

کارگر امروز

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فرانخوان اتحادیه های کارگری آلمان علیه دشمنی با خارجیها

لایحه اصلاح قوانین مربوط به امتیازات بر اساس تعداد فرزندان

اکنون زمان مقاومت فرا رسیده است

صفحه ۷



عقب نشینی دولت اسپانیا در محدود کردن حق اعتصاب

۱۰ نوامبر دولت در پارلمان پیشنهاد خود را پس گرفت. دولت که هم اکنون به دلیل اقدامات ضد اتحادیه و دولت بر سر حق اعتصاب در کارگری مانند کاهش پیمه بیکاری و افزایش مالیات غیر مستقیم از محبویت آنچنانی نزد کارگران برخوردار نیست مجبور شد برای جلب نظر مردم برای انتخابات اکبر سال آینده و تحت فشار اتحادیه این پیشنهاد را پس بگیرد.

۱۰ نوامبر در اجلس خود بحث داغی در مورد حق اعتصاب داشت. قبل از آن اخراج کارگرانی که در طول اعتصاب حداقل سرویس را در محل کار حفظ نکنند پس گرفت. دو موافقه در این توافق رسیده بودند. دولت قصد داشت متناسب با این توافق اضافه کند که طی آن کارگرانی که در طول اعتصاب حداقل سرویس را سال آینده از طرف دیگر اعتصابات اکبر سال آینده از طرف دیگر. کراوش تایمز مالی، پارلمان اسپانیا روز اعتصاب کارگران استرالیا علیه لغو سیستم مذاکرات سراسری

مرکز خبری کارگر امروز: دولت اسپانیا پیشنهاد خود مبنی بر اخراج کارگرانی که در طول اعتصاب حداقل سرویس را در محل کار حفظ نکنند پس گرفت. دو موافقه در این توافق رسیده بودند. دولت اتحادیه ای از نیم تاکنون تأثیر داشته است. فشار اتحادیه ها از یکطرف و چلب محبویت پرای اعتصابات اکبر سال آینده از طرف دیگر. کراوش تایمز مالی، طبق سیستم کنونی و یکطرف صورت گرفت.

کراوش تایمز مالی، طبق سیستم کنونی و یکطرف صورت گرفت. در سطح دستمزدها و شرایط کار برای ۸۰٪ کارگران توسعه کیمیون روایت کرد. اتحادیه ای از نیم تاکنون تأثیر داشته است. فشار طرح پیشنهادی دولت، عضویت اجرایی در اتحادیه لغو خواهد شد و امکان کارگری میتواند مذکور که با تک کارگر افزایش می یابد.

مرکز خبری کارگر امروز: دویز ۱۰ نوامبر پیش از نیم میلیون کارگر در دو شهر مهم استرالیا علیه تغییر در سیستم مذاکرات سراسری بین اتحادیه و کارگرها دست به اعتصاب یک روزه زدند. اعتصاب با شرکت پیش از نیم میلیون کارگر در شهرهای ملبورن و ویکتوریا صورت گرفت. سطح دستمزدها و شرایط کار برای ۸۰٪ کارگران توسعه کیمیون روایت کرد. این کیمیون می توانند هم مدیریت و هم اتحادیه کارگری را مجبور کند تصمیمات شرکت اعتصاب کنند. ول اخیرا دولت پیشنهاد

اعتصاب عمومی در آرژانتین

به کراوش تایمز مالی، اعتصاب عمومی در مقایسه با اعتصابات سال گذشته از وسعت کمتری برخوردار بود، در پایان خود پیشنهاد ایس پاکت اکتشافی ۳۰ درصد ترانسپورت عمومی شد. البته سرویس قطارهای درون شهری که معمولاً بین ۱/۴ و ۱/۳ میلیون نفر را به مناطق مختلف شهر میبرد کاملاً از کار افتاده بود. کارگران بقیه صفحه ۶

مرکز خبری کارگر امروز: بعد ۹ نوامبر به فرانخوان فدراسیون اتحادیه های کارگری آرژانتین (سی.جی.ش) کارگران سه شهر مهم این کشور دست به اعتصاب حداقل سرویس زدند. مهندسین خواسته کارگران افزایش دستمزدها و مخالفتشان با تغییر قانون کار بود.

کارگران معدن مانکتون هال اسکاتلند را اجاره کردند

مرکز خبری کارگر امروز: معدن مانکتون هال در نزدیکی شهر ادینبرو واقع در اسکاتلند است. شرکت معادن ذغال سنگ بریتانیا در سال ۱۹۸۷ این معدن را به علت عدم سودآور بودن بست. در سال ۱۹۹۱ دولت محلی پس از بررسی امکان باز کردن معدن پیشنهاد کرد که با یک سرمایه ۸ میلیون پوندی و استفاده ۳۷۰ کارگر این معدن می توانند مجدداً باز شود و سود آور باشد.

در ماه اوت سال ۱۹۹۱ شرکت معادن بریتانیا حاضر نشد تحت مدبیر خود معدن را باز کند. ۱۱ معدنچی که در اعتصاب سال ۱۹۸۴ بیکار شده بودند با گرفتن وام از بانک، معدن از شرکت معادن بریتانیا اجاره کردند. در میان زمان شرکت بنام کالدونین نیز خواهان اجاره معدن بود و شرکت معادن بریتانیا بخاطر ملاحظات سیاسی و فشار افکار عمومی آنرا به کارگران معدن اجاره داد.

پیوستن کمیته همبستگی کارگران ایران و سوتدب

کمیته همبستگی بین المللی با کارگران ایران

وضعیت طبقه کارگر ایران دیگر بعد از پیشیانی و همبستگی با کارگران ایران سالها اتحادیه های همبستگی و برخاسته اند و جمهوری اسلامی سرمایه که با تامی اقدامات ضد کارگری است را نزد تشكیل و اتحادیه کارگری بی شماری معرفی کردند. در طول این سالها صدها پوشیده نیست.

