The real voice of the labour movement

by Andrew Hornung (AEE)

Fifty miners marched into the Labour Party Conference on Monday and interrupted the chairman's opening address. They came from Scotland and the north of England to protest at government policy.

IN TWO WEEKS' TIME more than a million engineers will dawn tools in an official national strike.

From October 21 they will be fighting the engineering employers, and the government's incomes policy.

It is vitally important that engineers should plan for the strike now—which will be the greatest challenge yet to government policy. They should put their own demands concerning control of the strike instead of passive reliance on their union officials.

Some engineers have already talked about a 'picket' or 'day-off' if their union, the 'AEE', calls the strike. There could be a worse alternative: the AEEA may demand that every strike that could be a strike of the national interest be declared a productivity deal. This would be a worse alternative than a strike that could be a strike of the national interest.

The strike is not only against the bosses and government; it is also against those union officials who will sell more of their members' labour and sacrifice their hard-earned rights.

The strike is not about just a little money. Any wage gain can only be temporary, it will soon be grabbed by rising prices and rents. But a 'reasonable' agreement, or a redundancy agreement, or a less of conditions would be permanent.

The strike is the area of the real fight and this will be the area of any real self-protection.

The strike opens up greater perspectives than just a struggle for a 25 per cent minimum for skilled men, three days extra holiday, a non-contributory pension scheme and equal pay for women.

Engineers should throw up their own rank-and-file committees and organise the strike and to have a decisive voice in any negotiations.

Very few engineers are members of the strike committees or any of the above. But if this is our only chance to get our hands on the airwaves and workers threatened with false strikes and fake elections.

The strike is the strike of the national interest, and we must seize it.

Further to the realization that the strike will be the area of any real self-protection, the strike will be the area of any real self-protection.

WHAT A FARCE! The Labour Party conference voted down the government's incomes policy (the policy name for the state of its trade unions and capitalism). Mr. Castle blandly announced that they will do no further and will continue with their anti- working class policies.

The content which the workers have fought for is farthest from the fact that the government is nothing but a government of the national interest. No one should be surprised if the bourgeois parties continue to wage a war against the working class.

These are just some steps to watch at the conference. The government has abandoned all the demands that it put forward in the manifesto for the 1964 general election.

DOLE

Labour said it would maintain full employment and health security. Now the dole queues are growing even faster than unemployment. The government has reserved its powers to introduce emergency measures in case of unemployment. The government has reserved its powers to introduce measures in case of unemployment.

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In 1965 the government said that it would provide education, welfare and services. The government has reserved its powers to introduce emergency measures in case of unemployment.

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QUESTIONS

If all these promises have been abandoned, what hope is there for the future? And even if what a distant future? If the government did decide to distribute wealth equally, the government would not take into account the fact that the government of the national interest, which is based on the experience of the people, is based on the experience of the people.

This is a government that is committed to the policy of the government of the national interest, which is based on the experience of the people.

In Greece, in spite of the fact that the government has reserved its powers to introduce emergency measures in case of unemployment, the government has reserved its powers to introduce emergency measures in case of unemployment.

That party will ignore the government and government policies that are against the government.

Labour policies boost accidents — page 2
LETTERS

CAN WE HAVE a less defensive Socialist Worker? The last issue presented the bosses case against dismantling sectional interests in industry quite brilliantly, and merely mentioned the fact that action to suppress this approach would get us nowhere.

How the hell are we supposed to imagine our readers to design all-out industrial war against capital-

ismo?

Our case is not that there are certain socioeconomic-trade union rights that can be taken away without whatever the effect on the economy. To do so, we must first get rid of that.

Our case only makes sense when you completely argue egalitarianism, and creates a tension between the rights of the working class, which will only be resolved by the richtig’s publicized and mediated through the bosses by the working class organized in the rank-and-file-level. This perspective makes the industrial chaostat resulting from working-class militancy a cause for jubilation—no apology!

DAVE COOKEL and TED PABER

Folkstonian.

MAY I answer requests for clari-

fication of my article “The Starving Maimed” in Socialist Worker, Pill September 7, especially as you let us out a piece attacking the Pope.

Of course I stand for the right of people on both sides of the fence to express their opinions. In this sense, I think that the part I stand by as I don’t see any way to change this right immedi-

ate. I think the Pope deserves to be condemned by everybody but the Pope’s soldiers “Agreement with the Power of the State” should not be allowed to condemn this right.

It is necessary to be able to find solutions to problems of social all over the world, whether in long-term, short-term or partial solutions.

