the claim because they say the ship was scuttled. The owners say it was lost by perils of the sea after heavy gales.

They concede that the ship—carrying cement from Yugoslavia to Saudi-Arabia—appeared to be over-insured, but this, they say, is not unusual in the London shipping market.

Two valuers, in fact, had given the ship's valuation not at £88,000 but at £35,000 and £42,000.

The company acquired the ship in exchange for a luxury £90,000 villa near Athens.

## Mujib in Moscow talks

BANGLA DESH premier Sheikh Mujibur Rahman left Dacca yesterday for a four-day visit to the Soviet Union. He is seeking large-scale Soviet aid for his country's war-battered economy and hopes for agreement on trade and technical co-operation. The Bangla Desh embassy in

Moscow has said that Mujib's talks — with Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin and other Soviet officials—will be exploratory and largely devoted to economic matters.

The talks are expected to lead to further exchange between the two countries at expert level.

## IF HEATH WERE TO MARRY

WHAT has happened to the March issue of 'Nova', the expensive middle-class magazine produced by IPC?

Apparently the whole consignment is at Harwich in a warehouse waiting to be destroyed.

'Nova', which is printed abroad, will lose about £40,000 as a result of the destruction of the latest issue.

What made the publishers decide to withdraw the issue from sale?

It appears that the latest issue has a feature article on Prime Minister Edward Heath. The article is not so much on Heath himself, but on a fictitious mate.

What the magazine editors did was to feed a huge amount of material about Heath into a computer to try to compute-a-wife. After noting details of his height, weight, hobbies, education, social preferences etc, the computer came up with the ideal Mrs Heath.

This is where the plot thickens.

The brains trust at 'Nova' went out and found a woman very similar to the one described by the computer. They interviewed her, filmed her and even painted a portrait of her.

A week ago the stunt collapsed. It backfired in the corridors of power between IPC (the 'Daily Mirror') and the government.

Now none of us will know just what sort of woman Edward Heath fancies.

## Bart bankrupt

SONGWRITER Lionel Bart filed his own petition in bankruptcy yesterday and a receiving order was made against him. Mr Bart, composer of the musical 'Oliver', spent two hours in the office of Senior Examiner Mr Cyril Howard.

## Docks stop

WORK on six ships in Liverpool docks was held up yesterday due to a stoppage over an impedance award dispute involving more than 1,000 dockers.

## PRINTERS DEMAND £1 AN HOUR

CRAFTSMEN printers, already threatening industrial action over a pay claim, will be urged to go all out for a £1-an-hour basic rate during the next round of wage negotiations.

The Liverpool branch is putting forward the proposal for the National Graphical Association's delegate meeting at Scarborough in June.

Meanwhile, the print unions are considering action after the breakdown in pay talks affecting 180,000 workers on provincial newspapers and in general printing.

The NGA national council will meet representatives from branches throughout the country tomorrow. No more meetings have been arranged with the employers and it is likely that the 300 branch delegates will be demanding action.

The executive of the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel equally angered by the offer, is meeting today.

NGA general secretary John

## Ministers consider moves on IRA

GOVERNMENT ministers held further talks on Ulster at No 10 Downing St yesterday. The presence of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham, and the Attorney-General, Sir Peter Rawlinson, indicates that possible legal moves against the IRA are being considered.

Home Secretary Reginald Maudling is under considerable pressure from Tory backbenchers to stop the IRA's propaganda and fund-raising activities in this country.

Home Office experts are examining whether existing legal powers are sufficient to deal with this, or whether new legislation might have to be considered.

## Ulster trades with Vorster

AN EIGHT-MAN N Ireland trade mission has just returned from S Africa with orders worth more than £1m—about £200,000 in immediate business and £950,000 over the next 18 months.

## Edinburgh AUEW expels militant

BY AN INDUSTRIAL REPORTER

RON BROWN, works committee chairman at the Edinburgh power station, has been sacked from his job and expelled from his union for organizing support for the miners' strike.

He is in the process of appealing to both the Scottish Electricity Board and his union, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, seeking reinstatement.

Bonfield has said there is little chance of an improved offer without 'sharp and quick' industrial action.

The British Federation of Master Printers and the Newspaper Society have offered £1.82 on the craftsmen's rate for a 15 month agreement. They are prepared to pay £2 if the union executives recommend it on a ballot vote.

The unions have asked for up to £7 on basic rates, but have suggested that 50 per cent of this could be absorbed where rates are already above the minimum. Present rates are £22.68 in London and £21.89 and £21.75 in the provinces.

The NGA delegate meeting will also be urged by the Kent branch to back a call for a 35-hour week.

'There is a considerable amount of concern, not only at increasing redundancies, but at the effect on job prospects of economic and technical changes in the industry' said Joe Wade, NGA assistant general secretary.

## EXCLUSIVE

# Lord Cooper's union operates the Act

BY OUR INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

WITH the Industrial Relations Act only in the first days of operation, the giant General and Municipal Workers' Union has taken steps to ensure its safe implementation.

Workers Press has received a copy of a circular which was placed in the pay packets of all employees at P. B. Cow of Streatham, the company which makes Cow gum.

It clearly shows that Lord Cooper's G&MWU is implementing in spirit major sections of the hated Act.

The circular begins: 'Management have been asked by the G&MWU, who are the only recognized union to represent hourly-paid rubber workers, to declare this factory a union shop and have produced strong evidence for this on behalf of a number of employees.'

By asking management for a union shop, the union leadership is completely abandoning

## Agency shop at London firm

the trade union principle of closed shop.

Under the Act a union shop is an agreement between management and the unions on which union should represent which men. Also under this agreement workers have the choice of either paying their union subscriptions to the appropriate union or to an agreed charity.

Workers at P. B. Cow are incensed because they only received notification of this deal last Friday, February 25. Yet a proposed ballot on the subject closed the following day. This gave absolutely no time for the work force to discuss the implications of the union shop proposal.

In fact, notification was given by circular on Friday, the vote was completed by midday Saturday and the union shop came into effect on Monday!

Clause 4 of the circular letter shows how close the G&MWU is prepared to collaborate with management in enforcing the Act. It states:

'One of the principal reasons in favour of a union shop is that disputes can be reduced by the use of the agreed procedure instead of unofficial action and the union confirm that such an establishment will enable them to act in an orderly and disciplined manner.'

'It is on the receipt of such an assurance

that the management recommend employees to vote in favour of this proposal in order that interruptions to production, which can cause loss of earnings to employees and adversely affect security of employment, can be virtually eliminated.'

This circular shows that the G&MWU is not supporting the TUC's policy of non-co-operation with the Act. And it is not even abiding by the spirit of its own 1971 conference decision which was against registration.

The union is holding a special conference later this month to discuss registration. Lord Cooper, a noted right-winger, was last year's TUC president.

## ATTI halves pay demand

REPRESENTATIVES of 50,000 teachers in technical colleges and polytechnics have officially cut their £37m pay claim by half, the Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions confirmed yesterday.

A spokesman for the ATTI said that the claim was now 12 per cent instead of 25 per cent of the total salary of £150m for further education.

On Monday management offered 7 per cent which the teachers rejected. Talks were adjourned for a week.

The spokesman said the ATTI executive would meet this Friday to discuss the situation after two-day pay talks, starting Thursday, which will affect 380,000 primary and secondary teachers.

They are demanding a £5-a-week all-round rise—a 13.7-per-cent increase. Management has offered 6 per cent.

other trade unions and the general public, of our union's policies during the present coal industry dispute.'

The minute completely clarifies the position of the Edinburgh engineers' leadership in relation to the strike—and every miner who fought tooth-and-nail for seven weeks should take note!

Mr Brown, who has just been discharged from hospital, was unavailable for comment yesterday.

On February 15, during the national miners' strike, Mr Brown helped organize a stoppage by power workers in support of the miners.

The strike was partially successful—despite strong threats by some unions that their members would be disciplined if they took part.

On February 15, the AUEW's Edinburgh district committee passed the following resolution: 'That this district committee recommend to the executive council that Brother R. Brown be expelled from membership of this union in accordance with the terms of Rule 22, Clause 1.'

Minutes of the district committee state that Brown was seen on the Kincardine power station site 'where he was observed to be circulating written matter for the purpose of encouraging members of all National Joint Industrial Council (NJIC) trade unions to take strike action'.

The leaflet stated that the strike action was in response to the 'inadequate wage settlements recently accepted by the trade unions at national level'.

Extraordinarily, however, the details of this complaint did not come from trade union sources. The minutes say the complaint was filed by the electricity board's personnel officer.

The minutes also revealed that the union's district secretary, Mr Jack Keddie, went to Cockenzie power station on February 11 'to instruct our members to work normally'. But Keddie says he was handed a circular signed by Mr Brown urging members of the NJIC trade unions to withdraw their labour.

The Edinburgh district committee's response to Mr Brown's move is summed up in this paragraph from the minutes:

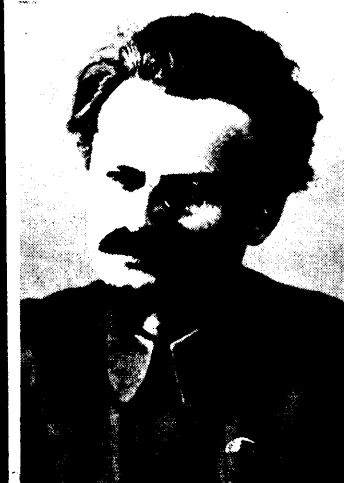
'Concern was expressed by district committee members, particularly in regard to the misrepresentation of our members' position in the electricity supply industry in this division, and at the false view represented to

## ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

Make the Tory government resign!  
Return a Labour government pledged to restore full employment and repeal all laws against the unions!

ACTON: Wednesday March 1, 8 p.m. Mechanics Arms, Churchfield Rd, W3. 'Labour must force a General Election'.  
N LONDON: Thursday March 2, 8 p.m. Town Hall, Edmonton. 'Building the revolutionary party'.

## BOOKS



Moscow Trials Anthology  
Paperback, 62½p  
MAX SHACHTMAN:  
Behind The Moscow Trial  
Paperback 75p  
ROBERT BLACK:  
Stalinism In Britain  
Paperback £1.12½—cloth £2  
LEON TROTSKY:  
Death Agony of Capitalism  
(The Transitional Programme)  
Pamphlet 5p  
Class Nature of the Soviet State  
Pamphlet 20p  
In Defence of the October  
Revolution Pamphlet 15p  
The Theory and Practice of  
Revisionism Pamphlet 15p  
Postage 10p per book, 3p per  
pamphlet. Order from:  
NEW PARK PUBLICATIONS  
186a Clapham High Street,  
London SW4 7UG.



