

What we think

The only way to answer capitalist inflation

THE WORKERS PRESS applauds the tenacity and unity of the council workers which has so far gained them a 42s-50s wage increase.

This partial victory is a powerful blow to the Tory union-bashers and wage freezers and their plans to put the working class in shackles.

If the union had called everybody out and stayed firm there is little doubt that the whole 55s would have been won.

The mouthpiece of Toryism, 'The Times', in its editorial pays unconscious tribute to the power of the workers. In its comments on the Scamp recommendations all the exasperation and fury of the capitalist class is tersely expressed.

It means that the main way in which the government had hoped to slow down wage inflation has been neutered by Britain's leading authority on industrial settlements. There is so much inflation already that a little more will not make much difference. So much for the policy of encouraging employers in the public sector to stand firm; they suffer a long strike, they have an inquiry, and they reach a settlement which costs between 15 and 18 per cent.

'The Times' anger is understandable since it was its owner the Honourable Lord of Fleet who led the attack against the dustmen with the unforgettable rallying cry 'A Battle Line at 10 per cent' in October.

Warning about the prospect of devaluation and, worse still, a total collapse in the belief people have in their currency, 'The Times' then said:

'The council workers' strike could be the crucial test of Britain's determination to resist inflation.' Prophetic words indeed!

Having gone out to shear, 'The Times' has come back shorn!

What has occurred is not a collapse in people's belief in currency, but a collapse in public credibility in the much vaunted power of the Tory government!

Not surprisingly it is forced to comment:

'The Scamp doctrine is in short a doctrine of despair... Nothing could have been better designed to encourage further strikes; nothing could make it more likely that the coal strike will spread... So the relief of the empty dustbins will soon be replaced by the distress of the empty grates.'

Yes indeed the dustmen's struggle will greatly inspire the miners, farmworkers and every other section of workers who have wage demands in the pipeline.

This is certainly different from the settlements at GKN and the docks which encouraged Mr Heath to make his overjoyed statements on TV.

The employers are singing a slightly different tune now with a national miners' strike looming before them. But that does not mean that they are by any means out of the fight.

What they have to concede on the shop floor they are already taking back in increased prices of eggs, petrol, etc. and through the cuts in the social services and the imposition of import levies—with the prospect of more savage cuts in the near future.

Every wage increase, won after immense sacrifice, is now threatened with immediate negation because of the raging inflation.

The only way out of this inflationary treadmill is for the unions to demand that wages and wage increases be tied to the cost of living and that committees of workers and housewives be

Socialist Labour League Central Committee says:

Victory to the miners

THE MINERS are about to engage in their biggest and most vital strike since 1926.

Every miner knows that he is in battle not only against the National Coal Board, but against the combined forces of big business and their Conservative government.

The miners' wage claim must be won. That means the government must be defeated. There is no room for compromise.

When the Tory government faces the miners, it shows all the hatred and fear which the ruling classes have always shown throughout history.

Heath, Barber and Robens stand in line with Winston Churchill, Lady Astor, the old coalowners, and ironmasters. The first necessity in the miners' strike is to know this enemy, to prepare every possible weapon to defeat him, to ensure an all-out national strike that will paralyse the government and force them to capitulate.

It will be class against class.

Smarter from the defeat inflicted upon them by the council workers, the Conservatives will use everything they have to put down the miners, their traditional enemy. They know that the miners are historically the vanguard of the working class, and they hope that by defeating them they can press ahead to legislate their anti-trade-union laws.

Smarter from the defeat inflicted upon them by the council workers, the Conservatives will use everything they have to put down the miners, their traditional enemy. They know that the miners are historically the vanguard of the working class, and they hope that by defeating them they can press ahead to legislate their anti-trade-union laws.

Smarter from the defeat inflicted upon them by the council workers, the Conservatives will use everything they have to put down the miners, their traditional enemy. They know that the miners are historically the vanguard of the working class, and they hope that by defeating them they can press ahead to legislate their anti-trade-union laws.

Smarter from the defeat inflicted upon them by the council workers, the Conservatives will use everything they have to put down the miners, their traditional enemy. They know that the miners are historically the vanguard of the working class, and they hope that by defeating them they can press ahead to legislate their anti-trade-union laws.

Smarter from the defeat inflicted upon them by the council workers, the Conservatives will use everything they have to put down the miners, their traditional enemy. They know that the miners are historically the vanguard of the working class, and they hope that by defeating them they can press ahead to legislate their anti-trade-union laws.

Smarter from the defeat inflicted upon them by the council workers, the Conservatives will use everything they have to put down the miners, their traditional enemy. They know that the miners are historically the vanguard of the working class, and they hope that by defeating them they can press ahead to legislate their anti-trade-union laws.

Smarter from the defeat inflicted upon them by the council workers, the Conservatives will use everything they have to put down the miners, their traditional enemy. They know that the miners are historically the vanguard of the working class, and they hope that by defeating them they can press ahead to legislate their anti-trade-union laws.

Smarter from the defeat inflicted upon them by the council workers, the Conservatives will use everything they have to put down the miners, their traditional enemy. They know that the miners are historically the vanguard of the working class, and they hope that by defeating them they can press ahead to legislate their anti-trade-union laws.

Smarter from the defeat inflicted upon them by the council workers, the Conservatives will use everything they have to put down the miners, their traditional enemy. They know that the miners are historically the vanguard of the working class, and they hope that by defeating them they can press ahead to legislate their anti-trade-union laws.

Smarter from the defeat inflicted upon them by the council workers, the Conservatives will use everything they have to put down the miners, their traditional enemy. They know that the miners are historically the vanguard of the working class, and they hope that by defeating them they can press ahead to legislate their anti-trade-union laws.

BY DAVID MAUDE

CANUTE-LIKE manoeuvres by union leaders failed to stem the rising tide of support for national strike action amongst miners yesterday.

The 50,000 or so Yorkshire, S Wales and Scottish miners who remained solidly on strike yesterday are now almost certain to be joined next week by at least an equal number—3,500 of them in Kent.

Kent's National Union of Mineworkers area council will recommend today's delegate conference to back strike action against the Coal Board's £2 7s 6d to £3 pay offer.

But it wants miners to stay at work until Wednesday of next week.

Today's decision will go before the county's three NUM branches tomorrow and then come back to a further meeting of the area council on Monday, area secretary Jack Dunn said yesterday.

Yorkshire area secretary and acting NUM national president Sid Schofield announced that the special area council meeting scheduled for today had been postponed until Monday.

In what can only be interpreted as a desperate bid to avoid all-out official area strike action, he is reported to have earlier tried to cancel the meeting on the ground it would serve no useful purpose—since all four Yorkshire panels have now called their men out.

Schofield is now expected to argue against a coalfield strike on Monday because voting at the N and S Yorkshire panels was 'very close'.

But most of the county's 70,000 miners are now committed to joining the strike despite him.

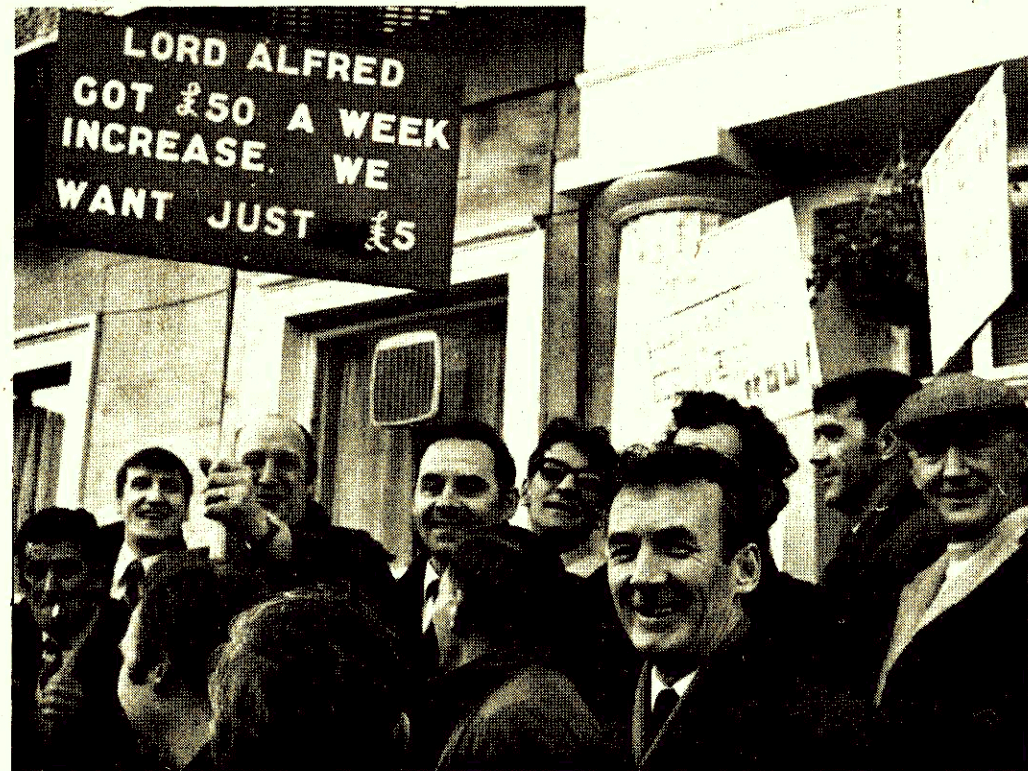
This in itself is an indication of the miners' determination, since Schofield and the Yorkshire right wing have always been able to hold back the coalfield in the past.

Even in the middle of the county's solid 1955 fillers' strike, he was able to swing a nine-to-one vote for a return to work.

The Coal Board, meanwhile, has coal stocks amounting to only 8,600,000 tons nationally—seemingly ill-prepared for a prolonged strike.

Some 20 million tons were in stock this time last year.

Scottish miners have a plain message for Coal Board chief Lord Robens.



Scottish miners have a plain message for Coal Board chief Lord Robens.

Some 20 million tons were in stock this time last year.

Scottish miners have a plain message for Coal Board chief Lord Robens.

Scottish miners have a plain message for Coal Board chief Lord Robens.

Scottish miners have a plain message for Coal Board chief Lord Robens.

Scottish miners have a plain message for Coal Board chief Lord Robens.

Scottish miners have a plain message for Coal Board chief Lord Robens.

Scottish miners have a plain message for Coal Board chief Lord Robens.

Scottish miners have a plain message for Coal Board chief Lord Robens.

Scottish miners have a plain message for Coal Board chief Lord Robens.

Scottish miners have a plain message for Coal Board chief Lord Robens.

Scottish miners have a plain message for Coal Board chief Lord Robens.

Scottish miners have a plain message for Coal Board chief Lord Robens.

Scottish miners have a plain message for Coal Board chief Lord Robens.

Scottish miners have a plain message for Coal Board chief Lord Robens.

Scottish miners have a plain message for Coal Board chief Lord Robens.

