

TRADE UNIONS INTERNATIONAL OF WORKERS IN THE METAL
INDUSTRY

BUREAU MEETING

MAY 20-21 1981 - BERLIN - G.D.R.

Draft

A G E N D A

1. Exchange of views on the TUI guidelines and role towards EUROPE.
2. Discussion of preparation plan for the 9th Conference.
3. Discussion of the 1981 budget and adoption of the TUI interior regulations.

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TUI METAL

For information of the Bureau and Administrative Committee members

Letter No.787 received on 27/02/1981

Warsaw, 15/01/81

Metalworkers' Trade Union
29 str. Długa Warsaw Poland

TUI Metal Secretariat
MOSCOW

Following our letter of 14/11/80 we would like to inform you that the Metalworkers' Union held its National Congress in January 1981 and elected new office-bearers of our union.

As the result, the Secretariat of the Governing Body of the Metalworkers' Union has decided to designate as representatives to standing bodies of the Trade Unions International of the Workers in the Metal Industry the following comrades :

1. Tadeusz KRASNODEBSKI, President of the Governing Body of the Metalworkers' Union as a member of the TUI Bureau and Administrative Committee.
2. Czeslaw CZECHOWSKI, Vice-President of the GBMU as an ~~member~~ alternative member of the TUI Administrative Committee.
3. Jerzy GRAD, Secretary of the GBMU as a member of the TUI Shipbuilding Commission.

We would like to ask your ~~your~~ approval of our comrades' nomination.

With our trade union greetings.

Tadeuz KRASNODEBSKI
President

TRADE UNIONS INTERNATIONAL OF WORKERS
IN THE METAL INDUSTRY

BUREAU MEETING

May 20-21, 1981, BERLIN, G D R

Report on the 1st item on the agenda

TO STEP UP ACTIVITY AND ENLARGE TUI'S
AUDIENCE IN EUROPE

1981

After the Bureau meeting scheduled for Bogota was shifted, the Secretariat thought it useful to have a "discussion on the problems of Europe" at the meeting to be held in Berlin.

The decision was taken to assure good preparations of the meeting of European affiliated organisations (included into the plan of activities for 1981) that we propose to hold within the framework of the Administrative Committee session scheduled for next October in Budapest.

To this effect, we submit some elements intended to facilitate the discussion.

GENERAL FEATURES

The existence of the two developed systems: CAPITALISM and SOCIALISM has turned Europe into a vast field of CLASS CONFRONTATION.

1. CONFRONTATION IN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLITICS

a) Capitalist Europe

The capitalist Europe is plagued by a serious crisis. More and more this part of the old continent falls into a stifling grip of Transnational Corporations seeking to subjugate everything to their will.

In addition, the process of integration of new countries into the E.E.C. (European Economic Community) is going on making the contradictions tougher and at the same time putting European countries into an economic and political dependence vis-a-vis the US and West German imperialism.

The decisions taken by E.E.C. in relation to metal production sectors cause a degradation of the industrial potential, especially in steel, shipbuilding and auto making.

At the same time the inflation rate is running wild. The unemployment has climbed to new highs (from 6 to 11 per cent of the active population).

In this context, the struggles of a new dimension - of a class and mass content are mounting everywhere, including the countries where the trade unions are traditionally reformist.

The characteristic feature of the present time is that these struggles force the monopolies and employers in general to make serious concessions, particularly in terms of wages, preservation of jobs and refusal in certain cases to eliminate industries. At the same time, an unprecedented ideological battle is mounted at all levels with a view to lead astray the workers' struggle.

b) Socialist community

The origine of the crisis resides in the capitalist system itself. If the cooperation between the socialist and capitalist countries results in the capitalist crisis affecting the socialist countries to a various degree it cannot provoke a crisis in them.

The socialist system is essentially free of this phenomenon.

Long term cooperation projects are in progress within the CMEA. This is the case, particularly for the steel industry and shipbuilding. Far from provoking closings and putting millions of the dole, the CMEA projects are aimed at bringing harmony to the production, boost the measures favouring productivity, employment, better living standards.

This aspect alone shows the enormous precipice separating the role devolved by the monopolies upon the capitalist community (EEC) and that of the socialist community.

It must be also stressed that the monopolies pursuing their so-called "redeployment" policy are in search for new forms of exploitation of under-developed countries, while the socialist countries within the framework of the economic relations residing on the basis of equality enable these countries to develop the "State sector", specifically in the sphere of steel and energy.

2. CONFRONTATION IN THE SPHERE OF LIBERTIES AND PEACE

In Europe this confrontation can be considered as DECISIVE. The confrontation is going on between the socialist countries and democratic forces of the continent exerting efforts for disarmament and peace to challenge the offensive of the monopolist bourgeoisie and of all reactionary forces seeking to impose the arms race and to aggravate the international tension.

Besides the real danger it poses for peace, the arms race makes it also possible for the developed capitalist countries of Europe to create a climate of uncertainty which hampers the development of social consciousness and invites bitter aggressions on the living and working conditions and the social gains.

Inspite of these obstacles, though, the Helsinki spirit has expanded. The struggles waged by the workers and peoples of Europe have stepped up progress along the road of Helsinki, which is that of cooperation, respect for human rights, detente, disarmament and peace.

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In the long run, this confrontation between the two systems, in both economic and social spheres and that of freedoms and peace is bringing POSITIVE RESULTS for the forces of socialism, democracy and peace in Europe.

3. TRADE UNION FEATURES IN EUROPE

From the trade union viewpoint, Europe also presents a special case with socialist community and capitalist countries.

The role and prerogatives of trade unions are not exercised in the same fashion.

In capitalist Europe, the organisations of class collaboration operate in many developed capitalist countries and constitute a force which cannot be neglected. In most cases, they are linked with the political forces of social-democracy.

The organisations of the class struggle play a decisive role in the great battle of classes, though their role and initiatives differ according to the country. From the organisational point of view, as far as the TUI is concerned, its European affiliates are undoubtedly in minority, which, and we admit it, is a handicap.

This is true, despite multiple bilateral exchanges or good relations that TUI maintains with many non-affiliated federations.

It was in Europe that the first regional structure in the metal industry the EMF was created. Practically, all European metalworkers' organisations of the capitalist countries are affiliated to it or apply for affiliation. The leaders' ostracism, though, in relation to the organisations of class struggle poses hurdles to this European regional organisation.

What is more, the IMF vigilance in regard to its affiliates vis-a-vis our initiatives, coupled with the EMF wish to make Europe its private hunting ground, pose an obstacle for any initiative of coordination in the sectors where the working class is hit hardest by the consequences of the crisis (iron and steel, shipbuilding etc...).

The same goes true for the struggle against transnational corporations, the way it is waged by the EMF, it does no harm to their operations and manoeuvres.

NEW ELEMENTS

In this trade union context, two new events have intervened in this recent period which concern us directly.

a) Polish crisis

A grave crisis shook Poland last summer, mainly due to serious flaws. It is persisting at alarming proportions.

Its impact on the trade union life is: elimination of the ancient Central Council of Trade Unions - Creation of new trade unions ("Solidarity" and "Autonomous"). The ancient "renovated" trade unions have confirmed their affiliation to the TUI at their recent Congresses.

All this gave rise to new realities. Poland has embarked on a new road, that of many trade unions and their independence.

This reality cannot be ignored and it calls for thinking about our future behaviour.

b) Italian FLM affiliation to the IMF

The process aimed at organic unity (UILM - FIOM - FIM) gave birth to the FLM which joined EMF in 1977.

Since then, its leaders have agreed to apply for affiliation to the IMF (see the documents recently dispatched). The IMF Executive Committee accepted the application unanimously. The final decision will be taken by the Central Committee next May in Washington.

Should this outcome be paced within the framework of the offensive carried out by the capitalist bourgeoisie and backed by the social democracy with a view to obtain the "consensus".

It is possible, should one note the evolution of certain federations at the level of Europe, such as the CFDT of France, the UGT of Spain or the creation of the UGT of Portugal with the help of dollar, etc ...

In this case also, it calls for thinking about our future work, not only in regard to our behaviour vis-a-vis the FLM, but also more generally, in relation to what our unitary work in Europe must be.

4. STRUGGLES - CLASS CONFRONTATION

Still, the PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTIC of the current situation is the NEW DIMENSION of the struggles the metalworkers carry on in Europe.

There is no denying that these struggles mark an evolution of class consciousness of European workers. This goes true also for the countries where the trade union movement sticks to the orientation of class collaboration. The example of mass struggles which have recently been carried out in West Germany, Great Britain, Belgium and even in the Scandinavian countries

give an ample proof^{1/}.

That means that in these countries the contradictions inherent in the policy of class collaboration are hardly accepted by the workers.

The orientation of these trade unions on the positions of "adaptation to the crises" or "acceptance of the CONSENSUS" seems to be more and more ineffective, and even unacceptable for the workers.

Whatever it may be, it has direct repercussions in the socio-democratic parties of these countries which find its concrete expression, for some of them, in various kinds of differences and even in splits.

In the long run, the MAJOR DANGER for the European capitalism comes from the working class and its organisations of class struggle. But it lies also in the CONFRONTATION with the real socialism which keeps on progressing and getting stronger.

The development of all these struggles confirms, in this way, all the possibilities they harbour in terms of the success in pushing their claims, through and the retreat imposed on capitalists, and the WILLINGNESS of changes cherished by the workers.

Hence, the importance of their mobilization and COORDINATION, especially at the level of big European monopolies and the production sectors directly affected by the crisis.

In this context, we can measure the role that a regional organisation like EMF can and must play !

^{1/} It should be noted that these struggles are being carried out mainly in the metal sectors, undergoing restructuring worked out by the EEC (shipbuilding, iron-and steel and currently auto making).

In any cases it concerns us directly.

Consequently, it is on the basis of these new qualitative elements that we must examine our action and our initiatives.

In other words, we have to bear in mind the new elements of the European monopolists' strategy, the ideologic offensive but also and, in the first place, to draw SUPPORT in the class content and the power of struggles so as to make the TUI play its role in this great confrontation of classes.

The European trade union class movement in the metal industry should take in this region the PLACE which is due to it.

T.U.I. TASKS AND ROLE

These are the elements succinctly developed on which we propose to focus our consideration and our discussion at the Bureau meeting in Berlin.

As we have told earlier, the weakness of our affiliations in Europe, anti-unitary attitude of certain metalworkers' federations (FRG, Nordic countries, etc...) and the negative if not hostile stand in our regard on behalf of the IMF and EMF succeed if not to block at least to put a brake on the efforts of rapprochement between organisations aimed at coordination of action at the level of the continent.

But we do not start from zero.

The TUI's presence in the struggles, including those by non-affiliated organisations - more intensified work of the Branch commissions (Shipbuilding, Iron and Steel ...), their large participation - Bilateral relations between affiliated and non-affiliated organisations. Unitary initiatives such as the 3d Conference, on Automobile, etc ... representing undeniable positive aspects.

Nevertheless, in the context of the current CLASS CONFRONTATION, we can not be satisfied with the results.

The situation requires MORE and much BETTER.

The discussion must enable us to think over the PRIORITIES of our future activity in Europe. It is to be done with the aim of submitting our deliberations to our affiliates in Europe (at the Budapest meeting) and also in the perspective of the 9th Conference in Moscow.

6. WHAT ACTIVITIES OR INITIATIVES TO TAKE IN EUROPE

- STRUGGLES

Priority to mobilisation and coordination of action. To be attentive to all the struggles setting example at the level of the continent and to assure our PRESENCE on the ground. To bring SOLIDARITY. To use all the means to make known the TUI's POSITION on the struggles (meetings - press conferences - rallies of militants, etc ...).

- TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

From now on till the 9th Conference, to put into effect one or two experiences of coordination against transnational corporations. To see with the FTM/CGT what kind of support the TUI can render to the experience which had already begun within Peugeot-Citroën-Talbot.

To use institutes socialist countries as well as in the European Community on order to get concrete data on the transnational corporations that our action is aimed at.

- PRODUCTION SECTORS

To search for the means of a permanent LIAISON through the Iron and Steel and Shipbuilding Commissions with the non-affiliated organisations taking part in these commissions. To look for the forms which can be of help in COORDINATION of ACTIONS at the level of an industrial sector. Bring SOLIDARITY to ALL the struggles which will unfold and call for support.

To act the way that the socialist countries bring as well their support to the struggles (to do it through the trades unions concerned).

- ORGANISATION - LIAISON BETWEEN AFFILIATED ORGANISATIONS

- To think of an annual meeting of all European affiliates within the framework of our standing meetings, to assess the situation and the efforts undertaken. To consider, in case it is necessary, the possibility of a larger involving into our activities other non-affiliated federations, emphasizing at that that we must not in any way to "double" the EMF structure or simply to take the pace of a parallel metalworkers' organisation in Europe.

- To succeed at any price in obtaining information on various bilateral contacts that our affiliated organisations have with European organisations and which can be of great interest for our common work on the continent.

- To finalise the setting up of an OFFICE in Paris, with an integrated liaison bureau for MADEN-IS. To mandate the FTM/CGT to study this question from two points of view, first, what can be the role and possible prerogatives of that office in the capitalist part of Europe, second: how to promote struggle and action against transnational corporations and assure a repid presence in certain important events relating to the metal industry.

- To give priority to relations with Great Britain, Portugal, Spain, Finland, Belgium, not for the sake of the so called "friendly" visits but with a view to establish concrete cooperation either at the level of definite transnationals - or for a joint work within the framework of a "branch commission", or else for taking a joint initiative within the ILO or its commissions, etc ...

- This list is not limitative and consequently can be complemented by other proposals that the Bureau members can make. The main thing is to implement politically and materially, what is proposed.

TÜRKİYE SOSYAL TARİH ARAŞTIRMA VAKFI
TÜSTAV

TRADE UNIONS INTERNATIONAL FOR WORKERS IN THE
METAL INDUSTRY

BUREAU MEETING

May 20 - 21, 1981 - BERLIN, G.D.R.

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ORAL REPORT

on the first item on the agenda

Presented by :

Comrade Alain STERN

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The Secretariat, with the President and Vice-Presidents' backing, was compelled to change the venue, the date and the agenda of the Bureau meeting.

These decisions were prompted by the arrest of our comrade MARCIALES in Ecuador. As a result, we decided to hold our Bureau meeting in Berlin. The agenda is as follows: the situation in Europe; preparations for the 9th Conference. Thus, we suggest that today you focus your attention on this first point and examine other questions tomorrow.