**YOUNG SOCIALISTS**

# NATIONAL RIGHT-TO-WORK CAMPAIGN

There are now well over one million people out of work in Britain, the highest joblessness for a quarter of a century. These huge levels of unemployment are as a direct result of Tory policies. The Young Socialists' Right-to-Work campaign is a challenge to these policies and, therefore, the continued rule of this government.

## MARCHERS ARRIVE

**SATURDAY MARCH 11**

The marchers will arrive at the outskirts of London and will be greeted at:

- EAST INDIA HALL, East India Dock Road, E14. 7 pm
- HANWELL COMMUNITY CENTRE, Westcott Crescent, W7. 7 pm
- LIME GROVE BATHS, Shepherds Bush, W12. 7pm

## RALLY EMPIRE POOL WEMBLEY

**SUNDAY MARCH 12, 3 p.m.**

Speakers: G. HEALY (SLL National Secretary)  
 CLIVE NORRIS (National Secretary of Right-to-Work Campaign)  
 JOHN BARRIE (YS leader of Glasgow march)  
 CHRISTINE SMITH (YS leader of Liverpool march)  
 MIKE BANDA (Socialist Labour League Central Committee)  
 The following in a personal capacity:  
 ALAN THORNETT (Deputy senior steward, Morris Motor)  
 BRIAN LAVERY (National Union of Mineworkers, Wheldale colliery)  
 SIDNEY BIDWELL, MP

Chairman: CLIFF SLAUGHTER (Socialist Labour League Central Committee)

### TOP LINE ENTERTAINMENT, 7.30 p.m.

SPIKE MILLIGAN. PAUL JONES. 'ROCK 'N ROLL ALL STARS'. RAM JOHN HOLDER. ANNIE ROSS. GEORGE MELLY. LESLIE DUNCAN.



Spike Milligan

Tickets: £1, unemployed 50p  
 Apply to:  
 Clive Norris,  
 National Right-to-Work Campaign,  
 186a Clapham High St, London, SW4 7UG  
 Phone: 01-622 7029

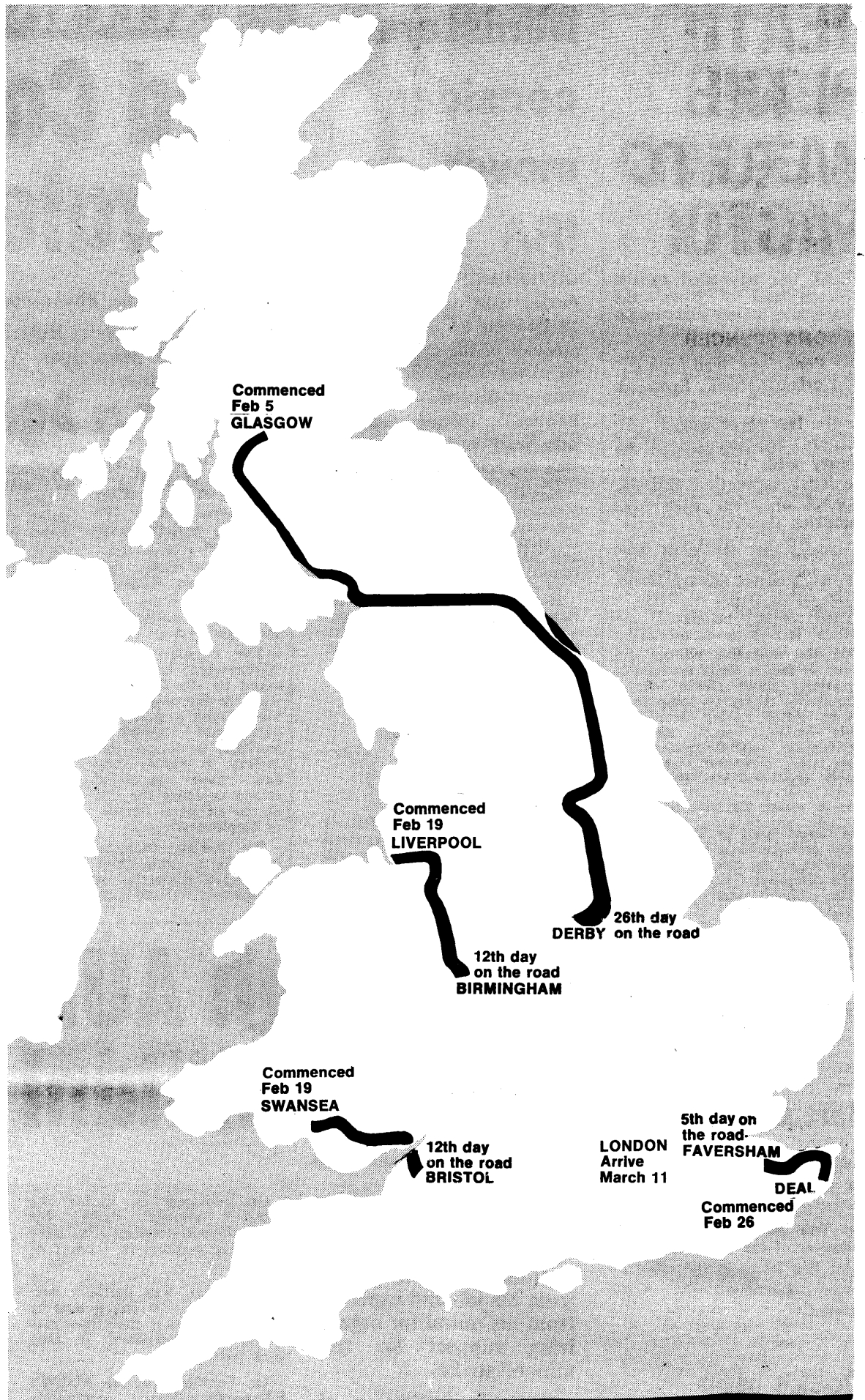
## MARCH THROUGHOUT LONDON

**MONDAY MARCH 13**

Assemble: 10 am, Speaker's Corner, Marble Arch  
 March: 11 am through West End to the Temple.

## MASS LOBBY OF PARLIAMENT

Lobby your Labour MP: 2 pm  
 Meeting: 4.30 pm Central Hall, Westminster



**YOUNG SOCIALISTS**

# NATIONAL RIGHT-TO-WORK CAMPAIGN

**SUNDAY MARCH 12**

**EMPIRE POOL, WEMBLEY, RALLY 3 p.m.**

**TOP LINE ENTERTAINMENT, 7.30 p.m.**

SPIKE MILLIGAN. PAUL JONES. 'ROCK 'N ROLL ALL STARS'. RAM JOHN HOLDER. ANNIE ROSS. GEORGE MELLY. LESLIE DUNCAN.

Tickets: £1, unemployed 50p  
 I would like to come to the rally

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

I would like ..... tickets

Amount enclosed £ .....

Please send details of transport to the Empire

Pool .....

Complete form and send to:  
 Clive Norris, Right-to-Work Campaign,  
 186a Clapham High St,  
 London, SW4 7UG.

**YOUNG SOCIALISTS**

# NATIONAL RIGHT-TO-WORK CAMPAIGN

We are marching from  
 GLASGOW FEBRUARY 5—LIVERPOOL  
 FEBRUARY 19—SWANSEA FEBRUARY  
 19—DEAL FEBRUARY 26 to a mass rally at  
 EMPIRE POOL, WEMBLEY on MARCH 12

**WANTED URGENTLY**

- Accommodation .....
  - Cooking equipment .....
  - Tinned food .....
  - Finance .....
  - Brass/Jazz bands .....
- Please tick box where applicable

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

PHONE NUMBER .....

Please complete above form and post to:  
 Clive Norris, National Secretary,  
 Right-to-Work Campaign  
 186a Clapham High St, London, SW4 7UG  
 Or phone 01-622 7029.

# DEATH IN THE BARON'S FACTORY

BY JOHN SPENCER

The Penarroya lead-foundry, at Gerland, near Lyon in France, has been on strike for the last three weeks. The workers are occupying the factory with the backing of the local population and the support of other Penarroya foundries throughout France.

The strikers, most of them N African workers, are not just asking for more money. They say their lives and their health are no longer for sale.

Their foundry belongs to the world's largest lead producing company. It is not some backstreet concern cutting corners to make a quick profit. It is owned by Baron Guy de Rothschild, one of France's biggest financiers.

Penarroya employs 4,000 workers in France, another 12,000 in 28 other countries.

Last year the company's sales income was £111m and its reported profits after tax came to £6.42m. These profits cost the lives of men like Mohammed Salem, crushed under a furnace-door at Gerland last December. He had already been injured six times.

Conditions in the plant read like something from the worst years of the industrial revolution. The furnaces are on the go 24 hours a day, seven days a week. There is hardly a man in the factory who has not been burned or maimed by the hot metal and the moving heavy machinery.

The men work in a heat so intense that it melts the lenses of their protective goggles. Each man is expected to load ten tons of scrap metal into the furnace each day.

Foremen are posted at a comfortable distance from the furnaces to ensure that the workers don't slip away to relieve their thirst.

There is no ventilation, no fans to draw off the toxic lead-laden fumes.

Most of the workers, as a result, have more than the safe level of lead in their blood. The management has never revealed the results of its own blood-tests, but at the Lyon work's sister factory in Saint Denis, near Paris, 90 per cent of the workers are over the danger level.

Regulations say that the lead concentration in the air must never exceed 0.2 milligrams per cubic metre. But in the battery-manufacturing plant, the concentration is 15 times this level; in the metalworking and milling section, 50 to 100 times, and in the lead recovery section 200 times the safe concentration.

Lead-poisoning is an insidious creeping disease. It attacks the nerves and the brain, causing its victims to lose their sense of balance, their muscular co-ordination, their hearing, their sight and finally their life.

When workers begin to show the familiar signs, it is only too easy for the management to encourage them to leave 'of their own accord' and lose the right to compensation.

To prevent lead-poisoning, the workers are supposed to undertake strict hygienic precautions. They must wash thoroughly all over their bodies, brush their hands and nails, gargle after every meal, blow their noses regularly into a clean handkerchief.

This sounds good in theory, but at Lyon there are no washing facilities either in the factory itself or in the works canteen.

In any case, the workers are not allowed into the canteen during their eight daily working hours. They have to eat their meals in the shadow of the furnaces, with dirty hands and in soiled clothing.

As for showers, at Lyon, there is one for every 30 workers, though the law lays down a minimum of one shower for every eight men.



Top: Guy de Rothschild, above and right, workers living conditions, four men to a room, forty men to a wash basin.

Almost half the workers at Gerland actually live on the premises. According to the management this is a great privilege. They live in barrack-style accommodation, four to a room. The rooms measure seven feet by 32 feet. There is one shower and one long washbasin for every 40 inhabitants.