Scottish miners have a plain message for Coal Board chief Lord Robens.

More 'wait and see' on Carr's union Bill

URGENCY must now be the keynote of the campaign to force union leaders to fight the Tories' planned anti-trade union legislation.

Yesterday's complaint from Employment Minister Robert Carr that the Trades Union Congress refused to discuss details of the proposed law—reported on page four—is, of course, a cynical blind.

Alongside his previous statement that the legislation's principal 'eight pillars' are not negotiable, the government's announced time-table for its implementation makes clear that the Tories intend to press on regardless.

The Industrial Relations Bill is scheduled to appear in just four weeks' time, go to its Second Reading in the House of Commons in the week December 14-18, move into committee in January and have its Third Reading before the end of February.

But some trade union officials now appear to be engaged in a concerted campaign to hold workers back behind their official leaders' suicidal 'wait-and-see' policy.

Transport and General Workers' Midlands engineering officer George Wright was reported yesterday as admitting that 'it was only with difficulty that full-time officials prevailed on delegates to Monday's engineering and motors section of the union's Birmingham district committee 'to defer action and support the TUC official campaign'.

Birmingham AEF organizer Norman Cartwright said that interference with the TUC campaign would not be tolerated.

His objection to Carr's Bill was that it would 'weaken us, and we cannot keep control of people without strong unions'.

And at London's Imperial College branch of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, a similar motion was defeated when its chairman—a Communist Party member who sits on ASTMS' national executive—spoke against the demand for a national one-day stoppage.

He claimed that such action was premature, would put the union 'out on a limb' and could alienate potential white-collar workers.

Such tendencies will have to be ruthlessly fought and defeated if the struggle to stop the Tories and force them to resign is to be successful.

Yesterday's Industrial Society conference (full report, page four) heard a British-Leyland industrial relations director Pat Lowry point out that the Tory law would aid the trend to what he termed national framework agreements.

'There are difficulties in securing implementation of agreements of that kind,' he said—in what could be interpreted as a reference to his own combine's difficulties over the Measured-Day Work clauses of the engineering package deal.

The Tory proposals would aid in getting such terms accepted.

'In my view however,' he added, 'the major reforms in collective bargaining will still continue to be carried through largely on a voluntary basis.'

Asked how British-Leyland stewards would react to the Bill, even if Jones and Scanlon accepted it, Lowry refused to answer 'on the record'.

'If Carr had allowed his department's conciliation services to be used in the normal way, she said, 'then he could have got a settlement which would certainly have not been higher than the present one and might have been lower!'

See 'Leyland threat', page four col. 1 and LATE NEWS.

Swelling tide for all-out strike

But most of the county's 70,000 miners are now committed to joining the strike despite him.

This in itself is an indication of the miners' determination, since Schofield and the Yorkshire right wing have always been able to hold back the coalfield in the past.

Even in the middle of the county's solid 1955 fillers' strike, he was able to swing a nine-to-one vote for a return to work.

The Coal Board, meanwhile, has coal stocks amounting to only 8,600,000 tons nationally—seemingly ill-prepared for a prolonged strike.

Some 20 million tons were in stock this time last year.

Scottish miners have a plain message for Coal Board chief Lord Robens.

Scottish miners have a plain message for Coal Board chief Lord Robens.

Scottish miners have a plain message for Coal Board chief Lord Robens.

Scottish miners have a plain message for Coal Board chief Lord Robens.

Scottish miners have a plain message for Coal Board chief Lord Robens.

Scottish miners have a plain message for Coal Board chief Lord Robens.

Scottish miners have a plain message for Coal Board chief Lord Robens.

Scottish miners have a plain message for Coal Board chief Lord Robens.

Scottish miners have a plain message for Coal Board chief Lord Robens.

Council strike ends on note of optimism

BY STEPHEN JOHNS

THE BULK of Britain's 70,000 striking council workers yesterday agreed to return to work on Monday when operation clean-up will start in earnest.

The mood in London and the provinces appeared to be one of guarded optimism, but many workers felt that they would be asking for more money soon to meet the cost-of-living increases introduced by the Tory government.

A minority of council workers were opposed to the 50s settlement and in COVENTRY the dispute may continue unless a locally-agreed pay award of 12s 6d is not conceded on top of the national increase.

But in major centres like SWINDON, BIRMINGHAM, NEWCASTLE, LIVERPOOL and CARDIFF employees are expected to work from Monday.

In most areas local union officials were negotiating special payments for refuse men who will have to tackle the huge mounds of rubbish blocking streets in many cities and towns.

Nearly 30 councils who broke away from the employers' national stand will pay their workers 55s, a fact that has increased the bitterness among some workers who felt their unions should have held out for the full award.

Union officials at BIRMINGHAM were yesterday negotiating special payments for the 1,400 dustmen who will tackle an accumulation of 35,000 tons of rubbish in the city.

In LIVERPOOL corporation workers are expected to return on Monday. There the settlement is expected to add £1,300,000 to the corporation's wage bill.

At SWINDON workers at the town's sewage plant which was threatened with the intervention of troops, started work yesterday afternoon.

But dustmen in the town will not resume work until Monday. The settlement will cost the council £262,000 a year.

For the first time the town council is being recommended to levy a supplementary rate of 6d in the £ from January

ANDRE AMALRIK, the Soviet oppositionist writer is expected to be put on trial in Sverdlovsk on November 11.

According to a report in 'Le Monde', Amalrik, arrested last May and held in prison ever since, will face trial alongside a young engineer, Lev Oubojko, for 'spreading anti-Soviet slanders'.

Amalrik's book 'Will the Soviet Union survive to 1984?' was published in the West in 1969.



Birmingham council workers told Workers Press they were not satisfied with the 50s offer.

Soviet oppositionist to face trial

ANDRE AMALRIK, the Soviet oppositionist writer is expected to be put on trial in Sverdlovsk on November 11.

According to a report in 'Le Monde', Amalrik, arrested last May and held in prison ever since, will face trial alongside a young engineer, Lev Oubojko, for 'spreading anti-Soviet slanders'.

Amalrik's book 'Will the Soviet Union survive to 1984?' was published in the West in 1969.

He will take courage and steadfastness and that is what you will get from this government.

'50s is not enough'—B'ham councilmen

MIXED feelings over the Scamp inquiry findings were expressed by Birmingham Transport and General stewards we spoke to following a meeting with local officials yesterday.

'I think it's diabolical,' said Peter Kendall, a day shift public works steward.

'55 bob was low, but 50 bob is diabolical. We have had to accept; there is no point in the men suffering hardships for another four or five weeks for an extra five bob.'

This last point was agreed by Joseph James, also from the public works.

'The union has agreed. I don't think we're all pleased about it, but we have beaten the Tories. For the extra five bob it wouldn't have been worth staying out. The important thing is that the Tories haven't won.'

Leonard Mathers, a deputy shop steward, said: 'It would have been over in a fortnight if they'd fetched the lot out.'

We found this out at Tower Hamlets in London. By fetching the lot out they got the 55s. We could have done the same thing.'

Brave words from the Tories

CHALLENGED in the Commons yesterday what lessons the government had learned from the council workers' strike, Minister of State Paul Bryan said:

'The lesson is that we will in fact remain steadfast on our policy already put forward.'

'It will take courage and steadfastness and that is what you will get from this government.'

Brave words—but also

matter for the minister as the situation develops.'

From the Labour benches Carr's predecessor Mrs Barbara Castle advised the Tories some offence on keeping down wages.

If Carr had allowed his department's conciliation services to be used in the normal way, she said, 'then he could have got a settlement which would certainly have not been higher than the present one and might have been lower!'

See 'Leyland threat', page four col. 1 and LATE NEWS.

THE DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

What we think

The only way to answer capitalist inflation

THE WORKERS PRESS applauds the tenacity and unity of the council workers which has so far gained them a 42s-50s wage increase.

This partial victory is a powerful blow to the Tory union-bashers and wage freezers and their plans to put the working class in shackles.

If the union had called everybody out and stayed firm there is little doubt that the whole 55s would have been won.

The mouthpiece of Toryism, 'The Times', in its editorial pays unconscious tribute to the power of the workers. In its comments on the Scamp recommendations all the exasperation and fury of the capitalist class is tersely expressed.

It means that the main way in which the government had hoped to slow down wage inflation has been neutered by Britain's leading authority on industrial settlements. There is so much inflation already that a little more will not make much difference. So much for the policy of encouraging employers in the public sector to stand firm; they suffer a long strike, they have an inquiry, and they reach a settlement which costs between 15 and 18 per cent.

'The Times' anger is understandable since it was its owner the Honourable Lord of Fleet who led the attack against the dustmen with the unforgettable rallying cry 'A Battle Line at 10 per cent' in October.

Warning about the prospect of devaluation and, worse still, a total collapse in the belief people have in their currency, 'The Times' then said:

'The council workers' strike could be the crucial test of Britain's determination to resist inflation.' Prophetic words indeed!

Having gone out to shear, 'The Times' has come back shorn!

What has occurred is not a collapse in people's belief in currency, but a collapse in public credibility in the much vaunted power of the Tory government!

Not surprisingly it is forced to comment:

'The Scamp doctrine is in short a doctrine of despair... Nothing could have been better designed to encourage further strikes; nothing could make it more likely that the coal strike will spread... So the relief of the empty dustbins will soon be replaced by the distress of the empty grates.'

Yes indeed the dustmen's struggle will greatly inspire the miners, farmworkers and every other section of workers who have wage demands in the pipeline.

This is certainly different from the settlements at GKN and the docks which encouraged Mr Heath to make his overjoyed statements on TV.

The employers are singing a slightly different tune now with a national miners' strike looming before them. But that does not mean that they are by any means out of the fight.

What they have to concede on the shop floor they are already taking back in increased prices of eggs, petrol, etc. and through the cuts in the social services and the imposition of import levies—with the prospect of more savage cuts in the near future.

Every wage increase, won after immense sacrifice, is now threatened with immediate negation because of the raging inflation.

The only way out of this inflationary treadmill is for the unions to demand that wages and wage increases be tied to the cost of living and that committees of workers and housewives be

Socialist Labour League Central Committee says:

Victory to the miners

THE MINERS are about to engage in their biggest and most vital strike since 1926.

Every miner knows that he is in battle not only against the National Coal Board, but against the combined forces of big business and their Conservative government.

The miners' wage claim must be won. That means the government must be defeated. There is no room for compromise.

When the Tory government faces the miners, it shows all the hatred and fear which the ruling classes have always shown throughout history.

Heath, Barber and Robens stand in line with Winston Churchill, Lady Astor, the old coalowners, and ironmasters. The first necessity in the miners' strike is to know this enemy, to prepare every possible weapon to defeat him, to ensure an all-out national strike that will paralyse the government and force them to capitulate. It will be class against class.