It has been pointed out that a good way to let the politicians have a chance of making the world more pluralist is the formation of a new international socialist order, in which the power of the state is subordinated to the needs of the people. This is a way of making the world more pluralist by giving people the power to choose their leaders.

If you are interested in making the world more pluralist, you can contact me at 123 Main Street, Anytown, USA.

CHRISSIE ARTHUR, Brotton, Sussex.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO Karl Marx put the problem that faces workers and socialists today: Does the working class have a role in forcing the force in the following way:

“Where we have labour, not carried on by the trade union at all, there is a continual growth of the working class and inevitably be reached, only extension of the working day and intensity of the labour mutually exclude one another.

So at a certain point in the development of modern factory life, the capitalists realized that if they tried to lengthen the working day any more they would not get sufficient effort out of the workers.

The bosses then decided that it would be more efficient to work the workers 40 per hour—now to be worked shorter hours—providing that they were harder during these hours.

In this way speed-up became more important to the employers than the 12-hour day.

THE PRICE

What does speed-up mean to a group of workers? Do they have to work faster for the same amount of money? Never have the whole story but they can help us to build up the picture of what is happening. How will the speed-up price paid over the last 10 years compare with productivity levels? This is speed-up, and for the shorter working week it is also a matter of cost to the workers.

Productivity, measured by output per hour or per week, may have increased by 30% between 1950 and 1960. This has only meant a 25% increase in nominal wages. In other words, there was only one post-war speed-up for every 100 reported accidents.

Some people say that these accidents cannot be avoided in industrial production. Others say that they can. Even the Chief Inspector of Factories believes that a lot could be done under the present capitalist legislation. Last year he wrote in the Safety News:

“Accidents are very difficult to deal with, but an accident is any change in the normal circumstances. The rate of change or rate of change and speed-up mean that the same production is done faster than in the normal way.

Accidents are happening in factories, their rate is still high, but they are the result of a change in the normal circumstances. The rate of change or speed-up means that the same production is done faster than in the normal way.

The answer to this is also the changes in the normal circumstances. Increased productivity and the increased risk of industrial accidents. The working class has forced the state and the government in over a 100 years of continuous struggle to make a show of intervention on safety matters in industry, and this is the balance between the state and the working class. The state also uses the state to control the working class. The state also uses the state to control the working class.

A 200 years ago Marx was also considering what is a Factory Act. He was trying to pass and was ignored and almost completely abandoned by the factory owners at that time. The state also uses the state to control the working class. The state also uses the state to control the working class.

The speed-up and its consequ-

ences—the increase in industrial accidents—are part and parcel of a broader attempt to regiment British capitalism regardless of the conditions for the workers. The workers are forced to accept the new conditions, and the rate of change or speed-up mean that the same production is done faster than in the normal way.

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THE ACT

What does it matter to them (as the speed-up is introduced) that one in every 10 workers in industry in 1967 was involved in a serious accident at work?

The boss uses his labour force as just another object they have to buy in order to get produc-

tion going. If they cannot get a good price for their work, workers will be ignored. They will not allow parliament to intervene in the factory, and they will not allow workers to establish factories.

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WHERE WE STAND

better wages and conditions and a movement of revolutionary socialist-ism, in the sense of the form of society, with its bastions in the state and the factory. The socialist and the capitalist must be replaced by the socialist and the capitalist.

International socialism is organized on the basis of the class solidarity that seeks to restrict the wages of the workers through the profits of the employers. We are conditionally organized on the basis of the state and the state and the state.

We are opposed to racial discrim-

ination. The workers must be organized on the basis of the state and the state and the state.

If you would like to join 15 or would like further details of our activities please write in the form below.

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WHAT STUDENTS WANT

For the last year, the press has been full of articles about the student revolt, both abroad and in Britain. What has been happening politically, however, is different.

According to the organizers of student demonstrations, the student movements are to blame for all the troubles the country is facing. "It's all because of the students," they say. "They are the ones who are causing the problems." To make matters worse, the students themselves are blamed for the government's policies.

Students do have a good reason to be angry. If they don't rebel against the government, they will lose their rights. They are tired of being treated like second-class citizens. They want to have a voice in the decision-making process.

The government, on the other hand, is also tired of the students' protests. They want the students to stop protesting and get back to work.

In the end, it comes down to a battle between the students and the government. The students want change, while the government wants stability. It's a battle that will continue until one side gives in.

Control colleges

This cannot be changed until the students' demands are met. The government has begun to control the colleges. At some universities, the educational power does not even lie with the students. The government has taken control of the universities and is imposing its own policies. In some cases, it is completely in the hands of the government. In other cases, it is controlled by student unions.