Outside the fumes from the furnaces blow directly on the windows, while huge lorries drive in and out of the factory past the barracks throughout the day. The night-shift are expected to sleep in this continual noise.

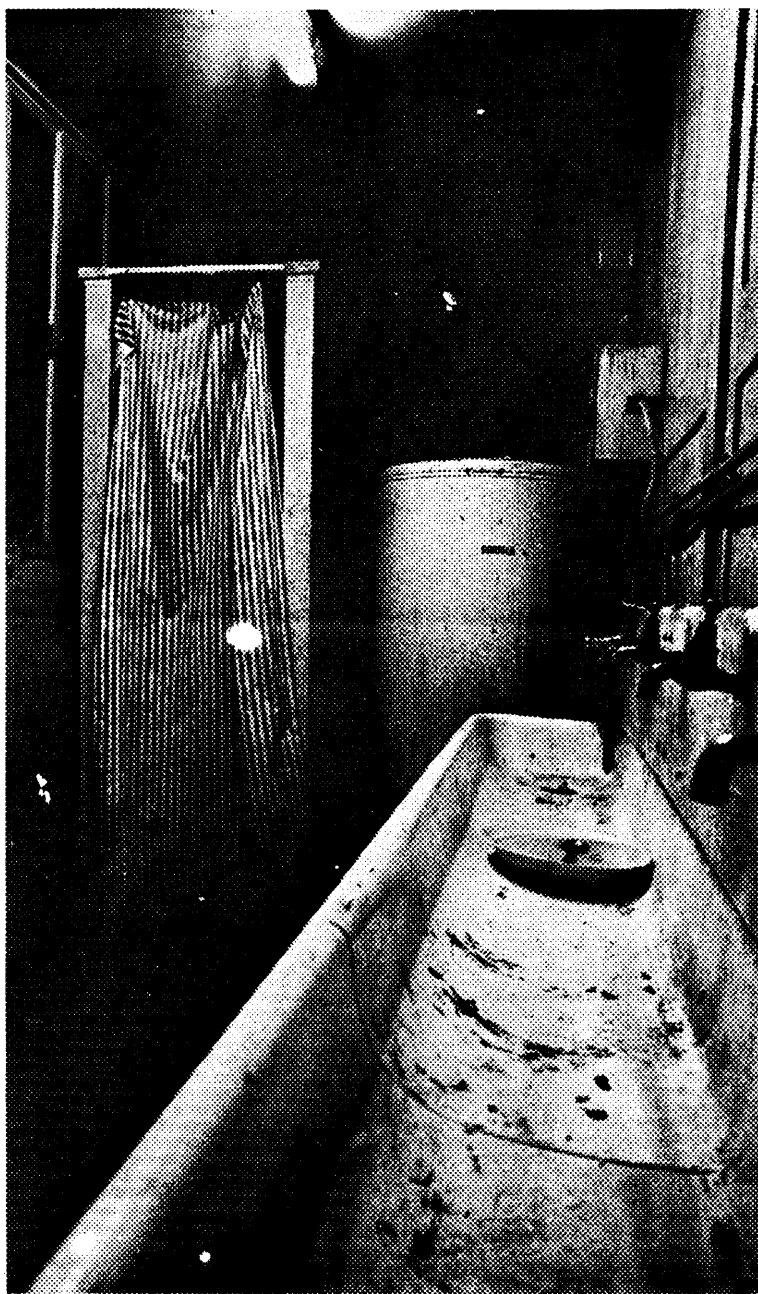
When men are wanted to fill gaps on the day-shift, the night-shift men are expected to get out of bed and fill the vacant places.

If they don't like it, they are threatened with eviction. For the 'privilege' of living under these conditions, Baron de Rothschild stops 30 francs a month from their wages.

For years the workers put up with these conditions because they saw no choice. Most of them are Arabs, unable to communicate with the French who work alongside them and completely neglected by the trade unions.

At the Saint Denis factory, the Arab workers came to regard the factory organization of the Stalinist-led CGT as 'the bosses union' and formed their own separate organization after a young French worker had talked them into realizing the possibility of struggling to improve their conditions.

The management, aided by the union leaders, succeeded in dividing the Saint Denis workers from their Lyon brothers. The two factories came out on strike together on February 9. But Saint Denis went back to work two days later. Lyon is still out and determined to win. As they put it: 'Our health and our lives are not for sale.'



# A LITTLE HELP FROM FRIENDS

Argentine president Alejandro Lanusse is currently touring Latin America to win support for his inflation-ridden military dictatorship from both left- and right-wing regimes.

By the time he ends his first year in office in a month's time, he will have visited every major republic in the sub-continent.

Pursuing his policy of breaking down 'ideological frontiers', the 53-year-old former cavalry officer has established diplomatic relations with China and has met such diverse political figures as President Salvador Allende, head of Chile's Popular Front government, and General Alfredo Stroessner, Paraguay's pro-Nazi strongman.

He has also been to Peru and Ecuador and received visits from Bolivian dictator Colonel Hugo Banzer and outgoing Uruguayan president General Pacheco Areco.

Last week Lanusse visited Colombia on his way to Venezuela, and the last on his list of projected calls is likely to be the most delicate of all—Brazil, Argentina's major 'big power' rival in Latin America which he will visit on March 13.

General Lanusse, who seized power in a bloodless coup from General Roberto Levingston, has been criticized in his own country for neglecting home affairs for the sake of headline-catching foreign tours.

The Argentine economy is in a desperate inflationary spiral. The latest of a series of 'hidden devaluations' of the peso, by around 10 per cent, was announced by the Buenos Aires central bank last week.

The official peso exchange rate is now five pesos to the dollar. When Lanusse took power it was four pesos to the dollar. The 'free market' exchanges dollars at 9.6 pesos to the dollar.

Central bank president Carlos Brignone is currently leading an Argentine mission on a tour of American and European financial centres in a bid to secure credits totalling \$1,000m to bolster the country's dwindling foreign exchange reserves.

Some other Latin American countries have taken retaliatory action following the latest devaluation.

On the political front, General Lanusse's plan to restore civilian rule with general elections in March next year, after almost seven years of military dictatorship, has led to bitter in-fighting among would-be office-holders.

The only figure with an obvious popular base is the exiled former dictator Juan Peron.

Peron has said he will stand for election. But at 76, he may want the presidency for one of his supporters rather than take office himself.

Peron's return to Argentina would be sure to arouse opposition from army leaders and sections of the middle class.

Lanusse has already survived one army revolt against him, in the garrison town of Azul last year, motivated at least in part by officers' suspicions that he was 'flirting' with Peron.

To win the 'great national accord' he has called for in the pre-election period, Lanusse needs at least Peron's benevolent neutrality.

The Lanusse regime is a constant target for left-wing guerrilla groups, including the so-called People's Revolutionary Army, supported by the 'Red Mole' in Britain.

Tough security measures have been taken after a series of bank robberies and kidnappings organized by the guerrillas.

Under state-of-siege laws currently in operation, Lanusse has jailed many leading left-wing students and trade union leaders indefinitely and without trial.

His regime has brutally suppressed strikes and is now preparing to meet a two-day work stoppage on February 29 and March 1, when the trade unions have called a General Strike.



# THE CABINET MINISTER AND THE CITYSLICKER

BY PHILIP WADE

## WALKER

At just 39 years of age Peter Walker (right) holds a key position in the Tory government—as head of the Department of the Environment with its multi-million pound budget.

He is now known as the architect of the attack on council housing and rents and as a ruthless businessman who helped create the Slater-Walker financial empire.

Back in 1948, when Walker was only 16, the man who was later to help Edward Heath win the fight for the leadership of the Tory Party against Reginald Maudling was to be found in the General Accident Assurance offices near Gloucester.

Young Walker was the office boy in charge of tea, sugar, milk and biscuits who switched the standing order from a local, small-time grocer to the Co-op and pocketed the dividend.

A couple of years later Walker made his break into business. As a sergeant in the education corps, stationed in the Lake District, he spent his call-up peddling insurance to squaddies. At the same time he completed the Insurance Institute's exams.

Why selling insurance? Well, so the story goes, when the Walker family lived in a semi in Harrow, young Peter was very impressed by a family friend who was a freelance life assurance salesman. You see, he was the only one with a car in that street!

Out of the wretched army Walker decided to set up his own business. Nothing bold, though. The capital of £200 he borrowed from his mother.

Assets: one room, an old typewriter and a few bits of utility furniture. Still a long way from the Cabinet office.

His mother did the typing while he went out selling policies. Apparently he did very well with police officers.

Nevertheless, it was hardly big-time stuff, running the streets flogging investments against death. But the break into high-finance was not long coming. For in the middle 1950s there was talk in the City of London of raising that spectre of the 1930s—unit trusts.

Here was an honourable way to raise vast sums of money by enticing small investors with the possibilities of sharing in the fortunes being made by big corporations. The man investigating such possibilities at the time was

none other than Edward du Cann, later to become chairman of the Conservative Party.

Walker immediately teamed up with du Cann with the job of raising the necessary finance to begin the lucrative operations. Already his mind was turning fast. He invented Equitas, an insurance policy linked with a unit trust. It didn't do too well, but his business was booming anyway.

From his early days Peter Walker was determined to combine politics with money, which could only mean the Conservative Party. His mother and father had done their job well—bringing him up to be a true blue.

'Peter would always ask questions and I would always try to answer fairly and I'm sure I didn't bias him. I'm not so hardened that I think socialists are wicked people. I may be biased, but I have very good friends who are socialists,' Rose Walker said last year.

From his early youth Walker went out canvassing for Tory candidates. At school he became obsessed with the politics of the right, going so far as to take on his English master and refute an argument that poverty is the crime of the state.

After losing at Dartford twice, Walker stood for Worcester in 1961. Undoubtedly inspired by presidential-style elections, he was seen leaping over garden fences, running down streets and indulging in massive bouts of handshaking. The 'Running Walker', as he came to be known, was moving fast and was elected Tory MP.

Another event occurred in 1961 to confirm that Walker had arrived on the scene. The London 'Evening News' published 27 articles starring whiz-kid businessmen under 40. Walker was among them; and so was Jim Slater.

The following year he managed to deepen still further his entry into the world of high finance. Until 1962 Peter Walker had been denied access to the world's largest insurance market, Lloyd's. But some sort of merger took place around that time with one of Lloyd's oldest broking firms, Rose, Thomson, Young. Walker was in.

In 1964 Walker formed with Jim Slater, then one of Leyland's brightest accountants, a firm which eventually led to the Slater-Walker merchant bank and conglomerate. Walker was deputy chairman from 1964 to 1970.

When he left to join the Tory Cabinet, the firm had built a reputation for the fastest wheeling and dealing the City had ever seen. And Walker had made a fortune in the process.

