

EDITORIAL

Meaning of the W. German elections

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The Brandt and Scheel coalition is in many respects and policy-wise just as much to the right as that of the Christian Democrats.

Nevertheless the event itself heralds, for the first time since the end of the Second World War the movement of the German working class towards independent political action.

For almost 25 long years, since 1945, the crimes of Stalinism in the East and the pressure of bureaucracy aided by imperialism from the West has kept the German working class politically immobilized.

This was reinforced by the terrible after-effects of Fascism and the Second World War in which two generations of workers were wiped out.

This was a very serious factor in holding back revolutionary events in western Europe.

For the working class in West Germany is a decisive force in this respect.

Two factors are responsible for what is now taking place.

Firstly, the break up of the Bretton Woods international currency agreement which has given way to a growing economic crisis in the capitalist world.

Secondly, the crisis in the Soviet Union and eastern Europe, which in itself is a reflection of the deteriorating economic position of world capitalism.

Both of these crises now feed off each other, and in doing so are radicalizing large masses of workers in eastern as well as western Europe.

The growing militancy of the British working class has now been powerfully reinforced by the results of the West German elections.

For the working class of Britain and Germany will be a decisive factor in the coming European revolution.

The favourable conditions that have given rise to the publication of the Workers' Press in Britain must now also act as a stimulus for the development of a party of the Fourth International in West Germany.

The demand for the Socialist United States of Europe is now becoming more and more the only realistic answer to the bankruptcy of capitalism.

Withdraw troops from Ulster

BRITISH troops in Ulster are now beginning to treat Protestant and Catholic workers in the same brutal way as the workers in Aden and other British colonial possessions.

For Marxists there could not be the slightest doubt about their role since the moment the troops arrived on the scene.

They represent the British capitalist state machine, and as such will at all times be used to defend private property, that is the continuation and functioning of capitalism.

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This is the real position of the state capitalists, the International Socialist group and their hangers-on.

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Down with secret diplomacy!

POMPIDOU AND THE KREMLIN IN SECRET TALKS

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By our foreign editor
Robert Black

Schumann will take the chair of the so-called 'great commission' on Franco-Soviet co-operation, but some of his time, it is reported, will be spent in talks with top Soviet leaders.

Reports from Paris indicate that the main purpose of the trip will be to assure the Kremlin that de Gaulle's policy of friendship with the Soviet bureaucracy is not being abandoned, despite the improvement of relations with the US since Pompidou's election.

Cancellation

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This trend was accelerated after the Kremlin's invasion of Czechoslovakia.

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The French capitalist class continues the general imperialist policy of separating the East European states from the Soviet Union and making them economically more dependent on trade with the capitalist world.

But at the same time it tries to maintain good relations with the Kremlin itself.

The Pompidou visit to Moscow and the cancellation of Ceausescu's trip are both integral parts of this overall strategy.

The present shifting and hesitation in diplomatic quarters has deep roots in the problems facing the major capitalist powers and the Stalinist bureaucracies.

A new, social-democratic

government has come to power in West Germany, where the working class has just begun to move.

In Britain, Wilson begins his preparation for a general election without having solved a single basic economic problem.

Italy threatens daily to erupt into a movement on the scale of France in May-June 1968, while in Czechoslovakia the Kremlin is faced with the immense problem of imposing on the working class some of the most hated eastern European bureaucrats.

Alliance

Imperialists and Stalinist bureaucrats rest on opposed economic systems.

But they are still thrown into a temporary alliance when faced with threats to their rule, posed by the deepening economic and political crisis.

The embassies and the legations more than ever become the venues of conspiracy against the international working class, from Vietnam and China to Czechoslovakia and Britain.

Unlike the secret diplomacy of the Soviet bureaucracy, we campaign for our policies openly.

We have nothing to conceal from the working class.

Lucas men demand £5 allowance

Workers' Press reporter

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ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

'Support Ellesmere Port—Throw out scabs' charter'

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The Cock Park Square

'Unemployment and the lessons of GEC-English Electric'

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7.30 p.m.

Museum Lecture Hall
William Brown Street
Speaker: C. Slaughter
Central Committee
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6,000 out over Maxi cut-back

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Pickets were joined by women canteen staff, who struck in sympathy with the men.

No food for the few hundred blacklegs who cross the line!

Stewards were encouraged by the solidarity of the strike.

'It's an even better response than there was to the May 1 stoppage', commented one senior steward.

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but most workers supported the stewards' call, issued after a meeting on Friday afternoon, for the strike to go ahead.

Each man would thus lose between £5 and £8 a week, if this is carried out.

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Stewards see this as part of the management's campaign to weaken the fierce resistance of Morris workers to their plans for the introduction of Measured-Day Work.

British-Leyland, they say, must bend all its efforts to do this before the new £70 million development opens up in 18 months time.

The Maxi dispute thus involves every section of the factory, insists a leaflet issued by the T&GWU 5/55 branch yesterday morning, calling for complete opposition to the company's plans.



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More than 500 Trotskyists, militants from the Youth Alliance for Socialism (AJS), a large delegation of workers from 'Figaro' and workers from the Parisian Book and Typographers section of the CGT, attended his funeral at the Saint Denis cemetery on Saturday, September 27.

Pierre Lambert paid the following homage to the militant Trotskyist worker, Paul Hirzel in the name of the Trotskyist Organization.

★ Militants of the Trotskyist Organization for the re-

construction of the Fourth International, militants of the Youth Alliance for Socialism, militants of the Federation of Committees of the Workers' Alliance, comrades and friends:

The man we are commemorating here was Comrade Paul Hirzel. A Trotskyist since 1935, he was one of the few militants who, in the dark years before the war, after Hitler had taken power and before Stalin exterminated the October generation, answered Leon Trotsky's call.

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By Peter Read

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● See story page four

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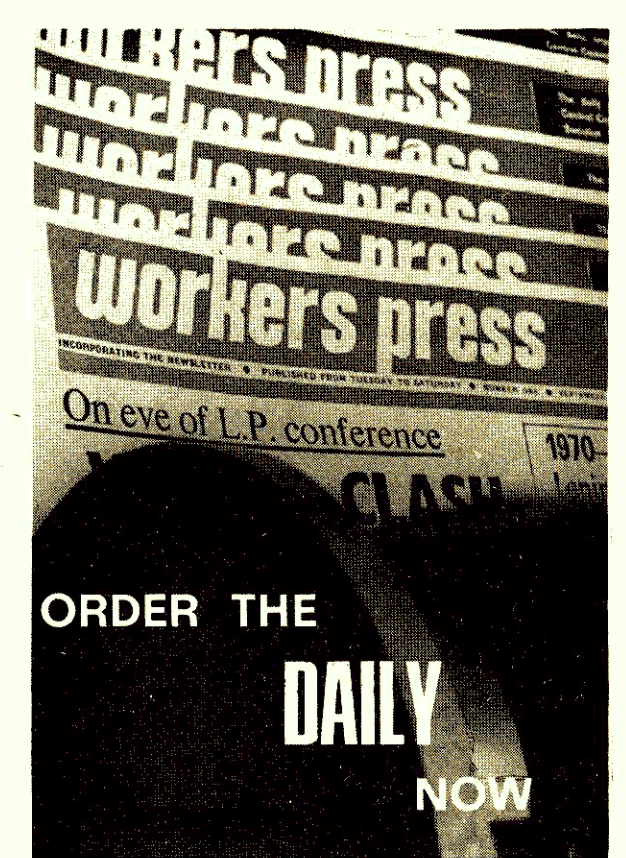
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Maxi line steward Tom MacNicholas told the Workers Press: 'I'm for all out strike action until the company meets our demands in full. "Their treatment of the Maxi workers has been scandalous. I don't think we've had four full weeks since the beginning of the year."