On the basis of the report we have sent to you: "To step up TUI's activities and enlarge its audience in Europe", the Secretariat is concentrating on the preparations for the meeting of our European affiliates and the preparations for the 9th Conference.

Europe represents the biggest concentration of metal industry in the world, which is true for all its sectors.

It is the ground for direct confrontation of two world concepts.

In the Western capitalist countries, as the written report emphasizes, the capitalist crisis, its nature and its consequences weigh very heavily on all the spheres of the workers' life. This situation exacerbates the basic contradictions between the capital and the labour, between the private ownership of production means and the satisfaction of needs.

This situation creates a profound discontent of the entire working class.

On the whole, immediately after the World War II, after over 40 years of considerable economic expansion, where, at the background of fight for the integration into productivity, the capitalists had a margin for manoeuvre which enabled them to back the policies directed against the working class, and supported by the trade unions refusing to call into question the society, and acting the way permitting them to have their share of the

pie. But if the capitalists, get a lions share of it the working class gets all but a bird's share. This policy, however, has had certain ideological impact and resulted in a kind of illusion as to the real nature of the capitalist exploitation.

In fact, - and this question must be strongly ephasized - in Europe, the same as in the United States by the way, or in any other capitalist country at any moment nothing has been achieved without workers' bitter struggle, of which the importance needs not to be reminded.

It should be underlined that, in this context, the federations of class struggle continue to exist and to develop: in France, Italy, Austria, Finland, and Cyprus, and to come to being like in Spain, Portugal. They are expanding their influence and their action.

This two-sided situation, integration of trade unions and the workers' struggle, is the characteristic feature of the epoch and of capitalist Europe.

Today, the situation has changed ever since, say schematically, since 1975, the situation has dramatically deteriorated in terms of production, which not only knows no increase any longer, but tends to degradate particularly in terms of workers consumption and that of large masses. Millions of families are subjected to under-consumption, to poverty and privations including inadequate nourishment.

- Closure of thousands of factories, elimination of industries, export of capitals.

- Nearly 10 million workers fall victime to unemployment or partial joblessness, a dramatic phenominon, new for manual workers and intellectuals, which the bourgeois press tends to hold responsible.

- Inflation at an annual rate of 10 - 15 - 20 per cent and more.
- Deradating purchasing power due to refusal to not only raise wages, but to guarantee the purchasing power.
- Attack on the social security - reduction of redemption, on the right to health.
- Over-exploitation in terms of extra hours, pace of work.
- Menace to collective bargaining and social guarantees through promotion of precarious, part-time and contract jobs.
- Attacks on trade union rights, and repression.

In fact, this is a vast operation designed to endanger the hard-won gains by generations of workers.

Fundamentally, the capitalist society is unable to solve in the interests of humanity the problems raised by immense scientific and technological progress.

Egoist hunt for immediate maximum profit is their only worry.

The existence, consolidation of monopolies, the role of transnationals in the world, if all this is not totally new, today they take a new shape and tend to expand so as to turn into real economic, social and political empires.

This situation is likely to create new contradictions and exacerbate already existing ones. This gave rise to an unprecedented ideological campaign designed to call into question the very idea of possibility of a different organisation for Humanity.

Mention should be made here of broad-range struggles waged by the workers in France, West Germany, Great Britain, Belgium, Italy, practically in all the countries.

The metalworkers play a considerable motor role in these struggles. Nevertheless, the capitalists are not yet disarmed, they are trying to lead astray the action and to split the workers.

They are trying to make the workers believe that this is inescapable, that there is no alternative other than sacrifices.

The capitalists' efforts are centred on the struggle against the socialist society, and the anti-communism is taking a new scale - they need this anti-communist campaign to justify their explanations.

They are trying more than ever to represent the last rampart behind which they take a refuge.

It is apparent that this situation does not place the capitalists in the offensive in any domain, but in spite of all that they are not ready to easily give up, they keep on fighting and they are dangerous.

We are witness of an accelerated militarization of the economy and a greater danger of war it implies for the mankind with the thermo-nuclear weapons, which of a direct concern and menace for Europe.

This political, economic, social and ideological situation is not about to automatically create apparent changes in the attitude of reformist trade unions and of class collaboration.

In contrast, actually they are offering their active participation in the campaign of the split on the basis of anti-communism which is used to conceal the total failure to defend the interest of workers, due to the class collaboration, they preach.

In short, it is in this context that our TUI is to develop its activities in the interests of the metalworkers, to bring its support to their struggle and to map up a strategy of its involvement.

And if there are great difficulties, we have also vast possibilities and we are far from been short of means.

We are an international organisation of class struggle and of mass character, which means that our role is not merely to examine the situation but also to determine our intervention.

The difficulties in organising a joint struggle of metalworkers in Europe stem from the attitude of the leaders of certain metalworkers' federations, who are trying through the IMF-ECTU and the IMF-ICFTU, to mount ideological barriers between the workers of different trade unions. This struggle is likely to divide the workers, it actually brings an active support to the ideological, economic, social and political struggle waged by capitalism.

In this context, the attitude of the Unitary Federation of Italian Metalworkers, concerning its affiliation to the IMF may seem a success to the IMF and other similar international organisations. The fact that some years ago our Italian friends have left us and today are joining the IMF ought to be thoroughly and attentively analysed so that we could correctly define our attitude towards them, vis-à-vis of the FILM stand which is not shared by all Italian metalworkers. And if in fact, as the FILM asserts that through its affiliation to the IMF it seeks "to be able to usefully intervene for the workers' cause at the international level" it may create vistas for a fraternal discussion on unity and joint action, what our affiliates and our TUI have been asking for many a time.

As far as the general situation in capitalist Europe is concerned, it is characterised by great differences and contradictions, where the social democracy guiding directly the trade unions is challenged. There appear opposiopposit oppositions, but they also are unstable, they get dissolved and reappear again. If we take different countries of Europe, we can see discords and oppositions, a different objective situation. The recent presidential election in France testify to the depth of discontent of vast masses and their strive for changes.

On the whole, the workers refuse to pay for the capitalist crisis. Their struggle, though, is still not coordinated, which is undoubtedly true. If we are to advance their class interests, can we find the proper forms of intervention.

We have possibilities.

1. We must keep on searching for contacts with different federations and step up our effort;
2. Our various affiliated organisations have multiple bilateral contacts with different federations. It seems to me necessary to recommend them a guideline for consideration and action, so that these meetings necessary for developing friendship can serve at the same time as a means to develop broader relations which are blocked by the policies pursued by the federations affiliated to the ICFTU at the level of such industrial sectors as the Iron and Steel, Shipbuilding, Electricity, Automobile. The things are happening, but can we better coordinate them, and better canalize them, I am, for my part, convinced of that.
3. Very important trade unions disagree with their federations, this is a common case, including and in the first place Italy. We have to think together how our activity can in a subtle way strengthen these forces refusing division on the basis of anti-communism.
4. From whatever angle we view the situation in relation to our class enemies, their policies as compared to our possibilities, the forces we have at our disposal, the objectives we set ourselves to attain in the interests of workers, their unity, it is our activity, our activities, because they are multiple and aim in the first place the transnationals.

It is actually there that the contradictions are most sharp, it is actually there that the most complex class struggles are waged, and for us, it is evidently there that we must get involved. Because it is the ground where the interests, the willingness to meet each other, to coordinate information, action are so strong that they can sweep up immediately all the barriers dividing us.

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Europe is the place where the construction of socialism is in progress and where most of our affiliates, through their work and creative activities, are directly involved in the construction of a new world.

The situation in Poland can in no way play down the immense successes of the socialist countries. The role of the trade unions is to steadily seek better conditions of existence, where unemployment is unknown, and all the achievements and the perspectives they have mapped up serve to improve the living standards, wages, working conditions, and health of the workers and of all people.

To translate these vital objectives into reality the socialist countries need peace. Consequently, it is not surprising that the proposals they advance to assure universal peace fall in line with and strengthen the initiatives taken by the peace forces of the world to achieve disarmament and guarantee peaceful coexistence.

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The construction of socialism is an exciting undertaking, though it is neither easy nor tranquil, it is a great battle of the working class, of the people.

The events in Poland are the matter of concern for the entire revolutionary labour movement.

The grave shortcomings which have happened in the construction of socialism in Poland, the accumulated flaws have resulting in a conflicting situation challenging people and authorities. This situation engendered a serious crisis that the labour movement must assume with all the difficulties posed by such a situation.

Today, the forces concerned have succeeded in avoiding the worst, thus having confirmed that the reality of socialism is the profound will of the peoples, and in this case of the Polish people.

Certainly, the imperialist, anti-communist forces moved quickly and seized the opportunity to distort and to discredit the socialism. Even inside Poland the elements hostile to socialism take action and think they can take advantage of the situation.

In this context, bearing in mind that the Polish trade union movement is divided, that the metal and steel workers' branch unions are affiliated to our TUI, that within the Solidarity and Independent or other trade unions the metalworkers' structure is non-existent, what should be our attitude?

The situation is complex. The Polish United Workers' Party, the government are negotiating with the Solidarity. The Branch trade unions are trying to step up coordination of their activities. The militants faithful to class positions are seeking for the most just ways to put Poland on a socialist renewal, process.

In these circumstances, in conformity with our universal strive for unity of the working class on the class positions and providing support to the organisations and forces bolstering these positions we are prepared to take any step promoting the defense of the interests of metalworkers and their class organisations which could help successfully advance the labour movement on the way to consolidating socialism in Poland.

I am positive that the discussion at the Bureau meeting will help us define the just stand.

These are some ideas, already contained in the written report, and meant to open the discussion which will be of great help to our proceedings because we plan to bring together our European affiliates before the Administrative Committee meeting. The activities in this part of the world are of particular importance for our action.

They fit into every initiative that our Trade Unions International has been deploying since the 8th Conference in Warsaw and impulsed by the Secretariat members Pierre Baghi, Valentin Goshchinsky and Aristobulo Marciales.

They fully fit into the preparation for the 9th Conference, which has already begun. In other regions of the world we focus out attention on industrial branches and on multinationals.

A Conference of Latin American countries, sponsored by the COCTAMEAL was held in Bogota. Participating in the conference were: a delegation of our TUI and 8 countries, of which Mexico and Brazil. After the conference our delegation visited Chile. It should be also stressed that our TUI represented the only foreign delegation present at the creation of the Chilean Metalworkers' Federation.

As far as Latin America is concerned there can be no question for us about abandoning in whatever way our activity in this region of the world, which is an important ground of class struggle. Our possibilities and especially our financial means permitting, we must think of a necessity to hold a Bureau meeting there before the 9th Conference.

The WFTU 10th Congress to be held in Cuba in the first half of 1982 may offer, by the way, this opportunity. The presence of a certain number of comrades in Havana may allow us to do that.

The development of our activity, continuation of our action in direction of the regions of the world other than Latin America: in Africa, Bamako; the first constituting meeting of the Asian Liaison Committee held in New Delhi and attended by 6 countries, representing about twenty organisations; the Shipbuilding Commission meeting held in Lisbon; these meetings held in these first months of the year account for our achievements.

The setting up of our Automobile Commission and our activity in this branch; initiatives in regard to transnationals and specifically a permanent activity, supported step by step by some organisations, opens to us prospects for unitary actions in which our TUI can really play its role of organiser and impulse the class struggle.

All these 5 trade union activities, the activity enjoying support that we have to step up against the danger of war, for disarmament, solidarity that we must deploy, opens for us a great year of activities enabling us to prepare through action our 9th Conference and the WFTU 10th Congress.

As we have told to the WFTU Secretariat and to the acting General Secretary com. I. ZAKARIA during the meeting of our Secretariats that we have been and are now participating in the great process of renovation of the WFTU international activity.

In contrast, the 10 per cent reduction of our budget by the WFTU (budget in currency) poses real problems for us.

The meeting of our Secretariat with the WFTU Secretariat - which made it possible to have a frank discussion marked by the reciprocal willingness to cooperate - makes us hope that we would be able to have a more normal financial situation the next year, that we all would like to have. Still we have to bear that in mind, including our 9th Conference to be held in Moscow, in september 1982. We shall have an opportunity to dwell upon this subject tomorrow, but if we take up the whole range of our worries, this question of means can not be left out of our discussions.

We are very much concerned about the financial problems. You are in a position to state through the various reports circulated among you that the Secretariat and all the TUI comrades have stepped up their activities, be it the regions of the world, industrial branches or propaganda; the quality of our publications and the understanding of our Soviet comrades considerably facilitate these activities.

We must say to the Bureau that our possibilities of action, the demands of our affiliates concerning activities, surpass - and to a large extent - our possibilities.

We have been compelled to go beyond our budget estimates and spend larger part of the annual allocation, and we have requested of the WFTU an additional and exceptional subsidy. It listened to us attentively and with a wish to help.

Nevertheless, we shall be obliged to cancel or postpone certain initiatives within the framework of various activities. A thorough analysis of our political objectives and a better consideration of initiatives can undoubtedly minimize the consequences.

If we take up these problems we do it in order to inform the Bureau members, so that every one of them be in a position to help us solve them, and to make a choice. I must tell you that for a trade union organisation it is a sign of soundness, which testifies to vast activities of our TUI.

Here, comrade President, dear Comrades, some ideas to open the discussion.

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES SYNDICATS DES TRAVAILLEURS
DE LA METALLURGIE

REUNION DU BUREAU 20 - 21 MAI 1981 -
BERLIN - R.D.A.

RAPPORT ORAL

Sur le premier point à l'ordre du jour

Présenté par le Camarade
Alain STERN

Le Secrétariat, en accord avec le Président et les vice-présidents, a été amené à modifier le lieu, la date et l'ordre du jour du Bureau.

Ces décisions ont été prises à la suite de l'arrestation de notre camarade MARCIALES en Equateur. Nous avons décidé de tenir notre Bureau à Berlin fonction de cette décision. A l'ordre du jour : la situation en Europe ; la préparation de la 9ème Conférence. Nous vous proposons donc de discuter aujourd'hui particulièrement de ce premier point et d'examiner les autres questions demain.

Sur la base du rapport que nous vous avons envoyé : "Amplifier l'activité et l'audience de l'UIS en Europe", le Secrétariat a dans l'esprit la préparation de la réunion de nos affiliés d'Europe et la préparation de la 9ème Conférence.

L'Europe représente dans le monde la plus grande concentration de métallurgistes et ce, dans toutes les disciplines.