When the Tories won the June 1970 General Election, Walker was in a powerful position. One month later he was made Minister of Housing and Local Government. Shortly after this he was to show what a man of the people he was and what was meant by standing on your own two feet.

He visited some slums in Lambeth which has 12,000 names on the council waiting list. One house he went to had 18 West Indians living there, with one lavatory and no bathroom. Children were huddled against a wall which was soft with damp.

The bed slept four of the residents and there was no ventilation.

Outside, the brave Minister looked visibly shaken — and white-faced. When he was Shadow Minister of Housing he wrote:

'In replanning our cities we must respect the rights, freedoms, desires and tastes of the individual. We must not create communities of local authority tenants.'

Late in 1971 he introduced a Bill which would destroy council-house building in Britain, double rents and force tenants like those in Lambeth out on to the streets.

Meanwhile, the Environment Minister was seeing to his own humble surroundings. He announced he had spent thousands of pounds renovating the £30,000 house and farm he had bought in his constituency. Of course, he just had to have a £10,000-plus limousine to go with it.

Towards the end of 1971, when he brought in the Housing Finance Bill, Walker was involved in the notorious scandal in his Department around the planting of parliamentary questions to stifle Labour opposition questions.

The reactionary nature of this 'new-style' Tory Minister is confirmed by listening to what he has to say about the bourgeois philosopher Edmund Burke.

Walker declared that Burke's views on the American colonies were progressive and forward looking.

'Whereas his views on the more revolutionary aspects of the French Revolution—some people say that this is in contrast but I think it was the perfect balance. He saw what are the most sound motives for progress to be encouraged and what were sort of, the dangerous, sort of, destructive elements in society.'

The 'dangerous', 'destructive elements' he is talking about are the working class. It makes you wonder what is really going on in his so-called 'Environment' Ministry.



## SLATER

In the period 1964-1970, while Peter Walker was forging those vital links with the upper reaches of the Tory Party, his other half, James Derrick Slater (left), known affectionately as Jim, was proving one of the most shrewd and dynamic financial operators the City of London has ever seen.

In 1963 you find Jim Slater leaving Leyland where he was deputy sales director and right-hand man to Donald (now Lord) Stokes and setting up his own investment advisory service. It brought in £75,000 a year.

Since 1964, when he teamed up with Walker, Slater has progressed from the control of 500

subsidiary companies, banking, insurance, through to property companies. It is a financial empire worth at least £185m. Slater's personal stake as chairman and managing director is reckoned at £6m.

The accumulation of this vast fortune in so short a period is often put down to Slater's ability to move faster than anyone else in the City. Whereas the old merchant banks and finance houses slumber along in 19th century style, taking weeks to make decisions, Slater sees a situation and moves quickly for the kill.

As he himself puts it: 'It's like a knife and butter and we're the knife.' His objective: simply to become the biggest investment bank in the world.

In many ways the background of 42-year-old Slater is similar in its narrowness to that of Peter Walker.

The son of a N London builder, Slater came from that middle-class which lives on the fringes of the big city and which is both philistine and ascetic.

Chairman Slater is a non-smoker, apparently likes plain food and drinks very little. 'Most of the best businessmen are Puritans,' he says laconically. He is also a qualified accountant.

True to the revolutionary tradition of English Puritanism, however, he does find time to be absolutely ruthless in his business dealing — which should reward him with a place in heaven on that score alone.

It makes illuminating reading just to follow the intricate manoeuvres involved in the construction of this mighty empire. We begin just as the investment advisory service is wound up around 1963.

Slater capitalizes his assets in the company in order to avoid a big surtax bill and buys, with Peter Walker, a property company with the unlikely name of H. Lottery.

From this base (soon renamed Slater Walker) he moves into a field which will later yield rich experience: advising on takeover battles.

Slater soon discovered that

rather than collecting clients' fees, he would do better to go into the take-over business himself. To do this he uses the cash realized by the sale of Lottery's assets and backed it up with Peter Walker's expertise and City contacts.

It was this next period, which lasted until about 1970, that saw the most fantastic rate of acquisitions by Slater Walker; development was made at such a speed that the City nearly lost its breath.

In 1968 Slater Walker's shares quadrupled in price, providing the ideal climate in which Slater could exchange his over-valued paper for other people's undervalued assets. He couldn't move fast enough.

Of the period Slater says: 'As soon as the ink was dry on one bid we launched another.' By the end of 1968 he had amassed a veritable industrial conglomerate. There were 500 subsidiary companies, assets of £50m and interests in everything from spectacles to window-frames.

But the danger signs began to

appear as the concern got more out of hand and take-overs became more and more expensive. The empire was well and truly scattered and it was becoming impossible to hold together.

Between 1969 and 1970 therefore, Slater executed a brilliant move, even by his own standards, and ended up owning a bank, an assets which then proved to be the key to further development.

Slater proceeded to rid himself of his industrial holdings in a way which, of course, proved to be just as profitable, or perhaps more profitable than if he had retained them.

What he did was to lend several eager, embryonic tycoons around him the money to buy the companies while retaining a stake himself. These 'associated companies' then proceeded to earn increased profits. When it came to borrowing money they came, of course, to Slater's bank.

At the time Slater began to buy up companies which these 'associates' might consider buy-

ing themselves as they expanded. He got 10 per cent of the quick and 10 per cent of the dead', as a colleague put it.

The transformation of the Slater Walker empire was not without tribulations. In 1970 shares slumped badly and there was organized selling against him on the Stock Exchange. Slater had made a few enemies on the way, it seemed.

Once he got over that, the company went from one field to another. From banking it developed into the insurance field. Last year he decided the time was at last ripe for an attack on the property market.

Over £20m has already been invested in property and Slater is apparently ready to spend another £80m.

One of his sharpest purchases was made early this month. He paid a £4m for 1,100 acres of rural Sussex and told the press that he 'enjoyed farming the land'. This comment caused some cynical sniggers in the City; the prospect of him in gumboots

pushing through the cow manure just didn't ring true.

Only then did it emerge that E Sussex County Council is about to release a large area of land for building purposes. One area in particular was mentioned — around Bexhill-on-Sea. And guess who owns it? Jim Slater of course. Another prudent buy.

In 1972 Slater is in a position where he has sizeable holdings, sometimes as much as 15 per cent, in all the major asset situations in Britain. Two or three companies are added every month.

Slater himself can see nothing to stop the company growing from its present £185m market capitalization to between £750m and £1,000m within ten years.

'We're like an amoeba, an amoeba with a great capacity for survival and self-improvement,' Slater said recently. 'And we're very difficult to beat.'

That is what they were saying on October 23, 1929. The next day the Wall St stock market collapsed in a pandemonium of selling.



## PART 3

Lenin had always stressed that the Russian revolution's fate was linked to the struggles of the German workers. He saw the German overthrow as vital for the overthrow of world imperialism:

'In 1918, Germany and Russia have become the most striking embodiment of the material realization of the economic, the productive and the socio-economic conditions for socialism on the one hand and the political conditions on the other.

'A successful proletarian revolution in Germany would immediately and very easily smash any shell of imperialism . . . and would bring about the victory of world socialism for certain.'

The problems of building a Communist mass party in Germany and training a revolutionary leadership were therefore central to the work of the Communist International from 1919 to 1923.

One of the key lessons to be learned flowed from the attempt by the German communists to call a General Strike and launch an armed insurrection in March 1921.

This was a time when workers in Berlin and Saxony, generally the most advanced, had become more cautious after their experiences of 1919 and 1920. Conversely, the usually more backward workers of Central Germany kept up a stream of strikes and demonstrations.

In this situation the German Communist Party—which had been formed early in 1921 out of a merger between the old Spartacus League and the majority of the Independent Party, who had broken from their Kautskyite leaders—decided correctly to move over to a more active policy of mass work.

It made the mistake, however, of calling for a General Strike in the face of repressions by the Social Democratic government in Central Germany.

Although the conditions for such a struggle existed in Central Germany, and the strike call there met with a response, this was not the case in other parts of the country. The Communist Party had not had the time to rally workers in such key centres as Berlin, Dresden and Munich.

There had been no real preparation for a General Strike.

The party had never led an action of this magnitude and though growing rapidly (it had a membership of some 400,000 in March, 1921) it was still faced with two mass Social Democratic parties and a trade union apparatus hostile to it.

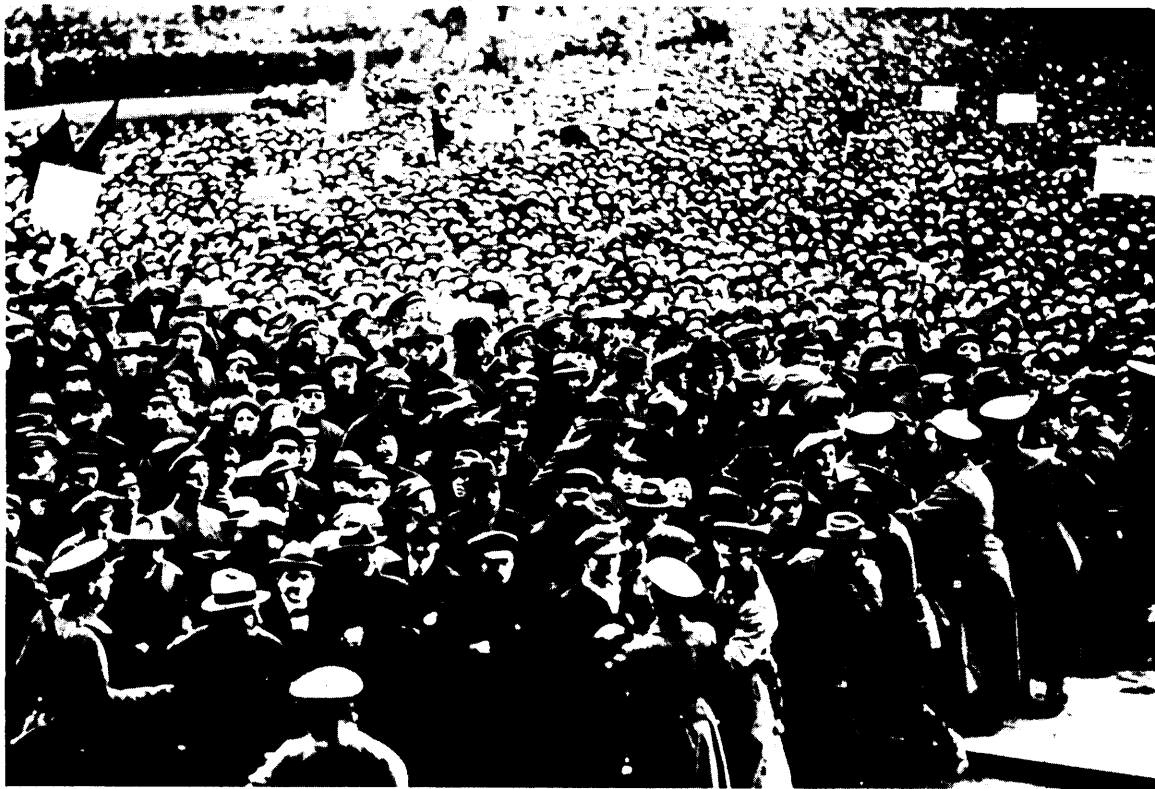
Trotsky made this point very clearly:

'During the period of revolution there were not a few blood-lettings in Germany and the police offensive against Central Germany could not in and of itself have immediately raised the entire working class to its feet.