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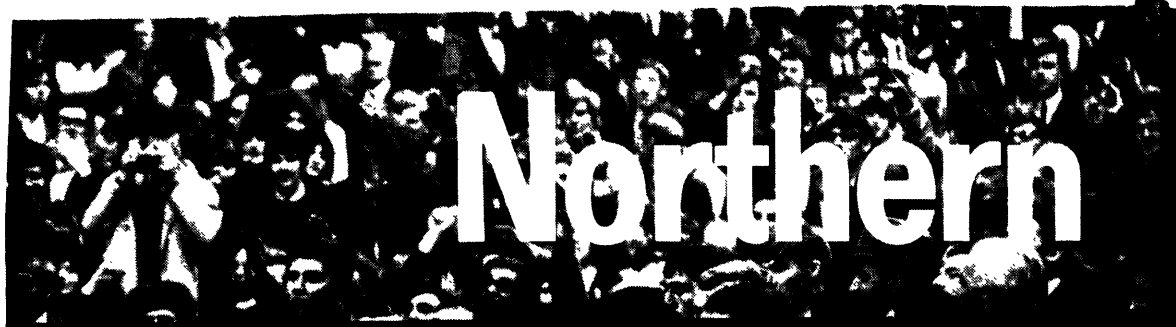
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2. Socialism and the Struggle in Ireland

IN THE FIRST part of this article, the present situation in Northern Ireland was traced to the Unionist (Tory) conspiracy, beginning in 1912, to prevent national independence by armed force and terrorism.

Sir Edward Carson and the Northern Ireland capitalists, supported by the Tories, succeeded in preserving their own interests by partitioning the six 'Ulster' counties from the South and North-West.

Now, in 1969, the 'old' questions have come up in violent forms. History cannot be cheated. In the 20th century, the age of imperialism, only the working class and the socialist revolution can solve the problems of national independence, democratic demands and the land in backward countries.

In Northern Ireland, only a working class, socialist programme, with the working class organized for independent action behind a Marxist party, can finish the historic task of ending the rule of the Unionists, capitalist representatives of imperialism. Reformists and middle-class tendencies cannot do it.

In the Republic, the South, an aborted form of national independence, with various constitutional modifications since 1920, was established.

Since then the Irish native bourgeoisie has ruled the country in defence of its own and foreign capital. The working class of the Irish Republic, leading the small farmers, is breaking from the capitalist parties and moving into action in its own interests.

Prime Minister Lynch and the government party make a few speeches about the North and the need for unity of the nation 'in the long run'!

But this trick, of seeming to represent Irish independence as a way of keeping the people's allegiance, will not work any longer.

The more the struggle against the government in the South grows alongside the violent clashes in the North, the more the working class sees that its traditional 'nationalist' representatives use their nationalism only as a cloak for their class interests.

It is in the interests of the workers of Northern and Southern Ireland to unite against their own bosses, Unionist and 'nationalist', and against British imperialism which they defend: that means to aim at a united workers' and small farmers' republic, a Socialist United Ireland.

For the capitalists, North and South, this is the great threat.

They want the present connection with Britain, because they have no real economic independence from British capital and no strength of their own to keep down the working class.

This is what has just been proved in the North. The Unionists' police and 'Special' forces in the North, even when backed by the thousands of armed Orange 'irregulars', could not keep 'law and order', and 7,000 British troops have been called in.

The British Labour government used its troops to defend capitalist property and to defend the Conservative caretakers of British imperialism in Ulster.

These Unionists are part of the ruling class and the Tory establishment in Britain.

By supporting them the Labour government was providing strength to the British ruling class for its economic and political battles with the working class.

All those who do not oppose the sending of troops are collaborating in this imperialist war of intervention.

This raises the other side of the story which is necessary for working out a programme and strategy for the Irish working class: the connection between the struggle in Ireland and the class struggle in Britain. We shall return to this point.

In the first of these articles we showed how the crisis prospects facing the Protestant majority of Belfast workers (in shipbuilding and engineering) were like a time-bomb underneath the present situation, in which the Catholic workers have been the first to move.

In the South, the situation is coming to a head with inexorable force. This year, des-



The Unionists, led by Prime Minister Chichester-Clark, are part of the ruling class and Tory establishment in Britain. By supporting them with troops, the Labour government also provides strength for the British ruling class in its economic and political battles with the working class.

pite frantic government appeals for wage-restraint, despite threats of legislation with the Criminal Justice Bill which could jail strikers, the maintenance electricians of the Electricity Supply Board fought a bitter struggle through to the end and won an increase of 25 per cent!

Within a few weeks, following their example, building workers won an approximate increase of 20 per cent, phased over nine months. Other sections are now moving into the fray.

In the West, the Tynagh mining company, having got its hands on very rich silver and other deposits with the prospects of gigantic profits, has been crippled by a two-month strike.

Already the men have refused a £4-a-week increase and the prospects grow of a long and bitter struggle.

In conditions where workers in the West of Ireland have in recent months gained confidence from a temporary spring and summer improvement in employment, these strikes are bound to increase the militancy of other sections.

Under the impact of this revival in the labour movement, and the recent General Election campaign, the government party withdrew its proposed anti-union legislation this year. It will certainly try to re-introduce it, and this will bring a political struggle against the legislation.

In the last three years, the small farmers have mounted considerable campaigns against the government.

After the partition of Ireland, definitively settled in 1923, the division of the land, despite the indemnity conditions attached to it, successfully took the heat out of the century-old agitation in the countryside.

But the pressure of finance capital and the big banks has put an intolerable squeeze on the small farmers. Like the small traders of the town, driven out by the supermarket investors, they are made bankrupt in their thousands every year.

On top of these basic problems in the class struggle sits the powerful Catholic church. Its economic strength and its political influence in high places continue, but the ruling class is fearful of the daily growing rejection of religious authority by the proletarian youth.

In the recent elections, the Labour Party of the Irish

Republic was compelled to put on a 'left' face, talking about 'socialism' being restored to their programme.

Although their programme turned out not to be socialist at all, what they are doing is modifying their statements to comply with the pressure from the working class.

Recent recruits to their parliamentary party, like Conor Cruise O'Brien and other liberals, help them in this deception.

What they hope is this: the old nationalism, helped by Catholicism, will not be able to contain the struggle much longer; in these days of modern capitalism, we should drop the old nationalist myths, and form a truly modern reformist, social-democratic party for the Irish workers. (See Conor Cruise O'Brien in 'New Left Review', 37 May-June, 1966.)

In this way, they are very like the 'lefts' who formed People's Democracy in the North, with their perspective of a 'rationalized' capitalism in the North and an opening for reforms in the shape of civil rights.

Now there is certainly plenty for reformists to get their teeth into (if they had any teeth) in the Republic of Eire.

The standard of living is, on official figures, less than 60 per cent of that in Britain and 20 per cent lower than that of the North.

Even if we consider only the town workers, who are better off than the small farmers and agricultural workers, we find average earnings about £3 10s. per week lower than in Britain.

As for the countryside, because of differences in State subsidies and pricing policies, added of course to the poor quality of land in the West, production per acre annually is £19 on grass and milk output, compared with £59 in the North.

It is worth giving a few other examples, because one big question comes up among Northern Irish workers, which will more and more be asked in the South also: what price a united Ireland under Lynch and the 'Green Tories' of the South?