کنکره هدفهم اتحادیه فلز کاران آلمان، یک کنکره سیاسی

به مناسبت هفتاد و هفتین سال اعدام جو هیل فعال جنبش کارگری آمریکا

برای من گریه نکنید، سازماندهی کنید

صفحه ۹

نگاهی به مسائل و مشکلات کودکان ایران

کودکان کارگر
قربانیان نامرئی جامعه

گزارشی از شرایط کار در ایران، این شماره به کار کودکان اختصاص دارد که از نشریه آئینه اندیشه است. این نوشته حاوی آمار و اطلاعات خواندنی درباره کار کودکان در ایران و همچنین راه حل مشخص نویسندۀ در این رابطه است.

ناصر یوسفی

تلخیص شده از نشریه: آئینه اندیشه،
دوره چندی، شماره دوم، چاپ تهران

محسوب میشند و حتی کار کردن نزد پدر امر داشته و هنوز نیز نقش مهمی در این ایران جای کی امیز دارد. سیستم آموزش کار کاهها، کارخانه ها و معادن کشیده شد. پروژه های ساخت و طاقت فرسایی که زندگی انسان را به خطر می آذاند. در فاصله بین چند سال، این را برای این کارکنان گذشت. کار کودکان میشوند؛

امراً بعد از انقلاب و در حین جنگ، به مردم ایران تحمیل شد بزرگترها را مجبور کرد تا از نیروی کار فرزندان خود برای تخصصی داشته باشند. باید پرسید که ادامه زندگی و ادامه بقا استفاده کنند. حداقل این که هر کودک خرج شخصی، خورد و خوارک، پوشش و خرج تحسیل خود را تأمین کند. همه این موارد نیز یعنی سازیزدند کودکان و نوجوانان به بازار آورده اند؟ آن کودک ۶ ساله ای که به عنوان نیروی ماهر در آمار رسمی دولت کارگران و متوسطه ای این کارکنان را با خود از آنها جدا نمی کردند. آنها از چه سنی وارد بازار شده اند که در چینی سنی به عنوان نیروی ماهر قلداد میشوند؟

آنها میتوانند که بجز این کارکنان غلط



MAHMO

آماری که دولت در سال ۱۵ اعلام میکند خبر از ۱۱ میلیون کودک و نوجوان کارگر می دهد که در فاصله سنی ۱۹ تا ۱۹ سال فاقد تخصص و مهارت لازم هستند. به عبارت دیگر کارهایی که کودکان به آنها اشتغال دارند فاقد این قدرت و قوانایی دارند. این را میتواند باشد که بجز این کارکنان غلط تخصص کارگران خود را در تهییج بهینه شود. این کارکنان بجز این کارگران بجز این کارکنان غلط تخصص کارگران خود را در تهییج بهینه شود. این کارکنان بجز این کارگران غلط تخصص کارگران خود را در تهییج بهینه شود.

آنها با این انتقادهای پنهانی از کارگران از صرف هزینه ای اینها که بجز این کارگران غلط تخصص کارگران خود را در تهییج بهینه شود. این کارگنان غلط تخصص کارگران خود را در تهییج بهینه شود. این کارگنان غلط تخصص کارگران خود را در تهییج بهینه شود. این کارگنان غلط تخصص کارگران خود را در تهییج بهینه شود. این کارگنان غلط تخصص کارگران خود را در تهییج بهینه شود. این کارگنان غلط تخصص کارگران خود را در تهییج بهینه شود. این کارگنان غلط تخصص کارگران خود را در تهییج بهینه شود. این کارگنان غلط تخصص کارگران خود را در تهییج بهینه شود.

در فاصله بین انقلاب صنعتی و آغاز قرن بیست کودکان اروپای غربی پایشان به کارگاهها، کارخانه ها و معادن کشیده شد. کوکان کار قرار می گرفت که ببنیاد آموزش! نزویکتر می شد. کودکان در این سرزمین به کارهای گوناگونی دست زدند. از آنکه و کشاورزی و بازیزی گرفته تا جنگ جهانی، قصاید و حتی نوکری و کلتش نزد اشراف. کار کردن کودکان تا وقتی در محدوده کارهای خانگی بوده به هر رو قابل تحمل است، اما وقتی که حضور شخص سومی و

توان به سادگی از آن گذشت. کار کودکان در این سرزمین نه سرآغازی داشته، نه اوجی و نه فردی. کار در سرتاسر تاریخ ایران با کوکان عجین بوده است. اما بعضی از اتفاقات، تغییرات و تحولات در کم و زیاد کودک بود که عده ای از دوستداران حقوق مساله تاییری داشته اند. برای تعریف رود دستگاههای صنعتی و تشكیل کارگاههای کوچک و حتی خانگی در کوکش و کشارهای در دوران پهلوی و یا سیل مهاجرت در همان دوران عوامل بودند که در جنگ خردسال در همه کارخانه ها و کارگاهها در همه کشورها وضع نمودند. با چنین سعی و تلاشیانی وضع اسف بار کودکان اروپایی رفته رفته به سوی یک تعادل موزون حرکت کرد.

این سرنوشت کودکان اروپایی بود و این کوکان فقط بخش کوچکی از کودکان جهان استند. میلیونها کودک دیگر در آسیا، افریقا و امریکای لاتین زدزد این دسته پایشان به بازار کشیده شد و هنوز هم درگیر آن هستند و تا به حال نیز کمتر

کوکان آنکه این است برای ایندۀ این دسته از کوکان کارگران خردسال در همه کشورهایی که بجز این کارگران خردسال در همه اند و مهتر از همه ما برای این دسته از کوکان

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کارگر امریکا

خبرگزاری کارگر امریکا

بیکارسازی در بریتانیا

مرکز خبری کارگر امریکا: قرار است ۴۰۰ شغل در کپانی تولید مواد شیمیایی برونز موند واقع در چشایر از بین برو. این به معنای از دست رفتن کار ۶۵ نفر میباشد.

بیش از ۳۰۰ شغل در شرکت راه و ساختمان کاستین از بین خواهد رفت. صنعت ساختمانی بریتانیا از تابستان سال ۱۹۸۹ تا کنون ۴۰ هزار کارگر را مجبور کرده است که خود را باز خرد کنند.

نژدیک به ۴۰۰ شغل در کارخانه جنوب ولز از دست خواهد رفت. ۲۲۵ کارگر در کارخانه بروگ - ورن تولید کننده چبه دند اتومبیل کارشان را از دست می دهد و ۱۳۶ شغل در کارگاه واقع در کاروی از بین خواهد رفت.