'Every serious mass action must obviously be preceded by large-scale, energetic agitation, centring around action slogans, all hitting on one and the same point. Such agitation can lead to more decisive calls for action only if it reveals, after probing, that the masses have already been touched to the quick and are ready to march forward on the path of revolutionary action.

'This is the ABC of revolutionary strategy, but precisely this ABC was completely violated during the March events . . . The offensive was in reality launched by the Social-Democratic policeman Hoersing. This should have been utilized in order to unite all the workers for defence, for self-protection, even if, to begin with, a very modest resistance. Had the soil proved favourable, had the agitation met with a favourable response, it would then have been possible to pass over to the General Strike.

'If the events continue to unfold further, if the masses rise, if the ties among the workers grow stronger, if their temper lifts, while indecisions and demoralization seize the camp of the foe—then comes the time to issue the slogan to pass over to the offensive. But should the soil prove unfavourable, should the conditions and the moods of the masses fail to correspond to the more resolute slogans, then it is necessary to sound a retreat and to fall back to previously prepared positions.



Above: one of the many demonstrations of 1920. This one in Berlin was called jointly by Social Democrats and Communists against the 'council' system. Below: A group of Social Democrat leaders, from left, Scheideman, Brey, Molkenbuhr, Braun and Löbe.



# FROM LENIN TO STALIN

A five part series by JACK GALE on the rise of German fascism

'Therewith we have gained this, that we proved our ability to probe the working masses, we strengthened their internal ties and, what is most important, we have raised the party's authority for giving wise leadership under all circumstances.'

The action of the German leadership meant that the revolutionary and dynamic minority of the working class was counterposed to the majority of the working class. A policy of defence could have united the workers. A premature offensive divided them.

Trotsky was not condemning the German communists for making mistakes. As he pointed out, the Bolsheviks made many mistakes during the 'July days' of 1917.

What he was fighting was the elevation of mistakes into a system, the development of what he called 'hysterical revolutionism' into which the KAPD<sup>3</sup> had already sunk.

It was necessary to grasp why the leadership of a European Communist Party could make that sort of mistake.

Trotsky pointed out that the particular conditions of Russia—a weak bourgeoisie and a developed revolutionary party—enabled the power to be taken with relative ease. This led the leaders of the young mass Communist Parties in post-war Europe to underestimate the political and strategic tasks, in the struggle for power.

The conclusion drawn out of

the discussion on the German question at the Third Congress of the International, therefore, was:

'Had there been in Germany in 1918 and 1919 a Communist Party comparable in strength to that which existed in March, 1921, it is quite probable that the proletariat would have assumed power as early as January or March 1919. But there was no such party. The proletariat suffered defeat. Out of the experience of this defeat the Communist Party grew up. Once arisen, if it tried in 1921 to act in the manner that the Communist Party should have acted in 1919, it would have been battered to pieces.'

What the theorists of the 'offensive' were really saying was that the developing world crisis would revolutionize workers, therefore as long as the communists kept up the offensive the 'economic lash' would eventually drive workers to its support. The strategic task of winning the majority of the working class could be ignored.

When, as happened later in 1921, capitalism's economic situation improved, these 'offensive' advocates were at a loss.

As Trotsky warned: 'Elements of this sort easily pass into their opposites at the very first turn of events'

The Communist International therefore turned the German Communist Party onto the tactic of the United Front. This opened up a new epoch of Communist

work—agitation, propaganda, organization, winning the confidence of workers in day-to-day struggles.

Only by winning over the majority of the working class was it possible to create the political premise for the conquest of power. In this way, the Communists were able to win over many Social Democratic workers.

This was crucial as in 1921 and 1922 a tide of reaction spread over Europe. The Tories were victorious in Britain, Poincare's right-wing national bloc ruled in France.

In Germany a bourgeois government with an admixture of Social Democrats in it, gave way to the direct bourgeois rule of the big capitalist Cuno, while 1922 saw Mussolini's assumption of power in Italy.

But in 1923, the situation in Germany changed drastically. When the Cuno government could not keep up the reparations payments fixed at Versailles, Poincare occupied the Ruhr. The ensuing economic crisis cracked Germany's social structure.

Germany was again brought to the verge of revolution.

The mark's rate of exchange had been four to the dollar at the end of 1918.

● By July 1, 1923 it was 160,000 to the dollar.

● By August 1 it was 1 million.

● By November 1 it was an incredible 130,000 million to the dollar.

The working class faced starvation and middle-class savings were wiped out.

The Communist Party had won many members and gained the confidence of a large section of the German working class. The way was open for the conquest of power.

But, faced with a sudden change in the character of the struggle, the Party leaders clung to the old tactic. The United Front was transformed from a tactic into a fetish.

The entire extent of the German Communist Party's action was to form a coalition with the left Social Democrats of Saxony—a step which Trotsky had explicitly warned against, unless it was to be a prelude to the seizure of power.<sup>6</sup>

At one point, the party leadership did fix a date for insurrection, but its leader, Brandler, counselled against and the CC revoked its decision.

From being the vanguard of the working class, the German Communist Party became the tail of the left Social Democrats. This permitted the initiative to be seized by the right.

Acting under the Emergency Powers Act, the central government ejected the 'red' Saxon government and proscribed the Communists. Brandler, Thalheimer and other party leaders fled to Moscow while American capitalism entered the scene with the Dawes Plan and the situation was again stabilized.

For the first time a communist mass party had remained paralysed when capitalism was disintegrating and a revolutionary situation existed.

But the situation in the Communist International was very different from what it had been at the Third Congress. Instead of the careful analysis, firmness and assistance being given to the German Communists, as had been the case in 1921, all the Fifth Congress did was to place all the blame on Brandler.

But Brandler was not solely to blame. The strongest advocate of not leading the German masses to revolution, but of actually holding them back was Joseph Stalin.

In a letter to Zinoviev, then chairman of the Communist International and Stalin's ally against Trotsky, Stalin wrote:

'If today in Germany the power, so to speak, falls and the communists seize hold of it, they will fall with a crash. That is the best case. And, at the worst, they will be smashed to pieces and thrown back. The whole thing is not that Brandler wants to educate the masses but that the bourgeoisie, plus the right Social Democrats will surely transform the lessons—the demonstration—into a general battle (at this moment all the chances are on their side) and exterminate them.

'Of course, the fascists are not asleep, but it is to our interests that they attack first; that will rally the whole working class around the communists . . . In my opinion, the Germans must be curbed and not spurred on.'

That was the voice, not of the Russian Revolution but of the privileged, conservative, bureaucratic clique then launching its onslaught against Trotsky.

That was the voice that was to trust the British trade union bureaucrats against the British workers, that was to urge the Chinese Communist Party along the 'bloc of four classes' that was to result in their massacre at the hands of Chiang Kai-shek, and that—nine years later—was to launch the bloody war of extermination against the leaders of the Russian Revolution.

CONTINUED

1. 'Left-Wing Childishness and Petty-Bourgeois Mentality' in 'Collected Works', Vol 27. p.340.
2. 'The School of Revolutionary Strategy' July 1921 in 'First Five Years of the Communist International Vol 1. pp.20-21.
3. For the origin of the KAPD see earlier articles in this series.
4. 'Floodtide' December 1921 in 'First Five Years of the CI' p.78. Vol 2.
5. 'Paul Levi and some Lefts' January 1922 in 'First Five Years of the CI' Vol 2. p.88.
6. See 'First Five Years of the Communist International' Vol 2. p.325.
7. In Leon Trotsky's 'Lessons of October' p.13. Also quoted in Robert Black's 'Stalinism in Britain', p.38.





Glenda Jackson, with award and Christopher Plummer at the Society of Film and Television Arts presentations

We live in a society based on competition. Rather than confront the extent to which this is destructive of human potential, the pervading culture makes competition an art, a virtue.

Man is set against other men and ultimately against himself in what we are told is the just, fair and exciting business of free enterprise. It amounts really to the old maxim—a fair field and no favour, said the elephant as he danced among the chickens.

Prizes, awards, accolade and sycophantic drooling are doled out to those on whom this society is bent on bestowing greatness—the arbiters of greatness being the great men themselves. A vicious circle of self-praise. And no section of the population is more prepared, more obsequious, more loathsomely self-congratulatory than the world of show business. They fall over themselves to fall over themselves.

With 90 per cent of actors and 70 per cent of television and film technicians, directors and producers out of work, there was an added dimension of irony in this year's grotesquely pretentious Albert Hall ceremony shown on television at which prizes were handed out to those who should feel rewarded enough at having been lucky enough to work and create.

The Society of Film and Television Arts—President Lord Mountbatten—makes the awards.

The superlatives flow like monsoon torrents in introductions which go a bit like this: 'Ladies and Gentlemen, I now have the overwhelming, fantastic, marvellous pleasure and deep delight in presenting to you an actor/writer/director/producer etc., who has unstintingly, unwaveringly, resolutely, unfalteringly dedicated himself/herself more than any other to the advancement, the creativity, the

## TV AND NOW FOR THE FARCE AWARD...

BY ANNA TATE

integrity, the courageous objectivity of our profession.'

You think to yourself: That's funny, I thought he said that about the last person he introduced. He did. And the one after, and the one after that. By this time you have begun to wonder whether the English language contains enough words of flattery to last out the evening.

The pattern is always the same. They get stars who will introduce the stars who will receive star prizes. Then there must always be one attraction. This year was the year of the old. Dame Sybil Thorndike, bless her, was brought on, aged 93, eyes twinkling, walking stick tapping, to the delight of the dinner-jacketed audience who leapt rapturously to their feet to applaud her loud and long. What they were really applauding was themselves, applauding the notion of the

eternal valiant trouper, the actor for all seasons, the mythology of the greasepaint, the ideology of success.

In spite of it all, the old dear was quite heartwarming, if only for all the mistakes she made with bewildered charm. 'Is he the director?' she chattered happily as film producer Joseph Janni came up to receive his award for the Best Film of the Year. She then cheerfully upset protocol by insisting on shaking his hand before HRH Princess Alexandra could get to it, then shaking the Princess's hand herself.