When the Protestant worker in the North asks that question, he is not referring at all only (or even primarily) to the future of religious freedom or discrimination, but to the basic living and welfare standards of the workers.

The Catholic worker in the North asks the same question. But when they both 'ask' this question politically, and fight for an alternative, jointly with the workers of the South—on that day the prospect of a united socialist Ireland opens up.

Unemployment benefit, like all welfare benefits, is the same in Northern Ireland as in Britain. In the South, an unemployed man with a wife and two children gets £7 18s. 6d.; in the North £9 4s.

In the South, old-age pension is not due until 70, and is only two-thirds of the pension in Britain and the North.

The Health Service hardly exists at all in the South. In 1965 the maternity grant was £4 (and contraception was banned). A widow with two children in the South gets £5 6s. a week, in the North £10.

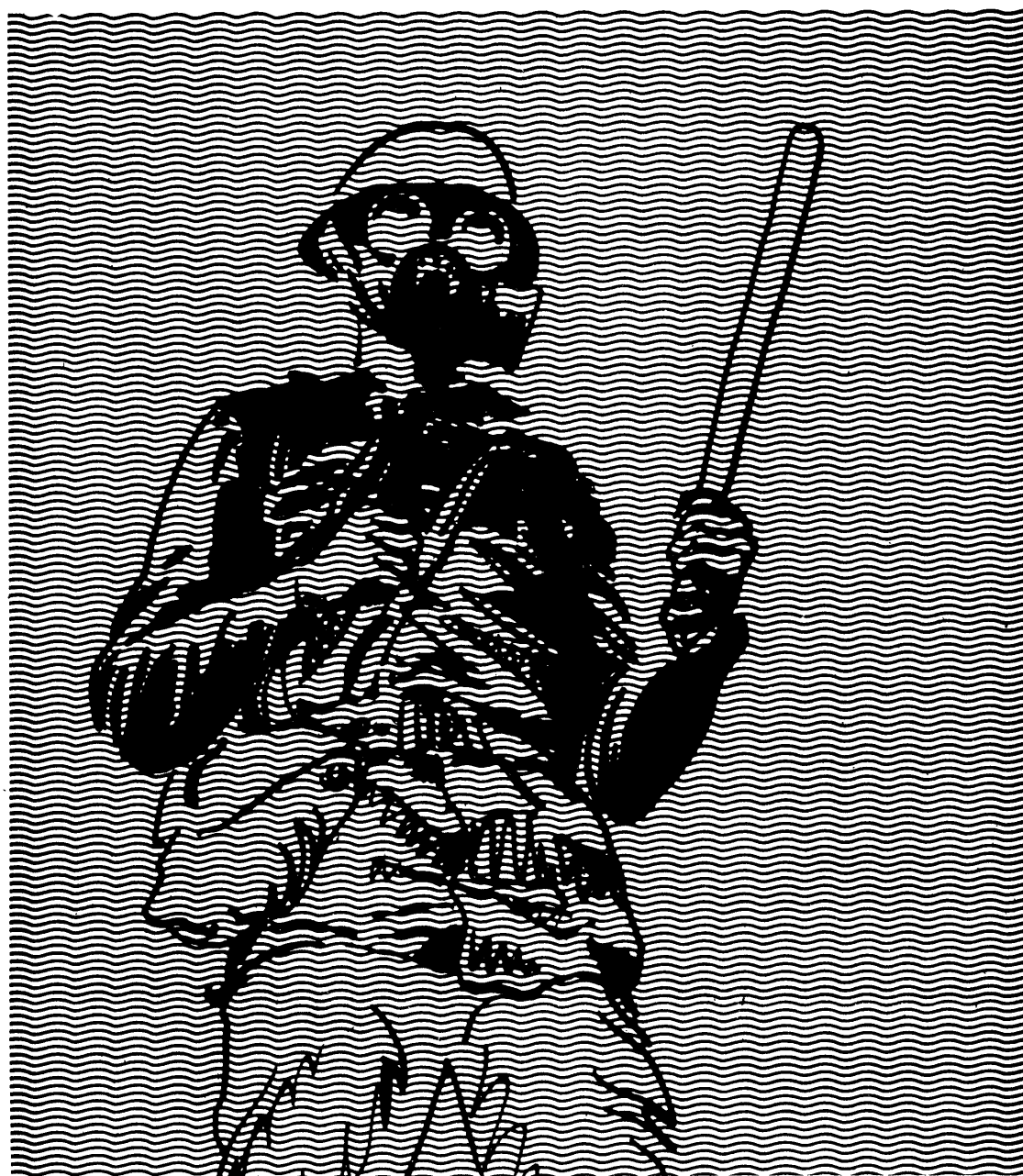
New houses built in the South in 1965 reached the record figure of 8,146. The North, with less than half the population, and still with a disgraceful housing situation, built 9,516 houses in the same year.

Northern Ireland's education budget last year was £51 million. The South, with double the population, spent £49 million.

These social benefits in the North are supported by a subsidy from the British Ex-



The second of two articles
by Cliff Slaughter



'There are no troops in the world who could have done the job that has been done by the British Army better'—James Callaghan, Home Secretary at the Labour Party conference in Brighton last week.

The Health Service hardly exists at all in the South. In 1965 the maternity grant was £4 (and contraception was banned). A widow with two children in the South gets £5 6s. a week, in the North £10.

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These social benefits in the North are supported by a subsidy from the British Ex-

chequer of about £130 million annually. This is always presented in government publicity as some sort of gift from Britain.

It is of course a great deal smaller than the annual amount extracted in profits by British and international capitalist each year, not to mention the advantages gained by British capitalists from the flow of Irish emigrants suffering under a 74 per cent unemployment rate in Northern Ireland.

We saw in the first part of this article that, with the growing world economic crisis, the reform programme of 'civil rights' could not solve in any way the jobs and housing problem for the workers in the North, which must get worse for the Protestant workers as

well as the Catholic.

What is the prospect for any such reform in the South? As already outlined, the Fianna Fail government is already preparing anti-union laws, let alone 'democratizing' and 'reforming'. Behind these measures are two factors.

In the first place, the low level of capital investment in southern Ireland, compared with any advanced country, cannot provide the basis for any advance in the economy.

The heritage of British imperialism, involving generations of literally wholesale destruction of people and of productive forces, ruled out any possibility of a capitalist solution.

And yet the Irish capitalists face a working class whose

POBLAICHT NA H EIREANN. THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

IRISHMEN AND IRISHWOMEN: In the name of God and of the dead generations from which she receives her old traditions of nobility, Ireland, through us, summons her children to her flag and strikes for her freedom.

Having organised and trained her manhood through her secret revolutionary organisation, the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and through her open military organisations, the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army, having patiently perfected her discipline, having resolutely waited for the right moment to reveal itself, she now seizes that moment, and, supported by her exiled children in America and by gallant allies in Europe, but relying in the first on her own strength, she strikes in full confidence of victory.

We declare the right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland, and to the unfettered control of Irish destinies, to be sovereign and indefeasible. The long usurpation of that right by a foreign people and government has not extinguished the right, nor can it ever be extinguished except by the destruction of the Irish people. In every generation the Irish people have asserted their right to national freedom and sovereignty; six times in the past three hundred years they have asserted it in arms. Standing on that fundamental right and again asserting it in the face of the world, we hereby proclaim the Irish Republic as a Sovereign Independent State, and we pledge our lives and the lives of our comrades-in-arms to the cause of its freedom, of its well-being, and of its exaltation among the nations.