Smarter than the defeat inflicted upon them by the council workers, the Conservatives will use everything they have to put down the miners, their traditional enemy. They know that the miners are historically the vanguard of the working class, and they hope that by defeating them they can press ahead to legislate their anti-trade-union laws.

Justified

This miners' strike, entirely justified by the insulting NCB offer and then the vicious cuts announced by Barber, has had to be forced by militant action from below, against stubborn resistance by the union right wing.

If Barber had made his cuts before the strike ballot instead of after, there would have been a two-thirds majority. Yet by 13 votes to 12 the right wing on the executive voted to accept the miserable new 10s offer of Robens.

It is these leaders and not the miners who are running away from a fight with the government. Now that the area leaderships in Scotland, Yorkshire and Wales, followed by others, have been forced by the men to engage in militant action, there must be no going back and no hesitating to listen to these right-wing leaders.

The union leadership must now be instructed from every single pit meeting to plan for a swift victory in the strike, a victory which gives the lead to all workers in all unions to defeat the government and its anti-union laws.

The mobilization of all the resources of the miners' union, the organization of a massive political campaign throughout the working-class movement in support of the miners against the Conservatives—this is the test of every NUM leader who has ever claimed to be a militant.

No more arguments about being 'prisoners of the right wing on the executive'! It is now or never. Leaders who fail to lead now are as good as joining the right wing. These are the lessons of 1926.

No coal

Big chief Robens has spoken—the 10s is absolutely the final offer, and strikes will not get any more. He will eat his words!

Until the full claim is won every area on strike must be produced. Not one truckload of coal must leave a single pit-yard or stock-yard. Not a single train or a single lorry must supply industry with a single load of coal.

This means a number of steps are immediately necessary! Pickets from the areas on strike must set up the stoppage in every pit in their own area.

They must then move into other areas, especially Nottinghamshire, to make the strike national and complete.

The NUM executive must vote next Thursday to support officially every area on strike. The union, at national, district and local level, must call on the transport and railway unions to block all transporting of coal immediately.

BY DAVID MAUDE

CANUTE-LIKE manoeuvres by union leaders failed to stem the rising tide of support for national strike action amongst miners yesterday.

The 50,000 or so Yorkshire, S Wales and Scottish miners who remained solidly on strike yesterday are now almost certain to be joined next week by at least an equal number—3,500 of them in Kent.

Kent's National Union of Mineworkers area council will recommend today's delegate conference to back strike action against the Coal Board's £2.75 6d to £3 pay offer. But it wants miners to stay at work until Wednesday of next week.

Before branches

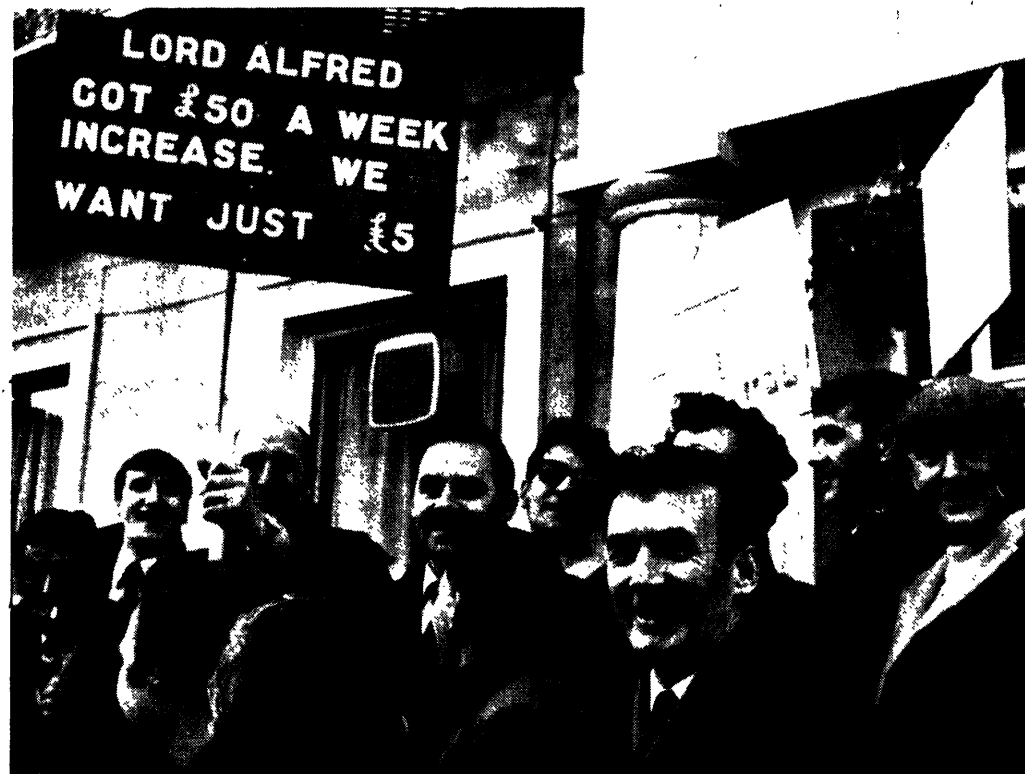
Today's decision will go before the county's three NUM branches tomorrow and then come back to a further meeting of the area council on Monday, area secretary Jack Dunn said yesterday.

Yorkshire area secretary and acting NUM national president Sid Schofield announced that the special area council meeting scheduled for today had been postponed until Monday.

In what can only be interpreted as a desperate bid to avoid all-out official area strike action, he is reported to have earlier tried to cancel the meeting on the ground it would serve no useful purpose—since all four Yorkshire panels have now called their men out.

Committed

Schofield is now expected to argue against a coalfield strike on Monday being voted at the N and S Yorkshire panels was 'very close'.



Scottish miners have a plain message for Coal Board chief Lord Robens.

Some 20 million tons were in stock this time last year.

Meetings

Plans for the 40,000-strong S Wales stoppage at every one of the coalfield's 52 pits are to be completed over the weekend.

The area executive will also see local officials of the Transport and General Workers and the National Union of Railwaymen and ask them to instruct their members not to move coal from stocks.

'We will be in contact early next week,' S Wales area secretary Dai Francis told Workers Press yesterday.

'Of course we would like to see no movement of coal from Monday onwards, and we would ask workers involved to observe this request before more formal agreements with the unions are drawn up next week.'

In London, a NUR spokesman said that any approaches made by Thursday's NUM national executive meeting could be quickly considered—but it was unlikely that his union would act at national level on the strength of approaches from miners' area councils.

In Scotland, meetings at all 33 of the area's coal-producing collieries are expected to bring all 24,000 miners there out on Monday.

Swelling tide for all-out strike

But most of the county's 70,000 miners are now committed to joining the strike despite him.

This in itself is an indication of the miners' determination, since Schofield and the Yorkshire right wing have always been able to hold back the coalfield in the past.

Even in the middle of the county's solid 1955 miners' strike, he was able to swing a nine-to-one vote for a return to work.

The Coal Board, meanwhile, has coal stocks amounting to only 8,600,000 tons nationally—seemingly ill-prepared for a prolonged strike.

'50s is not enough'—B'ham councilmen

MIXED feelings over the Scamp inquiry findings were expressed by Birmingham Transport and General stewards who spoke to following a meeting with local officials yesterday.

'I think it's diabolical,' said Peter Kendall, a day-shift public works steward. '55 bob was low, but 50 bob is diabolical. We have had to accept; there is no point in the men suffering hardships for another four or five weeks for an extra five bob.'

This last point was agreed by Joseph James, also from the public works.

'The union has agreed. I don't think we're all pleased about it, but we have beaten the Tories. For the extra five bob it wouldn't have been worth staying out. The important thing is that the Tories haven't won.'

OVER

Leonard Mathers, a deputy shop steward, said: 'It would have been over in a fortnight if they'd fetched the lot out.'

'We found this out at Tower Hamlets in London. By this last point they got the 55s. We could have done the same thing.'

Mr Stanley Greathhead, leading public works department steward, agreed with this:

'This has always been my argument. The strike could have been settled in a week, instead of bringing out bits and dabs. Definitely, I really mean that.'

'As regards the 50 bob, we are not really satisfied. As I said outside the Council House on Wednesday, the 50 bob has been absorbed, it's gone thanks to the Tories.'

'They ought to stick the 50 bob as far as I and a few more are concerned,' said Joseph Staunton, a Transport and General Workers' shop steward from the salvage department at Tysely.

'It should be 55s, that's what we came out for. Our shop stewards have gone down now to the Council House to apply for extra money for clearing the extra rubbish. We're not clearing it otherwise.'

Many of the men we spoke to expressed appreciation of the reporting of their case in the Workers Press.

SEE LATE NEWS



Birmingham council workers told Workers Press they were not satisfied with the 50s offer.

Soviet oppositionist to face trial

ANDRE AMALRIK, the Soviet oppositionist writer is expected to be put on trial in Sverdlovsk on November 11. According to a report in 'Le Monde', Amalrik, arrested last May and held in prison ever since, will face trial alongside a young engineer, Lev Oubojko, for 'spreading anti-Soviet slanders'.

Amalrik's book 'Will the Soviet Union survive to 1984?' was published in the West in 1969.

Determination

Interviewed secretly by an American TV correspondent earlier this year, in a programme on which a number of

CHALLENGED in the Commons yesterday what lessons the government had learned from the council workers' strike, Minister of State Paul Bryan said:

'The lesson is that we will in fact remain steadfast on our policy already put forward.'

'It will take courage and steadfastness and that is what you will get from this government.'

Brave words—but also

Council strike ends on note of optimism

BY STEPHEN JOHNS

THE BULK of Britain's 70,000 striking council workers yesterday agreed to return to work on Monday when operation clean-up will start in earnest.

The mood in London and the provinces appeared to be one of guarded optimism, but many workers felt that they would be asking for more money soon to meet the cost-of-living increases introduced by the Tory government.

A minority of council workers were opposed to the 50s settlement and in COVENTRY the dispute may continue unless a locally-agreed pay award of 12s 6d is not conceded on top of the national increase.

But in major centres like SWINDON, BIRMINGHAM, NEWCASTLE, LIVERPOOL and CARDIFF employees are expected to work from Monday.

In most areas local union officials were negotiating special payments for refuse men who will have to tackle the huge mounds of rubbish blocking streets in many cities and towns.

Nearly 30 councils who broke away from the employers' national stand will pay their workers 55s, a fact that has increased the bitterness among some workers who felt their unions should have held out for the full award.

Union officials at BIRMINGHAM were yesterday negotiating special payments for the 1,400 dustmen who will tackle an accumulation of 35,000 tons of rubbish in the city.

In LIVERPOOL corporation workers are expected to return on Monday. There the settlement is expected to add £1,300,000 to the corporation's wage bill.

At SWINDON workers at the town's sewage plant, which was threatened with the intervention of troops, started work yesterday afternoon.

But dustmen in the town will not resume work until Monday. The settlement will cost the council £262,000 a year.

