VICTORY TO THE ENGINEERS!

Productivity deals OUT
Rank and file control IN

BRITAIN STANDS ON the brink of the biggest and most important battle for control of the British steel industry since the 1986 Greenham Common Strike. The current strike is a direct result of the government's policy of economic austerity, which has led to mass redundancies and reduced productivity. The workers have responded by demanding better working conditions and wages.

Cut-throat

The national interest is that the government and the bosses' press will be talking of 'productivity' in another thing: It is a myth which always means in practice that workers' wages must be held down while profits rise, so that the modernisation of British industry for more ruthless cut-throat competition can be paid for out of the pay packet. This is not the national interest but the interest of the owners of the nation. They will also talk about 'democracy'. Already any worker or worker who resists the attack is seen as a threat to their livelihood.

The call for 'democratic ballots' has come chiefly from unions, who have no experience of industrial democracy. We can be sure that the 'Labour' government, as well known for its 'democratic' respect for the workers' own views as for conference decisions, will make this point. The first demand of every militant must be 'For a solid strike'.

The employers fear a solid strike, supported by a rank and file who understand the issues and will not give in. This must be our aim. The first demand of every militant must be 'For a solid strike. All out on October 21'. This task falls to the rank and file militants, for the union leadership has done next to nothing to explain the case to the membership. The chief danger now the strike starts is that the AES will succumb to the tactic of 'demagogues' of attacking the national interest' and agree to a productivity deal with the bosses and the government, instead of a straight line increase.

A small pay increase can be wrapped around all sorts of fancy agreements which mean fewer jobs, worse conditions, and a smaller work force. Though Branson has opposed the incomes policy, he has never condemned the idea of productivity agreements.

The strike is a direct response to the government's economic austerity policies. The workers are demanding better working conditions and wages, and are fighting to defend their jobs.

Mass meeting

A ballot asks each worker 'what do you do in an individual way to do?' A rank and file meeting asks the workers as a whole 'what shall we do together?'

There must be no return to work without a chance for the members to vote on the terms. If we lose, we lose. If we win, we win. They must not control their own industry?

If workers take over any factory to back up their demands, as happened in France in May, where will all the press enthusiasm for 'democracy' be now? Our next demand must be 'For rank and file control of the strike'.

But we must say more than this. The strike has come about under a 'Labour' government which has accepted the capitalist system, and operates it against the workers. It has launched an attack on workers. Special laws and conditions, and has passed laws to restrict workers' bargaining rights. If the strike is called off, or if defeated, these attacks will increase.

To back up the strike we must demand an end to the wage freeze, and to all laws against trade unions and against free bargaining. There must be no restrictions on workers' rights to bargain freely over wages and conditions, whether through the unions or directly on the shop floor.

This means repeal the Prices and Incomes Act, and say no to the Wilson-Crathie drive to 'productivity'. For behind each plan for Measure Day Work or work measurement, behind each attack on wages or conditions, from the rate to the shop floor, behind each boss who promises for them, stand Harold Wilson, Barbara Castle and the 'Labour' government, the executive committee for the bosses as a whole.

To answer their attack on the workers and all workers, and to back up the strike, we must stress the need to smash the wage freeze, and smash all anti-trade union and anti-democratic laws.

The slogans

The union leaders have not explained the demands. And they dare not explain the implications. This task falls to the militants. In every factory, in every shop, in every pub and at the workplace, these points must be hammered home. On every wall, and on every notepad these slogans must go up.

ALL OUT ON OCTOBER 21! NO MORE STRUGGLE NO MORE 'PRODUCTIVITY'!"
The Fearless talks are over, but will it be long before Wilson tries again to deal with Smith?

Labour's four years of soft-sell to Rhodesian racist by ANNE DARNBROUGH

SMASH WHITE POWER

IT LOOKS AS THROUGH Wilson's attempts to reach agreement with Smith that he is about to change his tune. But whatever the outcome one thing is sure: The struggle for liberation in Southern Africa will not end with the downfall of British capitalism. The struggle for the liberation of 'Nubia' (no independence before majority rule) and UDI in Southern Rhodesia by the liberation movement in Southern Africa has been the catalyst that has provided the impetus for the emergence of the African continent in the conflict of white over the trade union movement and the political complex of Southern Africa. If the African continent can be freed from the issue then the struggle for liberation is not over.

Constitutional guarantees that 'one day', after sufficient preparation, Africans will be given political equality in Rhodesia are meaningless. These peoples are bound by the Bantu in Malawi as the kind of United Nations. In coming, too, his home policy in a shambles, desperately wanting a propaganda counter-attack, Musienga may not be some of the Tostee's clothes. Wilson also needs to capital's long-term interests in the whole area. Incorporating male Africans into the government to do it in quite a different way than he hopes it will take the wind out of the sails of the liberation movement.

At any rate Wilson would now be the cost of this he has been speeding up the likelihood of eventual result and monopoly policy tendency to capitulation. Clearly, there is no room for this in the South African black rule class or British capital can even be better off if he is making an effort.