The Irish Republic is entitled to, and hereby claims, the allegiance of every Irishman and Irishwoman. The Republic guarantees religious and civil liberty, equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens, and declares its resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation and of all its parts, cherishing all the children of the nation equally, and oblivious of the differences carefully fostered by an alien government, which have divided a minority from the majority in the past.

Until our arms have brought the opportune moment for the establishment of a permanent National Government, representative of the whole people of Ireland and elected by the suffrages of all her men and women, the Provisional Government, hereby constituted, will administer the civil and military affairs of the Republic in trust for the people.

We place the cause of the Irish Republic under the protection of the Most High God, Whose blessing we invoke upon our arms, and upon our country, and upon our people, and we declare that we will not be deterred from our course by cowardice, inhumanity, or rapine. In this supreme hour the Irish nation must, by its valour and discipline and by the readiness of its children to sacrifice themselves for the common good, prove itself worthy of the august destiny to which it is called.

Signed on Behalf of the Provisional Government,

THOMAS J. CLARKE,

SEAN Mac DIARMADA, THOMAS MacDONAGH,

P. H. PEARSE, EAMONN Ceannt,

JAMES CONNOLLY, JOSEPH PLUNKETT.

Now in 1969 the old questions have come up once again in violent forms. History cannot be cheated. Only the working class and the socialist revolution can solve the problems of national independence and democratic demands. A step along this road was taken in Ireland in 1916, when a provisional government was set up during the Easter Rising in Dublin. It issued the declaration above.

historical traditions of struggle link up with the international offensive now being mounted by the working class.

Secondly, the international strength of the working class, at the centre of a profound international crisis of capitalism, compels the Irish, like all other capitalists, to seek to increase the rate of exploitation and cripple the trade unions, in order to compete internationally in more competitive conditions—but this must be done in the teeth of a rising tide of working-class struggle!

In other words, we have the same basic ingredients for revolutionary struggle, though with all sorts of historical factors which aggravate the situation still further, as we find in Britain, as reformism proves its bankruptcy and its reactionary nature under the Labour government!

One reason why the nationalist demagoguery of the Southern capitalist politicians has been wearing thin in recent years is that they have begun to look for a way out of their economic problems by moving first through closer relations (Free Trade Agreements, etc.) with the North and with Britain, into the European Common Market.

In any case, of course, the Common Market represents a forlorn attempt by the European capitalists to overcome the contradictions between modern production and the nation-state.

If that contradiction becomes stifling for the advanced countries, what a hopeless situation exists for the bourgeoisie of a backward country like Ireland.

Since 1958, the Irish bourgeoisie has encouraged an inflow of foreign investment, and until 1965, as part of the last stages of the world capitalist boom, this brought a reduction of unemployment and the workers were able to increase real wages.

For Ireland, however, this could not be enough.

In every country, the expectations and strength of the working class built up during these years has intensified capitalism's crisis, and in Ireland that coincides with historical problems.

More people left the land (even with agriculture doing moderately well) between 1958 and 1965 than the number of new jobs provided by the industrial expansion.

If this was the situation during boom, what are the prospects for workers and small farmers in a recession?

Already the downturn in the economy in 1965 had a great radicalizing effect on the workers, strengthened by the boom, and the recent wave of strikes flows from that period.

Every section of capitalist opinion in the Irish Republic, including the government through official reports, is hitting out at the working class as 'responsible' for the growing crisis and advocating wage-freezing. This is the purpose of the proposed Criminal Justice Bill.

This wages question in Ireland is political dynamite, just as it is throughout Europe. The Irish bourgeoisie has no chance of 'getting into Europe' in time to rejuvenate itself, even if that were possible.

Since the 1967 Free Trade Agreement with Britain, Eire's balance of payments and trade have rapidly deteriorated. The

editorial of the Dublin newspaper 'Irish Independent' puts clearly the dilemma of the capitalists:

'Imports have exceeded exports by more than £20 million in each month of this year—a very considerable worsening since 1968.

It does not seem that a trade deficit of the present size can be tolerated for very much longer. The deficit will be given added impetus by the income increases which are beginning to work their way through the economy. Consumer buying and imports will both be stimulated considerably. The economy is not in a position to withstand this added pressure which looks like developing.' ('Irish Independent', September 8, 1969.)

The fact is that 70 per cent of the exports of Eire are to the United Kingdom. Like the capitalists of Britain, those of Ireland know very well that entry into the Common Market is not just to get some dream of 'economic integration' and expansion, but to strengthen them against the working class.

In the North, the future for the embattled Catholic workers is in unity with the Protestants and the workers against their employers, against the Unionist government, and imperialism which sustains them.

The developing world crisis will create such problems for the Northern industries that this unity will be posed in the very near future.

In Britain, the working class is faced with a struggle for socialist policies and revolutionary leadership, the Labour leaders having been exposed with the ending of the boom.

In their struggle against the Tories and their agents in the labour movement, the British workers will need unity with the workers of Ireland against the Unionists.

They will thus need to fight for the ending of imperialist control in Ireland, in order to weaken their own enemy.

These struggles will make the Irish workers in England, Scotland and Wales a strong force in the British working class.

In the South of Ireland, the working class is being forced to recognize the illusory nature of the 'national independence' maintained under bourgeois leadership.

It is brought into battle against a government of capitalists who openly turn to their bourgeois allies in Westminster and the City of London for common policies against the working class. That same government tolerates the British presence in the North for the same reasons.

Never was it more clear that the liberation of Ireland is only to be achieved by the working-class struggle for socialism.

It is the international turn in that struggle, the great steps being taken by the working socialist revolution, which have opened up a new phase in the heroic history of the Irish workers and small farmers.

This time there will be no reliance on bourgeois nationalist leaders. This time the struggle in Ireland merges with the historic situation in which the workers of Britain must break from reformism, from imperialism and all it stands for.

The workers of Ireland, North and South, and of Britain are going to strike a mighty blow for the United Socialist States of Europe!



The Irish capitalists face a working class whose historical traditions of struggle link up with the international offensive now being mounted by the working class. That is the reason for blatant attacks like the Burntollet Bridge ambush of a civil rights' march by B-Special thugs (above).

NOW that the euphoria surrounding the 68th Labour Party conference's closing session—the mawkish votes of thanks to all concerned, the singing of 'The Red Flag' and 'Auld Lang Syne'—has subsided, many delegates will no doubt be getting down to some sober questioning.

In his summing-up, Wilson described the Party's present position as that of 'a family free to argue but fundamentally united'. But this is clearly nonsense.

The conference finished up split down the middle over the government's pay laws, with 2,272,000 out of some 6,000,000 votes cast against the executive's 'Agenda for a Generation' (a policy statement intended to form the basis of the Party's manifesto for the next general election).

The bulk of these opposition votes came from Britain's two major unions, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering and Foundryworkers and the Transport and General Workers.

From the outset, however, it must be made clear that the centrist leaderships of neither of these unions wanted to vote this way.

Deplorable

AEF president Mr Hugh Scanlon said on Tuesday night the possibility they might have to do this was 'most deplorable'. By Thursday, he was looking towards what was to happen the next morning 'with some concern'.

Last Friday itself was a 'heads together' morning, as Transport and General Workers' Union general secretary Mr Jack Jones conferred with Scanlon, then with Party secretary Mr Harry Nicholas, and with other trade union chiefs, in a last-ditch attempt to avert the crisis.

Just before the vote, he



Barbara Castle, Minister for Employment and Productivity.

went to the rostrum to ask for an executive statement that the document 'in its present form will not be issued until the national executive committee have revised it'.

The executive, however, was not playing politics.