Elle est le terrain d'affrontements directs de deux conceptions du monde.

Dans les pays capitalistes occidentaux, comme le souligne le rapport écrit, la crise capitaliste,

sa nature, ses conséquences, pèsent très lourdement sur la vie dans tous les domaines des travailleurs. Cette situation exaspère les contradictions fondamentales entre le capital et le travail, entre la propriété privée des moyens de production, la satisfaction des besoins.

Cette situation crée un profond mécontentement dans l'ensemble de la classe ouvrière.

De façon générale, au lendemain de la Seconde guerre mondiale, après plus de 40 années de développement économique important où, sur un fonds de bataille pour l'intégration à la productivité, les capitalistes possédaient une marge de manoeuvre qui leur a permis de soutenir cette politique menée en direction de la classe ouvrière, relayée par des syndicats refusant de mettre en cause la société et agissant dans le cadre du partage d'un gâteau. Même si le partage se traduisait par un cheval pour les capitalistes, une alouette pour la classe ouvrière. Cette politique a pu avoir une certaine emprise idéologique et des résultats qui, apparemment, pouvaient créer une certaine illusion sur la nature réelle de l'exploitation capitaliste.

En fait - et il faut insister fortement sur cette question - en Europe, comme aux U.S.A. d'ailleurs, ni en aucun pays capitaliste à aucun moment, rien n'a été acquis sans de grandes luttes des travailleurs dont il est inutile ici de rappeler l'importance.

Soulignons que dans ce contexte, des fédérations de lutte de classe continuent à exister et à se développer : en France, en Italie, en Autriche, en Finlande, à Chypre, et à se créer comme en Espagne ou au Portugal. Leur influence et leurs actions augmentent.

Cette double situation, intégration des syndicats et lutte des travailleurs, a représenté toute cette époque et a marqué l'Europe capitaliste.

Aujourd'hui, la situation a changé depuis, disons schématiquement, depuis 1975, la situation s'est profondément dégradée en matière de production, qui non seulement n'augmente plus, mais tend à régresser tout particulièrement concernant la consommation des travailleurs, des grandes masses. Alors que des millions de familles sont contraintes à la sous-consommation, à la pauvreté, à se priver, y compris de nourriture.

- Fermeture de milliers d'entreprises, liquidation d'industries exportation des capitaux.

- Près de 10 millions de travailleurs sont victimes du chômage, du sous emploi, phénomène nouveau pour les travailleurs manuels et intellectuels, traumatisant et que la propagande de la bourgeoisie tend à culpabiliser.

- L'inflation ou les taux atteignent 10 - 15 - 20% et plus par an.

- Baisse du pouvoir d'achat par le refus, non seulement d'augmenter les salaires, mais de garantir le pouvoir d'achat.

- Atteinte à la sécurité sociale - réduction des remboursements, au droit à la santé.

- Surexploitation au niveau du temps de travail, des cadences de travail.

Mise en cause des conventions collectives et des garanties sociales par le développement du travail précaire, intérim, sous traitance.

Atteinte aux droits syndicaux et répression.

En fait, c'est une vaste opération de remise en cause des droits acquis par les luttes de générations de travailleurs.

Fondamentalement, la société capitaliste est incapable de résoudre, pour l'intérêt de l'humanité, le formidable progrès des sciences et des techniques.

La recherche du profit maximum immédiat, égoïste, est leur seule préoccupation.

L'existence, la consolidation des monopoles, le rôle des transnationales dans le monde, s'il n'est pas totalement nouveau, prend aujourd'hui des aspects nouveaux qui tendent encore à se développer pour prendre dans les faits le rôle de véritables empires économiques sociaux politiques.

Cette situation n'est évidemment pas sans créer des contradictions nouvelles et d'exacerber celles déjà existantes. D'où une entreprise idéologique sans précédent dont l'objectif est de mettre en cause toute idée de possibilités d'organisation différentes pour l'Humanité.

Il nous faut souligner ici les luttes de grande ampleur entreprises par les travailleurs en France, en R.F.A., en Angleterre, en Belgique, en Italie, dans pratiquement tous les pays.

Dans ces luttes, les métallurgistes jouent un rôle moteur considérable. Les capitalistes, pour autant, n'ont pas désarmé et ils tentent de dévoyer les actions, de diviser les travailleurs.

Il s'agit de faire admettre aux travailleurs l'idée que c'est inéluctable, qu'il n'y a pas d'autre alternative que celle des sacrifices.

La bataille contre la société socialiste est pour les capitalistes le centre de leur activité et l'anticommunisme prend une ampleur nouvelle - cette campagne anticommuniste est la justification de leurs explications.

Il tend à représenter plus que jamais le dernier rempart derrière lequel ils se réfugient.

Il est d'évidence que cette situation ne met pas les capitalistes à l'offensive dans aucun domaine, évidemment ils ne sont pas pour autant, de façon mécanique, prêts à abandonner, ils se battent et ils sont dangereux.

Militarisation accrue de l'économie, avec l'aggravation du danger de la guerre que cela comporte pour l'humanité avec les armes thermo-nucléaires, dont l'Europe est à la fois directement concernée et menacée.

Cette situation politique économique, sociale, idéologique, ne crée pas automatiquement des changements apparents dans l'attitude des syndicats réformistes et de collaboration de classe.

Bien au contraire, dans les faits ils apportent leur participation active à la campagne de division sur la base de l'anticommunisme qui sert de paravent à la faillite totale pour les intérêts des travailleurs, de leur pratique de collaboration de classe.

Schématiquement, c'est dans ce contexte qu'il s'agit pour notre union de développer notre activité dans l'intérêt des travailleurs de la métallurgie, d'apporter notre soutien à leur lutte et d'élaborer une stratégie d'intervention de notre part.

Et s'il y a de grandes difficultés, nous avons aussi de grandes possibilités et nous sommes très loin d'être démunis de moyens.

Nous sommes une organisation internationale de lutte de classe avec le caractère de masse que cela suppose, notre rôle n'est pas seulement d'examiner la situation, mais de déterminer notre intervention.

Les difficultés d'organiser la lutte commune des métallurgistes en Europe capitaliste repose sur l'attitude des dirigeants de certaines fédérations de la métallurgie qui, au travers de la FEM CES, de la FIOM CISL, tentent de dresser une barrière idéologique entre les travailleurs des différents syndicats. Cette lutte tend à diviser les travailleurs, elle apporte dans la réalité un soutien actif à la lutte idéologique, économique, sociale, politique du capitalisme.

Dans ce contexte, l'attitude adoptée par la Fédération unitaire des métallurgistes italiens concernant son affiliation à la FIOM peut apparaître comme un succès pour la FIOM et les autres organisations internationales similaires. Le fait, qu'il y a quelques années, nos amis italiens nous aient quitté et qu'aujourd'hui ils adhèrent à la FIOM mérite un examen minutieux et approfondi de notre part pour pouvoir déterminer correctement notre attitude envers eux, vis-à-vis de la position de la FLN qui n'est pas partagée par tous les travailleurs métallurgistes italiens. Et si en réalité, comme l'affirme la FLN avec son affiliation à la FIOM cherche à "pouvoir intervenir utilement pour la cause des travailleurs sur le plan international", peut-être se créera-t-il des perspectives pour parvenir à un débat fraternel sur l'unité et les actions communes, comme nos organisations affiliées et notre UIS l'ont demandé à plusieurs reprises.

Sur une situation générale de l'Europe capitaliste, il y a des situations très différentes et contradictoires, la social-démocratie qui dirige directement les syndicats se voit contestée. Des oppositions se constituent, qui elles aussi sont fluctuantes, se résorbent, réapparaissent. Selon les différents pays d'Europe, nous constatons des divergences, des oppositions, une situation objective différente. Les récentes élections présidentielles en France montrent la profondeur du mécontentement des grandes masses leur volonté de changement.

De façon générale, les travailleurs refusent de faire les frais de la crise capitaliste. Leurs luttes restent encore dévoyées, c'est sans doute vrai. Mais il y a lutte, et là nous pouvons intervenir. Si nous savons être les porteurs de leurs intérêts de classe et si nous savons trouver les formes d'interventions qui correspondent.

Nous avons des possibilités.

- 1.- Nous devons continuer à nous adresser aux différentes fédérations et accentuer encore notre intervention;
- 2.- Nos différentes organisations affiliées ont des contacts bilatéraux multiples avec ces différentes fédérations. Il me semble nécessaire que nous leur recommandions un axe de réflexion et de travail, pour que ces rencontres nécessaires sur le plan de l'amitié indispensable soit en même temps un moyen pour développer des rapports plus larges, que toute la politique des fédérations adhérentes à la CISL veut refuser au niveau des branches Sidérurgie, Navale, Construction électrique, Automobile, notamment. Des choses se font, mais ne pouvons-nous pas mieux les coordonner, mieux les orienter, pour ma part j'en suis persuadé.
- 3.- Des syndicats très importants sont en désaccord avec leur fédération, c'est le cas partout, y compris ou surtout, en Italie actuellement. Nous devons réfléchir ensemble pour qu'intelligemment ces forces qui refusent la division à partir de l'anticommunisme, soient confortées par notre activité.
- 4.- Quel que soit l'angle sous lequel on examine la situation par rapport à nos adversaires de classe, leur politique par rapport à nos possibilités réelles, les forces dont nous disposons, les objectifs que nous poursuivons pour l'intérêt des travailleurs, leur unité, c'est notre activité, nos activités, car elles sont multiples dans les transnationales, qui apparaissent en premier lieu.

C'est véritablement là où les contradictions sont les plus grandes, c'est véritablement là que la lutte de classe la plus complexe se livre, et pour nous, c'est évidemment là que nous devons intervenir. Car c'est un terrain où l'intérêt, la volonté de se rencontrer, de coordonner les informations, les actions, sont si puissants qu'ils peuvent balayer immédiatement toutes les barrières de la division.

* * *

L'Europe c'est aussi le lieu où se construit le socialisme, où la grande masse de nos affiliés sont, par leur travail, leurs activités créatrices, en prise directe avec la construction d'un monde nouveau.

Les événements en Pologne ne peuvent, en aucun cas, masquer les succès immenses des pays socialistes ou le rôle des syndicats visé à améliorer toujours plus les conditions d'existence, où le chômage est inconnu et où toutes les réalisations et les perspectives qu'ils se sont tracés contribuent à améliorer encore davantage la vie, les salaires, les conditions de travail, la santé des travailleurs et de tout le peuple.

Pour la réalisation de ces œuvres de vie, les pays socialistes ont besoin de la paix. Ils n'est donc pas étonnant que les propositions qu'ils font pour assurer la paix du monde rejoignent, renforcent, toutes les initiatives des forces de paix du monde pour assurer le désarmement et la coexistence pacifique.

* * *

La construction du socialisme est une entreprise exaltante, mais ce n'est ni la facilité, ni la tranquillité, c'est un grand combat de la classe ouvrière, des peuples.

Les événements de Pologne préoccupent tout le mouvement ouvrier révolutionnaire.

Les manquements graves qui se sont produits en Pologne dans la construction du socialisme, les erreurs accumulées, ont entraîné une situation conflictuelle mettant en cause les hommes, les appareils dirigeants. Cette situation a créé une grave crise que le mouvement ouvrier doit assumer avec toutes les difficultés qu'engendrent une telle situation.

Jusqu'aujourd'hui, les forces concernées ont pu et su éviter le pire, confirmant ainsi que la réalité du socialisme est bien la volonté profonde des peuples et en l'occurrence du peuple polonais.

Bien sûr, les forces impérialistes anticomunistes ont profité de l'occasion pour dénaturer et décrier le socialisme. A l'intérieur même de la Pologne les éléments hostiles au socialisme agissent et croient pouvoir exploiter la situation.

Face à ce problème, tenant compte que le mouvement syndical polonais est divisé, les syndicats de branches métallurgie et sidérurgie sont adhérents à notre UIS, qu'il n'y a pas de structure métallurgie dans les autres syndicats Solidarité ou Autonomes, qu'elle doit être notre attitude ?

La situation est complexe. Le Parti Ouvrier Unifié polonais, le gouvernement, cherchent des accords avec Solidarité. Les syndicats de branche cherchent à développer une concorde de l'activité. Les militants attachés aux positions de classe cherchent la voie la plus juste pour placer la Pologne sur un nouveau socialisme.

Dans ces circonstances, conformément à notre volonté universelle d'unité de la classe ouvrière sur des positions de classe et en soutenant les organisations et les forces qui partagent ces positions nous sommes prêts à faire toutes les démarches qui favoriseraient la défense des intérêts des travailleurs de la métallurgie et de leurs organisations de classe qui puissent faire avancer avec succès le mouvement ouvrier dans la voie de la consolidation du socialisme en Pologne.

La discussion du Bureau va nous aider, j'en suis sûr, à déterminer la juste position.

Ces quelques idées déjà contenues dans le rapport écrit ont pour seul objet d'ouvrir la discussion qui sera d'une grande aide à notre travail car avant le Conseil administratif nous voulons réunir nos affiliés d'Europe, l'activité dans cette région du monde est particulièrement importante dans notre action

Elle s'inscrit bien dans toute l'activité que déploie notre Union internationale depuis la 8^e Conférence de Varsovie - impulsée par les camarades du Secrétariat Pierre Baghi, Valentin Gotchinski et Aristobulo Marciales.

Elle s'inscrit pleinement dans la préparation de la 9^e Conférence qui, déjà, est engagée. Dans les autres régions du monde, en direction des branches professionnelles et sur les multinationales.

Avec COCTAMEAL et la délégation de notre UIS présente à Bogota, s'est tenue la conférence des pays d'Amérique latine où 8 pays ont participé, dont le Mexique et le Brésil, en même temps, notre UIS s'est rendue au Chili. Il nous faut aussi souligner à ce sujet que notre UIS était la seule délégation étrangère présente à la constitution de la Fédération de la métallurgie chilienne.

S'agissant de l'Amérique latine, il ne peut être question pour nous d'abandonner en quoi que ce soit notre activité dans cette région du monde, terrain d'une importante lutte de classe. Fonction des possibilités, et surtout des moyens financiers, nous nous devons de réfléchir à la nécessité d'y tenir une réunion de notre Bureau avant la 9^e Conférence.

La tenue du 10^e Congrès de la FSM à Cuba, dans le premier semestre de 1982 pourrait en être l'occasion. La présence d'un certain nombre de camarades déjà à la Havane pourrait peut-être nous le permettre.