به گزارش تی پیوسن اتحادیه سراسری کارگران بریتانیا، مستمرد واقعی کارگران به علت طرح دولت مبنی بر محدود کردن افزایش حقوق کارگران و کارمندان بخش خدمات عمومی، به نسبت ۲/۲۵ و ۳/۷۵ درصد در سال آینده کاهش پیدا خواهد کرد. طبق همین گزارش کاهش ۲۵ درصد قدرت خرد کارگران باعث از دست رفتن ۹۰ هزار شغل نیز میشود.

مرگ ۳۸ معدنچی در رویه

۱۲: کارگر معدن استواریویول واقع در جنوب رویه در اثر انفجار گاز متان کشته شدند. بعلاوه ۲۵ کارگر معدن دیگر نیز در اثر انفجار گاز در معدن سبیری جان خود را از دست دادند.

بریتانیا رای اعتراض کارگران بنادر

مرکز خبری کارگر امریکا: بیش از نیمی از ۶۰ کارگر پندر سیرنس در رویه کارشان را از طرف فراخوان اعتراض علیه کاهش دستمزدها رای مثبت دادند. به گزارش تایمز مال، این یکی از بنادر مهم لندن و مرکز بارگیری میوه و اتومبیل است. کارگران به قرارداد جدید مدیریت مبنی بر اینکه اگر بخواهند شغل هایشان را حفظ کنند، باید در درصد کاهش دستمزد را قبول کنند. اعتراض کردند.

بقیه از صفحه اول کارگران معدن مانکتون هال

کارگران در ماه زوئن معدن را پسست گرفتند و با خرد دستگاههای دست دوم کار استخراج ڈغال سنگ بریتانیا ۱۰۰۰ تخمین زده می شود که معدن تحت اداره کارگران در سال با کار ۱۵۵ کارگر ۲۵ هزار تن ڈغال سنگ استخراج کرد. تحت اداره شرکت ڈغال سنگ بریتانیا ۱۰۰۰ کارگر ۱ میلیون تن ڈغال استخراج می کردند. شرکت های اسکاتلندری حاضر شدند اند از این معدن ڈغال سنگ بخشنده زیر قیمت آن بالا است ولی کارگران تولیدات خود را به ایرلند، مالتا، و دو چیزه در جنوب و شمال بریتانیا صادر می کنند. این تجربه نشان می دهد که کارگران برای شاغل بودن و بیرون آمدن از بزرگ بیکاری حاضرند با زیر قرض رفته و پرداخت برهه کسر شکن پانکی معدن را بکار پیدا کنند. کارگران تمام پول که باید باز خرد خود گرفته بودند بعلاوه به رهن گذاشتند خانه هایشان در بهترین حالت یک تعاوی شکل دادند.

رای اکثریت کارگران متروی لندن برای اعتراض

و تغییر شرایط کار و کاهش دستمزدها ۳۷۲ نفر رای مثبت و ۳۴۲ نفر رای منفی دادند. مدیریت متوجه اعلام کرده است که به اندان کافی پرسنل برای اعتراض شکنی دارد. ولی مجبور است به مسافران اجازه بدمد که مجازی سوار قطار شوند زیرا تعداد پرسنل کنترل بلیط کم خواهد بود.

مديریت متوجه این را ایجاد کرد. اندان می باشد در نامه ای خطاب به سه اتحادیه درگیر اختار کرده است که اگر دست به اعتراض زندگی را خطر اخراج مواجه خواهد شد. رئیس اتحادیه آن ام کنند است که بهترین شکل برخورد با این انتراض اضافه کاری و پس گرفتن سرویس مجازی را دست خواهد داد. در رای گیری اتحادیه ای انتراض به بیکاری سازی ۵۰۰ کارگر به گزارش تایمز مال دو اتحادیه راندگان قطعه ای از کارخانجات هیل وود دست به اعتراض زندگی را خطر اخراج مواجه خواهد شد. رئیس اتحادیه آن ام کنند است که بهترین شکل برخورد با این انتراض اضافه کاری و پس گرفتن سرویس مجازی را دست خواهد داد. در رای گیری اتحادیه ای انتراض به بیکاری سازی ۵۰۰ کارگر

بازخرید اجرایی کارگران فورد و بریتانیا

مرکز خبری کارگر امریکا: اتحادیه ائتلاف کارگران مهندسی و کترونیک (ای ای پی) که ۲۵ هزار کارگر را تباشندگی می کند، اعتلام کرده است که فراخوان اعتراض رای مثبت داشتند. مدیریت قصد دارد ۵۰۰ کارگر را خرید کنند و فورد این قرارداد را رعایت نکرده است و بنظر می آید که هرچند صفت را قبیل اضافه کاری، و پس گرفتن سرویس مجازی غذا ایجاد کند.

بیکار سازی ها در کارخانجات هیل وود و داگن هم صورت خواهد گرفت. مستول بخش پرسنل فورد در مقابل اعتراض اتحادیه راندگان گفته است که ما زندگی و پیشرفت اقتصادی موجود هستیم، بازار در حال رکود است و چشم اندازی در جهت تغییر اوضاع تا سال ۱۹۹۴ دیده نمی شود.

اطلاعیه قشکل بیکاران اربیل کردستان عراق

تلخیص شده از نشریه: ده نگی بیکاران (صدای بیکاران)، ارگان اتحادیه بیکاران اربیل ترجمه: رسول بنناوند

بیکاری، این پنده شوم و فاجعه آور که هم در چنگال خود گرفته جهنم سوزان گرسنگی و پانین تین سطح زندگی را بایمان فرام آورده است. چند ساله ایران و عراق، همچنین تراپتیها علیه عراق، همچنین محاصمه اقتصادی کردستان از جانب رژیم عراق، زمینه بیکار شدن را هر چه پیشتر فراهم کرده و برای مشروعیت بخشیدن به این پنده غیر انسانی بهانه مناسب به دست حاکمان داده است. بدین ترتیب پنک بعran سرمایه داران زندگیان را در مه کوفته و فشار و مشقت ما بیکاران را صد بار پیشتر از تشكیل دست وظیفه اساسی ساخته است. پاس و نامیلی های بیکاران را فرا گرفته و فاجعه های مکرر هر روزه زندگی انسان گرسنه و بیکار را می گیرد.