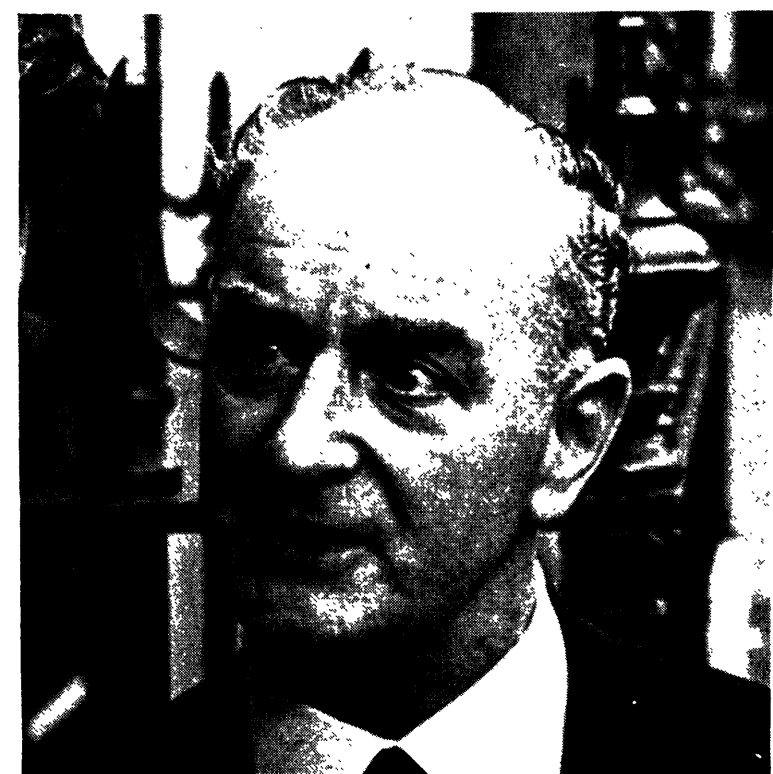
Big forces, rarely even so much as mentioned at Brighton, determined this split.

Reluctant

Government spokesmen, on the one hand, were answering the demands of international capital expressed by the International Monetary Fund, on the other, the union leaders were pressed reluctantly forward by the mounting opposition in the working class to the attacks of the Labour leaders.

Whatever the conference's decisions, of course, these attacks will continue.

Beneath the electioneering surface of all the major government policy statements at



Hugh Scanlon, President of AEF

Brighton lay a hard edge of determination to press forward with the same policies.

Just returned from the IMF talks in Washington, Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr Roy Jenkins told delegates last Wednesday that while progress had been made during the year this did not mean there was going to be any relaxation—particularly in the squeeze on home consumption.

What was needed, he said, was 'positive determination to continue with the policies which have got us this far'.

His claim that there was nothing he said to the IMF that he would not be glad for the Labour conference to hear should, of course, be treated with considerably more scepticism than his assertion that, 'there is nothing I am going to say to this conference which I would not be glad for the IMF to hear'.

Although many delegates cheered both statements indiscriminately, it was, as one disgusted union official commented as he left the conference hall that morning, 'like a banker addressing his shareholders'.

Unchallenged

With the help of a solid block of right-wing unions and constituency parties, Wilson comes away from Brighton with his major policies—wage restraint, the squeeze and entry into the Common Market—unchallenged.

Both left and right of the party jumped unhesitatingly during last Monday's debate into Home Secretary Mr James Callaghan's pocket over Ulster—adding yet more power to his elbow in the use of troops.

For their part, Wilson's Ministers themselves are committed to little if anything at all.

In Thursday's Common Market debate, the draughtsmen's union dropped their amendment calling on the government to withdraw from negotiations for entry and allowed the T&GWU's motion—which called merely for 'adequate safeguards'—to go through unopposed.

Mrs Castle's pledge to legis-

HOW FLEET STREET SEES THE 'LEFTS'

'Superficially, Messrs. Jones and Scanlon seemed to be shaping up to be the sort of leftist union demagogues that the public love to hate. . . . It's clear enough that they are shaping up not only to become the Terrible Twins of the left but, more importantly, outstanding trade union leaders.'

(David Haworth, 'The Observer', October 5.)

'On the two major controversies, the Common Market and incomes policy, Mr Wilson's authority survived intact. . . . to his delight, he has received the assurance from the most militant trade union leader, Hugh Scanlon, that the unions will fight for his reelection as their leader just the same.'

(Nora Beloff, 'The Observer', October 5.)

late for equal pay came, of course, in the same speech as her commitment to re-activate Part Two of the Prices and Incomes Act and must be taken in line with Wilson's Portsmouth declaration that progress towards equal pay will be firmly linked to the requirements of the incomes policy.

Role

It is in this context that we must look at the role of the

After Brighton

By David Madden, our Industrial Correspondent



Seen with Ernie Roberts (left), assistant secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering and Foundryworkers.

Labour and trade union 'lefts'.

Their 'unity' with the right wing at Brighton was built up almost entirely around the already-tottering edifice of the Trades Union Congress's 100-day-old agreement to do the government's dirty work in the unions and the hope that some equally rotten compromise might be reached over the incomes policy.

At the Labour Party's 'demonstration'—really just a rally—on the Sunday before conference began, 'star' speaker Mr Victor Feather pledged that the undertaking would be 'carried out 100 per cent'.

The TUC's work towards improving productivity, moreover, was expanding.

Feather seemed proud of his claim that many managers were now getting their under-



James Callaghan, Home Secretary

create a strong economy'.

Instead of fighting to mobilize their members against the whole range of the government's anti-working-class policies, so as to finish with the Wilson leadership and fight the Tories on a socialist programme, the 'lefts' took every opportunity to make play of Party unity—emphasizing how good most of the Party's policies were and what good economic 'progress' had been made.

As 'left' MP Eric Heffer (Walton, Liverpool) said last Thursday night, when he and Sid Bidwell MP (Southall) got together at a public meeting with 'state capitalists' Paul Foot and John Palmer in yet another diversion to prevent delegates drawing the real lessons of the conference, 'when I hear the slogan "Wilson out!" it means "Heath in, Powell in!"'

No, Mr Heffer! The real groundwork for Powell, as you well know, has been done by the Wilson leadership itself—and the refusal of the 'left' re-

formists like yourself to fight decisively against it.

The 'state capitalists', similarly, have nothing but a kind of souped-up reformism to offer Labour Party members who want really to fight for a change.

Having stayed inside the Party to the bitter end, during the entire right-wing witch-hunt and expulsion of the Young Socialists, they are now out of the Party without a word of principled explanation as to how they got there.

The real debate today, claimed their leaflet for the meeting, was between those 'who still see the Labour Party as a possible agent of socialism. . . . and those who believe that the time has come for the working class to discard such a party and throw up its own organizations'.

'Revolutionaries,' John Palmer told the meeting, were simply 'reformists who mean it!'

Hostile

Like the Labour 'lefts', our middle-class 'state capitalists' live entirely on surface events—hostile to Marxism, unable and unwilling to understand or prepare organizationally and theoretically to meet the needs of the working class in its historic task.

The work of the Socialist Labour League through the Young Socialists, the All Trades Unions Alliance and the Workers' Press, is directed towards that force which pushed forward last Friday's split—the great movement of the working class on an international scale.

That this split took place is further confirmation that the conditions are maturing for a real fight against the right wing.

This will be taken forward, above all, through the fight for leadership in the trade unions—against the centrists. It is in this struggle that the Socialist Labour League will play a decisive role.

