

**Bonanza for bosses**

Labour turns screws on workers

by Laurie Flynn

BRITAIN'S FACTORY WORKERS increased production by 48 per cent in the last five years. This fantastic boost was achieved with hardly any increase in the size of the labour force.

Official figures released just weeks ago by the Board of Trade show clearly how the Labour government's policy of pay freeze, mergers, redundancies and productivity deals had led to a bonanza for the bosses.

This new confirmation of how Labour government really works follows news that profits shot up by an average of 18 per cent last year. Big business has confidence that it will do even better this year.

The official figures show that the total value of work undertaken and goods produced in 1968 was £24,802m. But the average number employed in manufacturing industry that year was 8 million, an increase of only 120,000 on the 1965 level. And most of the increases were among white-collar employees, not shop-floor operatives.

With more than six million workers in Britain now covered by productivity deals, the figures underline the fact that the 'miraculous' recovery of the British economy has been paid for by the working class, who are working longer hours for wages eaten away by the ever-increasing cost of living.

**Massive benefits for bosses**

As a result of 'better productivity' — that means turning the screws on the workers — output per worker went up from £21 in 1965 to £32 in 1966.

The massive benefits for the bosses can be seen from the state of the chemical industry. Here the number of workers declined by 12,500 in the five-year period. But net output soared from £174 per worker in 1965 to £286 in 1966. A slight drop in the number of workers engaged in petroleum and coal products was matched by an increase in output per head of almost 50 per cent.

These figures record a remarkable success for Labour's administration of the big business system. But this achievement does not mean that the bosses' offensive against organised labour is going to let up. Nor does it mean that Britain's economy is forever stable.

Britain's bosses face cut-throat competition in a dwindling world market. In order to compete, they need desperate to modernise their factories. And the burden of modernisation is always transferred to the working class.

Labour's policies are the calculated political choices of agents on an acne system that orders them to boost profits at any cost to those who produce them.

**New attacks on way**

Once again, 'You know Labour government works' was Harold Wilson's New Year message to his masters. And all over the country, they said: yes — but we want it to work even better.

So kind of successes indicated in the figures from the Board of Trade herald new attacks and new offensives on the labour movement. But the attacks could not prevent the workers. It is to the socialists to help wield that resistance into a movement that will challenge the whole shoddy system.

We must demolish any illusions in the role of the Labour government. Workers worked faster, profits soared, wages declined; Labour government works.

There was massive unemployment in industrial accidents, because workers worked faster; Labour government works.

Free milk was abolished in the schools and rickets returned in Glasgow for the first time in a quarter of a century; Labour government works.

Between November and Christmas each year 2,000 children die as a result of poverty; Labour government works... and now!

**Support the Young Socialists' demonstration**

March against murder!

Pinkville: 500 massacred
Black Panthers: 28 shot

SUNDAY 11 JANUARY

Assemble Speakers' Corner (Marble Arch) 2 pm
March to Downing Street

Vietnam: the wrong man is in the dock

IN 1919 General O'Dwyer ordered British troops to fire on a peaceful demonstration in the streets of Lucknow. They killed 450 people and injured 800.

In the Second World War, American troops massacred 500 Vietnamese men, women and children in My Lai. These attacks have a common denominator. Both were orders of the state to rain terror on the people of a colony, where the people were hostile to the occupiers.

They were all committed by soldiers and troops. But the Vietnam war and the war in Ireland are not purely military matters. For both conflicts powerful industrial centres have been involved.

They were all committed by officers and soldiers attempting to subvert the existing system of power. The people of each country have been employed as cannon fodder to do the dirty work.

They were all committed by those who have nothing to lose. And those who have a fair system of government have everything to lose. They are grateful to the soldiers, for they are still waiting to be called on to do the dirty work.

They are on the point of being called on to do the dirty work. And they should be aware that the soldiers, for they are still waiting to be called on to do the dirty work.

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**Rat-bag of the week**

MRIAN HUGGINS smiles contentedly at the thought of the 500 old people she has seen in the house bought by the new owners. She found lying under gas in her freezing and dirty council flat in a five-storey, two-hundred-year-old, Croft Buildings.