زنان و مردان بیکار

چاره ما تنها متعدد شدن، گرد هم آمدن و دفاع و حمایت از یکدیگر است. دست در تویله تراکتور نیز برای کارخانه شوند و از این طریق ۵۰ میلیون کرون سووند سرافه جویی شود. با پسته شدن این ۱۰ درصد شغل های موجود تا سال ۱۹۹۵ از دست خواهد رفت. کارخانه اودوالا که سال ۱۹۸۹ شروع به کار کرد در بهار آینده و کارخانه کالار در سال ۱۹۹۴ پسته می شود و ۱۶۰ شغل از بین خواهد رفت. علاوه بر این کارخانه تویله تراکتور نیز برای کارخانه ۲/۵ میلیارد قرار است که میان ۱۰ شغل را از بین این ۱۰۰ درصد کاهش یافته است. هم اکنون ۱۰/۳ شغل دیگر نیز در کارخانه تورشلاندا و چند صد شغل در دو کارخانه کوچکتر نیز از بین خواهد رفت.

۲۴۰۰ کارگر در یک شوکت شیمیایی در آلمان

مرکز خبری کارگر امریکا: همچنین میغواهد اضافه پرداختی سالانه کارگران را حذف کند. صنعت مواد شیمیایی در آلمان ۴۰۰۰ کارگر که قصد دارد کارگر را اخراج میکند و علیادی از آنها را در کارخانهای فعال شرکت فرانسوی اگل. انتقام کارخانه خود را کلا تعطیل کرد که به بیکاری تعداد زیادی از کارگران منجر شد. شرکت ایتالیایی اینجم نیز در تلاش است که با شرکت های دیگر ادغام شود تا بتواند به کار خود ادامه دهد.

اعتراض اولیه از صفحه اول

اکثر کارخانجات با اعتراض خود یا کار را خوابانند و یا دست به کم کاری زدن. اعتراض پیویستندند. در آنکه چنین آمد، بود: "کشور در شهر کوردویا (سومین شهر بزرگ آرژانتین) ۹۰ درصد تولیدات و خدمات را فاجعه کرد. این انتقام کارگرانی که برای دوره محدود

استمداد کارگران نافوادر اربیل کردستان عراق از کارگران جهان

و این درحالی است که شکر کیلویی ۱۵ دینار است. در سایه حکومت "جهه کوستستان" و جلال طالباني و مسعود پارسانی زندگی ما بهم ریخته است. هر اعتراض ما با جواب مسلحانه اینها روپر است. ما میخواهیم از این زندگی خلاص شویم. در این راه به کمک و پشتیبانی شما نیازمندیم. کارگران شده اند. در زیر متن این نامه زندگی و مبارزه ما را منعکس کنید و به هر نحو ممکن از ما پشتیبانی کنید. برویه علیه معاصره اقتصادی اعتراض کنید. ما خواستار آنیم که اطلاعیه و نامه اعتراضی با درودهای گرم،

ما کارگران ناتوانی در شهر "هه ولیر" هستیم. در این نامه میخواهیم درباره کار و زندگی خود با شما صحبت کنیم. حدود پنجاه ناتوانی در شهر ما هست که در هر بخشند و راه حلی برای مشکلات آنان کدام نیز است. قدرت رقابت تولیدات آرژانتین را به نسبت باراواری کار است و نه تورم. تا چند روز قبل از اعتراض دولت تمام تلاش خود را برای جلوگیری از اعتراض

استفاده شده بودند، انجام دهد. مدیریت همچنین میغواهد اضافه پرداختی سالانه کارگران را حذف کند. صنعت مواد شیمیایی در آلمان ۴۰۰۰ کارگر که قصد دارد کارگر را اخراج میکند و علیادی از آنها را در کارخانهای فعال شرکت فرانسوی اگل. انتقام کارخانه خود را کلا تعطیل کرد که به بیکاری تعداد زیادی از کارگران منجر شد. شرکت ایتالیایی اینجم نیز در تلاش است که با شرکت های دیگر ادغام شود تا بتواند به کار خود ادامه دهد.

اعتراض عمومی در آرژانتین

اکثر کارخانجات با اعتراض خود یا کار را خوابانند و یا دست به کم کاری زدن. اعتراض پیویستندند. در آنکه چنین آمد، بود: "کشور در شهر کوردویا (سومین شهر بزرگ آرژانتین) ۹۰ درصد تولیدات و خدمات را فاجعه کرد. این انتقام کارگرانی که برای دوره محدود

Out of work, but not out of union

Interview with Danish unemployed typesetters' representatives

Danish typesetters, when they lose their jobs, retain their membership in the union and do not have to pay dues. They organise in the union to fight against unemployment, supported by union funds. Mahmood Ghazvini and Hormoz Mansoori, *Worker Today* co-workers in Denmark, talked to members of the Unemployed's Representative Delegation (ALO) within the Danish Typographic Union. The translation is, indirectly, from the Persian text. Excerpts:

Tell us about your union.

Elne Schgonning: We are one of the democratic unions in Denmark. All the decisions are made through voting, everybody can elect and be elected... The union helps us in all of our plans and programs. Other Danish unions don't have the democratic traditions we have.

Our union has extensive international activities. We are member of the International Printworkers Union, which has ties with almost all the unions across Europe.

Vitos Borreng Olsen: The union allocates DKr160 a month for every unemployed member. This is used to fund the various events - from get-togethers, to holding, for example, concerts or discussions on various topics.

What's the rate of unemployment in Denmark generally, and in typesetting particularly? And what do you think the reason is for it?

Elne Schgonning: It is 11% in Denmark, and about 20% in the typesetting branch.

Ivan Larsen: The cause of unemployment is the policies of the ruling Conservative government. They don't do anything about it, but are just worried about their balance of payments.

The primary, fundamental cause of unemployment in the printing industry is the application of modern techniques. It has eliminated many of the jobs. Moreover, the labour contract doesn't cover the problems of modern labour. For instance, the application of Desktop publishing is not stipulated in the contract. Companies like IBM have simplified the typesetting work to such a degree that anyone can do it with the help of a computer in their home. We are fighting against this. We demand that typesetting work should be referred to known centres, companies and advertising agencies.