Viewed as an annual tragicomedy, the SFTA awards could perhaps pass as a fair reflection of the level which humanity has reached. It is hard for people to accept this view. It's all meant to be just good fun and exciting to see stars being stars and passing on the benefits of stardom to each other.

They even went to some lengths to show that on certain vital issues competition and cooperation were intertwined. Thus, in the seemingly true spirit of democracy, cutting across commercial and non-commercial lines, the television award for 'craft' went to:

'All members of the news teams of Independent Television and the BBC—cameramen, soundmen, and reporters—for their courageous coverage of events in N Ireland.'

What should perhaps have been added, if we are to obey the spirit in which this award was decided, would have been an award to the army, the Protestants, the Catholics and other citizens of N Ireland, dead or alive, for providing the events which led to the 'courageous coverage'. Perhaps also a prize for those ITA and BBC authorities who ensured that a portion of the 'courageous coverage' never reached our home screens.

# WORKERS NOTEBOOK

## WARBLE

In the past few weeks there has been all sorts of pompous rubbish written about question-rigging in parliament.

The capitalist press and MPs have been trying to paint the picture that questions without notice are, in fact, spontaneously asked from the floor of the house.

But a quick look at Hansard, the official record of parliament, will demonstrate that a great proportion of the questioning is prepared well in advance.

Take this entry from one of last week's sessions.

Sir John Gilmour, Tory MP, asks a junior minister at the Scottish Office this very devious question:

'What percentage of cattle hides is represented by those with open warble holes which have been presented for processing in Scotland in each of the months from April to July in the last five years?'

What's a warble hole, you might well ask? And indeed, if you know what a warble hole is, how do you manage to carry around statistics like that?

But the minister, Mr Buchanan-Smith, wasn't unhorsed by this amazing question.

Quick as a flash he replied: 'Warble infestation is not a notifiable disease. I understand, however, that in the last five years the percentage of hides with open warble holes has ranged from 0.63 per cent in 1968 to 2.48 per cent in 1971.'

Now it might be that Buchanan-Smith walks around with warble hole statistics on the tip of his tongue, but I doubt it.

## TIP OFF

Another meeting at the top of curious significance.

William Rees-Mogg, editor of 'The Times', was sitting in his office last week when he received a phone call from a senior government spokesman.

He was told about the emergency plan to introduce legislation within hours to ensure the legality of the British army in Ulster.

'The Times' was tipped off and, of course, a sympathetic editorial appeared the following day propping up parliament's astonishing decision to whip through retrospective legislation without so much as a 'hello' or 'goodbye' to the electorate.

## SPORTSMAN

The businessmen and government organizers of Spanish sport do everything they can to keep in behind the Franco regime. Anyone who steps out of line is sharply dealt with.

After a live television broadcast of the handball match between Atletico de Madrid and Eguia, a team from the Basque provinces, Spanish television interviewed Eguia's trainer, Soto Azcarate. Having answered the usual sporting questions, he shocked the interviewer by asking him when there was going to be an amnesty for political prisoners.



The fascist sports authorities went into action immediately. The organizing committee of the National Handball Federation has suspended Azcarate for life.

Moreover the Federation has sent a proposal to the National Delegation of Physical Education and Sport that he should be banned from taking part in any sport whatsoever.

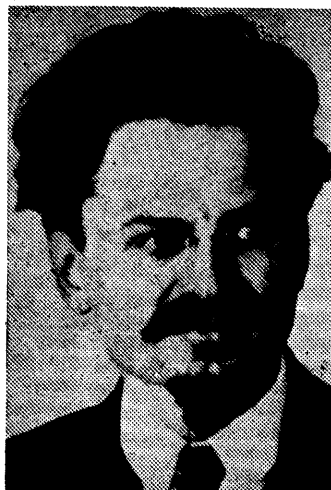
Having been sacked from his job for protesting on behalf of the jailed opposition to Franco, he has now been fined 30,000 pesetas by the government security department. If the money is not paid immediately it will cost him several months in prison.

## SAMURAI

Police in San Diego, California, are to train like Japanese samurai—the old sword-wielding military caste—in preparation for the Republican National Convention to be held in August.

They are expecting an inflow of 'tens of thousands' of hostile demonstrators. To meet it the police will wear body armour—40 suits of which have been ordered from Japan. Five hundred police officers are to undergo 52 hours' training each, in preparation for the Convention.

## BOOKS



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# Political strength keeps us going

FROM STEPHEN JOHNS

THE GLASGOW march has had its first 'check-up'. After 24 days on the road and 300 miles from the point of departure, a Yorkshire doctor has pronounced the contingent basically fit.

'The march has gone very well from the health point of view. There are the usual problems with feet and muscles, but it has not demoralized the marchers,' he told me.

'Very few of them grumbled. Yet a march of 500 miles is a considerable task for people not used to this kind of effort. The determination to carry this through obviously comes from their belief in the aims of the campaign. This is essential on a journey of this kind.'

The doctor—who gave his services free because he agrees with the policies of the Young Socialists—also paid tribute to the two foot specialists, miner John Hampson and Keith Radford from Tyneside.

'They have been doing fine work. The marchers could not go on without the daily attention they give.'

I have been talking to some of the people who, despite their injuries, have been sticking with the march.

One, Ken Gannon, had just

completed today's 12-mile stretch with a deep-rooted blister on the underside of his left foot that has burst.

'I forget about the pain when I walk. I'm going to stick it all the way to London. What's the alternative—going back to Carlisle and the dole. This march has opened my eyes to a lot of things—I won't go back to that existence. The movement in the Young Socialists is determined and I am going to show myself worthy of it by marching all the way.'

Robina Bright (18) is one other marcher who has walked on despite physical difficulty. She has a swollen knee, but has kept on the road when she can.

Robina joined us at Thirsk with her friend Susan.

'I came on the march basically because of the job problem. I went to night-school after ordinary school for two years and trained as a short-hand typist. But when I left with the necessary qualifications, I could not get the job to match.'

'I've had more jobs than I can remember. I ended up in the local chicken factory pulling the insides out of the birds all day. It's not the kind of life I want to lead. So when the march came through, we decided to go on it and fight back.'

'The march has got better as

# Right-to-Work DIARY

WE DEMAND  
THE  
RIGHT  
TO  
WORK

we have gone along. The support we have got has encouraged me a lot. I never knew that workers could come together in this way. It makes me forget the leg trouble and keep going when I can.'

Walking 300 miles, sometimes through empty countryside, is a considerable physical and mental task. The fact that the youth do it generally with good spirit, is a tribute to their political determination and courage—particularly on the part of the girls and those marchers plagued by foot trouble.

Despite the Tories and any Labourites who are against us these youth would rather fight—and the battle won't stop in London. After that they will go back to their areas and build a better social future for the working class.

In Chesterfield on Monday night, we were quartered at the local YMCA. The accommodation was arranged by local Labour councillors and the YMCA secretary offered his building free of charge.

He told me he backed the march.

'Whatever your outlook no one who stands for this essential right of the working people can disagree with these youth. I couldn't see them without a roof over their heads. This is not much, but it's the least I could do.'



After 300 miles most of the marchers are still in good condition. Their feet have been tended every night



The factory estate between Margate and Broadstairs, where trade unionists collected money when they saw the marchers passing through

# Union Collections in Heath's homeland

FROM IAN YEATS

THREE NEW recruits joined the march at Ramsgate for the 26-mile third-day hike to Herne Bay on Monday. One of them is a young miner from Snowdown colliery.

'This march is for a good thing,' 17-year-old John Strand told me the day after he saw the Young Socialists pass through Ramsgate.

'The Tories are putting so many out of work so that if the miners or anyone else go on strike again, they can say "If you don't like it there's plenty more outside".'

'The basic policies of the Tories are for the rich man. I think the miners should have hung on for the extra money, but Gormley and Daly were too frightened to go on.'

John has finished his mining apprenticeship, but full time he still takes home only £10 a week.

'Something's got to be done,' he told me. 'The Tories are running everything to ruin.'

Twenty-year-old Dennis Danton's young wife, who is about to have a baby urged him to join the march.

Said Dennis, who has been out of work since December: 'We were both at the meeting and what the speaker was saying just hit her. She turned to me and said "You're going on that

march". She would have come too if she wasn't pregnant.'

'This march is going to put the Tories in their place and show the country that youngsters are not just vandals. They want something to do.'

'I've just got married and I'm on the dole. Not having a job makes me feel as if I'm not the one who wears the trousers. It's making me sick being out of work.'

'The Tories are the cause of all this unemployment.'

'They're turning the country into a police state. They're even trying to stop free speech and we always had that.'

'There'll be no change until we get rid of them.'

Dennis's views found unexpected confirmation in the manager of Ramsgate labour exchange:

'The majority of the people on our books are in the full bloom of being able to earn a living, but they're not able to. They're not layabouts but there's just no work for them.'

Unemployment in Ramsgate and its twin holiday resort of Margate is running at 7.2 per cent and 12.9 per cent respectively and creeping up.

In the largest of the E Kent towns, Margate, with 50,000 people and a strong Labour bias, the marchers' collecting bins were filled generously, and one



DENNIS DANTON

pensioner gave 50p saying: 'I've got more than any of you, so good luck to you.'

Margate's warm welcome contrasted sharply with the astonished reception at Broadstairs—Heath's birthplace.

In the quaint and expensive main street, rouged women in fur coats with poodles on leads puffed out their cheeks with outrage as the marchers roared 'Heath Out' and 'Socialism In' down the narrow streets.

There isn't a single Labour councillor on the 15-man local authority and Thanet (Deal, Sandwich, Broadstairs, Ramsgate) has never returned a



JOHN STRAND

Labour MP. Well under a third of the 20,000 population are working class—the rest are profoundly small-town bourgeois.

According to the local newspaper, many of Broadstairs' citizens are retired and deeply conservative.

Mr R. Franklin kept working until he was 75. He was unemployed before World War I, so he knows what it's like.

But he told me as the march clattered past: 'I don't suppose Broadstairs has ever seen anything like this before. I admire the marchers for having the courage of their convictions.'

'The root of the trouble in society is that things are pro-

duced for profit and not for use. If they were produced for use, we'd have the best of everything and everyone would perform some useful function.'

The chill of Broadstairs was mellowed when the marchers reached West Wood Industrial Estate on the outskirts of Margate.

Bill Billingham, Sign and Display Union shop steward at the Sericol Screen Printing works, saw the march and raised a collection among the 40 men at the factory.

Just what unemployment can mean in Tory hands was brought home to the marchers when they passed the Rovex toy factory.

The workers all had pay stopped last week for refusing to agree to 12-hour shifts and now the management say they'll close down unless the men change their minds.