For the first time the town council is being recommended to levy a supplementary rate of 6d in the £ from January

More 'wait and see' on Carr's union Bill

URGENCY must now be the keynote of the campaign to force union leaders to fight the Tories' planned anti-trade union legislation.

Yesterday's complaint

from Employment Minister

Robert Carr that the

Trades Union Congress

refused to discuss details

of the proposed law—

reported on page four—is,

of course, a cynical blind.

Alongside his previous

statement that the legislation's

principal 'eight pillars' are not

negotiable, the government's

announced time-table for its

implementation makes clear

that the Tories intend to press

on regardless.

The Industrial Relations

Bill is scheduled to appear in

just four weeks' time, go to its

Second Reading in the House

of Commons in the week

December 14-18, move into

committee in January, and

have its Third Reading before

the end of February.

After

So the emergency national committee of the Amalgamated Engineers and Foundryworkers and the special TUC could well fall after the Bill's passage through the Commons.

Less than a month's delay is expected in the Tory-dominated House of Lords before the Bill becomes an Act.

That, in any event, is the plan.

But powerful forces are still building up in the trade union movement against the Bill—will the miners now in the front line!

Resolution

From Oxford's Cowley No. 4 branch of the National Union of Vehicle Builders—

November £1,250 Fund starts at £95 3s 11d

WE'RE STILL talking about your magnificent effort behind the success of our October fund.

We promised you a Workers Press which would fight night and day against the Tory government.

Rest assured, we will live up to that promise. Now we are off to a start on the November fund. Don't leave it to the last minute. Send your donations at once to:

Workers Press Appeal Fund, 186 Clapham High St, London, SW4.

The Tory proposals would aid in getting such terms accepted.

'In my view however,' he added, 'the major reforms in collective bargaining will still continue to be carried through largely on a voluntary basis.'

Asked how British-Leyland stewards would react to the Bill, even if Jones and Scanlon accepted it, Lowry refused to answer 'on the record'.

'If I were to answer this question it would probably cost my company 1,000 cars on Monday,' he said.

See 'Leyland threat', page four col. 1 and LATE NEWS.

Brave words from the Tories

matter for the minister as the situation develops.

From the Labour benches Carr's predecessor, Mrs Barbara Castle offered the Tories some advice on keeping down wages.

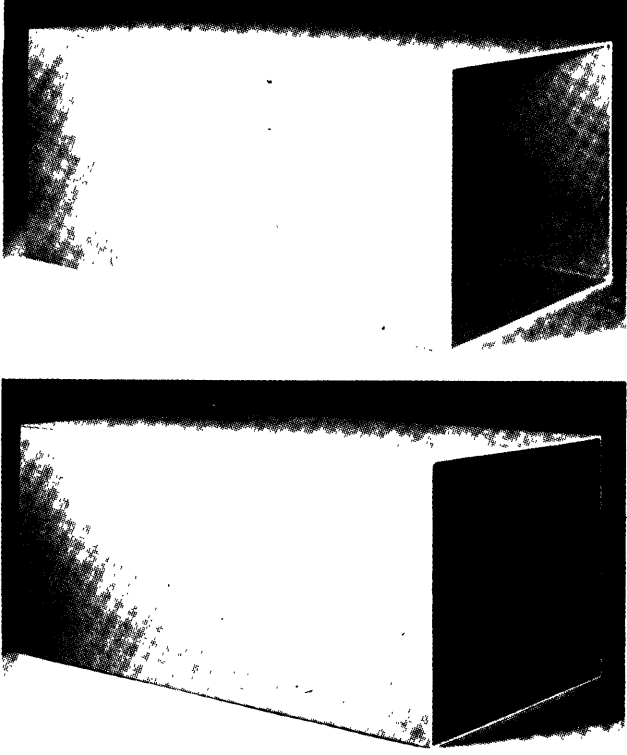
If Carr had allowed his department's conciliation services to be used in the normal way, she said, 'then he could have got a settlement which would certainly have not been higher than the present one and might have been lower!'

Stella and Judd — Back to the American Revolution



Polk City 1963 by STELLA

Reviewed by Cissy Lodge



Top: UNTITLED, 1968 Stainless steel Above: UNTITLED, 1968 Anodized aluminium By JUDD



UNTITLED, 1968 Steel with auto lacquer by JUDD

Help the Young Socialists make their GRAND XMAS BAZAARS

a great success

If you are able to sew, knit, paint and can make goods for our bazaars. If you can give us jumble, gifts, tins of grocery. Please contact Young Socialists Bazaars, 186a Clapham High Street, London, SW4.

THE BAZAARS ARE AT:

LONDON Saturday, November 28 Plashet School (nr East Ham tube) Doors open 12 noon
LEEDS Saturday, December 12 Corn Exchange Leeds Doors open 12 noon

I would like information about THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

Fill in the form below and send to NATIONAL SECRETARY, SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE, 186A CLAPHAM HIGH ST, LONDON, SW4.

Name _____
Address _____

FRANK STELLA and Don Judd are at the head of a new tendency in painting and sculpture centred in America, which began in the 1960s.

Minimalism, as it is called, says that art should express the existence of the material from which it is made.

In this way, what they want you to see is the paint on the canvas, the metal of the metal; the paint as paint, not as an image or anything else, such as a human being who exists outside the canvas.

As Stella puts it: 'What you see is what you can see'. They want to do away with the illusion of space in a painting, since these are 'not real, they don't exist'.

The Minimalists' understanding of existence is as follows:

'Things that exist exist, and everything is on their side. They're here which is pretty puzzling. Nothing can be said of things that don't exist. . . everything is equal, just existing, the values and interests they have are only adventitious' (Judd, 1964).

According to the Minimalist then, basically everything is the same; death is the same as life, hunger and satisfaction, male and female.

The differences are small and unimportant. So what you have is a fixed and static conception of reality.

And this is reflected in the artist's work.

The world is seen as equal —not contradictory. Just existing, not in motion through the conflicts of opposing forces.

Accidental

In this sense these artists are idealists, because they start from fixed ideas, the reflections of the world in our minds rather than from the world itself.

This new form of art has all kinds of philosophical pretensions, especially coming from critics, who say that this art is the art of the real.

They quote Wittgenstein, the linguistic philosopher, to back up their observations. The essence of their jargon is an attack on materialism, to assert and reassert that there are no laws of development in nature —All that happens is accidental, images themselves do not contain meaning, but an information content, which may or may not elicit a certain response from the receiver'.

Trotsky already discussed exactly this question in relation to Schlofsky, the theorist of the Formalist school in Russia, another conscious opponent of Marxism (much more conscious I think than the artists of Minimalism).

The idea is to reject previous art because it is based on a 'system built beforehand, an a priori system' and to make works of art which show 'things as they really are'.

Trotsky already discussed exactly this question in relation to Schlofsky, the theorist of the Formalist school in Russia, another conscious opponent of Marxism (much more conscious I think than the artists of Minimalism).

The large simple squares and rectangles recall the architecture of Thomas Jefferson, and the artists of the French Revolution.

The works express one side of American society — the enormous strength of American technique and industry: machine-made perfection, perfect mathematical accuracy, unlimited size, the latest industrial processes and materials from cold-rolled steel to anodized aluminium and metallic and acrylic paints.

But their sterility and academicism, their cold distance and lack of human feeling express the other side of American capitalism.

The feeling is the same as the plastic flag with the artificial flutter that the American astronauts planted on the moon. These artists cannot yet break through the alienation of the producer — and in this sense the artist is part of the working class — from the means of production.

Stella's exhibition showed that he is passing through a very rapid development. From Grape Island of 1958 to Takht-I-Sulaymon 1967, there is a whole process of experimentation, where Stella takes the different problems of form to their conclusion.

The form is an active element which influences the idea itself.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

ART

Art, Trotsky says, cannot be created algebraically, by putting together words or paint according to the laws and logic of sounds and paints only, but that 'the fundamental source of poetic words will remain as before, the pre-conceived artistic idea, understood in the broadest sense, as an accurate thought, and as a clearly expressed personal and social feeling, and as a vague mood'.

The form is an active element which influences the idea itself.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

The form is an active element which influences the idea itself.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

ecture of Thomas Jefferson, and the artists of the French Revolution.

The works express one side of American society — the enormous strength of American technique and industry: machine-made perfection, perfect mathematical accuracy, unlimited size, the latest industrial processes and materials from cold-rolled steel to anodized aluminium and metallic and acrylic paints.

But their sterility and academicism, their cold distance and lack of human feeling express the other side of American capitalism.

The feeling is the same as the plastic flag with the artificial flutter that the American astronauts planted on the moon. These artists cannot yet break through the alienation of the producer — and in this sense the artist is part of the working class — from the means of production.

Stella's exhibition showed that he is passing through a very rapid development. From Grape Island of 1958 to Takht-I-Sulaymon 1967, there is a whole process of experimentation, where Stella takes the different problems of form to their conclusion.

The form is an active element which influences the idea itself.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.

Minimal art was part of a massive swing away from the open subjectivism moodiness, and pessimism of American art in the 1950s. The desperation of artists like Pollock and De Kooning stemmed, from their isolation.



Stella: Everything is not equal.

But certainly in his most recent work he does try to make a much more direct relationship with the viewer.

It is difficult to say where he will go from here, but he will not be able to develop any farther along the road of idealism.

The change forced by class contradictions in the 1950s, was only the beginning.

This was shown last May, when over 1,500 artists, critics, dealers and museum people formed an Emergency Cultural Government as an action against war, racialism and repression in America.

Limited as the actions of this government may have been, this is certainly proof that there is a great ferment going on in art, which is a reflection of the movement of the American working class.

NEW PARK PUBLICATIONS

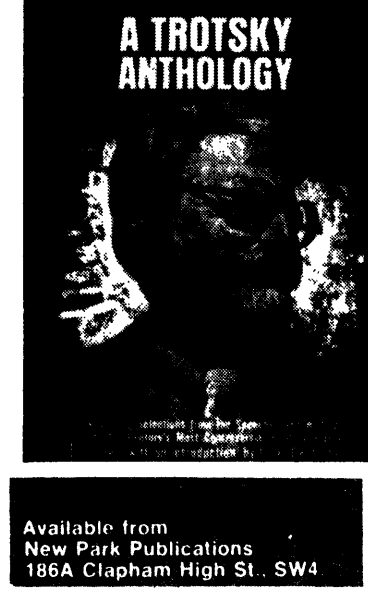
BOOKS

- L. TROTSKY: GERMANY 1931/32 paperback 25s 0d
cloth 37s 6d
WHERE IS BRITAIN GOING? 7s 6d
HISTORY OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION 3 vols 30s 0d
AGE OF PERMANENT REVOLUTION 9s 0d
REVOLUTION BETRAYED paperback 12s 6d
cloth 21s 0d
PROBLEMS OF CHINESE REVOLUTION paperback 22s 6d
cloth 37s 6d
PERMANENT REVOLUTION, RESULTS & PROSPECTS 25s 0d
R. BLACK: STALINISM IN BRITAIN paperback 22s 6d
cloth 40s 0d

PAMPHLETS

- L. TROTSKY: DEATH AGONY OF CAPITALISM (The Transitional Programme) 1s 0d
CLASS NATURE OF THE SOVIET STATE 4s 0d
CLASS AND ART 2s 0d
YOUNG PEOPLE STUDY POLITICS 1s 0d
MARXISM AND TRADE UNIONS 3s 6d

Please tick those books required
NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
Amount enclosed £ s d plus 6d postage for each pamphlet 1s 6d postage for each book.
Complete form and send with money to
New Park Publications, 186a Clapham High St, London, SW4.



