



Financiers and property speculators are reaping the profits from abortions performed in Liverpool.

They are the owners and backers of Liverpool's only abortion clinic, Lynwood Nursing Home, Parkfield Road, Sefton Park.

Women and girls who turn in desperation to the clinic are being charged a fee of £150. Some come from areas as far away as Scotland after failing to obtain an abortion on the National Health Service.

Few women are being told they could have abortions for £45 plus £15 travel expenses at a nursing home in Brighton, which is owned by the charity Birmingham

The city's back-seat abortionists

ham Pregnancy Advisory Service. — so saving £90.

The 1967 Abortion Act made abortions safer by legalising them. But at the same time it opened up golden opportunities for financiers, property developers and merchant bankers who could afford to pay £75,000 to £100,000 to open the abortion clinics.

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Merseyside jobless total hits new peak as

BOSSES BRING IN WORKERS BY THE BUSLOAD

Coachloads of building workers are being transported from areas such as Stoke and Blackpool to Merseyside — at a time when there are over 53,000 people out of work on Merseyside.

Yet construction employers are using cheap labour from distant areas in a bid to keep wages low and break any union organisation. This threat to the livelihood of building workers is spreading, and now exists on a large number of sites on Merseyside.

Only 25% of the 200 workers on the Dare construction site at Halton Lodge, Runcorn New Town, are local labour. The majority arrive every morning at 8 a.m. on buses paid for by the company from Stoke, Blackpool, Manchester and Wigan. This means some are having to travel over 120 miles a day.

About 400 corporation dwellings are being built on the site.

Just recently Dares have been taken over by the Freshwater company — Britain's biggest private landlord, who are notorious for the way they are using loopholes in the rent Rent Act to charge exorbitant rents.

Again in Runcorn over 60 workers at the Bass Charrington brewery site, which is being built by the Warrington firm A. Monks of Padgate come each day from Stoke.

The low level of wages which building firms are paying to the workers who come from areas outside Merseyside can be seen by the situation at the Chester telephone exchange site.

Here Stoke workers are only being paid wages of between £17 and £22 a week. Now they have united with all the workers on the site to end the employers' use of lump labour and to demand a reasonable wage.

Most shop stewards are quick to point out that they are not against the building workers from areas outside Merseyside. They know there is little construction work in their areas.

But there is a fear that employers are using the workers to break the success of the Merseyside men who by their militancy have gained the best rates outside London.

The Building Workers' Charter (the rank and file building workers' union newspaper) believe that one way to tackle the problem is to organise nationally to get equal rates of £35 for a 35-hour week.

At the moment workers from other areas are being used and exploited. Some do gain high wages, but only after working long hours and sometimes seven days a week after hours of travelling.

LERNIN SCOUSE

The world's first university degree in Scouse is likely to be awarded in the next few months.

And it won't come from the brain factory on the hill near Paddy's Wigwam but from Zurich University in Switzerland, where a graduate student is doing his thesis on de Liverpool lingo.

Swiss student Rolf Waspe, who has just spent a year in the city rang up a friend of his, Mrs Julia Langley, and asked her to send him the necessary textbooks — Lern Yerself Scouse, etc.

When he was in Liverpool Rolf spoke his own version of an English dialect and couldn't stop pronouncing his 'v's as 'w's and vice versa — "Zat is a wery nice velling-ton boot you are haffing on your foot"

When he was in England, Rolf was baffled by expressions like: "Muck in at yer granny's" and "Act soft an I'll give yer a tin whistle."

And it took hours to explain to him why a flies' symmetry was an Eccles cake.

Building workers fight lump labour

Construction giant Taylor Woodrow are putting men out of work... and thereby adding to Merseyside's growing dole queues.

Just weeks before the start of the Christmas season, Taylor Woodrow tried to bring in van-loads of cheap labour from Nottingham on the GPO building site in the centre of Chester.

And, what is more, they are being helped in this by the Chester police.

The use of scabs is just one of several ways being used by Taylor Woodrow to make a handsome profit from the building of Chester's seven-storey telephone exchange.

They have also attempted to use lump labour — and cheap labour from Crewe, Wales and Stoke — in a bid to divide the men and break all demands for a living wage.

Soon after work started on the site in October, the men found out that Taylor Woodrow had sub-contracted out the joinery and steel fixing to firms using lump labour.

Naturally the men directly employed, refused to allow any lump workers on their site, many of whom were drawing the dole — because they were working long hours for rock-bottom rates of pay.

So the lump firms pulled out, realising that they would have to give the joiners and steel fixers a proper living wage, stamp their insurance cards and give them holiday stamps — and that's the last thing they wanted to do!

On November 4 all the joiners and steel fixers were sacked, and Taylor Woodrow refused to re-employ them on a direct basis.

A disputes panel was called in Manchester on November 19, after two weeks of picketing. Although over half the panel were employers, the men were so obviously in the right that the panel said all sacked men should be re-employed by Taylor Woodrow.

However, Taylor Woodrow ignored the panel's ruling when the men returned to the site on November 22.

On two mornings the company tried to import "scabs" from Nottingham. They transported workers in by van and police cars arrived at the gates to make sure they weren't stopped by the pickets. Once again the police took the side of the employers.

But the pickets won. The workers from Nottingham refused

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Liverpool Bay is dying fast

Liverpool Bay is dying. Beaches at Formby, New Brighton, Ainsdale and along the north Wirral coast are being contaminated with sewage and industrial effluent.

The Mersey is an open sewer. While all this happens the law protects the companies guilty of channelling their vile, poisonous concoctions into the river and bay. Pollution on an equally massive scale by local authorities goes unchecked.

The Mersey and Weaver River

Authority is powerless to halt or control the dumping of industrial effluent or sewage into the river. It is also forbidden to make public information about what chemicals and dangerous heavy metals are being off-loaded into the sea. Nor can it reveal a list of companies depositing effluent into the sea.

The 1961 Pollution of Rivers Act silences the river authority. But it can't prevent other people

sampling industrial effluents.

The Free Press has obtained samples from the Kinder, and other boats which dump effluent into Liverpool Bay. We publish these on pages six and seven.

To show the level of pollution in the river we have also had samples of water taken at points along the river from near its source to New Brighton.

The results show the dangerous level of filth that has been reached at New Brighton beach.