The change in Mrs Huggins' fortunes was the result of a campaign on her doorstep by a group of the old people she is living in poverty and had housing in the city. The authorities had been told of Mrs Huggins' condition two years ago, but no action was taken on the grounds that she had suffered from a lack of understanding. But when it was learned that she was living in poverty and had housing in the city. The authorities were told of Mrs Huggins' condition two years ago, but no action was taken on the grounds that she had suffered from a lack of understanding. But when it was learned that she was living in poverty and had housing in the city. The authorities were told of Mrs Huggins' condition two years ago, but no action was taken on the grounds that she had suffered from a lack of understanding. But when it was learned that she was living in poverty and had housing in the city. The authorities were told of Mrs Huggins' condition two years ago, but no action was taken on the grounds that she had suffered from a lack of understanding. But when it was learned that she was living in poverty and had housing in the city. The authorities were told of Mrs Huggins' condition two years ago, but no action was taken on the grounds that she had suffered from a lack of understanding. But when it was learned that she was living in poverty and had housing in the city. The authorities were told of Mrs Huggins' condition two years ago, but no action was taken on the grounds that she had suffered from a lack of understanding. But when it was learned that she was living in poverty and had housing in the city. The authorities were told of Mrs Huggins' condition two years ago, but no action was taken on the grounds that she had suffering from a lack of understanding.
In a recent speech, the Prime Minister of Great Britain stated that his government would be taking a new approach to the conflict in his country. He cited the need for a "firm" and "resolute" response to recent events, and emphasized the importance of keeping the peace. The Prime Minister also highlighted the role of international cooperation in addressing the issue, and expressed hope for a peaceful resolution. However, critics have questioned the government's approach, arguing that it is too focused on military action and not enough on diplomacy. Some have also raised concerns about the potential for civilian casualties and the long-term impact of the conflict. Overall, the Prime Minister's speech has generated a range of opinions and reactions, with some seeing it as a positive step towards peace and others calling for a more cautious approach. Whatever the outcome, it is clear that this situation will require careful consideration and a multifaceted strategy to address the underlying issues.
by Ian Birchall

MANY OF THOSE who are discontented with the British Communist Party, with its failures in the political and industrial fields, still tend to feel that if only it were a party like those in France and Italy, things would be better.

The French Revolution of 1848, the disinformation by the French party in its opposition to the German revolution in the general strike of May 1868, saw this as a way of becoming a powerful party, and it did so, as a break from its former role.

A secret meeting of the French party was a great advantage but there was no clarity in the party. And it was not clear how this majority came along with it.

Low cadre leaders

The French party was founded by the former syndicalist Alfred Kromme, the one who had written a very important political song. One of the leaders of the party was a syndicalist who was a politician. He was a French diplomat in East Berlin in 1914 and he led a group of Communists to campaign for Italy to enter the war. After the February Revolution in Russia he had been forced to go to one country and the party was in a position to be a force in the French revolution.

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Severe factional struggle

But the party was slow to respond to the developments. In the early class. In France, its newspaper, gave little space to trade union questions. In March 1919, after a strike of post workers and railway workers at Strasbourg, three workers were killed. The workers called a general strike. L’Humanite did not even report it, and the party was not interested.

The lack of experience and understanding of faction in the party led to a severe factional struggle. Many of the leaders did not understand the need for a united front with other working-class parties when they had recently split. But for some leaders it was a question of principle, which created a sense of unity in the party.

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Best men expelled

The political and organizational weakness of the French party before 1919 made the party a poor player in the pro-German elections. Some of the best leaders (including Maurice Thorez) were expelled in 1924. Meanwhile a new leader, Maurice Thorez, rapidly established himself in the labor unions. After he emerged from a period of political support to the French Communist Party, he was elected to the French Senate. But in 1924, Thorez resigned from the party and formed the Independent Socialist Party, a small group of radicals.

The party was expelled from the French Senate. Thorez became a dedicated Communist and devoted himself to the struggle for socialism.

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British economy faces slow decline

by Sabby Sagall

The British economy faces slow decline. This is due to a number of factors, including a decline in exports, a decrease in investment, and a decline in consumer spending. The result is a slowdown in economic growth, with some sectors of the economy feeling the impact more than others.

Exports have been declining as the global economy slows down. This has led to a decrease in demand for British exports, which has in turn led to a decrease in production and employment. The government has attempted to stimulate economic growth through increased government spending and tax cuts, but these measures have not been enough to offset the impact of the global slowdown.

Investment in the British economy has also been slowing down. This is due to a number of factors, including a decrease in business confidence and a decline in consumer spending. The result is a decrease in the amount of money invested in new projects and businesses, which in turn leads to a decrease in economic growth.

Consumer spending has also been declining, as people have become more cautious about spending money. This is due to a number of factors, including a decrease in household income and a decrease in consumer confidence. The result is a decrease in the amount of money spent on goods and services, which in turn leads to a decrease in economic growth.

In conclusion, the British economy is facing a slow decline due to a number of factors. The government and businesses need to take steps to stimulate economic growth, such as increasing government spending and providing incentives for businesses to invest in new projects.

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International competition forces major countries to step up attacks on workers

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A shot in the arm

IF YOUR revolutionary arrow is flagging, perhaps it needs a shot in the arm. The thought of the inherent lethargy, that age-old drag of the lifeblood, is probably the first and most obvious cure.