The government's main concern is to make sure that the students do not get too radical. They are afraid that the students will start to question the government's policies.

Preparation to replace

The program of the Socialists is to replace the local branch of the SFL in the next election. The students are very excited about this. They see it as a step towards change.

The students are also aware that the government is trying to keep them in their place. They see the government as a tool of the ruling class, and they want to replace it with a government that is more representative of the working class.

The students are preparing to replace the government. They are organizing protests and striking to show their solidarity. They are also preparing for the next election, which is scheduled for next year.

WHERE THE WORKERS OF PARIS FLED POWER

The massacre of the Communards was a result of the counter-revolutionary government's attempt to suppress the revolutionary movement in Paris. The government's forces were sent to Paris to put down the revolution, but they were met with fierce resistance from the workers and poor people of Paris.

The government was forced to retreat and was eventually forced to negotiate with the workers. This led to the establishment of a provisional government, which was eventually replaced by a republic.

Under arms

Alastair Home's new book is a fascinating look at the history of the Paris Commune. It is a story of revolution, hope, and tragedy. It is also a story of courage and sacrifice. It is a story of the working class of Paris, who fought for their rights and for a better future.

Jenny Southgate

Join International Socialism

Socialist in race for White House seeks Vietnam GI vote

Fred Halstead is a candidate for the American presidential election. He is running on a platform of ending the Vietnam war and bringing American soldiers home.

"I am running for president because I believe it is the duty of the government to end the war," Halstead said in a recent interview. "I believe the war is a waste of lives and resources and it is making the world a worse place. I believe it is time for a change.

"I believe in ending the war and bringing American soldiers home," he continued. "I believe in a government that is working for the people. I believe in a government that is working for peace and prosperity. I believe in a government that is working for the future of our country."
Thousands fight rent rises

By SEAN DUNNE

A MASSIVE CAMPAIGN is under way in London to fight vicious rent increases imposed by the Labour London County Council.

The increase — as high as 15s a week — came into operation on Monday. A spokesman for the militant GLC tenants' committee said that reports from estates which the committee had organized indicated that a high proportion of tenants were refusing to pay.

Lipstick girls strike for living wage

From TONY CORCORAN

LONDON: In West London, a number of women who work at a factory producing lipstick have gone on strike for a living wage, according to a report published in a local newspaper.

The women, who are mostly mothers, say they are paid too little and that their working conditions are poor. They are seeking a wage increase of 20 percent.

The strike has been supported by the Trades Union Congress, which is calling on employers to increase wages for women workers.

The strike is part of a nationwide campaign by women workers for better wages and working conditions.

Conveyor "frog-marched from factory"

GATESHEAD: 400 workers have voted to strike at the Gateshead factory of the Enfield company, which is part of the GEC-Allison group.

The workers, who are members of the Transport and General Workers Union, are protesting against the introduction of a new production line at the factory.

They say that the new line will lead to the loss of many jobs and that the working conditions are poor.

The company has rejected the workers' demands and has threatened to close the factory if the strike continues.

A strike committee has been set up to coordinate the workers' actions.

The workers have been told that they will be "frog-marched" if they refuse to return to work.

Socialists hammer out policy

FIVE HUNDRED delegates to the Socialist Workers Party's Congress have hammered out a new policy statement.

The policy statement, which will be discussed at the party's conference, covers a wide range of issues, including business and trade union activity.

The delegates have decided to hold a re-call conference in two months in order to allow more discussion on the nature of revolution.

SPARKS STAY IN AT MORGANITE

The 300 workers at the Bletchley Park plant of Morganite have won their battle to remain at that site.

The company had threatened to close the plant, saying that it was losing money.

But the workers were able to persuade the company to keep the plant open after a series of strikes and protests.

Tenants' groups and trade unions have supported the workers' fight to keep the plant open.

Firemen say no to 'more bull'

ESSEX: Firemen are fighting the introduction of a new system of work.

The Chief Fire Officer has attempted to introduce a new system of work, which he says will save money and improve efficiency.

But the firefighters have said that the new system will lead to a reduction in the number of firefighters and a decrease in the quality of service.

The firefighters have threatened to strike if the new system is introduced.

MPs refuse to debate Labour's record

NO MEMBER of the government will help to debate Labour's record in a debate at Cambridge University, Belfast, next Tuesday.

The organisers of the debate, which is to be held as part of the anniversary of the 1968 general election, have been told that the government will not allow the debate to take place.

The organisers hope to attract an audience of 300, but the government has refused to allow the debate to go ahead.

The organisers say that they will continue to campaign for the debate to go ahead.

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