TELEVISION

BBC-1

9.15 a.m.-12.25 p.m. For Schools and Colleges. 12.25-12.50, Apna Ili Ghar Samajhiye. 12.55-1.25, Ble Carechi Chi Fynd? 1.30, Watch with Mother. 1.45-1.53, News and Weather. 2.52-2.50, For Schools and Colleges. 3.45, Representing the Union. 4.20, Play School. 4.40, Jackanory. 4.55, Zokkol 5.15, Wild World. 5.44, Babar. 5.50, National News and Weather. 6.00, London-Nationwide: news, features, opinions. 6.45, The Newcomers. 7.10, Tom and Jerry. 7.25, The Laugh Parade. 8.50, The main news and weather. 9.10, The Wednesday Play: 'Patterson O.K.'. 10.00, The Horse of the Year Show. 10.40, 24 Hours Including 11.15, The Conservative Party Conference. 11.40, Weatherman.

All regions as BBC 1 except at the following times:

Midlands and East Anglia:

6.0-6.45, Midlands Today, Look East, Weather and Nationwide. 11.42, News Summary, Weather for the Midlands and East Anglia.

Northern England: 6.0-6.45 p.m., Look North, Weather, Nationwide. 11.42, Northern News Headlines, Weather.

Wales: 6.0-6.45 p.m., Wales Today, Nationwide. 6.45-7.10, Heddiw.

Scotland: 6.0-6.45 p.m., Reporting Scotland, Nationwide. 10.0-10.15, Sportsreel. 11.55, Epilogue, Scottish News Headlines, Weather.

Northern Ireland: 10.25-10.45 a.m., For Schools: Ulster in Focus. 6.0-6.45 p.m., Scene Around Six, Nationwide, Weather. 11.42, Northern Ireland News, Headlines, Weather.

South and West: 6.0-6.45 p.m., Points West, South Today, Spotlight South-West, Weather, Nationwide. 11.42, South and West News Headlines.

BBC-2

Coverage of key debates of Con-

servative and Unionist Party to be announced.

11.00-11.20 a.m., Play School.

7.00 p.m., Expecting a Baby.

7.30, Newsroom, Weather.

8.00, Man Alive: 'The Few'.

8.50, Know Your Onions.

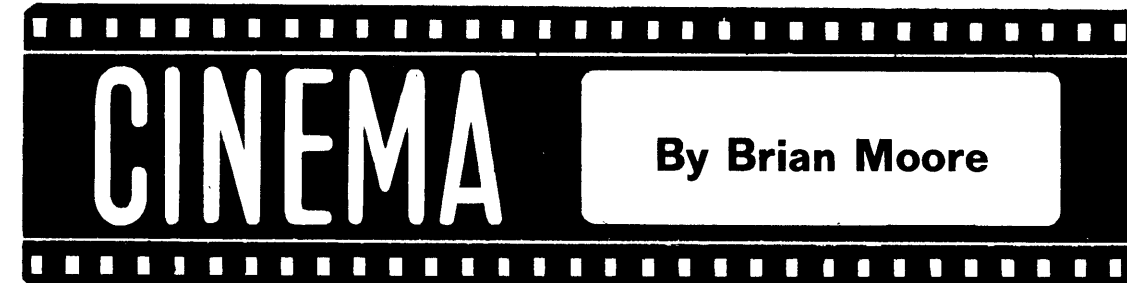
9.10, Rowan and Martin.

10.00, Peter Sarstedt.

10.30, News Summary, Weather.

10.35, Line-Up.

Wed Oct 8—Border Television—1.40-2.50 p.m. For Schools, 2.55, Conservative Party Assembly from Brighton. 4.00, Border News Headlines. 4.02, Houseparty. 4.15, Castle Haven. 4.40, Paulus—The Wood Gnome. 4.55, The Sooty Show. 5.20, Sexton Blake. 5.50, National News. 6.0, Border News and Lookaround. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.0, University Challenge. 7.30, Coronation Street. 8.0, The Champions. 9.0, Special Branch. 10.0, News At Ten and Border Weather. 10.30, Sez Les. 11.0, Professional Wrestling. 11.45, Border News Summary and Weather.



THREE films from America this week, all made with that consummate professional confidence that characterizes the best of Hollywood, reflect an uncertainty, an insoluble sense of despair, a restlessness and incompleteness.

The first is 'Midnight Cowboy', directed by an Englishman, John Schlesinger, who made 'Billy Liar'. The first thing that is instantly apparent is the way in which he has responded to a different environment.

The film crackles with impressions of America that flash out from the screen with a strident commercial vulgarity.

The ear is assaulted by the incessant chatter of disc jockeys, the banalities of television programmes, the eye of the hurdy gurdy of neon adverts, the concrete expanses of highways, the threat of the endless rolling traffic. Amongst this nightmare men and women move with a kind of bewildered yet defensive isolation, indifferent through fear of each other.

Objectivity

In this Schlesinger has found a critical objectivity which has been lacking in his British films. The detail of casual meetings in buses, the random events of the streets build up a sharp mosaic of American life.



The three stars of 'Easy Rider' (l. to r.) Dennis Hopper, Peter Fonda and Jack Nicholson riding across America.

And into this enters Tex, brilliantly played by Jon Voight, a naive hustler from Texas who sets out to gigolo his way to fortune in New York.

Tex casts himself in the frontier-image of the cowboy, to play out the myth of virility and strength that carved out a continent, but the high boots and the stetson in metropolitan New York are the unsophisticated relic of the past, a joke to women, and only bait for the lonely guilt-ridden homosexuals who furtively walk the streets.

Innocence

Tex steers his ingenious way through the network of neurotic and obsessive middle-class culture, where underneath the brittle sophistication lie loneliness and insecurity, aggression and desolation.

Cries from Hollywood

'Midnight Cowboy' is really a journey of innocence through the inferno of capitalism in decay, yet at a point there is, as it were, a failure of nerve by the director, an inability to see through the nightmare and he falls back on a mawkish sentimentality which is an evasion of his theme.

Banalities

What promised to be a sharp and stringently objective film lapses into banality; almost with an audible sigh the issues are ducked and the Hollywood home ground of tear-jerking takes its place.

IN CONTRAST to the numbing indifference of metropolitan isolation, 'Goodbye Columbus' is set amongst the claustrophobia of the wealthy self-made country club Jewish community.

It is a nakedly idealist piece with all the current illusions of drugs, the return to nature, so much favoured by the capitalist press, yet in spite of this the very seriousness with which the makers, Richard Hopper and Peter Fonda, have approached their subject, their dedication to present a real objective world, transcends their own ideological intent.

Inhumanity

What emerges is a sense of complexity, imminence of breakdown, the grotesque inhumanity of imperialism incapable of solving its contradictions, where youth's energy and idealism are shrouded in a pathetic desperation.

Hopper can see no way out; he is in recoil from the monolith where, as with his characters, the end can come arbitrarily out of the blue from the barrel of a shot gun.

All three films have in common a middle-class confusion about, but intensely felt hostility towards, the contradictions and barbarism of bourgeois culture, but they see it entirely from an individualist standpoint which offers in itself no solution.

Neither death, nor dropping out, nor walking away transforms the nightmare one iota.

Unless the situation is grasped from the point of view of dialectical materialism, where the key to the future is in the revolutionary mobilization of the working class as a class, then individual despair can be the only conclusion.

However deeply felt the protests are, they remain the impotent squeals of anguish of the middle class, which unless anchored to the revolutionary struggles of the working class must inevitably spin off into the clutches of reaction and barbarism.

She, exquisitely played by Ali Margraw, has all the arrogance, confidence, skittishness and petulance that wealth from the labour of others has privileged her with.