Le développement de notre activité, le suivi de nos actions vers les régions du monde, outre l'Amérique latine : en Afrique, à Bamako; la tenue de la première réunion constitutive du Comité de coordination Asie à New-Delhi - 6 pays étaient présents représentant une vingtaine d'organisations -; la tenue de la Commission de la Construction navale à Lisbonne; réunions qui se sont tenues ces premiers mois de l'année sont autant d'acquis.

La constitution de notre Commission Auto et l'activité dans cette branche; la prise en compte des transnationales, et tout particulièrement de l'activité permanente, soutenue, pas à pas, de quelques-unes, nous ouvre des perspectives d'actions unitaires dans lesquelles notre UIS pourra exprimer véritablement son rôle d'organisateur et impulser la lutte de classe.

L'ensemble de ces activités syndicales, l'activité soutenue que nous devons amplifier contre les menaces de guerre, pour le désarmement, la solidarité qu'il nous faut déployer, nous ouvre une grande année d'activités nous permettant de préparer dans l'action notre 9^{ème} Conférence et le 10^e Congrès de la FSM.

Nous sommes, et nous l'avons dit au Secrétariat de la FSM, au Secrétaire général/le camarade I. ZAKARIA, lors de la rencontre de nos Secrétariats, que nous étions partie prenante dans la grande entreprise de rénovation de l'activité syndicale internationale de la FSM.

Par contre, la réduction de 10% de notre budget de la part de la FSM - budget en devises - nous pose des problèmes réels.

La rencontre de notre Secrétariat avec le Secrétariat de la FSM - réunion qui a permis une franche discussion empreinte de la volonté commune de coopérer - nous laisse espérer que nous pourrions revenir à une situation/plus normale l'année prochaine, ce que nous souhaitons tous. Nous sommes toutefois contraints d'en

tenir compte, y compris pour la tenue de notre 9^e Conférence qui se tiendra à Moscou en ^{Septembre} ~~Octobre~~ 1982. Nous aurons l'occasion d'en reparler plus longuement demain, mais dans l'ensemble de nos préoccupations, cette question des moyens ne peut pas être absente de nos réflexions.

Les problèmes financiers nous préoccupent beaucoup. Comme vous êtes en mesure de le constater par les divers compte-rendus qui vous ont été adressés, le Secrétariat et l'ensemble des camarades de l'UIS ont augmenté leur activité, que ce soit dans les régions du monde, en direction des branches et de la propagande; la qualité des publications et la compréhension que nous rencontrons de la part des camarades soviétiques facilite grandement cette activité.

Nous devons dire au Bureau que nos possibilités d'action, les demandes d'activités de nos affiliés, dépasse - et de beaucoup - nos possibilités.

Nous avons été amenés à dépasser les prévisions budgétaires d'une grande partie de la dotation annuelle - et nous avons fait des demandes de subventions complémentaires et exceptionnelles à la FSM. Elle nous a écouté avec attention et avec la volonté de nous aider.

Nous allons toutefois être obligés de supprimer ou différer certaines initiatives dans le cadre des différentes activités. L'étude attentive de nos objectifs politiques et une réflexion plus profonde des initiatives peut sans doute en limiter les conséquences.

Si nous parlons de ces problèmes, c'est pour en informer les camarades du Bureau, que chacun soit en mesure de nous aider à les solutionner, à faire les choix. Je dois dire que pour une organisation syndicale c'est un signe de bonne santé - il est le signe que notre UIS a beaucoup travaillé.

Voici, Camarade Président, Chers Camarades, quelques idées pour ouvrir la discussion.

TRADE UNIONS INTERNATIONAL OF WORKERS IN THE
METAL INDUSTRY

BUREAU MEETING
MAY 20 - 21, 1981 -BERLIN - GDR.

Draft

P L A N

of preparatory work for the 9th INTERNATIONAL TRADES
CONFERENCE OF THE TUI METAL (Septembre 1982 - MOSCOW).

May 1981 (Bureau meeting in Berlin)

1. Discussion of proposals concerning assistance in sharing the airticket expenses.
2. Ratification of the "Plan of preparatory work for the 9th Conference".
3. List of documents to work out for the Conference.
4. Discussion of the list of organisations to be invited.

March - October 1981

During this period of time the Secretariat will have to undertake the preparation of the following initiatives :

1. Preparation of the draft drawing of the poster. ✓
2. Elaboration of the Draft "Appeal to the workers and trade unions in the metal industry of the world". ✓
3. Preparation of the invitation letter. ✓
4. Preparation of the draft "agenda" of the Conference. ✓
5. Working out of main chapters : which will constitute the "basic document". ✓

6. 1st meeting : TUI - Central Committee of the USSR Metallurgical Workers' Union to discuss the technical preparation of the Conference.
7. Discussion of proposals on future composition of the Bureau and Administrative Committee of the TUI.

October 1981 (Administrative Committee meeting in BUDAPEST)

1. Adoption of the agenda, poster, appeal and the invitation letter for the 9th Conference.
2. Discussion and adoption of the main ideas and chapters of the basic document.
3. Agreement on the organisations to be invited.

October 1981 - March 1982

The Secretariat will have to :

1. Print and dispatch the poster.
2. Send out the "Appeal to the workers and trade unions in the metal industry of the world".
3. Send out the "letter of invitation".
4. Work out the "basic document".
5. Edit the "Report on the TUI's activities" during the 4 years elapsed since the 8th Conference.

March 1982 (Bureau meeting in Cyprus or in Paris)

Secretariat's tasks:

1. To finalise , translate and dispatch to the organisations affiliated and invited the "Basic document".
2. To prepare the oral report.
- 3.

{d}

1. Adoption of the "Report on the TUI's activities".
2. Discussion of the "Basic document" - adoption.

May - May - 1981

Secretariat's tasks :

1. To finalise , translate and dispatch the draft "Basic document" to all affiliated organisations and those invited.
2. To prepare oral report.
3. To work out a draft "general resolution".
4. Second meeting : TUI - CCof the USSR Metallurgical Workers' Union to finalise the details concerning the Conference.

June 1982 (Enlarged Administrative Committee meeting in Sofia)

1. Examination of the draft "basic document" and amendments to it prepared on the basis of the proposals forwarded by organisations.
2. Discussion of the draft "general resolution and particular "resolutions" to be submitted to the Conference.
3. Proposals on the composition of the TUI Bureau and Administrative Committee.

20-25 / September 1982 MOSCOW 9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

TRADE UNIONS INTERNATIONAL OF WORKERS IN
THE METAL INDUSTRY

BUREAU MEETING

May 20 - 21, 1981

BERLIN

- GDR

x x x

Preparation of the 9th Conference

PROPOSALS ON THE DOCUMENTS
TO BE PREPARED FOR THE 9th
STANDING CONFERENCE

- Appeal to the workers and trade union in the metal industry of the world.
- Posters - small and big (1000).
- Report on the TUI's activities since the 8th Conference.
- "Basic Document" (guideline document) containing analysis of the situation in the metal industry and its peculiarities according to each production sector. The tasks and objectives of the TUI.
- Oral report (one hour long) inspired by the "Basic Document".
- Report of the Auditors' Committee.

x x x

TRADE UNIONS INTERNATIONAL OF WORKERS
IN THE METAL INDUSTRY

BUREAU MEETING

May 20-21, 1981 - BERLIN - GDR

* * *

Preparation of the 9th Conference

DRAFT THEME OF THE BASIC DOCUMENT

TO STEP UP THE DEVELOPMENT AND COORDINATION OF UNIFIED
MASS STRUGGLES OF WORKERS IN ALL BRANCHES OF THE METAL
INDUSTRY AND AT ALL LEVELS :

- . AGAINST THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE CAPITALIST
CRISIS AND ABUSES OF TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS
- . FOR ADVANCE OF PURCHASING POWER - FULL EMPLOYMENT
- EXTENSION OF TRADE UNION AND DEMOCRATIC
FREEDOMS
- . FOR DISARMAMENT AND PEACE IN THE WORLD.

* * *

While working out this theme, the Secretariat wanted to
focus its attention on two elements dominating in the context
of the present situation:

1. The importance of the metalworkers' struggles and the
need for their coordination in advancing the immediate
demands to fight the crisis and over-exploitation by
transnational corporations.
2. The necessity of participating at the present moment
in the struggle against the mounting tension and the
arms race whipped up by the imperialism.

DRAFT

Approved by the TUI Metal's
Bureau

Mat _____ 1981

B U D G E T

OF THE TRADE UNIONS INTERNATIONAL OF WORKERS IN THE METAL
INDUSTRY

Chapters, items	Swiss Francs	Soviet ruble
1	2	3
<u>Total allocations</u>	104369,69 + 597,88 US\$	319313,74
including		
1. of the WFTU	102603,00	
2. affiliated organisations	-	220000,00
3. Balance on 1.01.1981	1766,69 + 597,88 US\$	99313,74
<u>Total spendings</u>	179037-00 + 597,88 US\$	289610-00
including		
I. <u>Standing meetings</u>	31000,00	38000,00
- Bureau meeting	20000,00	13000,00
- Administrative Committee meeting	10000,00	8000,00
- Auditing Committee meeting	1000,00	2000,00
- Payment to not-on-the-staff contributors		15000,00
II. Relations with trade union organisations: delegations and trips, Commissions and <u>working groups of TUI Metal</u>	45200,00 + 597,88 US\$	59300,00
1. Activities for Africa and Middle-East	5600,00	3500,00
2. Activities for Asia	5000,00	10000,00

1	2	3
3. Activities for America	8000,00	10500,00
4. Activities for Europe	10600,00	9000,00
5. Relations with other democratic and trade union organisations	-	7000,00
6. TUI's Commissions and working groups:		
- Shipbuilding Commission	10000,00	7000,00
- Iron and Steel Commission	5000,00	6600,00
- Automobile Commission		-
- Working group on disarmament	1000,00	700,00
7. Reception of delegations on transit via Moscow		5000,00
III. <u>Propaganda, printing, press</u>	3600,00	30000,00
1. Printing		11500,00
2. Paper		3000,00
3. Press-conferences		1000,00
4. Not-on the- staff contributors		12000,00
5. Documentation, subscription, press	3600,00	2500,00
IV. <u>Salaries and social security</u>	67063-50	65660,00
1. Secretariat member salaries	33196,00	6984,00
2. Secretariat staff salaries	10877,50	46236,00
3. Bonus fund		6690,00
4. 13th salary	4860,00	1150,00
5. Social security	16000,00	4000,00
6. Additional spendings on salaries due to changes in the staff	2130,00	600,00

1	2	3
V. <u>Social spendings</u>	15173,00	27300,00
1. Departure and remoteness allowances	11573,00	2000,00
2. social spendings		3000,00
3. Holidays travel expenses	2400,00	14000,00
4. Appartment refurbishment		5000,00
5. Furniture and equipment purchase		2000,00
6. Bagage shipment expenses	1200,00	1300,00
VI. <u>Administraive expenses</u>	2000,00	69350,00
1. Premices rent and maintainance		4700,00
2. Electricity		250,00
3. Mail		8000,00
4. Cables		7500,00
5. Telephone		4700,00
6. Office stationary		1000,00
7. Equipment	500,00	500,00
8. Bank operations	1500,00	2000,00
9. Transport means		30000,00
10. Copying equipment repair and maintainance		2000,00
11. Souvenirs		2500,00
12. Representation expenses		1200,00
13. Not-on the-staff contributors (dirvers, mechanics, teachers, maiden, etc.)		5000,00
VIII. SOLIDARITY FUND	15000,00	

ACCEPTED BY TUI METAL'S
SECRETARIAT

May 13, 1981

DRAFT

Approved by TUI Bureau

March "___" 1981

B U D G E T

of the solidarity fund of the trade unions international
of workers in the Metal Industry

Budget chapters	Swiss Francs
<u>Allocation</u>	60000,00
including	
1. WFTU	45000,00
2. TUI Metal	15000,00
<u>Spending</u>	60000,00
including	
1. Assistance to affiliates:	
America	20000,00
Africa	6000,00
<u>Asia</u>	15000,00
Europe	5000,00
2. Solidarity with strikers	10000,00

Adopted by TUI Secretariat

May 13, 1981



TRADE UNIONS
INTERNATIONAL
OF WORKERS
IN THE METAL INDUSTRIES (W.F.T.U.)

Press Communiqué

N° 10/1980

TO INTENSIFY OUR SOLIDARITY WITH THE
METALWORKERS AND ALL WORKING PEOPLE OF TURKEY

A military coup took place in Turkey. Repression was the first act of the fascist regime. Trade union leaders, progressive intellectuals, thousands of democrats are persecuted and put behind the bars.

The Turkish military junta is reinforcing its power. It entitled the martial law authorities to prohibit or seize the publications. They are also authorized to exercise control over all meetings and close industrial and commercial enterprises producing first necessity goods in cases of stoppages. Finally, no strike is allowed.

Major trade union organisations are arbitrarily dissolved, among them the DISK, Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions and its affiliates, of which is the metalworkers' union MADEN-IS.

MADEN-IS affiliated to our Trade Unions International was banned because it relentlessly and actively defended the workers' demands especially at this period of collective bargaining. The workers thus are deprived of a legal instrument of mobilization and fight to defend their interests and rights.

Under the former government, the democratic liberties and trade union rights were daily trampled underfoot and the labour leaders persecuted. Nothing has been done against the fascist groups engaged in assassinations, as was the case with our Friend and MADEN-IS great leader Kemal TURKLER. All this shows to what length the fascist methods have been developed to muzzle the working class of Turkey. Today, the military government simply bans the workers' liberties and rights. Scores of union leaders are thrown behind the bars or persecuted.

The Trade Unions International of Workers in the Metal Industry voices a strong protest against the elimination of trade union, democratic and political freedoms and demands of the Turkish military government :

- to restore all trade union rights and democratic freedoms ;

- to lift the ban imposed on the DISK and its affiliates ;
- to release immediately all imprisoned trade union activists and leaders, all progressives and democrats ;
- to lift immediately the martial law.

TUI Metal calls on all its affiliated and friendly organisations to stage a broad campaign of active and effective solidarity with the Turkish workers, lodge a vigorous protest with the Turkish military government, competent bodies, ILO, UN and demand that repression in Turkey be halted, democratic liberties restored and the activities of trade union organisations allowed in accordance with the UN Charter.

