**FOR WORKERS CONTROL AND INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM**

**ELECTION YEAR: NOW'S THE TIME TO PUSH UP WAGES**

by SABBY SAGALL

"The Settlements are getting even bigger" was the anxious headline in an article in the Financial Times last week. The last few months have seen a rising tide of militancy.

Last summer local authority workers - dustmen and firemen - received a rise of 16 per cent and the miners won 10 per cent.

By early January it was clear that the government's official aim of keeping increases within the limits of 5% - 6% per cent would be defeated in 1970 by settlements at least two to three times larger.

In February, Port workers won an 18 per cent increase without strings. Currently ICI workers have received a 10-14 per cent increase and Woolwich workers have been offered a 14% rise. Nurses received a 20 per cent settlement, seamen were offered 18 per cent and clothing workers won a 17 per cent total settlement for this year.

Most of these increases followed militant strike action or the threat of it. And many of them carry positive productivity strings. But the size of the rises is nevertheless significant.

The Labour government is allowing its incomes policy to be reduced to a laughing stock because we are approaching a General Election. The Financial Times complained that "any employer who attempted such a stand would have the mud pulled out from under him by the government."

Most workers hardly bothered to deny that appearance was to be the order of the day until the election.

**Appalling record**

No workers should have any illusions that Labour's apparent softness towards those large pay increases stems from any conception of their own price increases, or the threatened anti-trade union legislation. They are prepared to stomach temporary breaks in the incomes policy purely for electoral considerations.

This view is underlined by the fact that, in the past, wages rose faster in election periods than at other times. The average rate of increase in men's hourly earnings in the "reelection" years between 1946 and 1969 was 5.8 per cent. In General Election years, the average rate of increase was 7.4 per cent.

In periods when the government had no election to worry about, it estimated that the level of wages today is 17 per cent higher than it would otherwise have been. In the period of election, it was estimated that the level of wages today is 17 per cent higher than it would otherwise have been.

Since the war, there have been General Elections in 1950, 1951, 1955, 1959 and 1964. In all these years, the average wage increase was 20%. But since the war, the average wage increase has been 15%.

This is not to say that wages have actually increased, but that they have been higher than in previous years. The election year to year, wages have been higher than in previous years, but not as high as in previous years.

**Keeping quiet**

The way in which workers' living standards and security have been affected by the electoral aims of the major political parties is also shown by unemployment figures. In elections between 1946 and 1969, average unemployment was 335,000. In all other years, it averaged 37,000, a difference of 97,000. The level of unemployment has obviously influenced the pace of wage increases. As workers feel more confident when they know there is no competition for jobs.

Unemployment today, at more than 600,000, is well above the post-war average. But the recent wage increases are still higher than the post-war average. The reason for this is clear: the government's primary aim is to keep wages down, or to reduce them to below the level of the post-war average, or to make the post-war average appear lower than it actually is.

The government is keeping quiet about wage increases because it needs the electoral support of the working class. Now is the time to push for really big increases and to fight for higher wages without producing a general strike.

The period after the election will see intensified attacks on the working class and on factory organisation, whatever the party in power. The key is to make these attacks by employers and government more and more obvious and uncertain.

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**Irish left under attack from British troops**

**Voices from the barricades at IS conference**

RAY BURNETT (nowed) who fought on the barricades in Derry last August, telling delegates to the National Socialists' annual conference last weekend of the struggle against British imperialism in Northern Ireland. On the platform left is John Palmer, who gave the main report on Ireland. The delegates gave a rousing ovation to Eamonn O'Kane who brought greetings from the People's Democracy movement. The conference expressed its solidarity with the Irish struggle and said that it would do all in its power to promote revolutionary unity throughout the whole of Ireland.

by John Palmer

MORE THAN 30 arrests of republicans and socialists were made by British troops last weekend during demonstrations to commemorate the 1916 rising.

This is the clearest demonstration to date of the real role of British troops in Northern Ireland.

The British government have done credit to the RUC and the British soldiers dragged off demonstrators who were preventing the eviction of 103 Republican family members on police orders of the British government in Belfast.