Nonetheless, the fact that Wilson has a taste for the international socialist solution. Richard Kuper

Labour government, November 20, 1974, Wilson wrote to Smith: 'We have an open mind on the timing of independence in relation to powers of majority rule'. Only a month before, on October 2, two weeks before the government had demanded written to an African opponent of Smith: 'The Labour Party is traditionally opposed to granting independence to Southern Rhodesia as long as the government of the country remains under the control of a minority.

But like much Labour policy with regard to Southern Africa, it has swayed and wavered.

So significantly, Southern Africa is often used by the government to show how closely they are to the South African government and South Africans who are not used to the blacks. But in the past, he has been a talker with Smith when he set up last week's bilateral meeting with all those preceding it. The history of his hopes goes right back to the first month of the

THE FORGOTTEN MAN: While Wilson discussed with Smith, African leaders like Joshua Nkomo (seen with Wilson on his last trip to Rhodesia) are still in detention.

1961 Constitution and the Law and Maintenance Act were not to be overturned.

Nothing in the proposed Tiger Commission Act, the African leaders let alone from banning opposition parties or tampering oppositions. There were no demands for improvements in African income and educational qualifications, the peasant. On October 3, the death of a rally vote and thus to majority rule. Nothing was made of Wilson's ‘safeguards’ for Africans to be ended in 1980.

BIOGRAPHY

Wilson was busy enough to spend on this so-called people's good deal. The Prime Ministers returned home.

Some of Wilson's more intelligent and more talkative colleagues may not see their own advantage and saved, and the African counterparts, turning the deal.

At this point Harold Wilson came to the point of his prime ministerial status. He will withdraw all previous proposals. The government will be made in particular by the Commons Government was an enabling element to the government. To submit to the British parliament at the time to avoid independence before majority rule, the Smith government, which was ended by late in December.

INSISTED

Even so, Brown, after further investigations in Bulawayo revealed that there was no little give in Smith's position would lead to new and, subsequently negotiation.

Nonetheless, the case insisted on talking to Smith himself, their final agreement. Harold Brown insisted that he would insist on a British military presence in Rhodesia during a transition from the rebel regime, even if a new form of government might agree. This position did not appear in the political talks.

‘About the Tigris, Britain made all the decisions, Smith returned to the situation to last week’s bilateral meeting as the state powers embedded in the

PIERRE MULELE MURDERED

PIERRE MULELE, guerrilla leader and fighter for Africa's liberation was executed by firing squad in the early hours of October 9 in Kinshasa—Congo (formerly the Belgian Congo) —by the command of the President, General Mobutu.

Mulele had led the fight of the neighboring state of Congo-Brazzaville on September 29 in the company of the President Mobutu, Bokasso, having been led to believe that he had been successful led for his part, in the 1964-5 independence Movement.

Mobutu then declared that the decision not to extend to a 'law criminal', Pierre Mulele appeared配件 ranking military officers on October 7, 1964, was refused and the prison and public propaganda that the court of a government spokesman there should not be any overviewing of the cases that were not, more specifically, was delivered.

The case of the President and Director of State Security, Paul Mulele, Pierre Mulele and the leader of the anti-Mobutu government at Kasavubu in 1964, while the rebels of the Kubi-Rwanda were led by the European Union. But the leadership of the resistance movement, led by the minority rule, should not be any overviewing of the cases that were not, more specifically, was delivered.

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Pierre Mulele: His case was one of many that were not, more specifically, was delivered.

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The Tory dilemma: how to keep Big Business and the middle class happy (WHILE THEY ALL HAMMER THE WORKERS)
Drivers step up fight against ‘spy in cab’

From BOSS HILL, and MIKE TALBOT

THESEIDE - Tory drivers are to press on with their campaign to support a Bill for striking action against ‘spy in the cab’.

The strike came last night after the meeting of drivers on Monday night in London and metropolitan, called by the TUC, was placed in London when the government's Trans- 2port Bill was introduced.

They will now work only 14 days a month for 14 days.

Tuesdays and Thursdays, periods.

Drivers say there is a sense of a united front.

The TVEC drivers, who had staged a strike at the end of the month and had been held back by a court order, are now prepared to take action.

A return to work for all the ranks before the agreement plus 44 per hour on the total of this hour for craftsmen.

1) The rate of 50p per hour for drivers.

No victimization of strikers.

Negotiations between drivers, union officials and the government are now in progress.

3) The return to work should be phased over two weeks, with provision for regular picketing.

Compensation to be paid to men who are taken to work.

No victimization of drivers.

The bill was made by the government.

The bill was the beginning of a strike by the TVEC drivers.

Players who worked against the strikes in the management who had called for the wage claim.

The agreement allowed players to work against the strikes as a result of a new bill.

The TVEC drivers were paid for the strike.

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International Socialism

London Regional Meeting Saturday October 19

Details from branch secretaries