Available from New Park Publications 186A Clapham High St. SW4

TV SATURDAY

BBC 1

9.35 a.m. Square two. 10.00-10.30 Si dice così. 12 noon Weather. 12.05 p.m. Space kiddies. 12.25 Ed and Zed. 12.45 Grandstand. 12.50 Football preview. 1.10, 1.40 Fights of the week. Mark Rowe v Tom Bethea, Johnny Clark v Antoine Porcel. 1.20, 1.50, 2.20 Racing from Newcastle. 2.10, 2.40 Snooker. 2.55 Rugby league. The 1970 World Cup Final. 4.50 Results service. 5.15 Wildlife safari to Ethiopia. 'Across the Great Salt Desert'. 5.40 News, weather. 5.45 If it's Saturday it must be Nimmo. 6.15 HIGH ADVENTURE. 'Boy On A Dolphin'. With Alan Ladd, Sophia Loren and Clifton Webb. A Greek girl discovers a legendary statue in a wreck under the Aegean Sea. 8.00 THE ROLF HARRIS SHOW. Guests Stubby Kaye, Bobbie Gentry, Jerry Reed and Los Paraguays. 8.50 NEWS and weather. 9.00 BRITISH LEGION FESTIVAL OF REMEMBRANCE. 10.30 MATCH OF THE DAY. 11.30 BRADEN GOES BACK. To Canada. 12.05 a.m. Weather.

REGIONAL BBC

All regions as above except: 4.40 Rugby League World Cup final: 5.00-5.15 and 10.30-11.00 Sportsreel. 11.00-11.30 Monty Python's flying circus. 12.07 News, weather. Wales: 12.05-12.25 Cadi ha. 5.15-5.40 Disc a dawn. 11.10-11.30 Match of the day. 12.07 Weather. Scotland: 2.55-3.20 Swimming. 3.20-

BBC 2

3.00-4.40 p.m. Saturday cinema. 'If A Man Answers'. With Sandra Dee and Bobby Darin. A young girl falls for a photographer. 7.10 NEWS, SPORT and weather. 7.40 RUGBY SPECIAL. 1871-1971. RFU Centenary Year series. Midland Counties (East) v Fiji. 8.10 CONSTABLE OBSERVED. The story of an English genius—John Constable (1776-1837). 9.00 THE MUSIC OF ROBERT FARNON. Robert Farnon talks and conducts a concert performance of some of his work. 9.50 THE ROADS TO FREEDOM. The age of reason, part 5. 10.35 WHEN WE GET TO CAELLA IT'S GOING TO BE GREAT. Package tour to Spain. 10.55 DISCO 2. 11.25 NEWS ON 2 and weather. 11.30 MIDNIGHT MOVIE. 'Prince of Players'. With Richard Burton, Maggie McNamara, John Derek and Raymond Massey. Actor Edwin Booth, brother of the man who shot Lincoln, becomes tangled in a tragic love affair.

ITV

11.10 a.m. RAC road report. 11.15 Music room. 11.40 Toolbox. 12.05 p.m. Wind in the willows. 12.20 Stingray. 12.45 News from ITN. 12.50 World of sport. 12.55 On the ball. 1.20 They're off! 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00 Racing from Doncaster. 1.45, 2.15, 2.50 Racing from Sandown. 3.10 Amsterdam Horse Show. 3.55 Results, scores, news. 4.00 Wrestling from Huddersfield. 4.55 Results service. 5.10 Forest rangers. 5.40 Beverly hillsbillies. 6.10 NEWS FROM ITN. 6.15 EV. Kenny Everett. 6.45 NO, THAT'S ME OVER HERE. Ronnie Corbett. 7.15 CROWTHER'S IN TOWN. Leslie Crowther. 7.00 HAWAII FIVE-O. 'Trouble in Mind'. 9.00 FRAUD SQUAD. 'Remission—Negative'. 10.00 NEWS AT TEN. 10.10 THE FROST PROGRAMME. David Frost. 11.10 THINK TWICE. With Russell Davies and Clive James. 11.25 REFLECTION. Adrian Mitchell on William Blake.

REGIONAL ITV

CHANNEL: 12.45 London. 5.15 Shane. 6.10 London. 6.15 Crowther's in town. 7.00 No, that's me over here. 7.30 Film: 'The Seekers'. With Jack Hawkins and Glynis Johns. 9.00 London. 10.10 Theatre. 11.10 Frost. 12 midnight Weather. WESTWARD. As Channel except: 11.45 a.m. Modern man—The loser? 12.05 a.m. Faith for life. 12.10 WEATHER. SOUTHERN: 12.17 Weather. 12.20 Mr Piper. 12.45 London. 5.15 Cowboy in

SUNDAY

BBC 1

9.00 a.m. Nai zindagi—naya jeewan. 9.30 Know how. 10.00-10.30 Si dice così. 10.35-11.30 Remembrance day. 11.35 Men and materials. 12 noon Ask Zena Skinner! 12.25-12.50 Hardy heating international. 1.25-1.50 Farming. 1.55 Education programme. 2.20 Match in Britain. 2.34 News. 2.35 Going for a song. 3.00 'All Quiet On The Western Front'. With Lew Ayres and Louis Wolheim. A young German who goes off to the 1914 war full of patriotism turns into a hardened soldier. 5.10 Here's Lucy. 5.35 Little women. 6.00 NEWS and weather. 6.10 MALCOLM MUGGERIDGE asks the Question Why. 6.25 SONGS OF PRAISE. 7.50 DR FINLAY'S CASEBOOK. 'The Honeypot'. 8.15 PLAY OF THE MONTH. 'Uncle Vanya'. With Freddie Jones, Anthony Hopkins, Ann Bell and Roland Culver. Chekhov's play about a 19th century Russian family. 10.20 NEWS and weather. 10.35 OMNIBUS PRESENTS. 'The Trout'. Documentary film about five great soloists who get together to give a concert of Schubert's Trout Quintet. 11.30 Weather.

REGIONAL BBC

All regions as above except: team. 6.10-6.20 Both am stor! 6.20-6.50 O'er crud i'r bedd. 10.35-11.35 O'r neaudd gyngerdd. Midlands, E Anglia, North, NW, NE, Cumberland and Westmorland, SW, South, West: 11.32 Weather. Wales: 3.00-3.25 Wildlife safari to Ethiopia. 3.25-05 Rugby union. 4.05-4.30 Swyn y glec. 4.30-5.15 The doctors. 5.15-5.35 Transworld top

BBC 2

7.00 p.m. NEWS REVIEW and weather. 7.25 RAY STEVENS SHOW. 8.15 WORLD ABOUT US. 'The Fury of Orinoco'. Journey along the upper reaches of the Orinoco to one of the most inaccessible tribes on earth—the Maquiritare. 9.05 MUSIC ON 2. 'Leopold Stokowski'. Documentary about the conductor. 10.00 THE GOODIES. New comedy series. 10.35 THE ROADS TO FREEDOM. The age of reason, part 6. 11.15 NEWS ON 2 and weather. 11.20 FILM NIGHT.

ITV

10.35-11.40 a.m. Remembrance service. 12.10 p.m. On reflection. Jack Dash on Karl Marx. 12.35 Music room. 1.00 Toolbox. 1.25 Granny gets the point. 1.45 All our yesterdays. 2.15 University challenge. 2.45 News. 3.45 Soccer. 3.45 Seaway. 4.35 News. 4.45 London. 7.55 Picture: 'The Enforcer'. With Humphrey Bogart. A district attorney fights a gang of killers. 9.30 Mating machine. 10.15 This is... Tom Jones. 11.15 Avengers. 12 midnight Epilogue. Weather. Action 70. HARLECH: 10.35-11.45 London. 12.10-1.30 London. 1.35 Calendar. 1.55 Farming diary. 2.25 Soccer. 3.15 Matinee: 'Small Hotel'. With Gordon Harker, Marie Lohr, Irene Handl and John Loder. Comedy about a small hotel. 4.15 Adam 12. 4.45 London. 7.55 Screen: 'Stalg 17'. With William Holden. Two American prisoners in

REGIONAL ITV

CHANNEL: 10.35-11.45 Remembrance service. 12.10-12.35 London. 2.13 Weather. 2.15 Big match. 3.10 All kinds of music. 4.05 Cartoon time. 4.35 Date with Danton. 4.45 London. 7.55 Film: 'Hell to Eternity'. With David Janssen and Jeffrey Hunter. 10.15 This is... Tom Jones. 11.15 Avengers. 12 midnight Epilogue. Weather. HARLECH: 10.35-11.45 London. 12.10-1.30 London. 1.35 Calendar. 1.55 Farming diary. 2.25 Soccer. 3.15 Matinee: 'Small Hotel'. With Gordon Harker, Marie Lohr, Irene Handl and John Loder. Comedy about a small hotel. 4.15 Adam 12. 4.45 London. 7.55 Screen: 'Stalg 17'. With William Holden. Two American prisoners in

Africa. 6.10 London. 6.15 Crowther's in town. 7.00 Film: 'The Girl on the Boat'. With Norman Wisdom and Millicent Martin. Two Englishmen take a cruise to avoid disaster. 8.30 No, that's me over here. 9.00 London. 10.10 News. 10.20 Name of the game. 11.45 Weather. Action 70.

HARLECH: 12.15 Skippy. 12.45 London. 5.10 Robin Hood. 5.40 Wheel of fortune. 6.10 London. 8.50 The Saints. 9.00 London. 10.10 Don Quixote. 11.10 Name of the game. 12.35 Weather. ITV (Cymru/Wales) black and white service as above except: 7.15-8.00 With fly modd.

ANGLIA: 12.15 All our yesterdays. 13.45 London. 5.10 Wheel of fortune. 6.10 London. 6.15 Crowther's in town. 7.00 No, that's me over here. 7.30 'Out of the Clouds'. With Anthony Steel, Robert Beatty, David Knight and Margo Lorenz. Two people meet in a fog-bound airport and their lives change. 9.00 London. 11.10 Name of the game. 12.35 Epilogue.