TUI METAL'S SECRETARIAT

26.09.1980

TÜRKİYE SOSYAL TÜSTAV
TARİH ARAŞTIRMASI

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES SYNDICATS DES TRAVAILLEURS
DE LA METALLURGIE

REUNION DU BUREAU

20-21 MAI 1981 BERLIN R.D.A.

XX--XX

LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS
=====

F.S.M. Cde BAPP, responsable du service des U.I.S.

R.D.A. Reinhard SOMMER, Président de l'UIS Métaux
 Président de l'IG METALL

FRANCE André SAINJON, Vice-Président de l'UIS
 Secrétaire général de la F.T.M.-C.G.T.
 Jacques TREGARO, responsable des relations
 internationales de la FTM-CGT

URSS Ivan KOSTYOUKOV, Vice-Président de l'UIS
 Président du CC des syndicats
 des travailleurs de la sidérurgie
 V. KLEIBERG, responsable du département international

EQUATEUR G. RAMOS, secrétaire de FEDELEC

INDE A.M. GOVINDARAJAN (GOPU) secrétaire général du Comité
 de l'AITUC de Tamilnad.

POLOGNE T. KRASNODEBSKI, Président du Comité directeur
 syndical des travailleurs de la métallurgie.
 R. BIELOWSKA, interprète.

TURQUIE K. DAYSAL , Vice-Président de MADEN-IS.

R.D.A. W. GEISTERT, responsable du département international
 de l'IG Metall

.../...

BULGARIE

Ing. Boris DIMITROV, Président de l'Union Professionnelle des travailleurs des constructions mécaniques et énergétiques.

Luba MICHAELOVA, responsable du département international.

HONGRIE

Karoli HERCZEG, secrétaire général de la Fédération nationale des travailleurs de la métallurgie

A. DANYI Responsable du département international.

U.I.S.

Pierre BAGHI, secrétaire général sortant.

Alain STERN, nouveau secrétaire général.

V. GOTCHINSKI, secrétaire.

A. MARCIALES, secrétaire.

XXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXX

10
CLASSE OUVRIERE :
Unité — Lutte — Socialisme

C. S. C.

Fédération Syndicale des Travailleurs de l'Industrie
et de la Métallurgie
FESYTRALIM

BUREAU EXECUTIF FEDERAL

SECRETARIAT PERMANENT

B. P. 296 — Tél. : 81.34.82
face Ets Fornero
BRAZZAVILLE

Brazzaville, le

Le Membre du P.C.T.

Secrétaire Général de la Fesytralim

Notre Réf. :

Votre Réf. :

x)
/) DISCOURS PRONONCE PAR LE CAMARADE
— Fulbert MABA-BIKOUYA, SECRETAIRE
GENERAL ADJOINT DE LA FESYTRALIM
A LA REUNION DU COMITE ADMINISTRATIF
DE L'UIS - METAUX -

BUCAREST, le 20 - 11 - 80

Camarade Président de l'UIS-Métaux .

Camarade Secrétaire Général.

Camarades.

Les assises du Comité Administratif de notre union, nous donne
l'occasion, de nous adresser aux dignes représentants des orga-
nisations de notre branche.

Permettez nous, d'adresser nos remerciements au secrétariat gé-
néral de l'union pour l'invitation qu'il a bien voulu nous adres-
ser et pour les efforts qu'il ne cesse de déployer dans le renfor-
cement de notre union.

Nos remerciements vont également à l'endroit des camarades de la
Fédération de la métallurgie de la République Socialiste de Rou-
manie qui ont bien voulu abriter sur cette terre libre la deuxiè-
me réunion du Comité Administratif de notre union.

Camarades.

Après la première réunion qui s'est tenue à ISTAMBUL en TURQUIE en
1979. Nous constatons sans fausse modestie que notre union suit

.../...

son chemin pour atteindre les buts a lui fixer par le 8ème congrès de VARSOVIE. C'est là une manque de confiance des membres du secrétariat en l'avenir de notre Union.

La Fédération Syndicale des Travailleurs de l'Industrie et de la métallurgie de la République Populaire du Congo considère que notre union suit le bon chemin de son histoire c'est pourquoi, tenant compte de ses efforts, notre Fédération avec le concours de sa Centrale Syndicale et de notre Parti avait accepté d'abriter sur son sol la réunion du bureau de l'UIS, en Avril 1980. Ce courage qui nous a caractérisé à cette époque est la manifestation de notre jeune organisation de lutter ensemble au côté des autres travailleurs a fin de recueillir leur expérience et porter ainsi notre soutien effectif à l'oeuvre du mouvement syndical international en vue de son plein épanouissement.

Aujourd'hui, notre fédération mène une lutte implacable au sein de la Confédération Syndicale Congolaise lutte Politique, lutte économique et lutte sociale, c'est ce qui note l'admiration d'autres syndicats à l'oeuvre syndicale que nous sommes entrain de façonner dans notre pays.

Nous sommes à cet effet heureux de vous annoncer que nous avons des rapports fructueux avec toutes les Fédérations des pays de l'EST et que nous échangeons avec celles-ci des délégations tout comme avec nos amis de la Fédération CGT de la métallurgie.

Camarade Président,

Les syndicats Africains, comme ceux d'autres pays se sont constitués lorsque le développement économique et l'affrontement entre travailleurs et Patrons avaient atteint un certain niveau. C'étaient d'abord des organisations de defenses, des associations professionnelles avec l'aide desquelles certains groupes de salariés essayaient d'arracher de meilleures conditions de vie et de travail. Dans la mesure où le nombre des salariés augmentaient, l'exploitation s'aggravait, les syndicats devinrent un produit et un instrument de la lutte des classes, une expression de la conscience de classe ~~naissante~~ naissante des travailleurs.

Grâce aux nouveaux contenus imprimés aux syndicats -

Grâce aux indépendances acquises, certains pays Africains connais-

sent une nouvelle situation dans leurs luttes. Le bureau Africain mis en place lors de la dernière réunion du bureau de l'UIS Brazzaville rejoint cette impératif qui consiste à édicter des conditions nouvelles de luttes aux syndicats de la métallurgie en Afrique. Cette exigence fort appréciable ne peut avoir un contenu réel que si l'en mette du sein à l'organisation Administratif de celui et à des conditions de travail meilleures.

A ce jour, les décisions de Brazzaville sont demeurées lettres mortes . La liaison entre le siège du Comité de liaison et les pays présents à la réunions de Brazzaville restent incomprises. Aussi il faut réfléchir sur la question avant l'assemblée générale qui aura lieu au BENIN s'agissant de l'ordre du jour qui a été soumis à notre examen. La complexité de lutte dans la branche de ^{la} métallurgie se caractérise par le fait qu'après, la deuxième guerre mondiale, des factures nouveaux sont intervenus au niveau des sociétés et que celles-ci se trouvant divisées en classes antagonistes il va donc de soit que la lutte pour les libertés démocratiques sont parfois foulées au pied par des monopoles - impérialistes. Le résultat est, qu'aujourd'hui, ont trouve la société capitaliste et la société socialiste. C'est dans cette première société que l'UIS doit de temps en temps approfondir son action, par la publication des informations, par une éducation et des conférences à l'Echelle nationale ou internationale. C'est ce qui va, dans la perspective de la 9ème conférence nous permettre d'élaborer une politique cohérente et appropriée les interventions de l'UIS au dedans et au dehors ont été circonscrits dans les normes arrêtés par le 8ème Congrès de VARSOVIE. Il faut alors redynamiser et amplifier nos actions.

La concentration croissante de la puissance économique des sociétés transnationales exige de nous des actions coordonnées des syndicats afin que les tâches assignées à notre UIS soient toujours au service des ouvriers de la métallurgie./-

JE VOUS REMERCIE.-

IRAQI REPUBLIC
THE GENERAL TRADE UNION
OF WORKS & MECHANICAL
INDUSTRIES WORKERS
BAGHDAD ALWIYAH
ARASAH 788
TEL. { 93771
99416



الجمهورية العراقية
النقابة العامة
لعمال الاعمال والصناعات الميكانيكية
سكوتارية
بغداد - علوية - عرصة ٧٨٨
هاتف ٩٣٧٧١
٩٩٤١٦

الدفاع عن الثورة .. وتعميق منجزاتها ... والتواصل الكفاحي مع الطبقة العاملة العربية

اهداف مركزية في نضالنا ... والتقدم الى امام

التاريخ - ١٩٨٠/٨/٩
العدد 2506184

609
١٨/٠٨/٨٠

الى -

الموضوع -

Adresse: Moscou K-9, B.P. 158
Rue Pouchkinskaya 5/6
Tel. Secr, etariat- 450 -90-85
Administrateur - 450 -28-10

Telegraphique: UISMET, Moscou

Dear Comrade, PIERRE BAGHI

We would like to inform you that the sixth general meeting took place on the 30th and 31 st of july and a new committee was elected and member names as stated below

We would kindly ask you to convey this to all members of the TUI,S of Workers in the metal .

(I read send
değişikliği)

MR. KAMEL SALLEH
MR. ALI HASSAIN MOBARK
MR. ABD SALEM WAHIB
MR. ASI FASIL KHALIFAH
MR. SATAR JABAR THJEEL
MR. NADAM KRAYDI MOSSA
MR. FADHIL KHAZAL KHAUL
MR. GEORGE ISTAFAN LAZAR
MRS. KHALIDAH SHEHAB AHMED

PRESIDENT
VICE PRESIDENT
GENERAL SECERTARY
SECT. CULTURAL & INFORMATION
SECT. FOREGIN AFFAIRS
SECT. INSPECTION INDUSTRIAL
SECT. PRODUCTION
SECT. FINANCIAL
SECT. PENSION AND ASSISTANCE

KAMEL SALLEH
PRESIDENT

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES SYNDICATS DES TRAVAILLEURS
DE LA METALLURGIE (F.S.M.)

Moscou, Mai 1980

MEMBRES DU COMITE ADMINISTRATIF

Président d'Honneur

URUGUAY

Rosario PIETRAROLA
Secrétaire général - UNTERRA
Luis Alberto de Herrera 3972
Montevideo

Président

R.D.A.

Reinhard SOMMER
Président - I.G.Metall
Unter den Linden 13
1086 Berlin

Secrétariat de l'UIS

FRANCE

Pierre BAGHI, Secrétaire Général

U.R.S.S.

Valentin I. GOCHTCHINSKI, Secrétaire

COLOMBIE

Aristobulo MARCIALES, Secrétaire

Titulaires

Suppléants

Vice-Présidents

FRANCE

André SAINJON
Secrétaire général

Jacques TREGARO
Responsable des
relations interna-
tionales

Fédération des Travailleurs de la
Métallurgie
F.T.M. - C.G.T.
10, rue Vézelay
75008 Paris

Titulaires

Suppléants

U.R.S.S.

Ivan I. KOSTIOUKOV
Président
C.C. des Syndicats des Travailleurs
de la Sidérurgie
Leninski Prospekt, 42
Moscou V 119

Ilie NOVIKOV
Secrétaire

Membres du Bureau

EQUATEUR

Edgar PONCE
Président -
FEDELEC
Avenida Eloy Alfaro n° 354
Quito

Gerardo RAMOS
Secrétaire

INDE

A.M. GOVINDARAJAN (GOPU)
Secrétaire Général
Tamilnad Committee of AITUC
6/104 Broadway
Madras 600 001 (Tamilnadu)

Poste réservé

POLOGNE

Remueld JANKOWSKI
Président
Fédération des Travailleurs de la
Métallurgie
29, rue Długa
Varsovie

Janusz GUTKOWSKI
Vice-Président

TURQUIE

Kemal DAYSAL
Vice-Président
MADEN-IS
Cihannura Mah.
Barbaros Bulvari
n° 58 - kat. 4
Besiktas

Damen AYHAN
Secrétaire général
ASTER-IS
Beyoglu Tonten Mh.
Eski Cicekci
Sok. 5/7 - kat. 2

Istanbul

* *
*

Membres du C.A.

AUTRICHE

Vice - Franz EIGENBAUER
Président
Gewerkschaft Metall, Bergbau und Energie
Gewerkschaftlicher Linksblock
Hochstadtplatz 3
Wien 1206

Richard KLUG
Secrétaire

	<u>Titulaires</u>	<u>Suppléants</u>
CHILI	Poste Réservé Federacion Nacional de Trabajadores del METAL	Poste réservé
R.P. BENIN	Innocent D. DEGBOEVI Secrétaire Général Syndicat National des Travailleurs de la Métallurgie et de la Mécanique Générale du Bénin B.P. 619 <u>Cotonou</u>	Pierre MIAN Secr. Général adjoint
CONGO	Sylvestre M'BONGO Secrétaire Exécutif, chargé des relations extérieures Fédération Syndicale des Travailleurs de l'Industrie et de la Métallurgie (FESYTRALIM) B.P. 296 <u>Brazzaville</u>	Gilbert ANDZOUANA Secrétaire permanent
R.P.D. COREE	CHOE RYONG SEUP Président C.C. des Syndicats des Travailleurs des Industries Métallurgiques et Chimiques de Corée <u>Pyong Yang</u>	Poste réservé
CUBA	Rafael NAVARRETE Secrétaire général Sindicato Nacional Mineros Metalurgicos San Carlos y Peñalver <u>La Habana</u>	Enrique PALACIOS
HONGRIE	Karoli HERCZEG Secrétaire Général Fédération Nationale des Travailleurs de la Métallurgie Koltai Anna Utea, 5-7 <u>Budapest VIII</u>	Lajos HIDASI Secrétaire
IRAK	SHUKRY Mehdi Mohammed Président General Trade Union of Metal Workers Aragah 788, Alwyiah <u>Baghdad</u>	Rashed GHALI Secrétaire Général

	<u>Titulaires</u>	<u>Suppléants</u>
R.D.A.	-	Joachim PAMPFEL Chef du Département International
	I.G.Metall Unter den Linden 13 <u>Berlin 108</u>	
ROUMANIE	→ Constantin NITŢ Président Union des Syndicats des Entreprises de l'Industrie Métallurgique et des Constructions Mécaniques 14, rue Stefan Gheorghiu <u>Bucarest</u>	Poste réservé
SYRIE	Abdul RAZZAK AKBIK, Président Professional Federation of Mining, Light Industries and Mechanical Workers P.O.Box 1411 <u>Damascus</u>	Annouri NABHAN
TCHECOSLOVAQUIE	Josef ZARUBA Président Fédération des Travailleurs de la Métallurgie Kalininova 2 <u>Praha 3-130 00</u>	Gustav JASKO Vice-Président
R.S.VIETNAM	VU QUOC THAI Président Syndicat National des Travailleurs des Constructions mécaniques et de la Métallurgie 65, Phô Quan Su <u>Hanoi</u>	Poste réservé

* *

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COMMISSAIRES AUX COMPTES

Président

BULGARIE

Ing. Boris DIMITROV
Président - Union Professionnelle des
Travailleurs des Constructions mécaniques
et énergétiques
Place Lénine 4
Sofia

Membres

CHYPRE

Michalis PROKOPIOU
Secrétaire Général
Cyprus Mechanics and Electricians
Trade Union
Volonakis street
P.O.Box 1885
Nicosia

U.R.S.S.