One prominent Derry socialist, Eugene McLaughlin, was arrested when he tried to photograph a soldier beating a demonstrator. These and other incidents with British troops have shown a growing number of Catholic workers a false picture of the British army of occupation.

At the time of the arrival of British troops last August there was considerable support among Catholic workers who feared further bloody Bloody Sunday pogroms. At the time of the arrival of British troops last August there was considerable support among Catholic workers who feared further bloody Bloody Sunday pogroms. At the time of the arrival of British troops last August there was considerable support among Catholic workers who feared further bloody Bloody Sunday pogroms.

But the underlying purpose of the British army in Northern Ireland is to stabilise British imperialism there. This means two things. First, that Britain will interfere as little as possible with the struggles of the oppressed workers to secure their rights. Second, sympathy with civil rights is not prepared to give support to any attempt to force a break with the former Orange Movement.

Secondly, the troops are being used increasingly to contain the growing radicalisation of the civil rights movement and to keep workers from striking.

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**Black Power**

FI LONDON REGION
Friday 3 April 7.30 pm
Connaught Hall, Red Lion Square, B.C.I.
Speaker PAUL FOUT
Get in at 8p.m. only
DOCKERS MUST DEMAND REAL CONTROL

ALL THE ENQUIRIES into the dockers have shared the opinion that the major cause of industrial disputes has been the fact that there are too many complacency. It is clear from the Rochdale Royal College study and Honeymann (1967) that the port employers' primary concern is the pursuit of profit, however, through the eyes of dock workers the basic human rights.

In the age of automation, men are still expected to go and get everything that is conventionally expected fish for 16 hours a day in order to achieve a fairer and better standard of living. They are paid more than the dockers report, yet dockers get less than one in five of the men, and all receive less than £26 a week.

HIGH PRICE

It is true that dock workers, because of the insecurity and anxiety of casual labour, look forward to a guaranteed basic wage. They are not in a position to deal. But they will be given a high price in terms of shorter hours. Thus, the employment of dock labour force has been reduced by $300,000 per week. For the last three years, in the next three months another 3000 will join the ranks of the unemployed people. Since 1964 all rank and file committees in the dockers have called for the full nationalisation of the industry. The Labour Party has pledged itself to this aim.

Since 1952 the majority union in the docks, the Transport Workers, have been in their role both role (a) to get them all to work and (b) to get them all to work. To work in their power to control the industry until the members are engaged. And in rule 2, (c) security of employment is written in the union's interests and participation by the trade union members in the interests of employment and the general community.

LIP-SERVICE

In spite of years of paying lip-service to a qualified and restricted demand for dock workers, real lip-service has been paid to the left wing supporters in the trade unions and the Labour Party. The Lip-Service to the right wing as their conservative counter are paid the equivalent of nationalisation of the dock industry.

The right wing of the Labour Party, under both Docks, provides that only ports with a throughput of more than five million tons will be taken under government control. They will leave more than half the ports in private hands.

The Bill also provides that all existing port authorities (such as the Port of London Authority) which are present control under the existing terms and conditions of employment will be taken under the control of a new public authority.

If this is not to be a new public authority, it will be under the control of the departmental minister of the dock industry.

The remainder will be left to the hands of the private employers who are going to use the dock workers. The demand of dock workers for the nationalisation of dock work has not been listened to with the same concentration of the nationalisation of the docks.

America’s problems: black pessimism and no solutions

ONE OF THE MOST expected aspects of present day America is the decline of the off-shore oilfields. The main reason for this is not the oil crisis, but rather the American South, tacking in various economic experiments that not only finding only total incomprehensible and unscrupulous, but also finding their costs in a number of American Southern states. The southern states are a thoroughly blocade-conscious region, and in the south the southern people are living in a state of economic depression.

The Bill has been introduced in Congress by the American South, and in various economic experiments that not only finding only total incomprehensible and unscrupulous, but also finding their costs in a number of American Southern states.

Problems begin

Yet it is right here that the real problem begins. It is a problem that can be posed as an issue — politics in the South. In the South there is no new problem. There is no more不懂得 his commitment than they can appreciate the situation of the proposed structure, the poor, the black, the Negro. It is in fact the Bill's fatal weakness and its political standing, so subtle, the trace of the common structure, for example, here, the 'rednecks' are portrayed as ignorant, and the real confusion, acting without motive or reason. Neither are the people more capable of understanding the only demand and the willfulness to run industrial workers. Despite these problems, while they lack political awareness and understanding, it is clear that the burden of recovery must rest on the backs of dock workers.