She is the high point of the American capitalist dream, the illusion incarnate, yet she is bound by precisely the forces that have created her.

The film and the affair end abruptly, when the demands of family, guilt and dependency assert themselves over any affection she has for him. He walks away, disillusioned, into the night.

It is a slight, well observed and muted piece with plenty of accurate detail and a refreshing and unsensational sensuality.

Contradictory

'EASY RIDER' is by far the most interesting and contradictory of the three.

For a whole layer of American society is revealed in all its contradictions.

Gleaming technology stands side by side with impoverished southern shanty towns, modish 'hip' dialogue clashes with small-town backward culture with all its suspicions, fears and hostilities; violence erupts at any moment, love transformed into hate, illusions into despair.

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Withdraw troops

FROM PAGE ONE

The building of such a party in Ireland can only be carried out when religion, be it Catholic or Protestant, is rightly understood as the 'opium of the people'.

It is true that such a position cannot receive popular support at this time, but that is not the point.

The test for Marxists in Ireland is to educate a revolutionary cadre of leaders.

It is impossible to do this except through a struggle for the withdrawal of British troops.

This is a class issue directly affecting the working class in Britain. Concretely it will be carried out by a conscious effort to mobilize the British working class against the employers and the Labour government on every issue possible.

The fight to withdraw the troops from Ireland is inseparable from the fight for more wages in the factories and unions, although many workers will not recognise this at first.

The Marxists must always keep such a relationship in the forefront of their activity.

Once again, like Czechoslovakia, Ulster has demonstrated to all the importance of Trotskyism which is the application of Marxism to present day events.

Lucas men demand £5 allowance

FROM PAGE ONE

Feeling in favour of an increased allowance is growing among the workers in all the Mersey Lucas factories.

This is the first time that all four factories have gone into action together on the same issue.

The demand was rejected by the management at Victor Works and Fazakerly when it was put forward three months ago.

As the shop stewards point out, company policy is clearly to resist any rise in the shift allowance.

Inadequate

In a leaflet distributed at all four factories, the stewards' committee says 'the shift allowance is totally inadequate in relation to the inconvenience caused in domestic and social life. We are tied up for 25 weeks of the year and on the other 25 we can't get a proper night out as we are up early the next morning.'

J. Lucas on Merseyside have got away with paying their shift-workers approximately only £1 more than day-workers for the inconvenience of losing half their normal life.'

The leaflet points out that the demand for an all-round £5 was put forward because the loss of hours and burdens of work are the same for everybody—skilled, unskilled, labourers, men and women.

Italian strikes mobilize poorest workers

Mersey dockers may boycott containers

LIVERPOOL dockers are to boycott a new container service to the United States today unless agreement is reached on the port wages deal.

Shop stewards announced this decision on Sunday after considering the employers' latest pay offer.

They are demanding an increase in their basic rate from £11 1s. 8d. to £16.

So far the employers have only offered £16 provided a number of bonus items are consolidated into the flat rate.

The threatened container service is run by Sealand Incorporated, and was due to use the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board Terminal berth in Liverpool.

London dockers are also refusing to work new container schemes without agreement on wages.

The £2 million container berth of Overseas Containers and Associated Container Transport, at Tilbury, remains closed.

DUSTMEN FIGHT INCOMES POLICY RACKET

By Bernard Franks

IF THE STINK from rotting refuse is beginning to get up the noses of people in high places, including some trade union leaders, then they are at least getting a hint of the conditions some workers are having to put up with every working hour.

They may also be getting an insight into just how important these so-called 'non-essential' workers really are.

'Non-essential' because this is the term often used to excuse the low wages of all workers employed by local authorities, the implication being that they are second-rate employees.

For carrying out really essential services in local communities, council workers have been fobbed off time after time with a pittance which, they are told, is all that can be allowed under the government's incomes policy.

The only way you can get more is to accept a productivity deal, beat the employers.

On this basis large numbers of very well-paid consultants have been wandering round local authorities timing road sweepers, cleaners, electricians, grave-diggers, office workers, sewer-men—and dustmen.

Effort

Men and women on the boroughs have been told they can earn a 3 1/2 per cent bonus, 'with no extra effort'.

But in practice, the workers involved are finding what a fraud these schemes are. While output goes up two, three and fourfold, the incentive-bonus swindle keeps wages down to a minimum.

At the same time, departments are being cut down under 'natural wastage' systems.

But put the responsibility for these schemes squarely where it belongs.

All managers in local authorities did not just happen on the same scheme at the same time.

Scene

It was this document that set the scene for 1,100,000 manual workers in the four industries concerned (gas, 75,000, water 25,000, National Health 250,000, local authorities 749,000—600,000 of the total are women).

The 80-page report recommended work-study for everyone, with payment through incentive bonus schemes; but on page 48 it says:

'The systems of payment to be considered should include not only incentive bonus schemes



FLASHBACK TO FEBRUARY: Lambeth dustmen's fight to defend 'totting' was a fight against productivity.

in which payment varies directly with performance but also Measured-Day Work and productivity agreements in which increased pay is related to an acceptance of different working methods.

Measured-Day Work is the vicious speed-up system over which struggles are taking place daily throughout the car industry.

Proposals

Also recommended was the use of job-evaluation—to end demarcation between levels of skill and to secure greater flexibility of movement between the present occupational groupings.'

It is now becoming clear that when this report talked of 'short-term' and 'long-term' schemes that the short-term proposals mean a few advantages to the workers involved to get them to accept the new methods, while the long-term schemes mean speed-up, and running down of the departments along with an absolute freeze on wages, leading to full operation of MDW eventually.

Since this agreement came out, any aspiring work-study consultant has been able to notch up 'experience' by following council workmen round with a stopwatch.

While these people knock up huge salaries for their 'study work', while contractors queue up for more lucrative work, always available from the councils, and while investors can collect 7.8 and 9 per cent rake-off from council borrowing, the workers on the job are given 101 reasons why their work

does not warrant an increase. On top of this, the government recently announced that:

'The building industry will be allowed in the £100 million a year market for work awarded at present without competition by local authorities to their direct labour departments.' ('The Times' Business News, July 29, 1969) The report added:

'The freedom of the departments from competition and often from adequate accounting disciplines has been a source of constant criticism by building contractors and the Conservatives.'

Private

In other words, the Labour government is paving the way for the Tories to offer all services and amenities back to private tender and capitalist 'enterprise'.

The union leaders, too, have been playing their part in promoting productivity bargaining.

The National Union of Public Employees, in particular, has been selling work-study to its members.

'A Plan for the Future' and 'NUPE Sets the Trend', headlined NUPE's journal in two-inch high letters when it examined the original Prices and Incomes Board Report.

Over recent months London's firemen, GLC electricians and Lambeth dustmen have taken action against productivity schemes and for a basic increase in wages.

'How do we increase productivity?' asked one firemen's poster 'Light our own fires!'

The Labour government's attacks on all workers in the service industry must be fought.

The dustmen's recognition that this is a battle to be fought for all lower-paid workers against the incomes policy is 100 per cent correct.

All workers must unite to:

- Smash the government's incomes policy.
- Throw out the PIB and its productivity swindle.
- Oppose any attempts to put services into the hands of Tory profiteers.
- Fight for a £20 minimum wage.
- Campaign for a proper council service to tenants and ratepayers run by well-paid workers.
- Demand direct workers' control of local authorities.
- Prepare for a fight in the unions to remove officials who have sold out time after time.
- Replace those leaders with others dedicated to revolutionary socialist policies.

Such a leadership is provided in the development of the All Trades Unions Alliance.

Miracle

This is the grim reality behind Italy's 'economic miracle'.