Nikolai DRAGOUNOV
Président - C.C. des Syndicats des
Travailleurs de la Construction automobile,
agricole et de tracteurs
Degouninskaia ul., don 3, korpus 42 Leninski
Moscou Prospekt -

TÜRKİYE SOSYAL TARİH ARAŞTIRMA VAKFI

31st TUI METAL'S ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

DRAFT

R E S O L U T I O N

In the course of the Administrative Committee meeting the delegates gave information on grave situations existing in certain regions of the world.

Consequently, the Administrative Committee unanimously approves of the resolutions adopted by the WFTU General Council last October 4 and 5 on:

- *Trade union rights and democratic rights, especially in Turkey*
- Solidarity with Palestine and the struggle of Arab peoples.
- For a political solution of the Iran-Iraq conflict.
- Solidarity with the struggle of MAMIBIAN and South African workers.
- Solidarity with the Latin American workers and particularly with the working class of Salvador and Bolivia.
- Solidarity with the workers and people of Korea.

The Administrative Committee also approves of the messages sent to the UN on support to the workers and people of Vietnam, as well as that of negotiated and democratic solution of the Cyprus problem.

REPORT

on real spending of the Trade Unions International
of workers in the metal industry for 1979

Expenses	In rubles		In Swiss francs	
	Esti- mates	Real spend- ing	Esti- mates	Real spend- ing
1	2	3	4	5
I. Statutory meetings	15000	12312	29450	27097
II. Mission expenses	40000	40000	36500	65342
III. Propaganda	53000	43695	14000	6809
Publications	45000	43112	-	-
Subscription to papers and magazines	8000	583	14000	6809
IV. Salary	64781	61590	57298	53778
Soviet and foreign staff salary	60781	59590	42298	38378
Social insurance	4000	2000	15000	15400
V. Administrative and management expenses	70000	61454	10700	674
Office rent, repair and maintenance	17000	14500	-	-
Equipment purchase, repair and maintenance	12000	4090	10000	-
Telephone expenses	3000	2644	-	-
Autotransportation expenses	20000	22220	-	-
Souvenirs and stationary expenses	3000	3000	700	674
Post expenses	15000	15000		

	1	2	3	4	5
VI. Not-on-the-staff collaborators		5000	2485		
VII. Solidarity				32400	16055
VIII. Reception of foreign delegations and representation expenses		6000	5560	500	500
IX. Bank operations		2000	1284	4000	2019
X. Reserve for unexpected expenses		25000	-	10000	-
TOTAL:		280781	223380	194848	17274
Budget for 1979 (including 19960 rubles transferred for 1980)		219960		109777	
Total sum on 1 January 1979		152029		32118	
Solidarity fund		-		32400	
Returned to cash-box		1199-80		1300	
Total budget for 1979		373188-80		175595	

Mission expenses in Swiss francs	- 65342
including:	
- Air tickets	- 34120
- Travelling allowances	- 31222
Total sum on 1.1.80 (in rubles)	- 125006454
including:	
- on bank account	- 124848-88
- in cash-box	- 157466
Total sum on 1.1.80 (in Swiss francs)	- 3322
including:	
- on bank account	- 2816
- in cash-box	- 506

BALANCE SHEET

in rubles on January 1, 1980

Total sum in rubles on October 1, 1980	- 84156-78
<u>including:</u>	
- on bank account	- 80414=
- in cash	- 3742-78
Transferred to bank (AUCCTU installment)	- 100000=
Transferred to cash-box from 1.10.79 to 1.01.80-	859-64
Received from bank for October, November, December	- 55565-12
<u>including:</u>	
- non-cash account	- 28065-12
- in cash	- 27500=
Spending for October, November, December	- 60009-88
<u>including:</u>	
- <u>in cash</u>	- 31944-76
Statutory meetings	- 675-80
Mission expenses	- 369-50
Printing and propaganda	- 6978-24
Soviet and foreign staff salary	- 20479-34
Administrative and management expenses	- 1302-83
Autotransportation expenses	- 128-80
Post expenses	- 14345404
Representation expenses	- 331-07
Reception of delegations	- 328-66
Not-on-the-staff collaborators	- 601-23
Not-on-the-staff teachers	- 326-74
Souvenirs and stationary	- 277-57
- <u>non-cash account</u>	- 28065-12
Total sum in rubles for January 1, 1980	- 125006-54
<u>including:</u>	
- on bank account	- 124848-88
- in cash-box	- 157-66

BALANCE SHEET

in rubles on April 1, 1980

Total sum in rubles on January 1, 1980	- 125006 ³ / ₅₄
<u>including:</u>	
- on bank account	- 124848-88
- in cash-box	- 157-66
Transferred on bank account (AUCCTU installment)	- 130315-00
Transferred to cash-box from 1.01. to 1.04.80	- 662-96
Received from bank from 1.01. to 1.04.80	- 43173 -81
<u>including:</u>	
- non-cash account	- 20110-69
- in cash	- 23063-12
Spending for January, February, March	- 42950-56
<u>in cash</u>	- 22839-87
1. Soviet and foreign staff salary (including bonus for 1979)	- 11856-78
2. Printing and propaganda ("Prensa Latina" including)	- 6970-97
3. Not-on-the-staff teachers	- 216 ³ / ₃₁
4. Not-on-the-staff collaborators	- 591 ³ / ₅₀
5. Statutory meetings (press conference including)	- 955-60
6. Travelling allowances	- 275-52
7. Souvenirs and stationary (souvenirs for women on March 8 including)	- 452-35
8. Post expenses	- 65-22
9. Autotransportation expenses	- 86-00
10. Administrative and management expenses	- 522-36
11. Representation and reception of delegations	- 847-26
<u>non-cash account</u>	- 20110-69
Total sum in rubles on April 1, 1980	- 213033 ³ / ₉₄
<u>including:</u>	
- on bank account	- 211990-07
- in cash-box	- 1043-87

BALANCE SHEET

in rubles on May 1, 1980

Total sum in rubles on April 1, 1980 - 213033-94

including:

- on bank account - 211990-07
- in cash box - 1043-87

Transferred to cash-box for April - 78-34

Received from bank for April - 63880-88

including:

- non-cash account - 50880-88
- in cash - 13000=

Spending for April - 63879-43

- in cash - 12998-55

1. Printing and propaganda - 2248-60

2. Soviet and foreign staff salary - 8625-40

3. Statutory meetings - 428-71

4. Mission expenses - 220-46

5. Not-on-the-staff teachers - 91-22

6. Post expenses - 48-95

7. Souvenirs and stationary - 97-64

8. Administrative and management expenses - 385-92

9. Autotransportation expenses - 91=

10. Representation and reception of delegations - 496-15

11. Not-on-the-staff collaborators - 264-50

- non-cash account - 50880-88

Total sum in rubles on May 1, 1980 - 149232-85

including:

- on bank accounts - 148109-19

- in cash-box - 1123-66

BALANCE SHEET

in rubles on June 16, 1980

Total sum in rubles on May 1, 1980 - 149232-85

including:

- on bank accounts - 148109-19
- in cash - 1123-66

Transferred to cash-box from 1.05. to 16.06.80. - 69325

Received from bank from 1.05 to 16.06.80 - 17700-23

including:

- non-cash account - 5574-54
- in cash - 12125-69

Spending from 1.05. to 16.06.80 - 14902-79

- in cash - 9328-25

Soviet and foreign staff salary
(Goshchinsky's reemployment allowances) - 4645-20

Printing and propaganda - 2875-54

Not-on-the-staff collaborators - 554-41

Not-on-the-staff teachers - 133-10

Administrative and management expenses - 481-54

Souvenirs and stationary - 327-87

Representation and reception of delegations - 224-60

Statutory meetings - 29-24

Post expenses - 56-75

- non-cash account - 5574-54

Total sum in rubles on June 16, 1980 - 134399-31

including:

- on bank account - 130408-96

- in cash - 3990-35

BALANCE SHEET

in rubles on 26.06.80

Total sum in rubles on
June 16, 1980

- 134399-31

including:

- on bank account	- 130408-96
- in cash-box	- 3990-35
Returned to cash-box	- 24-29
Received from bank from 16.06.80 to 26.06.80-	5759-19

including:

- non-cash account	- 759-19
- in cash	- 5000

Total spending from 16.06 to 26.06.80	- 5714-99
---------------------------------------	-----------

in cash

1. Staff salary	- 2044-64
2. Administrative and management expenses	- 257-34
3. Souvenirs and stationary	- 391-66
4. Representation expenses	- 151
5. Statutory meetings	- 137-16
6. Printing and propaganda	- 1583-14
7. Report of auditing committee	- 390-86

in non-cash account

- 759-19

Total sum in rubles on 26.06.80

- 128708-61

including:

- on bank account	- 124649-77
- in cash-box	- 4058-84

BALANCE SHEET

in Swiss francs on January 1, 1980

Total sum in Swiss francs on October 1, 1979 - 8623-12

including:

- on bank accounts - 6982-47
- in cash-box - 1640-65

Transferred to bank from 1.10.79 to 1.01.80 -42446=

including:

- solidarity fund -16200=

Transferred to cash-box - 3353-14

Received from bank for October, November, December -47031-32

including:

- non-cash account - 6226-11
- in cash -40805-21

Spending for October, November, December

- in cash -45293=

1. Statutory meetings -15121=
(Administrative committee in Istanbul)

2. Foreign staff salary -11099=

3. Solidarity fund - 8725=

4. Missions - 9887=

5. Stationary - 461=

- non-cash account - 6226-11

Total sum in Swiss francs on January 1, 1980 - 290315

including:

- on bank account - 2397-15

- in cash - 506=

BALANCE SHEET

in Swiss francs on April 1, 1980

Total sum in Swiss francs on January 1, 1980	- 290315
<u>including:</u>	
- on bank account	- 2397-15
- in cash-box	- 506=
Transferred to bank from 1.01 to 1.05.80.	-49151-50
<u>including:</u>	
- solidarity fund	-16200=
- WFTU advance for the first quarter of 1980	-30768-50
- WFTU repayment for the fourth quarter of 1978	- 1188=
- return for air tickets	- 995=
Returned to cash-box (Baghi's mission)	- 1702150
Received from bank from 1.01 to 1.04.80	-30959-04
<u>including:</u>	
- non-cash account	-10622-04
- in cash	-20337=
Spending for January, February, March	-31206163
- <u>in cash</u>	-20584-59
1. Salary	- 6288=
2. Travelling allowances	- 2596-49
3. Solidarity fund	-11112-82
4. Marciales' mission post expenses	- 134-65
5. Social insurance Marciales	- 390-03
6. Representation expenses	- 62-60
- <u>non-cash account</u>	-10622-04
<u>including:</u>	
- on bank operations	- 336-62
- advance-box air tickets	-10285-42

Total sum in Swiss francs on April 1, 1980

- 22550-52

including:

- on bank accounts

- 20589-61

- in cash-box

- 1960-91

TÜRKİYE SOSYAL TARİH ARAŞTIRMA VAKFI
TÜSTAV

BALANCE SHEET

in U.S. dollars on April 1, 1980

Total sum in U.S. dollars on January 1, 1980	- 597-88
<u>including:</u>	
- on bank account	- 597-88
- in cash-box	- -
Received from bank (Swiss francs account) from 1.01. to 1.04.80.	- 8350-60
Returned to cash-box (Baghi's mission)	- 1000-00
Total spending in U.S. dollars for January, February, March	- 8147-60
- missions	- 1172-70
- solidarity fund	- 6410-63
- representation expenses	- 11-60
- post expenses	- 77-67
- Marciales' social insurance	- 225
- Marroquin salary	- 250
Total sum in U.S. dollars on April 1, 1980	- 1800-88
<u>including:</u>	
- on bank account	- 597-88
- in cash-box	- 1203-00

BALANCE SHEET

in Swiss francs on May 1, 1980

Total sum in Swiss francs on April 1, 1980	- 22550-52
<u>including:</u>	
- on bank account	- 20589-61
- in cash-box	- 1960-91
Transferred to bank for April (WFTU installment for the second quarter)	- 30768-50
Returned for air ticket No. 59367	- 1270-89
Received from bank for April	- 49520-07
<u>including:</u>	
- non-cash account	- 14190-61
- in cash	- 35329-46
Spending for April	- 51480-98
<u>in cash:</u>	- 37290-37
1. Foreign staff salary	- 8467-00
2. Brazzaville Bureau Meeting (TUI staff travelling allowances including)	- 13814-00
3. Souvenirs	- 130-90
4. Solidarity fund	- 5629-00
5. Representation expenses	- 12-85
6. Travelling allowances	- 9236-62
<u>non-cash account</u>	- 14190-61
<u>including:</u>	
- bank operations	- 548-39
- subscription for papers and magazines	- 803-85
- advance for air tickets	- 12838-37
Total sum in Swiss francs on May 1, 1980	- 3108-93
<u>including:</u>	
- on bank account	- 3108-93
- in cash	-

BALANCE SHEET

in Swiss francs on June 16, 1980

Total sum in Swiss francs on May 1, 1980	- 3108-93
<u>including:</u>	
- on bank account	- 3108-93
- in cash	-
Transferred to cash-box	- 4000 Fin.mrk.
Returned by Baghi and Marciales (missions)	- 7386 =
Received from bank	- 1801-63
<u>including:</u>	
- bank operations	- 26-70
- in cash	- 1775
Total spending on June 16, 1980	- 2877-70
<u>in cash</u>	- 2851=
Foreign staff salary	- 2337=
Solidarity fund	- 26=
Marciales' travelling allowances	- 488=
Bank operations	- 26-70
Total sum in Swiss francs on June 16, 1980	- 7617-30
<u>including:</u>	
- on bank accounts	- 1307-30
- in cash	- 6310 Sw.fr. (1450 Sw.fr. 2700 U.S.dol. 4000 Fin.mrk.