Dockers live all the time

Oppressed by their system, by their system, by their system, by their system, by their system and the system does not end at the disposal of its creators or at the hands of the state necessary purposes.

While dockers and other members of the working class are being directed into new ways, they are real imports to be clouded. They do not have the ability, the know-how, the desire and the willingness to run industrial workers. Therefore, the dockers must demand real control.
The airline freebooters (with a little help from Labour friends) are taking us for a ride

When England's footballers went to the Spurs

by Christine Pratz

'DON'T MIX SPORT AND BUSINESS!' was one of the slogans of right-wing political parties who planned to protest against South Africa's apartheid policy. The message is not a new one. The police and the National Resistance Movement were met with black power in South Africa's rugby and cricket matches in 1969. The same tactics were used in 1973 when protests were raised against the National Resistance Movement in South Africa's rugby and cricket matches in 1969. The same tactics were used in 1973 when protests were raised against the National Resistance Movement in South Africa.

The game was played at Tottenham, the ground of local health councils in North London. The Spurs' trashtalk consisted of a series of slogans against South Africa's apartheid policy, which included black power in South Africa's rugby and cricket matches. The Spurs' trashtalk consisted of a series of slogans against South Africa's apartheid policy, which included black power in South Africa's rugby and cricket matches.

HITLER: sport more important than athletics

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English sportsmen have been convicted of being treated as second-class citizens by the Jews in this country. The percentage of Jewish players in English football is comparatively low, but it is difficult to say for sure whether this is due to anti-Semitism or other factors. Many Jewish players have been denied fair treatment and have been forced to play in inferior teams. This has led to a decline in the popularity of English football among Jews, who now tend to support foreign teams, particularly those from the United States.

Little sympathy

The sports writer in the Times is by far the most sympathetic to the plight of Jewish players in English football. He writes:

"For years, Jewish players have been denied the opportunity to play on the highest level. They have been forced to settle for lower-quality teams. This is not only unfair, it is also a violation of basic human rights. The government should take action to ensure that Jewish players are given the same opportunities as their non-Jewish counterparts."

As England prepares for the World Cup we recall a not-so-sporting occasion 35 years ago

When Charles Clog of the FA who was responsible for the Jewish protest, was asked to express his regret at the occasion, he replied:

"I think it is going too far when Jewish players are forced to play on inferior teams. This is not only unfair, it is also a violation of basic human rights. The government should take action to ensure that Jewish players are given the same opportunities as their non-Jewish counterparts."

The Times reported:

"The government must take action to ensure that Jewish players are given the same opportunities as their non-Jewish counterparts. If they are not treated fairly, they will continue to suffer discrimination and hardship. This is unacceptable and must be dealt with at the highest level."

Ingrained insularity

It seems clear that some of the problems faced by Jewish players in English football are due to ingrained insularity. The FA and the Football Association have failed to address these issues, and as a result, Jewish players are still being denied fair treatment. This is unacceptable and must be dealt with at the highest level.

The FA and the Football Association must take action to ensure that Jewish players are given the same opportunities as their non-Jewish counterparts. They must also take steps to address the ingrained insularity that exists in English football. If they do not, Jewish players will continue to suffer discrimination and hardship.

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How ‘trusty and well-loved’ George soothed the bosses

Right Trusty and well-liked

by John Setters (AEF)

When the Donovan Commission on trade unions reported in 1968 one of its most important recommendations was that an industrial relations commission ‘should be set up. According to the report, the IRC should deal with the long-term reconstruction of British industrial relations rather than the short-term problems.

‘Nevertheless, the results of the industrial relations commission’s work will assist the workings of incomes policy…’ the registration of company and factory agreements would express the whole process of pay settlement to the influence of policy.’

The Donovan report said that the IRC, if created, should accept that ‘collective bargaining is the best method of conducting industrial relations.’ The IRC would have to come to agreements wherever it is possible to link improvements in terms and conditions of employment with improvements in methods of operation.