What activities have you and LO (confederation of Danish trade unions) done to fight the problem of unemployment?

Elne Schgonning: There's a big difference between the unions today. Some of them are active in this respect. So, we work together with them - to oust the Conservative government, for example. But there are some which are indifferent. We cooperate with the unions that are militant and progressive... For instance, on 6th of October, the reopening day of the parliament, we organised a joint demonstration... But such things have become somewhat difficult to do these days. Many people in Denmark are filled with despair and

disappointment. Those who are employed are concerned about their jobs. So, many people are afraid to put up a struggle. It is our, as well as all progressive unions', duty to fight the existing mood among the workers, and call upon them to struggle against the present Conservative, reactionary government.

Ivan Larsen: Unions haven't done much by way of struggle during the past few years... We believe unions and the labour movement have been very quiet during the past few years, and have done nothing to unite the existing dissatisfaction against the government. They have, in fact, been quite idle and useless.

We, in the ALO, are trying to work out a national program. Our organisation has been there for a few years now, but still it isn't a national organisation...

Elne Schgonning: I'd like to quote an old, well-known sentence from the Communist Manifesto here: "A specter is haunting Europe - the specter of communism". The specter that is haunting Denmark today is the specter of unemployment. It's very difficult to put forward demands and urge the workers to struggle for them when there's such widespread unemployment. The employed are afraid to lose their jobs, and the unemployed can't figure out any solution. Their minds are haunted with questions like how they should spend their days, how they should provide for their family... If both the husband and wife are out of work, they'll have to rent an unsuitable place, feed their children only improperly, etc. This is our plight. Although it's not exactly like the plight [of the working people] in Africa or in a country like Iran, we should keep fighting for better conditions. Our better conditions will influence the situation internationally, and chances are that poor countries will also rise to fight for such conditions.

What necessity is there for an organisation of the unemployed within the same union?

Elne Schgonning: To prevent the worsening of the situation. We have no problem, in any regard, with our union or with the employed. This is just an attempt for a special situation. We arrange meetings, picnics and parties for the jobless lest they should stay alone at home; something which is really hard. All the necessary expenses are paid by the union. We're the only union in Denmark where the unemployed members don't pay any dues and, instead, those who are working pay the highest dues in Denmark and in the world. This is in itself a real working-class solidarity. I'm

proud of the Typographic Union. There are few unions where their unemployed have such an organisation. I hope we'll see it form in the rest of the unions as well.

Ivan Larsen: All the same, we're not in such a good shape. Our union can do a lot more. It's being very sluggish. It hasn't been in the arena of struggle against this Conservative government for years. We in the ALO are not just an organisation to arrange fishing trips and hold parties. I said the same thing in an interview with a Danish journal called "Kommunist" - and it caused some arguments and frictions among us.

Elne Schgonning: We have our differences, too. I disagree with Ivan. I believe our union has done a lot for the unemployed. We chose our representatives ourselves, and they've done a lot so far. We're in the process of merging with several other unions in order to build the amalgamated printers' union. Well, our representatives are busy doing such tasks. Now it's possible that in the midst of all this they pay less attention to the jobless, and this sometimes causes frictions between us. But, these aren't serious, and we can cooperate very well.

You want to get rid of the Conservative government. What is your own alternative?

Elne Schgonning: We want to bring to power a government of the Social Democrats and the Socialist People's party. Of course, this is only the first step; we should then put pressure on them to follow a working-class policy.

What do you think of the 35-hour week?

Elne Schgonning: We're all agreed on it, and have been fighting for it for years. But LO didn't back this slogan...

What do you say on the growth of racism?

Elne Schgonning: We're against racism. In the '30s the Nazis were blaming the Jews for the unemployment; the circumstances today are more or less like those years. Massive unemployment existed at that time, too. People didn't have food and clothing. Difficulties were immense. This force should have been mustered against the ruling regime, but it was abused, and directed against the Jews; just as today, when the blame, instead of being aimed at the Conservative, reactionary government, is being put on the immigrants and refugees.

The deportation of asylum seekers that takes place in Denmark is really alarming. This is racism. However, we haven't yet experienced racism with the same degree of violence as in Germany.

Ivan Larsen: I'm sure that the Danish people want the foreigners to have good, equal standard of living; this is the people's attitude. But the economic situation, on the other hand, enables racism to crop out a bit. So, unfortunately I can't

say racism doesn't exist in Denmark.

Is there anything else you would like to add?

Elne Schgonning: ... We wish for the working-class unity between the employed and the unemployed. Those who have jobs know very well that their turn will come tomorrow. So, they should unite with the unemployed within the unions. Eight to ten years ago workers used to take part in large numbers, in demonstrations

against a reactionary legislation or a labour contract. But today, they don't dare to stand up to the employers, and the latter have got the upper hand. In Britain, for example, Murdoch sacked all of the typesetters and replaced them with some electricians. The employers intend to do the same thing here in Denmark. But, so far they haven't succeeded. We are busy building a large printers' union.

And please print this sentence at the top of the interview: WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE!

From p.15

Iranian nationalism blames Afghans for unemployment

socialism could be foreseen; even if they hadn't announced its defeat, the society itself had already rejected it. They destroyed it before workers could, and called this 'the destruction of communism'.

We should not be disappointed. Many problems confront us which we should address and try to solve. The various capitalist models, and the later altered versions, are not the solution to our problems; they are attacks against us. The solution for a human life and a human world is only possible by our own hands. Communism will never lose its relevance; as long as there is capitalism, exploitation, and inequality, this social conflict

will also exist...

The force for change is there, but we must first set about eliminating its problems today. We should work for an international workers' organisation. This is a necessity. I believe in and work for this. Some may say that this is an illusion, and argue that those parasites have armies and nuclear bombs with which to beat us down... It is a fact that capital is brutal, and has always been so. But in fact workers' hatred is much stronger than capital may imagine. The world developments until now have shown that they are nothing against our organised force.