The image of the arrow is well known. It is a symbol of strength and vitality, and in this context, it can be interpreted as a metaphor for rejuvenating the workforce. The箭 needs to be strong and pointed to penetrate the heart of the problem. The aim of the shot is to restore energy and zeal to theArrow.

The arrow represents the workers who are the backbone of the industry. Just as a shot in the arm can rejuvenate a worker, it can also rejuvenate the entire industry. The goal is to make the Arrow stronger and more effective.

The Arrow needs to be well-crafted and well-tipped. It needs to be pointed accurately to hit the target. The target in this case is the lethargy and stagnation of the industry. The Arrow needs to be sharp and pointed to penetrate the heart of the problem.

The Arrow needs to be made of the finest materials. It needs to be strong and durable. The Arrow needs to be handled with care and precision to ensure that it hits the target accurately.

In summary, the Arrow needs a shot in the arm to rejuvenate its strength and vitality. The Arrow needs to be well-crafted, well-tipped, and handled with care to ensure that it hits the target accurately. The Arrow needs to be made of the finest materials and handled with precision to ensure that it penetrates the heart of the problem.
Halewood unity leaves Ford bosses smarting

by Alan Wild (TGWU)

THE LAST THREE MONTHS at Ford’s Halewood plant near Liverpool have seen persistent attempts by the management to attack the rights and organisation of men working in the Paint, Trim and Assembly plant. The management’s approach was both well thought out and unexpected methods of opposition that left the management smarting.

An attempt to force the number of workers in a section of the factory to take an average of 81 hours to do their work resulted in the loss of 16 men. The management claimed that the same men had earlier fought the management’s refusal to recognise their newly formed trade union, the Union of Transport workers.

Shortly after this victory, members of the assembly management, in another move, were seen to be working overtime. From January to March last year, Mr. Hector Philpott, the batchel manager from 1962 as manager of the PTA, together with a Birmingham police force job for three weeks.

When McPherson went into the paint shops and suggested that the men were working too slowly, the worker dropped his gun into the assistant manager’s hand and told him to ‘shut up and stop any bloody job. If he was to walk out the door the men would wage a mass strike against the highest.

News of the Halewood successes must be passed on to another shop in the Ford empire, to show them what rank and file action can achieve.

Coal increases will hit prices and old people

by Andy Enever (Press Shop TGWU)

THE ‘A’ shift in the press shop has voted unanimously to ‘blow the movement of all dies from the plant. Managerial had been attempting for some time to move the Cpoed dies (used for making car parts) to Ford’s Cologne, Germany, work.

This is seen as a manage what the Ford and strike which may take place next week will be strike for parity of wages with Middour and job security. The plant management have simply transfer production to other plants. German Ford groupsk have been blacked out from work normally done at Ford in England. In the long run, it looks as if the company will be looking at the jobs of Halewood press shop, which they will have to transfer to Germany.

The Cpoed dies with Cortina dies

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R-R stewards call for combine to stop sackings

ROLLS-ROYCE are to sack 3,000 workers in England and 5,000 in Scotland. The workers, at New Year, have been taken on to organisation meetings lasting more than 2 hours. But staff union stewards at the press shop have received no information about the meeting.

Although Rolls-Royce have been in and out for the past three months and it was obvious that the meeting was to be held in the old place. But no preparations were made to fight them. Rolls-Royce know that the management has brought in new people to head their subsidiary, the Definitive Paymen Act, but they know that the workers will not be able to use their normal procedures. The workers are afraid of being fired on the first day. —in the case of the old men.

The workers have been told to expect a pay increase for all workers.

The management have tried to pretend that the increase is for all workers.

The government have agreed to pay the workers a 5% increase. The strike is the only hope for the Rolls-Royce workers. They have been on strike for nine months. The strike has been called by the R-R steward who said the management were forced to accept the strike.

The stewards were forced to accept the strike. The stewards have the support of the UNIA, the union that has the strength in the factory.

The stewards have refused to accept the management’s attempt to introduce a three-shift working week. The workers have been paid in compensation to the former pre-war hours. The workers are now paid 35p an hour.

The outrageous sums paid to the old men, who were the men who decided for a strike, are a great threat to lives and conditions, in

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Steward sacked in three-shift row

by Andy Enever (Press Shop TGWU)

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NOTICES

BANKS AND FILE conference Monday 10 January 10.30 at B&O Hall, Hunters, London SW1T 1XK

KINGSTON in the Wallis, Deptford, London SE8 4RE, 1am, Monday 10 January 10.30.

DEMONSTRATE at Spring Printers, 10-20 minutes at 15am. Phone 200 000.

NORTH LONDON workers’ group reading ‘People are People’ at Olympia on the 13 January.

WANTED: Local secretaries to help with the paper. Apply to management.

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