Collections were being raised for our march on the estate from the Rank Engineering and EMCO factories and donations of £2 were handed over by two shop stewards from AUEW funds.

Farmers, greengrocers and butchers along the route into Margate handed over a sack of vegetables and a large parcel of meat to the marchers who were offered a free room at the Welcome Cafe, Birchington, to cook and eat their food before forging on to Herne Bay.



# Press black-out on march in S Wales

FROM DAVID MAUDE

AFTER THE WELSH valleys — full of strong working-class people — we are approaching the industrial centres of Britain and the prospect of our fight sharpening up even more is drawing new strength from the marchers.

Newport will not forget us. Joblessness in the Newport travel-to-work area is only slightly less severe than in the valleys—5.8 per cent compared to the Rhondda.

But there are 29 unemployed workers chasing each vacancy in the town itself, and 4,516 people are registered as out of a job in the area as a whole.

From Pontypridd, where we enjoyed the hospitality of the engineers' union district committee, we passed through the Treforest industrial estate to applause and waves from many factory windows.

Soon we will be in the farmlands of Caerphilly, leaving behind us the steep hills and slag-heaps of the valleys. Nantgarw colliery which we passed on the way, is the last pit we shall see for some time.

At Newport, we held our first press conference since the start

of the march.

The Swansea-London march, like its counterparts in the N and the S has been subjected to a virtual press black-out.

A story written a week ago for the area's main newspaper Lord Thomson's 'Western Mail' is believed to have been 'spiked', discarded. We have been photographed several times, with little result.

The death of a local budgee made the front page of one Welsh paper the other day, but apparently unemployed youth marching for a basic working-class principle is not news.

Four newspapers and two news agencies were invited to the press conference; only the Newport-based 'South Wales Argus' turned up.

The man from 'Argus' was interested in the state of march secretary Clive Norris' feet and whether we picked up anyone from Newport on the march.

But Clive's explanation of the march's politics largely passed him by, and when invited to question two of the Welsh marchers—Brian Williams from Swansea and John Williams from Treorchy—he said that Swansea wasn't much of a local angle for Newport.

Contacts with other local

newspapers in the area of each day's march have met with similar responses.

For John, incidentally, it is not the first time he has travelled the roads for work.

Three weeks before the start of our march, John (20) and fellow-marcher Geoff Hunt, 18, hiked up to the BP oil-refinery sites at Baglan Bay and Llandarog in search of a job.

John has been out of work since September, after being made redundant from a steel-erection labouring job at Baglan Bay.

Geoff has been out since December after giving up an underground job at Cwm colliery because of fears for his health from the dust and danger.

He told me: 'We decided to go looking for work.

'Some of the way we thumbed lifts, but we had to walk about seven miles to Llandarcy, where the security refused to let us in. Then we walked eight miles to Baglan Bay, but there was nothing doing.

'We had to walk ten miles back.'

Their experience gives the lie to the Tory slander that youth who are unemployed do not want work, which is precisely why the press aren't interested.



Unemployed youth marching for a basic right apparently isn't considered news by S Wales news editors

## Into the Midlands—new jobless belt

FROM PHILIP WADE

WE MARCHED into the W Midlands on Monday, that area of Britain which used to boast the highest wages and the lowest unemployment.

Throughout the 1960s the region prospered as the main industry, car production and component manufacturing, expanded.

But as we saw in Cannock, a small mining town ten miles outside Wolverhampton, the boom has finished. Recession has arrived in its wake, hitting light industries particularly hard.

Almost 1,200 workers are on the dole. The prospects for these men and women? Well, the local Department of Employment offers a grand total of 49 jobs.

In other words, almost 25 workers chase every single job. 'I had great visions for this place once,' the exchange manager told me. 'One says things will get better, but the reverse is true,' he told me downheartedly.

Cannock didn't suffer drastically from heavy pit closures because car component firms like Lucas moved there and employed 1,500 workers.

But in the last year a clothing factory has closed completely and an engineering factory has moved its foundry to Tamworth, near Birmingham.

The youth fare no better. In Cannock there are 80 young workers on the dole with few vacancies, according to the youth employment officer.

With male unemployment well over 7 per cent, Cannock workers have been dealt another blow recently. GEC-AEI's at Stafford, which employs Cannock workers, is to lay off 400 shortly.

The Tories captured the constituency in June 1970 when they ousted Jennie (now Baroness) Lee. But the council remains Labour-controlled and has been since 1945.

The marchers warmly thank Cannock miners who provided at short notice the facilities for a midday meal.

The Labour Party Young Socialists also turned out to greet us, although in great confusion. They had seen a picture in 'The Guardian' about the march. For days they had been trying—not surprisingly in vain—to find out from the Labour Party where we were!

'We wanted to lay on a reception for you,' said chairman Stan Hall.

Physically some of the marchers suffer from heavy blistering. But the Red Cross has done a competent job in helping them to overcome such difficulties.

The marchers keenly follow all the news in the Workers Press about the magnificent performances of the other marches. Like them, we have learned that through our day-by-day experiences on the march, it is possible considerably to increase our political understanding of the significance of the Right-to-Work campaign in the struggle to make the Tory government resign.

Such experiences are more than adequate compensation for the physical difficulties of the march.

# TV

## BBC 1

9.15 Schools. 10.45 Boomph with Becker. 11.05 Schools. 12.25 Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan. 12.55 Disc a Dawn. 1.30 Chigley. 1.45 News, weather. 2.05 Schools. 4.15 Play School. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Snow White. 5.20 Unsolved Mysteries. 5.44 Crystal Tipps. 5.50 News, weather.  
**6.00 NATIONWIDE.** Your Region tonight.  
**6.50 TOM AND JERRY.**  
**7.00 OWEN MD.** Way of Life. Part 1.  
**7.25 STAR TREK.** Balance of Terror.  
**8.10 SOFTLY, SOFTLY.** A Policeman's Lot Story 2: You Pay Your Money.  
**9.00 NEWS, weather.**  
**9.20 SPORTSNIGHT.** Features FA Cup highlights.  
**10.45 24 HOURS.**  
**11.20 THE SKY AT NIGHT.** Mars—a dynamic world.  
**11.40 Weather.**

## BBC 2

11.00 Play School. 5.35 Open University. 7.05 Man in his Place. **7.30 NEWSROOM, Weather.**  
**8.00 MAN ALIVE.** The Right Time to Die: Euthanasia.  
**8.50 A SONG FOR ST. DAVID.** Stuart Burrows, Pendyrus Male Choir.  
**9.20 VINTAGE HOLLYWOOD: 'TROUBLE IN PARADISE.'** Miriam Hopkins, Kay Francis, Herbert Marshall. 1930s comedy about international crooks.  
**10.40 LOOK STRANGER.** Mother Thames OBE, Mrs. Dorthea Woodward-Fisher.  
**11.20 NEWS, Weather.**  
**11.25 LATE NIGHT LINE-UP.**

## ITV

10.20 Schools. 2.32 Living writers. 3.00 Houseparty. 3.10 Tea break. 3.40 Edgar Wallace. 4.40 Paulus. 4.55 Get this. 5.20 Tight-rope. 5.50 News.  
**6.00 TODAY.** London magazine programme.  
**6.35 CROSSROADS.**  
**7.00 THIS IS YOUR LIFE.**  
**7.30 CORONATION STREET.**  
**8.00 CADE'S COUNTY.** Crisscross.  
**9.00 CALLAN.** 'That'll Be the Day.'  
**10.00 NEWS.**  
**10.30 MAN AT THE TOP.** Charity Begins at Home.  
**11.30 PROFESSIONAL WRESTLING.**  
**12.00 WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.**  
**12.15 EAST MEETS WEST.**

All Regions as BBC-1 except:  
**WALES:** 10.25 Gwlad a thref. 4.55 Cadi ha. 5.15 Parsley. 6.00 Wales today. 6.50 Heddiw. 7.10 Tresarn. 7.40 Dau a hanner. 9.00 Late call. 11.45 The sky at night. 12.05 Weather.  
**SCOTLAND:** 10.20 Schools. 10.25 Around Scotland. 2.25 Schools. 2.30 Modern studies. 6.00 Report-

ing Scotland. 11.42 News, weather.  
**N IRELAND:** 10.25 Schools. 6.00 Scene around six. 11.42 News, weather.  
**ENGLAND:** 6.00 Look north, Midlands today, Look east, Points west, South today, Spotlight south west. Weather. 11.42 News, weather.

## REGIONAL ITV

**ATV MIDLANDS:** 3.10 Yoga. 3.35 Women today. 4.10 Mrs Muir. 4.40 Grasshopper island. 4.55 Skippy. 5.20 London. 6.00 ATV today. 6.35 London. 10.30 Alexander. 11.00 Wrestling.  
**SOUTHERN:** 3.35 Tea break. 4.05 Houseparty. 4.19 Cartoon. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.30 University challenge. 7.00 London. 10.30 Dick Van Dyke. 11.00 Wrestling. 11.45 News. 11.55 Weather.  
**ANGLIA:** 3.55 Newsroom. 4.00 Tea break. 4.30 Romper room. 4.55 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 London. 8.00 Mannix. 9.00 London. 10.30 Alexander. 11.00 Wrestling.  
**CHANNEL:** 10.20 Schools. 4.05 Paulus. 4.20 Puffin. 4.25 Tea break. 4.55 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 Towards the year 2000. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Treasure hunt. 7.30 London. 10.30 Wrestling. 10.32 Both ends meet. 11.00 Wrestling. 11.45 Epilogue. News, weather.  
**WESTWARD.** As Channel except: 3.55 Gus Honeybun. 4.20 News. 6.00 Diary. 11.44 News. 11.47 Faith for life. 11.52 Weather.  
**ULSTER:** 10.20 Schools. 4.30 Romper room. 4.50 News. 4.55 London. 6.00 UTV reports. 6.15 What's on. 6.35 London. 10.30 Tommy Cooper. 11.00 Professional wrestling.  
**HTV:** 10.20 Schools. 3.50 Hamden. 4.15 Miri mawr. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 London. 6.01 Y dydd. 6.15 Report Wales. 6.30 Smith family. 7.00 London. 10.30 Alexander. 11.00 Wrestling. 11.45 Weather.