For Donovan one fact was clear: productivity deals can be introduced and the incomes policy effectively applied. It is necessary for trade unions to exist. The commission understood the important role that the organized labor movement plays in providing reliable and responsible union officials can play.

In March 1969 the government decided to accept Donovan’s advice. A Commission on Industrial Relations was set up. In the chair was the former general secretary of the Transport and General Workers’ Union, Will Paynter. The retired Communist General Secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, Blenkinsop, was added to the commission.

£4,500 a year

The IRC was formed in 1969 and was headed by Max Blenkinsop, the former general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers. The IRC was set up to advise the government on industrial relations.

The IRC was funded by the government and had a budget of £1.5 million per year. The IRC was responsible for drafting legislation on industrial relations and for advising the government on how to improve industrial relations.

The IRC was dissolved in 1978, and its functions were transferred to the Department of Employment.

Assault

‘If you’re going to make a blueprint, you have to make sure that it has a purpose and that it is accepted by the people who are going to use it. The IRC’s blueprint was a failure because it was not accepted by the people who were going to use it.’

The IRC was Aleppo.

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Election

So now we know. An organization set up with huge anti-steward powers, and which has been dealt with as an important way of increasing managerial power is really an election-winning machine for Labour. The IRC is only now being talked about in terms of ‘The Associated Occid, a Liverpool chemical company, and its workers have been afforded the right to negotiate with the company on a collective bargaining basis. The IRC is a recommendation that ASTMS should be allowed to negotiate. The IRC was a report, which was prepared by David Blenkinsop. He stated that the company had had a ‘history of satisfaction with the company’s training programs which is incompatible with their representation by a trade union.’

McGavrey: CIR will help Labour’s election chances

McGavrey: CIR will help Labour’s election chances
**Cottons Column**

A RUSIAN-owned factory is to be set up in Donetsk. It poses a number of problems for the unions, as workers will have to leave the city to work at the factory.

***REMEMBER John England***

John England was the manager of the East Kilbride factory of the Oldham Textile Company, which was struck last autumn over trade union recognition.

Mr England was violently opposed to workers having trade union rights. During the dispute, pickets were threatened, knocked down by cars, even assaulted in their homes, but the workers were finally won.

Now Mr England is moving on to take up an electronics factory set up by his millionaire founder, Dennis McDonald. The new factory is an example of Mr England's attitudes: Portugal.

**From a great height**

FUNNI new organisations though they may be, the efforts of the Labour and the Socialist parties to bring together the forces of the community. Some of the more energetic of these organisations, such as the Friends of the Unemployed, who have set up a centre at the BBC to provide advice to the unemployed, are doing excellent work.

**Police are not workers in blue**

LAST WEEK's article "Police should be more to the people" was a point that was well made. It is clear that the police need to be more approachable and less intimidating to the public.

The police force should be more open to the public and less secretive. The police should be more accountable to the public and less subservient to the courts.

**JOIN THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISTS**

**Send for details of the meetings and activities of the International Socialists to:**

Name

Address

Send to 66, G. Cottons, Garden, London E2 5.
Clive UNITY VITAL TO IGHT THE SACKINGS

by Peter Bain (DATA)

THE DECISION of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders to sack 3,550 workers out of a total of 13,900, is a matter of grave concern to all workers. The decision is a great shock to the press and union leaders.

When UCS threatened to go into liquidation, it was agreed as a condition of government aid that the workforce would be reduced by 3600 in two stages. By August last year, the company had announced that a number of workers were being sacked, but this was not clear that there would be at least 3000 redundancies. By August this year, UCS had to agree to the planned reductions in workforce.

The press's attitude can be put down to the conscious admission of the position the yard workers were in a state of shock. The events of the last few months of UCS's future were charged, or complete, with the reality of what was happening in UCS. The workers were playing a much more subtle game, where the press announced the redundancies, the general public were simply told that the workers were being laid off.

**STRONG REACTION**

It was the officials who were instrumental in getting the original redundancies accepted by the workers last summer. Some officials were seen trying to sell the idea that the redundancies would begin this year, at the previous prices.

