Stop Wilson's trip, marchers demand

by Wonda Clenaghan

BIAFRA has surrendered. Oyowo and 30 of his closest followers have fled the country

Biafra's demilitarized population, last week shattered by British made and financed guns, is this week given promises of aid by the selfsame government.

The new peace is either to be the end of the war, or another chapter in the history of aid and promises. Little has been done since the cease-fire of last week to prevent the guns and ammunition from the war being sold to the rebels in the Omenala and Ogbunagbon areas.

The war is being conducted by the rebel forces, who are well equipped with weapons and can still cause damage even after the guns have been taken away. The surrender of Oyowo and his followers is a sign that the rebels are losing morale and confidence in their ability to continue the war.

The government has promised to help the rebels in their fight against the rebels, but it remains to be seen whether this will be enough to stop the war.

Oil shares shoot up as Biafra is crushed

by Lionel Sims

"If the government is looking for a strike to bust while there is no legislation, then it had better do it quickly, because if the teachers strike, the government will have no alternative but to bring in the army," said a leading trade unionist.

He said the government should be aware that a strike by teachers would be a major blow to the economy, and that the government should be prepared to take action if necessary.

The government has been trying to negotiate with the teachers' unions for several weeks, but so far no agreement has been reached.

SILVER

The industrialists' concern is that the strike could affect the economy, and that the government should be prepared to take action if necessary.

The government has been trying to negotiate with the teachers' unions for several weeks, but so far no agreement has been reached.

No relief

The short term gains of the industrialists will be short lived, as the strike is expected to continue for several weeks, and the industrialists are likely to suffer from the loss of production.

The government has been trying to negotiate with the teachers' unions for several weeks, but so far no agreement has been reached.

LESSON

In this economic climate, the role of the state is crucial. The government must be prepared to take action if necessary.

The government has been trying to negotiate with the teachers' unions for several weeks, but so far no agreement has been reached.

Which way for the unions?

Bert Ramelson (CP industrial organiser) and Tony Cliff

Sunday 18 January 7.30pm

AFRICA CENTRE

38 King Street WC2
Ford: vital struggle for 'parity'

Ford shop stewards meet in Coventry this weekend to plan action to win equal wage rates with Midlands car workers

by Sabby Sagall

IT IS CLEAR from the press that Britain's bosses and the Labour government are becoming increasingly worried about the enormous potential for militancy contained in their demand for 'parity'—equal rates with the Midlands.

The government is said to have put on hold its earlier plans to use the National Institute of Social Sciences to advise them on how to cope with the growing militancy in the Midlands. But it is clear that the government is now becoming increasingly concerned about the threat posed by the Midlands workers to the national economy, and is therefore attempting to weaken the movement through the new wage-cutting tendencies of the National Front, the extreme right-wing groupings in the Midlands, and the threat to industrial action by the trade unions. The government is also worried about the threat posed by the Midlands to the whole of the British economy, and is therefore attempting to weaken the movement through the new wage-cutting tendencies of the National Front, the extreme right-wing groupings in the Midlands, and the threat to industrial action by the trade unions. The government is also worried about the threat posed by the Midlands to the whole of the British economy, and is therefore attempting to weaken the movement through the new wage-cutting tendencies of the National Front, the extreme right-wing groupings in the Midlands, and the threat to industrial action by the trade unions.

However, the government's attempts to weaken the movement have not been successful. The Midlands workers have continued to fight for their demands, and have not been intimidated by the National Front or the right-wing groupings. The government has therefore been forced to try to undermine the movement through other means, such as by attempting to weaken the trade unions and by attempting to weaken the Midlands car workers' movement through the new wage-cutting tendencies of the National Front, the extreme right-wing groupings in the Midlands, and the threat to industrial action by the trade unions.
The pioneer productivity deal that increased exploitation and reduced wages

Fawley: where the sign means happy profiteering

In aerial view of the Esso refinery near Southampton

by Roger Protz

EVER SINCE the Labour government came to power, the trade union movement has been bamboozled by a flood of propaganda about productivity bargaining. All the problems facing the movement can be solved, the government and employers have suggested, if workers apply on their hands and get stuck into their jobs with greater enthusiasm and a willingness to produce more.

The reality of the situation has been obscured by offers of apparently large wage increases to imaginary men and women in British industry who are now working at a new level of productivity. It is clear that, with the support of the official trade unions, the government is pushing through a policy of wage restraint that is doing untold harm to the trade union movement. Only last month the workers were acclaiming the productivity deal as the salvation of the trade union movement; now they are seeing that it is the beginning of their destruction.