ATV MIDLANDS: 12.15 Joe 90. 12.45 London. 5.10 No, that's me over here. 5.40 Wheel of fortune. 6.10 London. 6.15 Crowther's in town. 7.00 No, that's me over here. 7.30 'Out of the Clouds'. With Anthony Steel, Robert Beatty, David Knight and Margo Lorenz. Two people meet in a fog-bound airport and their lives change. 9.00 London. 11.10 Name of the game. 12.35 Epilogue.

ULSTER: 12.30 Wind in the willows. 12.45 London. 5.10 Beverly hillsbillies. 5.40 Sportscast. 6.10 London. 6.15 Crowther's in town. 7.00 No, that's me over here. 7.30 Film: 'Man of Bronze'. 9.00 London. 10.10 Theatre. 11.10 Frost.

YORKSHIRE: 11.30 Granny gets the point. 11.55 Toolbox. 12.15 Skippy. 12.45 London

Spanish Stalinists WOO liberals

EAST & WEST
European REVIEW

AS THE Spanish working class comes forward in an unprecedented mass political strike against the fascist regime of General Francisco Franco, the Spanish Communist Party is plummeting into the deepest crisis of its history.

Faced with the third split in six years—this time inspired and directed by the Soviet Stalinists—the leadership of general secretary Santiago Carrillo is trying desperately to hold together the nucleus of the CP organization.

Carrillo's liberal wing wants a Popular Front with the anti-Franco sections of the Spanish employers.

Together with Dolores Ibaruri (La Pasionaria) and most of the rest of the leadership, he opposed the invasion of Czechoslovakia and protested to the Soviet leaders against it.

This was one of the main reasons for the formation, with Soviet backing, of the opposition section headed by former Civil War general Enrique Lister.

OUT OF THE BAG

But Carrillo's 'liberalization', like Gollan's liberal moves in the British Communist Party, has let a number of very fractious cats out of the bag.

One is released in the latest issue of 'Nuestra Bandera' ('Our Flag'), the Carrillo wing's discussion journal. Its author, who uses the pseudonym E. Marti, is said to be one of the party's leading activists.

Marti's article starts by trying to explain why the Party has suffered a long period of 'theoretical stagnation'.

He cites the trade union discussion in 1921 in which Lenin, Trotsky and Bukharin participated as an example of how real communist discussions should be conducted:

'Despite Lenin's criticisms and sarcasm, despite their minority position during the 10th congress of the CPSU, those who were the object of [Lenin's] polemic had the right to respect and were not sacked from their Party and Soviet state posts.

'The right to vote, freedom

of discussion and personal respect were the rule during the first years of the Communist International,' he says.

IMPORTANT

The mention of Trotsky's name in this context is very important.

During the Civil War, hundreds of working-class militants were murdered in special Stalinist prisons for their opposition to Stalinism. Many of them were executed as 'Trotskyists' when the Soviet secret police began to export to Spain the methods perfected during the 1936-1938 Moscow Trials in the USSR.

Marti makes another significant point.

Over the past few years, he says, the first symptoms of change in the capitalist countries appeared 'sometimes spontaneously, sometimes under leaderships quite foreign to the communist movement'.

The Black revolt in the United States, the fight against the Vietnam war, the student struggles in a number of countries all emerged in this way, he says.

And he stresses that during the May Days of 1968 in France university students, radio and television journalists and even civil servants 'were asking questions about their social role'.

IMPLICATION

The clear implication is that the Communist Party was unable to answer them.

The Spanish Civil War



Marti ends his article with a call for explanation of the 'problems of the socialist camp without fearing the use to which the enemies of socialism will put such an explanation'.

His main concern, clearly, is to break free from the past of the Spanish Communist Party and its dependence on the USSR—a dependence which must be very burdensome for the Party as it strives for unity with so-called progressive sections of the Catholic church and the 'liberal' bourgeoisie.

The Soviet Stalinists are on the verge of re-opening diplomatic relations with the Franco regime.

EMBROILED

Already Tass has a Madrid correspondent and there has been a series of diplomatic comings-and-goings between the E European Stalinists and the Franco government.

Carrillo's section of the Spanish CP is too deeply embroiled in its 'Popular Front' plans to go along with these moves.

Its 'liberalization' sets a new trap for radicalized sections of the Spanish working class, emerging from years of enforced quiescence under fascism.

But the fact that the Communist Party of Spain is forced to publish such an article is an index of the depth of the Party's crisis and the political problems that are welling up for the Carrillo leadership.

The good book

TOPPING THE Czechoslovak best-seller lists in recent weeks is a book for small children. Published by the Prague Ministry of Education, it is entitled 'How Volodia conquered the Cruel Tsar'.

The author is Mr Hostan, a retired headmaster.

Acting on a ministerial directive that 'Marxism-Leninism' is best absorbed when very young, he has written the story of Lenin in the October 1917 Revolution in a form intended to make it intelligible to his young audience.

Describing the period when Lenin took refuge from the police, he writes:

'When hundreds of officers took an oath to find and murder Lenin, he had to hide himself by a lake in a haystack. But even from his haystack, he continued to lead the workers.'

The narrative is sweetened with poems and a sort of speaking chorus, no doubt for recitation by budding bureaucrats of the kindergarten.

It also describes Lenin as having been jailed in Austria during the First World War. The manner of his release is a touching illustration of Stalinist 'internationalism'. The Austrian workers pay a visit to the Minister of War, and say to him:

'You are fighting the Russian Tsar, but you are holding his greatest enemy in prison!'

'What do you mean? What is this you're telling me?'

'You have put Lenin in prison. But the Tsar executed his brother. So Lenin is the Tsar's fiercest enemy...'

On hearing this, writes the author, the Minister immediately ordered Lenin's release, and he went to Switzerland.

Sad to say, though, few copies of this educational masterpiece have yet found their way into the hands of Czechoslovakia's toddlers.

Older citizens, delighted with the latest rewriting of history, are buying them like hot cakes.

SEASONED 'DIALOGUERS' of the Italian Communist Party with the Catholic Church wore long faces in the middle of October when the Archbishop of Sicily, Cardinal Francesco Carpino, was abruptly removed from his post by Pope Paul.

Since Archbishops are almost never reduced openly to the ranks, Carpino was publicly transferred to other duties, but it is generally recognized that these are far from strenuous.

His demise coincided with the mass resignation of the Sicilian Regional Government, or 'junta', dominated for years by the Christian Democratic Party.

The immediate cause was the transfer of a planned state steel plant from Sicily to Calabria, as a response to the October riots and strike in Reggio Calabria.

But hanging over them were the findings of the Parliamentary Commission on the Mafia, whose chairman, Christian Democrat Cattanei, openly accused the Mayor of Palermo (the Sicilian capital), fellow Christian Democrat Ciacimino, of Mafia connections.

Bishops and bullets

Cattanei's allegations came at the end of a month of violence in which a left-wing journalist investigating the Mafia was kidnapped and almost certainly murdered by them, and several minor Mafia mown down in broad daylight.

One was assassinated in Palermo Hospital (while recovering from a previous attempt) by four men posing as 'doctors', but carrying sub-machine guns under their white coats.

What connection has all this with the Archbishop's palace?

In ecclesiastical terms Cardinal Carpino's record was above reproach. Only a few weeks previously he had

backed to the hilt the Vatican's opposition to divorce.

Before he succeeded, fellow Sicilian Ruffini—a world-famous reactionary—as Archbishop he had held the high administrative office of secretary to the Consistory of Cardinals.

He merited almost an entire page of small print in the 'Pontifical Annual'.

But in Sicily he had made the mistake of meddling in politics of the wrong sort.

Not, of course, that he had dealings with Communists or anything as heinous as that. But he had been associated with the supporters of Fanfani (a 'liberal' from Tuscany) with-

in the Sicilian Christian-Democratic machine.

And as some sections in the national circles of the Christian Democrats (including the 'Fanfanians') moved towards protecting their political flank by sacrificing a few of the Mafia's political creatures, tension within the Sicilian party reached breaking point.

Word went to Rome that the Church in Sicily was in mortal danger of a damaging break with the traditions of 'honour' and Vatican politics being what they are. His Reverence got the chop.

And Stalinist hopes of political alliance with strengthened 'progressive elements' among the Christian Democrats took a severe knock.

London scheme agreed in principle

Speed-up deal threatens council white-collar men

COUNCIL MANUAL workers are not the only section of local-authority workers to find their union leaders productivity dealing away behind the scenes with their employers.

London boroughs are at present pushing for the implementation of a wide-ranging job-evaluation scheme among some 35,000 white-collar workers on which discussions have been going on in strict privacy since 1966.

The primary object of the scheme, which has now been agreed in principle by the Greater London Whitley Council for local authorities' administrative, professional technical and clerical services, is both to eliminate local wage 'drift' and to undermine the strong local union organization built up in many boroughs.

Unions helping with its preparation were the three involved in the manual workers' dispute—the Public Employees, Transport and General Workers and General and Municipal Workers—plus the National and Local Government Officers.

Voices

NALGO, which earlier this week stated that some of the Tory Industrial Relations Bill might prove acceptable 'if amended', holds an overall majority of seats on the Whitley Council since it is the principal white-collar organization among local-authority workers; its voice is usually decisive.

It appears, however, that the employers' side of the Whitley Council is particularly impressed with job-evaluation schemes already being operated by the Greater London Council—where the Greater London Staff Association is in a majority—and in the BBC.

Over a long period of time, local-government officers have been able to up their pay rates through struggles on the local joint committees for the upgrading of posts within each borough.

The most effective method has been to negotiate re-grading of job—either on the grounds of comparability with other boroughs, increased workload or more responsibility.

But the Whitley Council scheme is designed to take away grade-fixing from the joint committees and make it a management function.

'Safeguards'

Early this year, NALGO's metropolitan district council local government committee agreed in principle to the scheme's implementation and proceeded to discuss 'safeguards'.

Yet only in the last few months—by which time the whole thing was cut and dried as far as the leadership is concerned—have branches been allowed the information necessary to discuss the scheme.

A campaign to rescind the union's commitment to this vicious form of productivity dealing is clearly the only road for all sections of local-authority workers.

Otherwise the Tories' town-hall cuts will be paid for out of a massive onslaught on wages and jobs.

Actors' pay still at a pitiful level

THE NEW minimum wage for actors in provincial theatres announced this week may be seen on the surface as a considerable victory for members of the profession.

Indeed it is an advance, but only when compared with the pitiful minimum salaries which range at present from £6 a week for local choristers to £12 a week for general choristers and £17 for principals in stage productions.

But in view of the rocketing cost of living, £18 would have been inadequate five years ago.

Today it only illustrates the total incomprehension on the part of the Equity (the actors' union) leadership of the real situation facing workers in entertainment.

In fact the glee and pride with which Equity has unveiled the 'victory' merely shows that the traditional cap-in-hand attitude still grips the union and its officials.

Take rehearsals for example.