BALANCE SHEET

in Swiss francs on 26.06.80

Total sum in Swiss francs on 16.06.80 - 7617-30

including:

- on bank account - 1307-30
- in cash-box - 6310

Received from bank - 1015-00

including:

- bank operations - 15-00
- in cash - 1000-00

Total spending on 26.06.80 - 6883-40

in cash

Marciales, Marrequin salaries - 320 Sw.fr.
8907.28
Travelling allowances - 1830 Sw.fr.
Solidarity fund - \$1192.72
Prokopiou air tickets - \$ 500
38.4 Sw.fr.

non-cash account

Total sum in Swiss francs on 26.06.80 - 733-90

- on bank account - 292-30
- in cash - 441-60

SOLIDARITY FUND

of the Trade Unions International of Workers
in the Metal Industry for 1980

1980 Fund	32 400 Fr.s.
WFTU installment on bank account on January 30, 1980	16 200 Fr.s.
Transferred to cash-box by Finnish Trade Union for sixth accomodations in sanatorium	4 000 Mark Fin.
Spending from January 1, 1980 to June 1, 1980	11 370 Fr.s.
<u>including:</u>	
Aid to Latin American coordinating committee	10 592 Fr.s.
Aid tickets for Latin American delegates to Bureau meeting	752 Fr.s.
Solidarity with Brazil metal workers	26 Fr.s.
Total sum of solidarity fund on 1.06.80.	4 830 Fr.s. 4 000 Mark Fin.



UNION INTERNATIONALE DES SYNDICATS DES TRAVAILLEURS DE LA

METALLURGIE— (F.S.M.)

TRADE UNIONS INTERNATIONAL OF WORKERS IN THE METAL

INDUSTRY— (W.F.T.U.)

UNION INTERNACIONAL DE SINDICATOS DE TRABAJADORES DE LA

METALURGIA— (F.S.M.)

МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ ОБЪЕДИНЕНИЕ ПРОФСОЮЗОВ ТРУДЯЩИХСЯ

МЕТАЛЛОПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ (В. Ф. П.)

25/09/80

Adresse: Moscou K-9, B.P.158

Rue Pouchkinskaya 5/6

Tel. Secrétariat—450-90-85

Administrateur—450-28-10

Moscou

Aux Membres du Comité
Administratif

Télégraphique: UISMET, Moscou

657/80/PB/HR

Chers Camarades,

Suite à la discussion du dernier Secrétariat de notre UIS, nous avons estimé nécessaire d'ajouter un point supplémentaire à l'ordre du jour portant sur les récents événements en Pologne.

En conséquence, l'ordre du jour ci-joint remplace celui que vous avez reçu par un précédent courrier.

Vous trouverez ci-joint le rapport d'introduction à la discussion.

Recevez, Chers Camarades, nos fraternelles salutations.

Pierre BAGHI
Secrétaire général



UNION INTERNATIONALE DES SYNDICATS DES
TRAVAILLEURS DE LA METALLURGIE

PROPOSITIONS

pour le Bureau et le Comité Administratif concernant la
répartition de l'aide des Fédérations Nationales à la
9ème CONFERENCE PROFESSIONNELLE INTERNATIONALE

Billets d'avion aux organisations affiliées:

BENIN (2 organisations)	HONGRIE 2 billets Cotonou-Moscou et retour
CHILI	FRANCE 2 billets AR
CHYPRE	BULGARIE 2 billets Larnaca-Moscou et retour
COLOMBIE	BULGARIE 2 billets Bogota-Moscou et retour
CONGO	HONGRIE 2 billets Brazzaville-Moscou et retour
EQUATEUR	TCHECOSLOVAQUIE 1 billet Quito-Moscou et retour
INDE (3 organisations)	URSS 3 billets Delhi-Moscou et retour
JORDANIE	SYRIE 1 billet Damas-Moscou et retour
LIBAN	SYRIE 2 billets Beyrouth-Moscou-Beyrouth
MADAGASCAR	URSS 1 billet Tananarive-Moscou et retour
NIGERIA	RDA 1 billet Lagos-Moscou et retour
PEROU (2 organisations)	CUBA 1 billet Lima-Moscou et retour CSSR 1 billet Lima-Moscou et retour
PHILIPPINES (2 organisations)	UIS 2 billets AR
SALVADOR	CUBA 1 billet Salvador-Moscou et retour
SRI-LANKA (3 organisations)	POLOGNE 3 billets Colombo-Moscou et retour
VENEZUELA (2 organisations)	HONGRIE 2 billets Caracas-Moscou et retour
VIETNAM	RDA 2 billets Hanoi-Moscou et retour
KOWEIT	SYRIE 1 billet AR
COSTA-RICA	CUBA 1 billet AR

Billets aux organisations non affiliées:

ANGOLA	RDA 1 billet Luanda-Moscou et retour
ARGENTINE	ROUMANIE 1 billet aller-retour
BANGLADESH	URSS 1 billet aller-retour
BOLIVIE	UIS 1 billet aller-retour
BRESIL	ROUMANIE 1 billet Sao Paulo-Moscou et retour
SAO PAULO	
RIO DE JANEIRO	UIS 1 billet AR Rio-Moscou
SAN BERNARDO	UIS 1 billet
CAMEROUN	TCHECOSLOVAQUIE 1 billet Donala-Moscou et retour
CANADA	UIS 2 billets
CHYPRE (DEV-IS)	UIS 1 billet AR
COLOMBIE (Uramicol) Sindener	BULGARIE 2 billets Bogota-Moscou et retour
R.DOMINICAINE	CUBA 1 billet AR
ESPAGNE	FRANCE 2 billets
EQUATEUR	RDA 1 billet Quito-Moscou et retour
FIJI	UIS 1 billet AR
GUINEE	UIS 1 billet AR Conakry-Moscou et retour
GRECE (3 organisations)	IRAK 3 billets aller-retour Athènes-Moscou
GUINEE	CSSR 1 billet aller-retour
GUYANA	1 billet aller-retour
GUADELOUPE	1 billet aller-retour
HONDURAS	1 billet Honduras-Moscou et retour
INDE (4 organisations)	ROUMANIE 2 billets AR
JAMAIQUE (2 organisations)	URSS 2 billets AR
JAPON	UIS 6 billets
LIBAN	SYRIE 1 billet
MALAYSIE	UIS 1 billet

MALI	POLOGNE 1 billet Bamako-Moscou et retour
MEXIQUE	UIS 2 billets Mexico-Moscou et retour
NICARAGUA	CUBA 1 billet Managua-Moscou et retour
NIGERIA	RDA 1 billet Lagos-Moscou et retour
PANAMA	UIS 1 billet Panama-Moscou et retour
PEROU	CSSR 1 billet Lima-Moscou et retour
PORTO RICO	CUBA 1 billet AR
PORTUGAL	ROUMANIE 2 billets Lisbonne-Moscou et retour
SENEGAL	UIS ou URSS 1 billet Dakar-Moscou et retour
SIERRA LEONE	UIS 1 billet AR Freetown-Moscou et retour
SINGAPOUR	UIS 1 billet AR
SOMALIE	UIS 1 billet AR Mogadiscio-Moscou
TANZANIE SACTU	POLOGNE 1 billet Dar-es-Salam Moscou et retour
THAILANDE	UIS 1 billet AR
TOGO	UIS 1 billet AR
UGANDA	UIS 1 billet AR Kampala
USA	UIS billets AR
VENEZUELA	UIS 1 billet AR Caracas

PROPOSITION - BILLETS 9^e CONFERENCE

Selon l'expérience de la 8^e Conférence et les grandes difficultés pour financer de nombreux billets d'avion.

Le Secrétariat demande une aide de la part des fédérations affiliées pour cette 9^e Conférence.

Cependant si certaines fédérations ont des difficultés pour payer en devises les billets aller-retour proposés, elles peuvent le cas échéant, ne payer seulement que le voyage aller jusqu'à Moscou, et verser une somme (en monnaie nationale) comme contribution au fonds de solidarité de l'UIS. Cette somme pourra aider l'UIS à financer une partie des billets retour des délégués.

En plus l'UIS prendra à sa charge tous les billets où il faut maintenir la clandestinité.

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES SYNDICATS DES TRAVAILLEURS DE LA
METALLURGIE

31 ème SESSION DU COMITE ADMINISTRATIF

BUCAREST ROUMANIE 19-21 Novembre 1980

x x x

LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS

FSM	I. ZAKARIA	Sécretaire général par intérim
RDA	R. SOMMER	Président de l'UIS Président de l'IG METALL
FRANCE	P. BAGHI	Secrétaire général de l'UIS
COLOMBIE	A. MARCIALES	Secrétaire de l'UIS
URSS	V. GOTCHINSKI	Secrétaire de l'UIS
FRANCE	J. DESMAISON	Secrétaire à l'Organisation de la FTM/CGT
	A. STERN	Membre du Comité Exécutif fédéral de la FTM/CGT
	Marie Madeleine LAJUS	
URSS	I. KOSTYUKOV	Vice-Président de l'UIS Président du C.C. du syndicat de la sidérurgie
	V. KLEIBERG	Responsable du département inter- national du C.C. du syndicat de la sidérurgie
	E. LITCHMAN	Collaborateur département international
EQUATEUR	G. RAMOS	Secrétaire de la FEDELEC
INDE	A.M. GOVINDARAJAN (GOPU)	Secrétaire général du Tamilnad Committee of AITUC (Fédération de la métallurgie)
POLOGNE	S. WARSZAWSKI	Vice President de la fédération des travailleurs de la Métallurgie
TURQUIE	Kemal DAYSAL	Vice-President MADEW -IS

... / ...

AUTRICHE	F. EIGENBAEUR	Vice-Président de la fraction du bloc de gauche du syndicat de la métallurgie, mines et énergie
	R. KLUG	Secrétaire
BULGARIE	Vladimir KOENDJIEV	Membre de Bureau de Syndicat des Mines Siderurgie et Energie
	Luba MICHAELOVA	Responsable du departement international
CHILI	Jilberto GONZALES	Representant de la Fédération de la métallurgie
R.P. CONGO	G. ANDZOUANA	Secrétaire permanent de la FESYTRALIM
	NABA FULBERT	Secrétaire général adjoint de la FESYTRALIM
R.P.D. COREE	IM SONG GI	Représentant du Syndicat de la Métallurgie
	RI SON RYONG	Membre de la délégation
HONGRIE	K. HERCZEG	Secrétaire général de la fédé- ration des travailleurs de la metallurgie
	L. HIDASHI	Secrétaire
	Anne Marie KAJDI	Interprète
IRAK	KAMEL S. HUSSAEN	Président du syndical général des Industries mécaniques
	SHAHAB HAMDAN SALEH	President de la branche de Bagdad du syndicat général de l'industrie Mecanique
	AHMED IBRAHIM FADHLI	Membre de la delégation.
RDA	W. GEISTERT	Responsable du département international de l'IG METALL

ROUMANIE

C. NITA

Président de l'Union des Syndicats
des entreprises de l'industrie
métallurgique et constructions
mécanique.

Gh. VIRTEJIANU

Vice-Président

C. MARINESCU

Sécrétaire

SYRIE

ABDUL RAZZAK AKBIK

Président de la fédération
professionnelle des travailleurs des
industries des Mines électricité et
mécanique

MOHAMED ABUHLAD

Sécrétaire

TCHECOSLOVAQUIE

J. ZARUBA

Président de la fédération des
travailleurs de la métallurgie

E. JASKO

Vice Président

R.S. VIETNAM

VU QUOC THAI

Président du syndicat national des
travailleurs des constructions
mécaniques et de la métallurgie

NGUYEN NGOC TOAN

Responsable du departement
international

CHYPRE

M. PROKOPIOU

Sécrétaire général du syndicat de
la mécanique et électricité

LIBAN

ABDEL KARIM

Président du Syndicat des ouvriers
de la mécanique et métaux

SEIFELDINE

ISMAIL BEDRAN

Sécrétaire du syndicat des ouvriers
de la mécanique et métaux

KOWEIT

SAKLAN EID

Président du Syndicat des travail-
leurs de l'électricité (Labour
Ministry of Electricity)

AL SHEDAN

FLEIH SALEM

Membre du Syndicat des travailleurs
de l'électricité (Labour Sindicate
Ministry of Electricity)

PHILIPPINES

V. TUPAZ

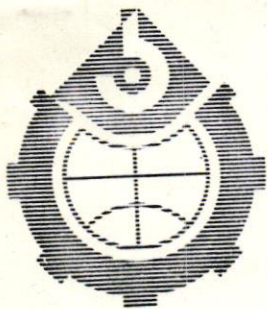
Président de l'USWAP

SRI LANKA

W.L. FERNANDO

Secrétaire général du syndicat
des travailleurs de l'industrie
(Industrial general workers union)

TÜRKİYE SOSYAL TARİH ARAŞTIRMA
TÜSTAV



UNION INTERNATIONALE DES SYNDICATS DES TRAVAILLEURS DE LA

METALLURGIE—(F.S.M.)

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МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ ОБЪЕДИНЕНИЕ ПРОФСОЮЗОВ ТРУДЯЩИХСЯ

МЕТАЛЛОПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ (В. Ф. П.)

Adresse: Moscou K-9, B.P.158

Rue Pouchkinskaya 5/6

Tel. Secrétariat—450-90-85

Administrateur—450-28-10

Moscou

Télégraphique: UISMET, Moscou

877/13/5/81

Liebe Kollegen !

Wir übersenden Euch beiliegend die "Position der IVG Metall zur Beendigung des Wettrüstens, der Abrüstung und ihre ökonomischen und sozialen Aspekte in der Metallindustrie".

Dieses Dokument wurde durch die Arbeitsgruppe "Abrüstung" der IVG Metall erarbeitet und auf der 31. Sitzung des Administrativkomitees der IVG in Bukarest angenommen.

Das Dokument drückt die Position unserer IVG zu dem lebenswichtigen Problem der Abrüstung aus, welches die Metallarbeiter, alle Werktätigen und alle Völker der Welt beunruhigt, ohne den Anspruch zu erheben, alle Probleme behandelt zu haben.

Indem wir Euch dieses Dokument zuschicken, hoffen wir, liebe Kollegen, dass es Euch, allen Metallarbeitergewerkschaften, bei der Mobilisierung der Metallarbeiter auf die Verstärkung des Kampfes für Abrüstung und Frieden behilflich sein wird.