In the Persian Section

In addition to the articles in the English section, the Persian section of this issue includes:

- "Don't cry for me, organise!" - on the 77th anniversary of Joe Hill's execution
- We won't accept a wage freeze! - interview with Lars Tornman, miners' leader in Kiruna, Sweden
- Workers of the world, unite! - interview with unemployed workers' representative delegation within the Danish Typographic Union
- IG Metall's 17th Congress: a political congress - article
- The central issue is that this activity is from within the labour movement - interview with Ali Javadi, coordinator, Labor Committee

on Iran (in US) • From 40 to 35-hour work week in Germany - translation (part 2) • Workers' children: society's invisible victims - article • Yellow-knife mine in Canada: another crime - article • Women's assassination in Iraqi Kurdistan - translation • Release Mahmood Massarwa, Palestinian union activist • Letters to the Editor: - On boycott of parliamentary elections in Kurdistan; - *Worker Today* should play its role with regard to Marx's socialism: - condition of Iranian workers in Japan.

The news of workers' struggle around the world is published in more detail in the Persian section.

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Iranian nationalism blames Afghans for unemployment

Interview with Mohammad Ahmad-Karim

Mohammad Ahmad-Karim is an immigrant Afghan worker in Iran. During a recent visit abroad, he talked to Fateh Jahan, *Worker Today* co-worker, on the situation of Afghan workers in Iran, Iranian nationalism, and the state of the labour movement in Iran. Excerpts:

What made you emigrate to Iran? What were your expectations, and did these turn out as you had hoped?

A large number of Afghan workers have emigrated to various countries because of the harsh living conditions in Afghanistan. I am one of them.

We left the country unwillingly. People in Afghanistan - particularly workers - have been putting up with appalling conditions, and there is little, or no, hope for things improving. There is rampant starvation, unemployment, inflation, lack of rights and inequality, and children die in droves. People have to toil day and night just to stay alive. There are all sorts of diseases, and there is no health care. Where there is health care, it is the reserve of the rich. On top of all these, the reactionary war has brought all kinds of privations.

All my efforts to scrape together a decent living failed... My last resort to have a human and decent life was to emigrate.

That's how I came to Iran... At first I was relieved to enter the country. But very soon I saw that in Iran too there is mass unemployment, inflation and all sorts of inequalities. So I forgot about the decent life I had been hoping for.

I went around for a while. Later, I began to work as a street vender and made a bare living. After a difficult year, I got a job in a factory through an Iranian colleague. He also found me a cheap place to stay. When the people of the area saw how poor we were they welcomed us and later helped us have our children sent to school. My children are now educated and have their own lives; their expectations of life have grown, and they hate poverty and backwardness.

Except for the first year, my six and a half years' stay in Iran is full of good and lasting memories. My children and I learned the meaning of life more than ever before. I'll never forget those fellow workers who were kind to us. I can't give up the struggle, and owe my present way of thinking to the communists I met in Iran.

How are the Afghan immigrants treated in Iran?

The attitudes are different. First of all, the Islamic Republic recognises no rights for Afghan, or other, immigrants - and not even for its own citizens. If for some sections of Iranian workers there is something called Labour Law - even that being forced on the government by the workers' own struggle - for the immigrants there is nothing. Any immigrant who talks about labour laws is deported from the country. Even Iranian workers have been jailed and executed in connection with

[struggle for] their demands and rights. The Islamic Republic looks on immigrants as slaves who should submit to the most menial jobs. As a result of what the Islamic Republic has done there is no organisation for the immigrants. To struggle against the system, immigrant workers should join forces with the militant workers in Iran.

Before, an Afghan worker had to rely mainly just on himself/herself, as an individual. But fortunately this dispersion is gradually ending, one reason being the friendly relations with Iranian workers. We want to have this comradeship and should have tried to build it up sooner. Afghan workers working in working-class districts have joined forces with Iranian workers in fighting for better wages, against the harsh working conditions, etc. If this solidarity is strengthened the Islamic Republic will not any more be able to repress us just because we are immigrants.

Another factor which has been burdening the Afghans is this reactionary phenomenon of Iranian nationalism. This is a daily threat against us. Iranian nationalism blames Afghans for the unemployment, inflation and lack of rights. This same trend is active in Europe and elsewhere as racism. I think the pressure by nationalism on Afghans is due, on the one hand, to the absence of labour organisations in Iran, and, on the other, to the indifference and negligence of a large section of the Afghan workers themselves.

These intimidations can be ended through solidarity between Iranian workers and Afghan immigrants, and through their joint struggle. If Afghans immigrants had not in the beginning submitted to the lowest jobs, now they would be receiving more support from the Iranian workers. But it is not too late. We will certainly not be left in the lurch and will be warmly welcomed by many workers. The closer the ties between Afghans and the other workers and noble people, the quicker this process will take place. Though, unfortunately, this has not yet included the majority of Afghans and Iranians, a climate is gradually being built up through the efforts of conscious and militant workers - particularly socialist workers - to bring about this brotherhood and common cause in a practical sense.

The existing comradeship has not only helped to raise the cultural level of Afghan workers, but has also helped them in the struggles in the workplaces around labour issues. Any existing frictions should be seen as due to two factors: First, Iranian nationalism is hostile to immigrants and regards them as a threat. Secondly, Afghan workers, because of the harsh conditions they were under in Afghanistan and the high unem-

ployment in Iran, when they find a job do not bargain. This has hurt the feeling of the Iranians. But it is not only Afghans who give in to degrading and badly paid jobs; a large army of the unemployed is doing just that right now.

For the reasons I mentioned, the attitude towards the Afghan immigrants is different. But I am hopeful of a closer solidarity between Afghan and Iranian workers. I hope that the socialist workers in Iran, by their intervention, will be able to stand in a united barricade with the Afghans against capitalism.

Could you talk about your living conditions in Iran?

My living conditions in Iran, as an immigrant there for six and a half years, are certainly representative of the life of the majority of the Afghan immigrants living there. Thanks to the present situation in Iran and the appalling conditions created by the Islamic Republic, many noble people virtually die and come to life a hundred times a day. Naturally, the burdens weigh more heavily on the immigrants. Unemployment, homelessness, inflation, injustice, imprisonment and executions run amok throughout the country. But the anti-government protests have never receded, despite all the repression...