Pay for rehearsal time ranges now from the magnificent maximum sum of £7 a week to the incredible figure of nothing for artists on production salaries above £12 in small summer shows and £50 in top tours or seasons.

Rehearsal pay

Under the new agreement rehearsal pay will be £12 for the first two weeks rising to £14 for any extra weeks and after July 1971, £16 for the first two weeks, and £18 thereafter (shows rarely rehearse for more than two weeks).

In the case of higher paid performers rehearsal money may be paid, but may be deducted from actual performance payments.

This is totally inadequate, and completely fails to bring the mass of the profession within the fold of security and decent pay.

It does not challenge at all the iniquitous 'star' system which allows payment of fabulous sums to a tiny minority of actors at the expense of the thousands on low pay.

Of course this system of gross abundance at the pinnacle of the profession and starvation wages at the base is to the great advantage of the theatre monopolists.

The new deal also includes several dangerous casting clauses.

Resolution

These are a response to a resolution passed at Equity's last annual general meeting urging the immediate 'limitation of entry into every branch of the profession'.

'Conspiracy of silence' in Devenney case

EXTENSIVE inquiries by a Scotland Yard Detective, Chief Supt. Kenneth Drury, failed to breach the 'conspiracy of silence' surrounding the case of Samuel Devenney, who died in Londonderry, N Ireland last July.

Devenney was brutally attacked in his home by officers of the Royal Ulster Constabulary when the police moved into the Bogside slum area against heavy resistance that April.

RUC chief Sir Arthur Young and Tory Stormont premier James Chichester-Clark have condemned the attack in which some of the eight officers who entered the house on the fatal night took part.

Chichester-Clark claims the RUC was exposed to a situation verging on warfare and, under pressure, the discipline of a few members broke down.

Young has condemned the policemen responsible, who have never been positively identified.

'The police concerned have not admitted either their guilt or their involvement nor has there been any evidence forthcoming from the public which would serve to establish their identity. I am satisfied that amongst those officers who possess this guilty knowledge there is a conspiracy of silence motivated by a mis-conceived and improper sense of loyalty to their guilty comrades.'

'Let' MPs in the Stormont made the ritual noises after the publication of Drury's report.

No let up

Gerry Fitt, who represents the aptly named Social Democratic Labour Party said he would not let up until the guilty men were 'troated out and dismissed from the force'.

'It has beyond all doubt been proved,' he said, 'that there are members of the RUC who regard their first allegiance to colleagues and not the community they are alleged to protect.'

'How can anyone have faith in a police force where such men exist?' he asked.

Fitt's surprise at finding there are actually 'such men' in the highly respected ranks of the Royal Ulster Constabulary rings a little false.

Clearly those with 'guilty knowledge' feel they were only doing their duty in beating the life out of Samuel Devenney.

Fitt should be exposing those who sent in the RUC that April night, not bemoaning the loss of confidence in the police force.

PUBLIC LECTURES

Elements of Marxism

The importance of Marxist philosophy in the building of the revolutionary party.

Lectures by
M. BANDA
(Editor of Workers Press)

ACTON Thursday November 12
'King's Head', High St Acton. 8 p.m.

BLACKFRIARS Monday November 9
Friars Hall Blackfriars Road SE1. 8 p.m.

Lectures by G. Healy and M. Banda

NEWCASTLE
Hotspur Hotel Haymarket 7.30 p.m.

Sunday, November 15
Sunday, November 29

Lectures by
C. SLAUGHTER
(Central Committee of Socialist Labour League)

BIRMINGHAM Monday November 9
Monday November 16
Digbeth Hall Birmingham. 7.30 p.m.

SHEFFIELD Sunday November 15
Sunday November 22
Crooksmoor Vestry Hall Crooksmoor Rd, Sheffield 6. 7.30 p.m.

LIVERPOOL
Wednesday November 11
Wednesday November 25
Royal Institution, Colquitt St (near Bold St). 7.45 p.m.

JUST OUT

NEW PARK PUBLICATIONS

STALINISM IN BRITAIN

A TROTSKYIST ANALYSIS
BY ROBERT BLACK

Available from
New Park Publications
186A Clapham High St SW4
Price 24s post incl

ADVANCE NOTICE

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1971. 11 a.m.

ALEXANDRA PALACE
Wood Green London, N22

Young Socialists and All Trades Unions Alliance

GREAT NATIONAL RALLY AGAINST TORYISM

BOOK THIS DATE NOW!

SUBSCRIBE NOW

£13 for 12 months (312 issues)
£8 10s for six months (156 issues)
£3 5s for three months (78 issues)

If you want to take Workers Press twice a week the rates are:
£1 for three months (24 issues)
£4 for 12 months (96) issues

Fill in the form below NOW and send to:
Circulation Dept., Workers Press, 186A Clapham High St., London, SW4.

I would like to take out a subscription to Workers Press.

Days required (Please tick) MONDAY THURSDAY
TUESDAY FRIDAY
WEDNESDAY SATURDAY

Or Full subscription (six days) for months.

Name

Address

Amount enclosed £ s d

Home Office accepts speed-up report

HOME OFFICE endorsement of Sir Ronald Holroyd's 227-page report on the fire service brought diametrically-opposed reactions yesterday from the Fire Brigades Union and rank-and-file firemen in London.

Firemen prepare for struggle

A spokesman at the union's Fulham headquarters was 'glad to hear that the Home Secretary has accepted the report in principle'. He welcomed Maudling's House of Commons statement that its specific recommendations would be subject to consultation with local authorities and fire-service associations as soon as all concerned are ready.

Optimism

FROM PAGE ONE
The union has no mandate to accept Holroyd, said one. 'But one of our delegates implied at the Trades Union Congress in Brighton that we already had. The September delegate conference, which was supposed to discuss it, was used to begin moves on our general pay-and-hours claim.'

NO MANDATE

'The union has no mandate to accept Holroyd, said one. 'But one of our delegates implied at the Trades Union Congress in Brighton that we already had. The September delegate conference, which was supposed to discuss it, was used to begin moves on our general pay-and-hours claim.'

'Scabs out before we work'—

Hackney men

BY STEPHEN JOHNS

NO CLEAN-UP until all the scabs go—Hackney council workers issued this ultimatum to borough employers after a mass meeting yesterday.

'Feeling is very strong among the refuse workers. In this borough we will not return until every single scab is out of the area,' Len Stubbs, chairman of Hackney branch of the National Union of Public Employees told council workers who met opposite Hackney town hall.

'I am asking for your 100 per cent support in this. We have guarded the rubbish dumps throughout the strike only to see the scabs remove them under our eyes. It made us feel very bitter.'

Brief meeting

'The law has been there too. There were more police than files around some of those dumps,' he said.



Some of the Hackney, London, council workers listen intently to the national offer being detailed at a meeting yesterday.

After a brief meeting with the Hackney town clerk, he reported that the council were only prepared to remove a section of the contract labour they had employed throughout the strike to maintain refuse services. 'I told the town clerk that there would be no return under these circumstances and he has agreed to contact the union's district officials to see what could be done.'

After a brief meeting with the Hackney town clerk, he reported that the council were only prepared to remove a section of the contract labour they had employed throughout the strike to maintain refuse services.

'The support they gave us was magnificent—it helped us fight our battle,' said one Hackney dustman.

Hackney dustmen have been on strike from the start of the dispute and last week services in the borough came to a standstill as all the employees walked out in protest against the use of contract labour.

Reluctant return at Swindon

THE INTRANSIGENCE of the Swindon council workers—who refused to budge an inch under the threat of military intervention—was still evident at their mass meeting yesterday morning which voted reluctantly to return to work.

Although a three-quarters majority voted in favour, there were 14 votes against. NUPE area official Gary Cooper told the Barnfield Rd depot meeting: 'I regard the recommended settlement as one in the eye for the Tory government. There may be pockets of resistance. Some council workers may continue unofficially in some areas.'

'Peaceful' Mr Cooper said that Swindon council representatives had asked for a peaceful return to work with no victimization of contractors and other council employees, such as supervisors.

After NUPE branch secretary Les Horn had outlined the recommended settlement, the platform was closely questioned. Some councilmen felt that the answers from the platform to their question, 'What do we have to give for the 50s?', were evasive.

More Sewage worker John Walsh said afterwards: 'We should have asked for more—£6 to £10 like other workers. We've got to move with the times. The Tories purposely put pressure on the council not to settle.'

Another Swindon council worker, Kevin Charity, told Workers Press: 'This is not as good as I thought it would have been. We should have stood out for the 55s.'

'If the union had still continued to make it official, we would have still carried on the strike.'

Capitalist inflation

FROM PAGE ONE

set up to fight for the opening of the books, control over price fixing, and for the nationalization of the distributive trades. Such a campaign will not only expose the attempts of the Tories to blame workers for high prices, but will completely undermine the drive of the trade union leaders—the council workers' leaders included—to tie wages to productivity and job evaluation.

Those who view such a proposal with scepticism will do well to study the plan of Irish Congress of Trade Unions to beat inflation.

The Congress has gone on record for a sliding scale of wages in line with the cost of living—apart from generally negotiated increases.

This proposal has shocked the Irish bourgeoisie. 'The Irish Independent' laments (November 4):

'There is much to be said in favour of this idea when prices are fairly stable. But in an economy which is suffering from a severe price inflation such a proposal is a prescription for disaster.'

To this the Irish and English working class must reply: if capitalism is incapable of satisfying the demands inevitably arising from the calamities generated by itself, then let it perish!

The lessons of the dustman's strike for the whole working class are now very clear.

The strike illustrates in an extremely vivid way the pertinence of Marx's observation that the British workers exhibit in a single isolated industrial battle against a section of capitalists enough power and endurance to overthrow the entire capitalist class.

If the dustmen can win 50s in a six-week strike, then there is little doubt that a similar display of determination and unity by the whole working class, on the strength of the miners' strike, can smash the anti-union laws and throw the Tories out.

The Tories are weak and vulnerable. The anti-union laws can and must be defeated before they become law.

Those who argue, like the 'International Socialism' group of Mr T. Cliff, that the anti-union laws cannot be defeated before they go on the statute books are in the same defeatist position as the Lambeth dustmen's ex-leader Mr Sully who said that the dustmen were fighting the wrong government at the wrong time.

The dustmen have given him their answer: this is the best possible time to take on the Tories.

Now it is the task of all militant trade unionists to generalize the political lessons of the strike and intensify the struggle in the unions to make the leaders fight for a general, one-day strike against the Tory government.

Forward to the defeat of the Tories!

WEATHER
ENGLAND will be dull with rain at first, becoming brighter in the afternoon. Scotland, England, except the E. Wales, Scotland and Ireland will be mainly dry with sunny periods. Temperatures will be near normal. Outlook for Saturday and Sunday: Fine at first in most places but further rain and strong winds later. Temperatures near normal.

Trial

FROM PAGE ONE

leading oppositionists spoke, he expressed his determination not to yield in the fight against Stalinism, recognizing that the struggle would be long and bitter.