Italian capitalism's cheap exports and low imports rest on conditions such as these—right in the heart of Rome.

The 100,000 shanty dwellers of Rome now begin to speak politically for the first time, adding their voice to the millions of industrial, agricultural and clerical workers already in action against the employers and the government.

This newly forged unity will be frustrated without revolutionary leadership. The most urgent task is now the fight for such a leadership on the basis of the programme of the Fourth International.

Isleworth site sacks 25 E.T.U. men

Workers' Press correspondent

on the site on Monday morning, but were expecting to be ejected by police.

As well as sacking the electricians, the company also made four shop stewards redundant, leaving only the plumbers' steward on the site.

The workers claim that a pipe-fitter's mate, made redundant on Friday, has already been replaced by

another hired on Monday. The five members of the Constructional Engineering Union on the site were on strike on Monday in support of their 'redundant' shop steward, while the 20 remaining workers waited for union delegates to visit the site.

A spokesman for the electricians said:

'We don't seem to be able to get the backing of the union.'

Airport Authority retreats

Workers' Press reporter

THE DECISION made last week by 10,000 Transport and General Workers' Union (T&GWU) members to hold a one-day strike today has forced the British Airports Authority to delay the start of work by the ground handling company, General Aviation Services.

The men fear that the new company's operations will lead to redundancies.

The Authority said work by the company would not begin while negotiations are in progress.

Meeting

The ground handling staff are meeting today to decide on future action.

The Department of Employment and Productivity has already intervened to see how serious the situation is.

Its intervention to aid the introduction of contract work must be seen as part of the Labour government's strategy to weaken and break down trade union organization in every industry.

MORGANS

FROM PAGE ONE

repercussions at Morganite's Battersea (London) factory, which is to close in two years, with the transfer of some workers to South Wales.

Provisions in the agreement include almost complete flexibility of labour in the trade and production departments.

Under the Measured-Day Work payments system agreed at Morriston, failure to achieve production targets will mean bonus loss or some other unspecified disciplinary measures.

Tea-breaks and washing times are to be cut completely out of the working day, it seems.

Death of Paul Hirzel

FROM PAGE ONE

nical side of the work, he gave himself completely. Faithful to the programme and to the organization of the Fourth International, he was conscious of the job to be done for the victory of the proletarian revolution.

New generations, the struggle of Paul Hirzel is the continuity of the struggle for Marxism; in the continuity, during its darkest hours, of the struggle for the Fourth International.

Lasting 34 years, the conscious life of Paul Hirzel merged with the difficult struggle to construct the revolutionary party and the Fourth International: an arduous road, which at each stage forced him to re-evaluate the problems, to re-orient his life.

I have been very impressed by the Workers' Press and by its broad and deep coverage of industrial news in particular. The Hackney dustmen's strike is a case in point.

We have needed a paper like this. I wish it every success and hope it goes from strength to strength.

A young journalist writes: CONGRATULATIONS on the Workers' Press. We needed it, and you have provided it.

It is a tribute to the dedication of everyone concerned, from the comrades who provide the copy, to those who deliver it to the workers, and, of course, to all who have made financial contributions.

I know by the dedication shown by League members in this area just how strong the belief in what you are striving for is, and how such dedication cannot fail to grow and lead the way for the working class.

As one who has long considered himself a socialist, although ignorant of Marxism and Trotskyism, I have read 'The Newsletter' over the months and have been educated into the true meaning of the word.

For me you have begun the process of a political education. You are now in an even stronger position to do the same for millions of others.

Once more, congratulations on a magnificent achievement and the huge step taken in the fight.

'I am confident of the victory of the Fourth International. Go forward.'

Comrades, Paul Hirzel is one of those who had the right to the last words of Leon Trotsky, who before sinking into unconsciousness and death on August 20, 1940 declared:

'I am confident of the victory of the Fourth International. Go forward.'

MINERS FACE THIRD WAGE DEAL

By Jack Gale

THE National Coal Board's stubbornness over the rates paid to market men (skilled miners without a regular job) has led to repeated disputes in recent months.

The Cadeby Main colliery strike is the latest of these.

A new light is shed on these struggles when they are seen in connection with the third day-wage structure due to operate from late October.

There are already two day-wage structures in the mining industry: the National Power Loading Agreement (NPLA) for face workers and a day-wage structure for lower-paid workers.

The third day-wage structure will affect some 60,000 to 65,000 men not covered by the other two structures—rippers, headers, repairers, supply workers, transporters and market men.

GRADES

Within the third day-wage structure itself there will be three grades of men.

It is now clear that the Coal Board is reluctant to pay market men the NPLA rate (£8s. 2d.) because it wants to keep them on a lower rate within the third day-wage structure.

Thus, there is much more at stake at Cadeby than the jobs allocated to 130 market men.

The regrading of market men into different categories at less than 85s. 2d. would be a national agreement and could therefore mean wage cuts for men at present on or over that rate.

The failure of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) leadership to fight for the NPLA rate for all skilled face workers, plus a decent wage for day-wage men, leaves the door open for the Coal Board.

Already, since the miserable award of 7d. to 2s. a shift for piece-workers and task-workers (agreed last February) the national leadership has permitted a virtual wage-freeze to operate, while the third day-wage structure negotiations have dragged out.

INTRODUCTION

The introduction of this structure was first postponed for six months, then delayed for three months and finally delayed again for a further month.

The area leaderships have not led a real fight either.

The Cortonwood strike earlier this year raised some men's pay from 49s. 10d. to

71s., but this still leaves them over 14s. a shift below the NPLA rate.

For a year now the All Trades Unions Alliance has been demanding the NPLA rate for all skilled workers prepared to go on the face and has been warning of the dangers of the third day-wage structure.

The Cadeby strike is not a local issue.

All miners must unite behind the demand for 85s. 2d. minimum for skilled workers, whatever job they are allocated to, and link this with a campaign for decent pay for craftsmen and lower paid workers.

A victory for the Cadeby men is vital for all miners throughout the country.

Shift working for lecturers?

Workers' Press reporter

HIGHER education is not to escape the cuts at present under way at primary and secondary level.

Meetings of the University Grants Committee and the Vice-Chancellors' Committee began last week with Mrs Shirley Williams, Minister for Higher Education, in attendance.

The Department of Education and Science has had to revise upwards by 40 per cent estimates of university candidates for 1970-1975 made in the Robbins Report.

The vice-chancellors are considering various productivity proposals such as allowing the staff-student ratio to worsen still further.

It has dropped by 10 per cent in five years.

Loans

'Official quarters,' says 'The Times,' are said to be considering whether students should live at home.

They are also considering the introduction of loan schemes instead of grants for students.

Pegging grant levels would, it is thought, force students to seek loans.

Universities are to be called upon to use resources more efficiently, to adapt and adjust buildings and equipment.

The vice-chancellors are even considering a six-term year to cram extra students in.

This, combined with the falling staff-student ratio, can only herald an English 'Foucher' (French Minister for Education in 1968) plan with consequent struggles involving both students and lecturers.

All Trades Unions Alliance conference

Motor workers' conference

All car, car components and delivery workers are invited to a motor workers' conference

Digbeth Civic Hall, Digbeth Birmingham Saturday November 8 2 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Write for credentials to: R. Parsons, 21 Strawberry Path, Blackbird Leys, Oxford.

Conference fee: 5s. a person

Registered with the GPO as a newspaper. Published by Workers' Press, 186 Clapham High Street, London, S.W.4. Printed by Plough Press Ltd. (TU), 180b Clapham High Street, London, S.W.4.