Of course, under such conditions the life of the immigrant is harder. For them jobs are more difficult to come by, and even if a job is found, it is an unregistered one. The situation of the immigrants who have 'permanent' jobs, or those who work in factories on a seasonal basis, is comparatively better than that of the street vendors. My life was along the same lines. To make a bare living, I had to work in the factory during the day, and sell things on the streets in the evenings... My real age is 30, but I look 45 and more. The living conditions in Iran are hard for both immigrant and indigenous workers.

Some say Afghan workers act as strike-breakers. What do you say on that?

First of all, there is no talk of such things in the labour movement, and the socialist workers don't waste their time on such things. The Afghan and Iranian workers have increased their friendship and brotherhood. The prejudices against Afghans are gradually fading. Now a large section of Afghan immigrants in Iran consider themselves as having a common cause with the other workers in Iran, and cooperate with them and join in the same fight for a decent and human life.

Although, in political respects and from the viewpoint of labour struggles, Afghan workers lag behind Iranian workers, their emigration to various countries has had the effect of drawing them closer to relying on the power of collective struggles. Today you see that most Afghan immigrants hate the Islamic Republic and capitalism; the motive to fight and their attraction towards communism have been strengthened. Socialist workers should take notice of this force and help them to organise. Blind judgements are not only not helpful for our unity, but fuel the prejudices against the immigrants.

Afghan immigrants have no rights whatsoever. Their very humanity is insulted, on a daily basis. From the day they enter Iran, or any other country, they end up scattered in different cities, and are faced with enormous difficulties. Those who really support strikes and struggles, should come and help the immigrants, and enlist them in the ranks of the struggle. They have problems finding food, housing and jobs, and are subject to humiliation. There have been no labour organisations to help them. So, if in such a world they submit to overtime and to night-work, with the least rights, because they are hungry, there are reasons for this. This is not strike-breaking.

Armies of unemployed workers in the squares bring each other's wage levels down by competing for jobs. And when the employers want to sack a militant worker, they take advantage of the unemployed. So in that case, even the Iranian workers are strike-breakers. But I think it is wrong to reason this way. When things are as they are, this just shows our weakness, and we must admit it. Socialist workers can play a useful role here. Unemployed workers, street venders, etc, should be alerted to this fact; they should be made aware that this is not the way to have a decent life. These workers should join together and organise around demands for jobs, unemployment benefit and a working-class labour law. They should build their own organisations and in this way win their demands. The solution to poverty, unemployment and disorganisation lies in such actions.

As a worker who has lived and worked in Iran for over six years, could you talk about the situation of the Iranian labour movement and the issues it is facing?

The Iranian labour movement is a living movement and we are constantly witnessing struggles across the country. But at the moment it is disorganised and is not ready to make a line up against the bourgeoisie in Iran. It is wrestling with the economic difficulties that it is under. The system and the laws in place in Iran have posed the most serious barrier to workers' organising. Iranian workers have been deprived of their own genuine organisations. From the viewpoint of the Islamic Republic, the struggle to form labour organisations is a political crime. In this class battle many workers have been arrested and executed. And through such methods workers have been kept disorganised. But despite all these anti-worker measures, the issue of organisation is still alive, and has repeatedly come up on the agenda, as an economic and political necessity.

Strikes and other forms of protest have taken place over this demand. Of course, the state laws are not the only obstacle to the building of labour organisations, and other non-worker social pressures have contributed to it. Iranian nationalism blames Afghan workers and foreigners for the workers' problems. As a matter of fact, this reactionary tendency's concern is not wage improvements; it hates foreigners, and works just like racism... Until now the only tendency that has taken the workers' demands seriously is the worker-

socialist tendency. Unfortunately this trend is not a dominant one, but if it continues as it is doing now, there should be more hope for victory.

I think if in the context of the current struggle for economic demands the labour movement were to achieve its genuine organisations, then the indifference, conservatism and so on would vanish in the process; then a large force would enlist in the labour organisations and take up more serious fights.

At this moment the only tendency that the employers are frightened of is the workers' socialist force. I view the Iranian labour movement as a serious force; I have myself learnt and experienced a lot from it...

I think if the conditions that exist in Europe also existed in Iran, the workers' socialist rank would no doubt mobilize a big force behind it. This could not only bring the present regime down, but would also destroy capital. Workers in Europe should take more advantage of this opportunity. I am not against any form of workers' organisation, but remaining at the trade-unionist level - and that with the kind of policy and programme that they have - disappoints the workers. Unions are losing force every day, and this has political and economic reasons. The European workers, in their open political climate, should engage in political struggles with wider demands. Their marking time at the level of unions, with this failing to solve workers' problems, should be seen as their main weakness. With regard to their policies and programmes, I feel that they are miles off workers' interests. This should be changed, and workers' essential demands addressed. Right now the labour movement in Iran has put forth the idea of workers' councils, and I think that the council and its traditions would mobilize a big force behind it. Although Iranian workers are under savage Islamic repression, they have raised many demands. We have the case of the anti-labour Labour Law which the government had to alter several times, frightened of workers' struggles - and this under the conditions now prevailing in Iran!

The capitalist world is proclaiming that communism has ended. What is your view? Do you defend communism?

Yes, I defend communism and believe in its existence. I not only defend communism but work for it. Of course, what the capitalists are shouting about has preoccupied many people's minds. But you have to know that what was defeated was itself capitalist, i.e. state-capitalism and bourgeois socialism. Communism is still there, and its legitimacy is there. Communism is this very protest by you and me. The defeat of bourgeois socialism, and its alternative - the market and the New World Order - have distracted the society for a while. But this won't last...

I defend Marx's communism, which I regard as corresponding to my own life and future and to that of the whole humanity. Our fellow workers should see that the model that was defeated was based on our exploitation, inequality and slavery. The defeat of bourgeois

Continued on p.14

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Page 16, Vol.3, No.31, December 1992

IN BRIEF

Britain

After the workers' rejection of London Underground's plans to cut jobs and conditions, ASLEF, the train drivers union, and TSSA, white-collar rail union, are to ballot members on strike action. If the plans go through, over 5,000 jobs may be axed in the next five years.