**HTV Wales and the West** as above except: 3.50 Katie Stewart Cooks. 4.15 Tinkertainment. 6.01 Report West.  
**HTV Cymru/Wales** as above. HTV West as HTV for Wales and the West.  
**SCOTTISH:** 10.20 Schools. 3.30 Pinky and Perky. 3.45 Crossroads. 4.10 Dateline: early. 4.55 London. 6.00 Dateline: Wednesday. 6.20 Popeye. 6.30 Plus Tam. 7.00 London. 10.30 University challenge. 11.00 Scotsport. 11.30 Late call. 11.35 Wrestling.  
**YORKSHIRE:** 10.20 Schools. 2.33 European journey. 3.00 Pied Piper. 3.05 House and Garden. 3.35 Calendar news. 3.45 Women today. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Rupert. 4.55 London. 6.00 Calendar, weather. 6.30 University challenge. 7.00 London. 10.30 Alexander the greatest. 11.00 Wrestling. 11.45 Weather.  
**GRAMPIAN:** 11.00 Schools. 3.38 News. 3.40 Smith family. 4.10 Yoga. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 London. 6.00 Grampian News, weather. 6.10 Grampian week. 6.35 London. 8.00 Shari's show. 8.30 Odd couple. 8.55 Police news. 9.00 London. 10.30 Perspective. 11.15 Wrestling. 11.45 Music of the highlanders. 12.00 Evening prayers.  
**TYNE TEES:** 10.20 Schools. 2.32 European journey. 3.00 Pied Piper. 3.05 House and garden. 3.35 Newsroom. 3.45 Women today. 4.15 Crossroads. 4.40 Paulus. 4.55 London. 6.00 Today at six. 6.30 University challenge. 7.00 London. 10.30 The Other Lindisfarne. 11.00 Wrestling. 11.45 News. 12.00 Revolution now.

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# ICI reports falling profits and sales

**THE ANNUAL** report of Imperial Chemical Industries, Britain's largest company, today discloses falling profits and sales. The report is bound to have a serious repercussion on ICI's share market value.

At a press conference in London yesterday, chairman Jack Callard described in meticulous and sombre detail the problems facing the £1,500m international corporation.

'The continuing and powerful influence of inflation throughout the world and the currency problems of the later months, provided an unfavourable background to the growth of world industrial production and trade in 1971.

'The performance of the world's chemical industry was affected by these adverse economic conditions.

'World chemical production increased by under 4 per cent in 1971 compared with almost 5 per cent in 1970 and 8½ per cent per annum in the decade up to 1970.

'The reduction in growth rate aggravated the already difficult trading conditions resulting from world-wide excess capacity for many chemical products.'

Trading profit for the year was £145m, a drop of £14m on the previous year.

Sales rose from £1,462m in 1970 to £1,524m last year, although the percentage rise was smaller than enjoyed in previous years.

Commenting on the fibres division, the annual report says: 'Poor trading conditions in the textile industry persisted, fibre prices declined further and profits were again very poor, reflecting low selling prices and increases in costs.'

The situation is little better in the chemicals division. Business is described as 'sluggish' and the report says that 'of increasing concern is the high price of electricity, for the production of chlorine, compared with the prices on the continent of Europe'.

The question of Europe and the Common Market is a recurring theme in the accounts. It appears that ICI donated £5,000 to the British Council of the European Movement. This donation must be added to the thousands of pounds which ICI and other large corporations have paid in advertisements supporting British entry.

In its drive to maintain profits, ICI is pursuing a policy of heavy redundancies and higher productivity.

The report says: 'Good progress was made in improving productivity and efficiency of all manufacturing units, and these efforts are continuing.'

The directors also welcome the introduction of the Industrial Relations Act, but hope that its own 'existing procedures will



ICI CHAIRMAN JACK CALLARD

continue to deal effectively with industrial relations problems'.

Although the company talks glibly about greater efficiency and restraining costs, no such economies appear to have influenced the board room.

The report reveals that direc-

tors last year received a total of £647,000. And to this total can be added another £639,000 for pension and gratuities 'in respect of executive service of former directors'.

Callard himself receives the princely salary of £48,330.

## MONEY STILL FLOWS INTO CAMPAIGN

MAGNIFICENT support for the Young Socialists' Right-to-Work marches continues to flow in from workers all over the country.

Belfast dockers have stated they will be sending a group of unemployed workers from N Ireland to the Empire Pool, Wembley, rally on March 12.

The latest issue of 'Dockers' Voice'—Belfast dockers' weekly newsheet—calls for generous support for the collection to raise the unemployed workers' fares to London.

In Coventry, the AUEW shop stewards' quarterly collected £4 and Dunlop's, Holbrooks, also gave £4.

From Birmingham the AUEW BW3 shop stewards have sent £20. The joint shop stewards and members of the transport and engineering unions BW3 night shift have donated £15.05.

Aberdeen AUEW has sent £1 and Bucksburn Labour Party has given £2.

From Derby branch of the Indian Workers Association comes £17.50.

The Leicester ASW No 3 branch sent in £5.

Rotax workers at Hemel Hempstead raised £10 for the unemployed marchers and the Finsbury Park NUR branch £2.50.

In London Union of Post Office Workers members at the International Garret Exchange have had two collections of £2 and £7.

Students in the London area have also pledged support. From the London College of Printing, students have sent £10; the Norwood Technical College Students' union gave £4 and offered accommodation.

At Queen Mary College, London, ASTMS members have collected £13.50 and AUEW members £7.50.

## More Derry witnesses say unarmed civilians were shot

A YOUTH was shot in the back after having his clothes freed from a barbed wire barricade on Sunday January 30, a Derry building contractor told the Widgery Tribunal yesterday.

Mr William Hegarty said the youth had got himself caught on barbed wire that a crowd had put up.

'I unhooked him. I held him by the shoulder and said "You had better come with me".'

They went three or four yards when there was a volley of shots.

Said Hegarty: 'He pitched out with his hands outstretched. When I looked there was blood on his back. I dived for cover and there was another volley of shots, and brickwork fell down.'

The youth had certainly not been holding anything, he added.

Earlier a former RAF service man told the inquiry that he saw six men shot after paratroopers entered the Bogside.

Mr Derek Tucker (45), who said he had

served a total of 16 years in the armed forces, told the one-man tribunal that he saw three Saracen vehicles, led by a Ferret armoured car, and two lorries speed into a car park beneath a window of his house in the Rossville flats.

'The leading Saracen stopped and soldiers deployed from the vehicle,' Mr Tucker said. 'One took up a position by the nearside front wheel and the other went to the offside. One soldier took up a firing position

and fired towards the landing of the flats.'

After one man had been shot, a priest and another man tried to give him help. Another man ran into the middle of the car park and started gesticulating.

'He suddenly grabbed his hand to his right thigh and hobbled away. A man behind me lay beside a low wall behind the car park shouting to people "Get away from the windows—they are firing". Suddenly he grabbed his stomach and fell.'

### LATE NEWS WEATHER

NEWS DESK  
01-720 2000  
CIRCULATION  
01-622 7029

N and W Scotland will have scattered showers and sunny periods. The W of Scotland will be mainly dry with sunny spells. N Ireland, Wales and W England will have sunny periods and some scattered showers at first.

The remainder of England will be dry with sunny spells after the clearance of occasional drizzle.

Temperatures everywhere will be about normal.

Outlook for Thursday and Friday: Changeable with some rain at times and sunny periods. Temperatures near normal.

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### FEBRUARY FUND FINAL TOTAL IS £1,466.91

IT WAS once again a tremendous effort. You not only completed our target of £1,250 but raised another £216.61—well over the top! It really is magnificent.

Particularly at a time when our attention is turned to the youth marching their way from Glasgow, Liverpool, Swansea and Deal to London, this constant support is of great assistance and is enormously encouraging.

There is no doubt of the growing political support for the 12-page paper. Every effort must now be made to expand our circulation and win new readers in new areas throughout the country. So let's press ahead as soon as possible for our March Fund. Don't waste a moment. Post all donations to:

Workers Press March Fund  
186a Clapham High St,  
London, SW4 7UG.

### Young Socialists National Right-to-Work Campaign Right-to-Work MARCHES

Glasgow to London and Liverpool to London marches

arrive in  
**NORTHAMPTON**  
Sunday March 5

**COME TO OUR RALLY SUNDAY MARCH 5**

The Guildhall  
Northampton, 7.00 p.m.

see our documentary play  
**'THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION'**  
Directed by Corin Redgrave  
Written by Tom Kempinski

followed by a meeting

Speakers:

G. HEALY (SLL National Secretary)  
JOHN BARRIE (YS leader of march from Scotland)  
CHRISTINE SMITH (YS leader of march from Liverpool)  
GERRY MULHERNE (Shop Steward Triumph-Meriden)

Admission 20p

#### Right-to-Work Campaign RALLIES

**SE LONDON**  
Thursday March 2, 8 p.m.  
Havill St Hall,  
Havill St, SE5.  
Speakers:  
P. Molyneux (T&GWU, in a personal capacity)  
T. O'Brien (Lambeth Trades Council)  
S. Malone (SE London YS Federation secretary)

**WILLESDEN**  
Thursday March 2, 8 p.m.  
Trades and Labour Hall,  
High St, NW10  
(nr Willesden bus garage)

**WANDSWORTH**  
Thursday March 2, 8 p.m.  
St. Peter's Church Hall,  
Beechcroft Rd,  
(nr Tooting Bec tube)  
Speakers:  
R. Hannigan (Secretary SW London YS Federation)  
D. Phelps (convenor T&GWU Triang Ltd)  
P. Teroka (Mitcham AUEW branch)

**EXETER**  
Thursday March 2, 7.30 p.m.  
'Ship Inn'  
Havitree

**W LONDON**  
Friday March 3, 8 p.m.  
Camden Studios,  
Camden St, NW1.  
Speakers from Paddington NUR branch; Young Socialists and other trade unionists.

**DAGENHAM**  
Sunday March 5, 11 a.m.  
Small Hall,  
Barking Town Hall

**E LONDON**  
Sunday March 5, 3 p.m.  
'Windsor Castle'  
Silvertown Way,  
Canning Town

**ACTON**  
Monday March 6, 8 p.m.  
Co-op Hall,  
High St  
Sponsored by West Brompton ASLEF. Chiswick No. 5 AUEW.

**SOUTHALL**  
Monday March 6, 8 p.m.  
Shackleton Hall,  
Shackleton Rd  
Speakers from Trico-Folberth shop stewards' committee; AEC shop stewards' committee; Paul Stevenson, ETU steward Macfarlane Lang (in a personal capacity); Mr Myers, secretary Cuckoo Estate Tenants' Association, Hanwell; Gary Gurmeet, Editor, 'Keep Left'.

**GREETINGS TO THE MARCHERS**  
Coventry Right-to-Work committee will greet marchers on the Liverpool-London route on  
**Thursday, March 2, 3.30 p.m.**  
Sportsman Arms, Allesley  
At 5 p.m. at the Precinct, Coventry, an open-air meeting will be held.

**Socialist Labour League public meeting**  
At 8 p.m. a public meeting will be held at the White Lion, Gosford Green. Speakers will include G Healy, SLL national secretary.