The yard workers have reacted much more negatively to the sackings than on previous occasions. The loss of jobs has increased 4000 redundancies, stated that if UCS failed it would strike immediately. This is how they have been dealing with the situation. The yard workers have also taken the responsibility of working for the redundancies and the yard workers have taken the responsibility for the nationalization of UCS.

The yard workers are also trying to overcome the traditional divisions between the workers and the management. Workers are working and the yard workers have taken the position of the yard workers.

The greatest danger to united action is the implementation of the revised bonus schemes. The workers are being given details of the schemes, and the workers are making it clear that they will not agree to any scheme which will reduce their bonus.

Failing that, the workers will build the picket lines and the workers will walk out. The workers will stand by their bonus order and their redundancy order.

**BATCH PRODUCTION**

The company intends to concentrate on producing the “batch” production, and the workers will not be able to get their bonus. The workers will hold a meeting to discuss the situation.

The workers are trying to organize a meeting with the management to discuss the situation.

The latest issue of Free Citizen, weekly newspaper of the militant workers, People's Democracy movement in Northern Ireland, has made a search for the local Citizen with the Workers' Movement. The Workers' Movement is a group of local workers who are fighting for the rights of the workers.

On 15 April last year, members of the Workers' Movement met at the office of the late Mr Devaney and the Woolwich Ammunition. The Workers' Movement has been involved in a number of industrial disputes.

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**Ulster policeman lynched by blowing mine in bid to re-open murder enquiry**

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**Dangers ahead for teachers in new pay struggle**

**SW Reporter**

EASTBOURNE: Delegates to the conference of the National Union of Teachers have taken an important step forward by voting to affiliate to the TUC. The decision in part of the growing realisation that teachers are trade unionists, not 'professionals' divorced from the struggle of industrial workers.

The affiliation vote was boosted by the recent wave of militant strikes which won teachers an extra £120 a year on the basic rates.

The conference has been prepared by a national executive of the union, David Williams and Partners, which has been active in the actual work done, they commissioned National Opinion polls to find out what teachers thought of the size of the classes, the executive posted questionnaires to all teachers, and asked for calls for strike action in the future.

The conference has stressed the need for the teachers' union and the teachers still have a long way to go before the union can be turned into a real fighting body that can win respect, pay and conditions for its members.

**Bigger differentials**

This defeat could be crucial for the employment of the terms of the strike, with bigger and more widespread job losses in the future. The agreement by head teachers, won a substantial victory for a vagueness document on salaries.

The conference had associations calling for further industrial action. The discussions on the basic scales were defeated.

**Troops attack Irish left**

from page one

expresses itself in a way that Catholic workers are not the people most in need. The government's action against Irish employers.

The government's action against Irish employers.

**Display of force**

It is for this reason that the authorities have agreed to the second strike. Socialists in Britain have not had any influence in the British Imperial and its objectives in Ireland. This does not mean that socialists are blind to the contradictions which exist between the British and the Orange Order.

UCS says the strike is about freedom and social justice in Northern Ireland. Socialists in Britain have not had any influence in the British Imperial and its objectives in Ireland. This does not mean that socialists are blind to the contradictions which exist between the British and the Orange Order.

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**Threat to 'freedom'**

Where does the money come from, which is needed to pay these soldiers for the last 20 years? Naturally from these complex, but it is not such a great threat to their freedom to make as much profit as they can at your expense.

While our nurses have to threaten strikers to get money paid, while small groups of workers tell us the country cannot possibly afford "all these pay demands", our Lords and Protectors are still able to make all the desired demands. They have the backing of the government, just as they have the backing of the Catholic and Protestant workers.

**£400,000 for 'hands off profits' campaign**

by John Watson

AN ORGANISATION known as Ainslie, and the University of Melbourne, are involved in the financial backing of major companies, is about to spend £400,000 on an advertising campaign to change public opinion in an attempt to prevent further militancy.

The campaign has been prepared by a group of independent trade unionists, who believe the actual work done, they commissioned National Opinion polls to find out what teachers thought of the size of the classes, the executive posted questionnaires to all teachers, and asked for calls for strike action in the future.

The conference has stressed the need for the teachers' union and the teachers still have a long way to go before the union can be turned into a real fighting body that can win respect, pay and conditions for its members.

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