Dock workers at the Port of Sheerness voted to strike over a new employment contract which will cut pay by up to 10%.

Sweden

4,500 auto jobs will be lost in Volvo Sweden, after the announcement by the company that it was shutting down its two plants in the cities of Kalmar and Uddevalla. Thus, by 1995 the work force will be cut by around 10%.

Australia

About half a million workers in Victoria, Australia's second most populous state, staged a 24-strike against legislation introduced by the state's new conservative government to radically change the labour laws.

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Time for resistance has come!

German trade unions call to fight hostility to foreigners

WT News Service:

With the decision of the German Social Democratic Party to agree to amend the asylum rights in the German Constitution, and following a spate of fascist attacks against refugees, the German Confederation of Trade Unions (DGB) in a communique called on millions of its members to stand up to the attacks against foreigners. Here we reprint the text of this call, published in Metall, paper of the IG Metall union (No.22, 6/11-92). The translation is from the Persian translation of the text:

We, members of the federal commission of the German Confederation of Trade Unions, call on all union members to stand up to anti-foreign aggression and to work for a society based on democracy and understanding between people.

Acts of violence against people of other nationalities take place almost every day in our country. People are attacked and hunted openly. On top of this, the indifference and unwillingness to oppose the anti-foreign aggression are apparent more and more each day. Here and there can be seen the secret - and at times even open - sympathy with the perpetrators of the aggression. In fact these

sympathisers of the acts of violence are accomplices of the original perpetrators.

There is no justification whatsoever for hostility to foreigners. The perpetrators of violence against immigrants are criminals. And they should be treated so, and prosecuted.

We call on all democratic people to rise against this aggression. If this wave of anti-foreign aggression is not stopped, as history has shown it will seek new victims! Today the victims are our fellow immigrant countrymen; tomorrow it may be the Jews; and the day after that, perhaps the unions! Animosity towards foreigners does not just hurt the immigrants: it hurts all of us. Humiliation of human beings and humanity, and enmity and hatred, will destroy the foundations of our co-existence!

Who is to blame?

The concern of the people showing hostility to foreigners should be taken seriously. But we should under no circumstances allow that foreigners become scapegoats for this situation and the problems. They are not by any means to blame. We can, through a policy of social justice, destroy the causes



of hatred and aggression, fight against unemployment, alleviate the housing shortages, and [eliminate] the social insecurity and despondency that people are experiencing.

It is a fact that once the conditions in war-ravaged regions get harder, the socially weaker groups shoulder the bulk of the burdens, and in their attempts to escape from this situation they may resort to competition and do whatever they can. If the chief cause of seeking refuge and immigration is not eliminated, even if the right to asylum is abolished immigration and asylum-seeking

will continue to exist.

The German Confederation of Trade Unions is for retaining the unconditional and unrestricted right of political asylum (Article 16 of the Constitution). For people fleeing threats to their lives and livelihood, an appropriate immigration legislation should be worked out which legally stipulates the conditions for immigration. We want to live and work in common with the people of other nationalities. Only with each other's help is there a future for us. Now is the time to bravely set to work for our common future."

General strike in Argentina

WT News Service:

Argentinean workers staged a general strike on 9 November, called by the CGT trade union confederation, to protest the government's economic policies and amendments to the labour law.

According to the Financial Times, public transport ran at 70% capacity in the capital Buenos Aires, with the train services

practically paralysed. In Cordoba, Argentina's third largest city, the strike was 90% effective. Most industrial centres either came to a stand still or worked well below capacity.

The strike was in protest against the government's decree to link pay rises to productivity, instead of inflation, and its plans to make it easier for employers to fire workers.

ISASK in Sweden affiliates to International Committee

WT News Service:

Through a communique published in November, the Iranian-Swedish Labour Solidarity Committee (ISASK) announced that it was affiliating to the International Committee of Solidarity with

Iranian Workers (ICSIW). Since the formation of the ICSIW in August 92 (See Communique in WT no.28), the labour solidarity committees in the USA, Canada, Finland, Denmark and Austria have affiliated to the International Committee.

Communiqué by IIW in Canada

WT News Service:

Through a communique published on 26 November 92, the Internationalist Iranian Workers (IIW) in Canada announced that in future it would continue its activities by joining the ranks of the Worker-communist Party of Iran and the campaign of solidarity with Iranian workers.

One of the activities of IIW, since it was formed a year ago,

had been the reprinting of the English section of Worker Today and its distribution among Canadian workers and labour activists. In future, this work is to be continued by the Iranian-Canadian Labour Solidarity Committee whose activity members of IIW are now joining. The IIW communique was signed by Maryam Neekfar, Hossein Ahmadi, Hamid Faramarzi, Amir Payam, Masoud Arjang.

Wage parity deal not for renegotiation, says IG Metall

WT News Service:

IG Metall refused to discuss further the proposal by German engineering employers to renegotiate pay deals in the east or revise agreements on shorter working hours in the west - according to a report by Financial Times (11/11/92).

The existing deals between the union and government call for basic-wage parity for engineering workers in east and west by April

1994, and a 35-hour work week in western Germany in 1995.

Franz Steinkühler, IG Metall president, said that if employers or government truly wanted to stop deindustrialisation in the east they should not argue with the union over pay restrictions. Instead, they must "work with IG Metall to change economic and finance policy," he said. "IG Metall is not prepared to accept cuts in east German agreements."

Bill to abolish British wages councils

WT News Service:

The government in Britain is introducing a bill to abolish the statutory wages councils which set the minimum wage - according to a report in the Financial Times (6/11/92).

The 26 councils, which have been in existence since 1909, cover 2.5m of lowest-paid workers in Britain. The bill further attacks union rights by requiring unions to give employers seven

days' notice of industrial action.

The Institute of Directors and the Confederation of British Industry welcomed the bill, while the Institute of Management criticized its timing - according to the same report.

Mr Garfield Davies, leader of the Usdaw shopworkers union, said: "Two million of the workers protected by the councils system are women and many of them are breadwinners or vital contributors to the family budget."

Iranian nationalism blames Afghans for unemployment

Interview with Mohammad Ahmad-Karim

p.15

Out of work, but not out of union

Interview with Danish unemployed typesetters' representatives

p.14