The squeeze

Whether the champions of productivity bargaining were honest and sincere, or whether their real aim is to strengthen the power of the employers by increasing the size of the labour force and to squelch any further agreement on new methods and new methods. Productivity bargaining, which is nothing more than a bid to switch the cost of modernisation and automation to the workers, is surely one of the most brazen con games to be played on British workers.

British big business is faced by important changes. The United States, western Europe and Japan are all moving ahead to stay in the race, while the workers have seen a reduction in the pay and conditions of their work. The government and the employers believe that they can make the workers accept the new conditions and that the productivity deals will increase the profits of British industry.

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by Don Milligan

MANY SOCIALISTS have reacted to the rise of the National Front with reluc-
tance and even outright hostility. Our party, on the other hand, has put the National Front at the heart of its strug-
gle, not only to defeat the National Front in the immediate term, but also to build an alternative movement to the National Front in the medium and long term. The National Front, we argue, is a symptom of the crisis of capitalism and the racist dogmas of the world.
General Electric workers in three-month battle over pay

from George Wilson

"If it's war you want, then we'll give you war," was the response of a strike leader in Schenectady, New York, to police intervention on a picket line on the first day of a nationwide strike against General Electric. In Lynn, Massachusetts, local police patrolled with pickets to keep open a gate to another GE plant. These incidents and other like them are not conclusive proof that the US is entering another period of militant labour battles. But an official of the International Union of Electrical Workers in New York indicated that the union believed it was facing an anti-collective action movement of a militant and angry rank and file.

The "official" Washington expected a long strike, probably of at least a two-month duration, because of both GE's intolerance and the workers' militancy. However, the second time that the electrical workers' unions have used the coalition bargaining method. The first instance, in 1956, was found to be moderately successful, although hindered by poor communication between the bargaining commission and the union branches. Before 1956 the unions bargained separately and this made it impossible to make any collective advance. GE and other electrical manufacturers have been able to maintain the upper hand in negotiations for the past 20 years with a tactic known as "Boulderization." At the outset of a strike they would make a "fair and firm" offer and refuse to bargain further. But in a national level the strike seemed to lose its momentum. This time National Labor Relations Act, a card check stemming from recent NLRB decisions, have helped to stop the strikes. The unions have ruled this as the death of the traditional bargaining method and the decision will have to be clarified before its use by collective bargaining can be amassed.

Real test
The UE is the largest of the unions in the coalition, with approximately 85,000 members. The United Electrical Workers is the other major national union, accounting for 12,000 workers. The United Steel Workers is represented by eleven locals. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the International Association of Machinists, the Transport Workers.

From the 1966 contract was negotiated without resorting to a strike, this strike is the first real test of the ability of the coalition to hold together under pressure. No one, including union officials, whether the employers will be able to break up the strike by convincing or inducing individuals of the small unions.

The strike has come to the forefront of a "Subar" national campaign. Twenty per cent of GE's production is for national defense, and Nixon has already stated that if the strike begins to seriously affect production, the Federal government would intervene. Nixon has made it clear that the strike must be brought to a conclusion by October 15.

Letter

Importance of mass action

I am happy for the New Year, to have another Jim. 
I was wondering, doesn't the Communist party's policy on mass action, to bring the building up of the working movement, in the minds of the leaders, mean that it is to be seen as a way for the workers to take control of the factory and control the work environment? I think it is important to be able to see that it is not more than an exercise in preparation for the future. It is however, important that he should be aware of the fact that the proposed police clauses in its industrial policy are seen as part of a campaign against the "new unions," which is a political movement. I am interested in what he has to say on this topic.

James

Dear James,

I am happy to hear that you are interested in the work of the Communist party. I think it is important for the workers to have a clear understanding of the work of the party and its role in the building of the working movement. It is also important for the workers to have a clear understanding of the work of the party and its role in the building of the working movement.

Best regards,

John

International Socialism 41

China and the Russian offensive

The American crisis

Yugoslavia: between East and West

China: 

36 Gilden Road London NW5

Send to 6 Cottons Gardens London E2

Please send further details of the meetings and activities of the International Socialists to:

Name:

Address:

Please telephone 01 838 4455

Socialist Worker 15 January 1970 5
BATHGATE MEN DIVIDED
-FALL TO WIN-PARITY

R-R stewards move to stop sackings

Committee has pledges of strike action from many trade union organisations and
any evictions take place.

Bathgate Head Teacher, GLC, confirmed that there were
no strike action pending in the local area.

Bathgate workers remained
outside their work

Growing strength of Left teachers’ paper

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