According to 'Le Monde' the official case against Amalrik and Oubojko will rest on a duplicated letter: 'An open letter from Andre Amalrik to Anatoli Kuznetsov' found in Oubojko's possession.

In this he accuses the writer Kuznetsov, who earlier this year defected to the West, of having collaborated with the Soviet police in order to do so.

Leyland threat

SIXTY THOUSAND workers in British-Leyland's Austin-Morris division were warned yesterday that the group's finances were in a 'serious position'.

The warning, given in a statement by divisional director George Turnbull, is seen by stewards as another push for Measured-Day Work.

Only last week 9,000 Leyland workers at Pressed-Steel Fisher, Birmingham, were warned their jobs would be in jeopardy unless an 'uneconomic' bonus scheme was scrapped.

Prisoners freed in Algeria

THE Algerian government has released three close associates of former President Ahmed Ben Bella who were put under house arrest two years ago after spending three years in jail.

They are Hadj Ben Alla, a former Speaker of the Algerian National Assembly, Mohamed Seghir Nekkache, a former Minister of Public Health and Abderrahmane Cherif, a former Minister to the Presidency.

All three were arrested on June 19, 1965, the day Ben Bella was ousted, and put under house arrest in November 1968 after their release from jail.

The former President himself is believed to be living under guard in a secluded villa in the Algiers area.

House arrest measures imposed on three other men, all former leaders of the underground left-wing 'Popular Resistance Organisation', were also lifted.

They include Bachir Hadj Ali, at one time Secretary General of the banned Algerian Communist Party, arrested in September 1965.

The release of the six men was ordered last Sunday, Algeria's national day.

Tory Carr cracks anti-union whip

ANTI-UNION laws were a necessity to deal with a serious and rapidly deteriorating industrial situation which was becoming critical in some industries, Employment Secretary Robert Carr told a London conference yesterday.

'A potential clash is hanging over us all,' he said. 'I don't want it to be bigger than it needs to be.'

Over 500 employers' representatives—and two trade unionists—paid an average £20 a head to attend the one-day conference organized by the Industrial Society in the plush Europa Hotel.

Carr repeatedly stressed, against the hesitation of some of the employers, the Tories' determination to press ahead with their legislation.

He attacked the growing number of strikes in Britain (2,000 in 1968, 3,000 in 1969 and heading for 4,000 in 1970) and said they were 'a symptom of much that has gone wrong in our industrial relations system: agreements being broken at will; willful action without proper authority; inadequate procedures for dealing with grievances; pay structures which have got out of hand; the loss of authority of trade unions and misguided and inept management.'

'We've really got to face the need for change,' he said. 'There seems little doubt indeed that 1970 will go down as the worst year for strikes since the war—and therefore since the General Strike in 1926.'

Carr said little could be done without the co-operation of trade union leaders and paid tribute to Victor Feather's efforts at the head of the TUC. But, he added: 'Many trade unions fail the first test of bodies which claim to be representative, because they have lost a reasonable degree of leadership and control over their members.'

The corporatist character of his proposals was made even clearer when he told the conference: 'In the long run unions require public consent for their continuance just as much as governments.'

'The trade unions know that they of all bodies live and die by constitutional processes and by constitutional support—a clear threat to the very existence of unions under the Tories.'

FEARS

Lord Delacourt-Smith, Post Office Engineering Union general secretary—the sole union leader who could be prevailed on to attend—emphasized his fear for British capitalism's future if the Tories' assault goes ahead.

Additional complicating elements would be introduced into present disputes and the emotional temperature would rise,' he said.

Most discouraging of all, it would have an adverse effect on the TUC policy of voluntary co-operation to discipline the unions.

Professor Ben Roberts, London School of Economics professor of Industrial Relations, felt sure the trade unions would revert to their traditional 1926 role of 'co-operation'.

But a following speaker, from the Civil Service Union, pointed out the misleading character of the parallel: 'If an A is passed on this basis it will lead to the biggest struggles since the 1920s,' he said.



Tory Employment Secretary Robert Carr speaking yesterday.

'Conspiracy' charges in Montreal

CHARGES OF 'seditious conspiracy' were brought yesterday against ten alleged members of the now outlawed Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ).

BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

Montreal and Quebec police were yesterday refusing to confirm or deny reports that they had received in the past a photograph of the missing British diplomat James Cross, which depicts him playing cards and seated on a box marked 'explosives'.

All 24 are charged with belonging to an illegal organization, which carries a maximum penalty of five years' jail.

Maximum penalty for the seditious conspiracy charge is 14 years. Among the 10 facing this charge are Michel Chartrand, trade union leader; Robert Lemieux, the 29-year-old lawyer who acted as intermediary over hostages Laporte and Cross; Pierre Vallières, a writer; Charles Gagnon, 32-year-old Sociology Professor; and Jacques Lareu-Langlois, a journalist.

ASSOCIATE

Vallières was at one time a close associate of the Canadian Premier Pierre Trudeau on a left-wing magazine, 'Cité Libre'.

The government is putting to full use its powers of arbitrary arrest and interrogation. Vallières, for example, is charged with making a 'seditious' speech at a mass rally in Montreal on the night before the emergency regulations were invoked.

Nearly all the spectators in the court when the charges were read were reporters and armed police, while large numbers of armed troops guarded the court and searched all visitors.

SENTENCES

All those charged pleaded not guilty. It is clear that they, and many others still to be brought before the courts, face frame-up and vicious sentences increased in severity by the impotent rage of the national bourgeoisie at the failure of their 'emergency' measures to find the kidnappers or to secure the release of Cross.

There must be no hesitation in the international labour movement to demand the ending of the emergency and the release of these political prisoners.

Victory to miners

FROM PAGE ONE

Trade unionists in these jobs must themselves move in solidarity with the miners. No transport or railway worker must cross a miners' picket line! No dockers must work cargoes of imported coal!

The miners are out in front in a fight which is the fight of every worker, against the plans of the Tory enemy to drive the working class back to the 1920s and 1930s.

Every ounce of pressure and agitation must be applied to force the Transport and General Workers' Union and National Union of Railwaymen executives to black coal supplies.

In the meantime, miners will picket coal stocks and appeal to their fellow trade unionists.

Vicious

We all know that the capitalist press will turn viciously against the miners.

But so-called 'public opinion' consists 90 per cent of workers in struggle for wages and against anti-union laws, and of housewives struggling to protect their children from the attacks of the Conservatives.

The Workers Press will bring together the struggles in every area every day. It will answer the lies of the press about the strike. It will answer the Tory attacks. It will watch the union leaders like a hawk. It will win support for the miners' fight throughout the working class.

In trying to hold back the strike, the right wing has been attacking the lead given by the miners in the All

Inquiry into Yarra bridge system

THE GOVERNMENT has decided to set up an inquiry into thin-walled, steel box-girder bridges, according to a report in the trade paper 'Construction News'.

This follows on the collapse of two bridges of this type—the Milford Haven Bridge in June this year with the loss of four lives and the failure of the Yarra Bridge in Australia last month, which resulted in 40 men being killed.

The box-girder bridge system involves the use of short, box-shaped sections

which are prefabricated in yards set up near the construction site. These sections are trundled out each in turn along the previously completed sections, lowered by a special 'launcher' and welded into place.

Lowered into place in the central span. A concrete road is then laid on top of the structure.

The box shape contains strengthening diaphragms, but is itself claimed to give considerable strength while saving enormously on material as compared with a solid girder construction.

Dr Oleg Kerevsky, son of the late Alexander Kerevsky, the Prime Minister of the Provisional Government in Russia from March 1917 until the Bolshevik Revolution, is a leading designer

FRANCE AND WEST GERMANY

Mass farmers' marches

TEN THOUSAND French farmers and peasants demonstrated in Gueret, main town of the Creuse region of central France, against the Gaullist regime's agricultural policy.

They are demanding a 12.5 per cent rise in purchasing prices for their produce, and the introduction of a firm support price system for meat, as well as better social security provision and a reduction in social security payments.

The national union representing small farmers (FNSEA) has called for a national day of action on December 5

against the agricultural policy of Pompidou's Sixth Plan.

In 1953 it was the Gueret peasants' and small farmers' action committee which blocked the roads in protest against the government's policy.

The Gueret took the lead in a nation-wide movement on the land.

Two days before the demonstration in France 10,000 small farmers from the north of W Germany marched in Hamburg to protest against the Brandt government's policy on agricultural prices.

They demanded price increases of 15 per cent and increased aid in the 1971 budget.

These movements directly reflect the crisis of agriculture in the Common Market.

High food prices for the working class go hand in hand with worsening conditions for the producers.

At the same time the chemical and engineering monopolies, controlling the supply of fertilizers and agricultural equipment and supplies, reap fat profits, and the farmers are squeezed by high interest rates on credit and large rake-offs by the capitalists who control food distribution.

Transfer

The French government's attempt to transfer the economic crisis, through the budget, onto the backs of public servants is driving further sections into struggle.

Following the recent strike by postal workers, meteorological service employees are now on strike for improvements in wages and conditions.

Air traffic control workers refused to perform any of the weather officers' duties, and support the claim in full.

And last night France's state-subsidized theatres, including the Comedie Francaise, were shut by a protest strike on the demand for an increased grant in the budget.

Bus services in the area round Lille (NE France) have been 'taken over' by an official drivers' strike. It follows management threats of reprisals and sackings against drivers taking unofficial action in support of their long-standing pay and conditions claim.

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE CONFERENCES

Support Pilkington glassworkers and their right to strike!

Defeat the proposed Tory anti-union laws

SUNDAY NOVEMBER 8

COVENTRY: Keith's Club, Cox Street, 3.30 p.m.

NEWCASTLE: Royal Turk's Head Hotel, Grey Street, 3 p.m.

SHEFFIELD: Crooksmoor Vestry Hall, Crooksmoor Road, 2.30 p.m.

SUNDAY NOVEMBER 15

GLASGOW: Partick Burgh Lesser Hall, near Merkland Street underground, 7.30 p.m.

LONDON: Woodlands Hall, Crown Street, Acton, 7.00 p.m.

Speakers will be from the Pilkington Rank and File Committee

LATE NEWS

COUNCIL PAY

(See page one)

In Bristol, about 150 council workers voted against a Monday return to work at a mass meeting yesterday. They were reluctant to return until bonus and overtime payments were negotiated for clearing the rubbish backlog.

Local union officials were meeting with Hackney employers to discuss the removal of contractors from the borough late yesterday afternoon.

JOURNALISTS' SIT-IN

Students at the Madrid school of journalism staged a sit-down yesterday in protest against the absence of any lectures or classes since the present session began three weeks ago. Without qualifications from this school, journalists cannot work in Spain.

Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office, published by Workers Press, 186a Clapham High Street, London, S.W.4. Printed by Plough Press Ltd. (TU), 180b Clapham High Street, London, S.W.4.