Das Sekretariat der IVG Metall

TRADE UNIONS INTERNATIONAL OF WORKERS
IN THE METAL INDUSTRY

B U R E A U M E E T I N G
BERLIN - RDA - MAY 20 - 21, 1981

*
* *

D R A F T

GENERAL RESOLUTION

TO MAKE TUI PLAY ITS ROLE IN THE GREAT CLASS CONFRONTATION
IN EUROPE

1 - ^{(Given} ~~In the light of~~ the grave ~~structural~~ crisis of the capitalist system, which is the main characteristic of the present situation in ~~Europe~~ capitalist Europe ^{is} and the new dimension of the metalworkers' struggles, the class ~~xx~~ and mass content of the struggles mounted in all countries of Europe.

2 - These struggles mark an evolution of the class consciousness of European workers, particularly in the steel, ship-building and motor sectors, for which the European Economic Community has worked out a restructuring plan hitting hard the workers. The mounting struggles force the ^{monopolies} and employers in general to ^(concessions) ~~make serious concessions~~ as to ^{(in their drive} ~~their goals~~ to reduce wages, to eliminate industrial sectors, to aggravate unemployment through massive layoffs.

3 - The example of mass struggles which have been waged in all the countries : France, Italy, recently the FRG, Great Britain, Belgium, Scandinavian countries, testify to the evolution of the consciousness of the working class, which is also true for the metalworkers' trade unions known for their reformist positions.

4.- This means that the workers are no longer willing to put up with the contradictions inherent in the capitalist regime, they ^{reject} ~~reject~~ more and more the policy of ~~collaboration~~ class collaboration, the orientation towards the position of "adaptation to the crisis" or "acceptance of the consensus" which accentuate the crisis.

5 - At the same time, the big capital and the governments at its service step up at all levels an ideological battle of unprecedented scale in an attempt to hold back the workers' struggle, anti-communism serves as a pretext for the division aimed at making the workers pay for the crisis which originates from the very capitalist system.

6 - Contrary to what is happening in the capitalist Community (EEC), the socialist Community within the CMEA works out projects (this is the case particularly for steel, shipbuilding and automobile sectors) which far from provoking elimination of ~~industries~~ enterprises and millions of redundancies, are ~~aimed~~ designed to bring to harmony the production and strengthen the measures of productivity, jobs, for better living standards and meeting the needs.

7 - It should be noted that the cooperation between socialist and capitalist countries results in the crisis making its imprint, to a various extent, on the economies of the socialist countries.

8 - In Poland, where ~~despite~~ despite the great difficulties posed by grave flaws, the workers - for major part - consider socialism as a sole means to really solve their problems. This situation is still true today, in spite of all manoeuvres and pressure of all kinds put on the workers by the enemies of of socialism inside and outside the country.

9.- This struggle for a socialist renovation in which in particular trade unions affiliated to o r TUI are involved is ~~of~~ ~~xxxxxxx~~ taking shape capable to give to the entire ~~xxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ Polish trade union movement the strength and necessary cohesion to overcome the difficulties and to preserve and extend the social ~~xx~~ advantages of the Polish workers.

* *

10.- The monopolist bourgeoisie and all reactionary forces in Europe go all out to aggravate the international tension, to revive cold war and impose the arms race. The latter, apart from the danger it poses for peace, allow - among other things - the monopolies of the industrialized capitalist countries of Europe to create a climate of ~~insecurity~~ insecurity inviting all kinds of ~~aggressions~~ attacks on the living and working conditions, and the social gains.

11 - The European workers, though, - especially the metalworkers ~~xxxxxxxx~~ who are more directly involved in armament production - the democratic forces of the continent redouble their efforts for detente, ~~xx~~ disarmament, peace, for safeguarding the Helsinki spirit.

* *

12 - The development of all metalworkers' struggles confirms the possibilities ~~they~~ they harbour both in terms of successful pressure for claims, imposed retreat of capitalists and the ~~will~~ workers' strive for changes.

13 - Mobilization and coordination of these struggles, specifically at the level of the ~~g~~ biggest European monopolies and ~~sectors~~ of production sectors directly hit by the crisis are ~~the~~ decisive.

14 - It is, thus, on the basis of these qualitatively new elements that the TUI is to follow its line with a view to find means for mounting joint action, expand bilateral exchanges between federations of different orientations, for strengthening its good relations with numerous non-affiliated ~~federations~~ federations.

15 - The reactionary forces and monopolies mount their offensive in order to arrive at a "consensus" by hampering the class struggle and ~~for~~ advocating egoist, nationalist, chauvinist and anti-communist sentiments.

16 - The workers' action must allow to overcome the ~~ostracism~~ leaders' ostracism towards the organisations of the class struggle, an anti-unitary stand of certain European federations in the metal industry and the negative if not ~~negative~~ hostile behaviour in relation to our TUI, on the part of international metalworkers' organisations which undercut the efforts for rapprochement between the organisations for coordinated action at the level of the continent.

17 - In the search for this unity of action, TUI will continue to develop the ~~positive aspects~~ undeniable positive aspects of its activity : its presence in the struggles (including non-affiliates), the work stepped up by the branch commissions (shipbuilding, iron and steel...), the creation of the Automobile commission, expanded activity of the working group on disarmament, bilateral relations between affiliated and non-affiliated organisations, unitary initiatives, such as the 3d Conference on Automobile, etc...

18 - The participants in the Berlin Bureau meeting - while emphasizing ~~the~~ once again the need to enhance even more the trades ~~and~~ character of the TUI and to secure for the organisation a substantial improvement of its forms of activity and efficiency of its work - have worked out the priorities of TUI's ~~for~~ future activity in Europe. It has been done with a view to submit to the discussion of the European affiliates, with the perspective of the 9th ~~Conference~~ ^{TUI's} International Conference in Moscow :

- to mobilize and coordinate action, support to all struggles, presence on the ground, solidarity, spreading of the TUI's positions;
- to coordinate the workers' action at the transnational companies;
- to develop and strengthen bilateral contacts of affiliated organisations with non-affiliated ones;
- annual meetings of all European affiliates;
- creation of an antenna in Paris.

*
* *

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES SYNDICATS DES TRAVAILLEURS
DE LA METALLURGIE -

REUNION DU BUREAU
20-21 MAI 1981 - BERLIN - RDA.

P r o j e t

P L A N

des travaux préparatoires pour la IXème CONFERENCE PROFESSIONNELLE
INTERNATIONALE DE L' UIS METAUX (Septembre 1982 - MOSCOU).

Mai 1981 (Réunion du Bureau à Berlin)

1. Examen des propositions concernant l'aide pour le paiement des frais d'avion.
2. Ratification du "Plan des travaux préparatoires de la 9ème Conférence".
3. Liste des documents à élaborer pour la Conférence.
4. Examen des organisations à inviter.

Mars - Octobre 1981

Durant cette période le secrétariat devra procéder à la préparation des initiatives suivantes :

1. Préparation du Projet de l'affiche.
2. Préparation du Projet de l'Appel aux travailleurs et syndicats de la métallurgie du monde ".
3. Préparation de la lettre d'invitation.
4. Préparation du projet de "l'ordre du jour" de la Conférence.
5. Elaboration des chapitres principaux qui seront contenus dans le "document fondamental".
6. 1ere rencontre : UIS - CC du Syndicat de la sidérurgie de l'URSS pour examen de la préparation technique de la conférence.
7. Examen des propositions pour la future composition du Bureau et du Comité Administratif de l'UIS.

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Octobre 1981 (Réunion du Comité Administratif de BUDAPEST)

1. Ratification de l'ordre du jour - de l'affiche, de l'appel et de la lettre d'invitation de la 9ème Conférence.
2. Discussion et adoption des idées et chapitres principaux du document fondamental.
3. Accord sur les organisations à inviter.

Octobre 1981 - Mars 1982Le secrétariat aura pour mission :

1. Tirage et expédition de l'affiche
2. Diffusion de "l'APPEL aux travailleurs et syndicats de la métallurgie".
3. Envoie de la "lettre d'invitation".
4. Elaboration du "projet de Document fondamental".
5. Rédaction du "Compte-rendu de l'activité de l'UIS " au cours des 4 années écoulées depuis la 8ème Conférence .

Mars 1982 (Réunion du Bureau à CHYPRE ou PARIS)

1. Ratification du "compte-rendu d'activités de l'UIS"
2. Examen du "Document fondamental" - ratification.

Mars - Mai 1982Travail du Secrétariat

1. Mise au point définitive - traduction et envoie aux organisations affiliées et invitées du projet de "Document fondamental".
2. Préparation du rapport oral.
3. Préparation du projet de "résolution générale"
4. Deuxième rencontre UIS - CC du syndicat de la sidérurgie de l'URSS mise au point définitive de la tenue de la Conférence.

Juin 1982 (Comité Administratif élargi SOFIA)

1. Examen du projet de "document fondamental" et des amendements à y apporter, préparés sur la base des propositions envoyées par les organisations.
2. Examen du projet de Résolution générale et des "résolutions" particulières à soumettre à la conférence.
3. Propositions sur la composition du Bureau et du Comité Administratif de l'UIS.

Septembre 1982 MOSCOU 9ème CONFERENCE INTERNATIONALE

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES SYNDICATS DES TRAVAILLEURS
DE LA METALLURGIE

REUNION DU BUREAU

20 - 21 Mai, 1981 - BERLIN - RDA.

* * *

Préparation de la 9ème Conférence

PROJET DU THEME DU DOCUMENT FONDAMENTAL

- INTENSIFIER LE DEVELOPPEMENT ET LA COORDINATION DES LUTTES DE MASSE UNITAIRES DES TRAVAILLEURS DANS TOUTES LES BRANCHES DE LA METALLURGIE ET A TOUS LES NIVEAUX :
 - . CONTRE LES CONSEQUENCES DE LA CRISE CAPITALISTE ET LES AGISSEMENTS DES SOCIETES TRANSNATIONALES
 - . POUR LA PROGRESSION DU POUVOIR D'ACHAT - LE PLEIN EMPLOI - L'EXTENSION DES LIBERTES SYNDICALES ET DEMOCRATIQUES
 - . POUR LE DESARMEMENT ET LA PAIX DANS LE MONDE.

* * *

Dans l'élaboration de ce thème, le Secrétariat a tenu à mettre en relief deux éléments qui dominent dans le contexte actuel de la situation :

- 1°/ L'importance des luttes des métallurgistes et leur nécessaire coordination pour les revendications immédiates face à la crise et à la surexploitation accélérée des sociétés transnationales.
- 2°/ La nécessité de participer dans la période actuelle à la lutte contre la relance dangereuse de la tension et de la course aux armements du fait de l'impérialisme.

Pour Information aux membres du Bureau et du Comité Administratif

Lettre Numéro 787 reçue le 27/02/1981

Varsovie, le 15/01/81

Syndicat des travailleurs de la métallurgie
29 rue Długa VARSOVIE POLOGNE

au Secrétariat de l'UIS Métaux
MOSCOU

Faisant suite à notre lettre du 14/11/80 nous vous informons qu'au mois de janvier 1981 a eu lieu le Congrès National du syndicat des travailleurs de la métallurgie qui a élu les nouveaux membres de la direction de notre syndicat.

Suite à cet événement, le secrétariat du Comité directeur du syndicat des métallurgistes a décidé de désigner en tant que représentant aux organismes statutaires de l'Union Internationale des syndicats des travailleurs de la métallurgie les camarades suivants :

- 1) Tadeusz KRASNODEBSKI Président du Comité Directeur du Syndicat des travailleurs de la métallurgie pour la fonction de membre du Bureau et membre du Comité Administratif de l'UIS Métaux.
- 2) Czeslaw CZECHOWSKI Vice-Président du CDSM en tant que membre suppléant du comité Administratif de l'UIS.
- 3) Jerzy GRAD secrétaire du CDSM en tant que membre de la commission de la construction navale auprès de l'UIS Métaux.

Nous vous prions de bien vouloir approuver la nomination de nos camarades.

Avec nos salutations syndicales.

Tadeusz KRASNODEBSKI

Président.

INTERNATIONALE VEREINIGUNG DER GEWERKSCHAFTEN DER
BESCHÄFTIGTEN IN DER METALLINDUSTRIE

BÜROSITZUNG

vom 20. - 21. Mai 1981 in Berlin/DDR

ALLGEMEINE RESOLUTION

Machen wir alles, damit die IVG Metall

ihrer Rolle in der großen Klassenkon-

frontation in Europa gerecht wird !

Die prinzipielle Charakteristik der aktuellen Situation im kapitalistischen Europa während der gravierenden Krise des kapitalistischen Systems, das ist die neue Dimension der Kämpfe der Metallarbeiter, der Klassen- und Masseninhalte dieser Kämpfe, die sich in der Gesamtheit der Länder Europas entwickeln.

Es handelt sich um Kämpfe, die eine Entwicklung des Klassenbewußtseins der europäischen Werktätigen markieren, besonders in der Eisen- und Stahlindustrie, im Schiffbau und in der Autoindustrie, das heißt in Branchen, für die die Europäische Wirtschaftsgemeinschaft Rekonstruktionsmaßnahmen erarbeitet hat, die die Werktätigen hart treffen. Diese Kämpfe, die sich entwickeln, zwingen die Monopole und die Unternehmer im Allgemeinen zu ernsthaftem Zurückweichen hinsichtlich ihrer Ziele, wie der Reduzierung der Löhne, der Verlagerung von Industrien, sowie der Verschlechterung der Arbeitslosigkeit durch massive Entlassungen.

Das Beispiel der Massenkämpfe, die sich in allen Ländern abspielen: in Frankreich, in Italien, kürzlich in der BRD, in Großbritannien, in Belgien, in den nordischen Ländern drückt die Zurückweisung der Politik der Härte durch die Arbeiter aus, ihre Opposition gegenüber der Infragestellung der erreichten Rechte, ihren Willen, dem Abbau ihrer Industrie ein Ende zu setzen, eine Bedingung für die nationale Unabhängigkeit.

Die Kämpfe entwickeln sich unter diesen Aspekten auch gegen die Meinung der leitenden Funktionäre der Organisationen bestimmter Länder, die den sozialen Konsens verteidigen und die durch ihre reformistischen Positionen bekannt sind.

Im Zusammenhang mit diesen massiven Kämpfen wurde während der Präsidentenwahlen in Frankreich durch die progressiven Kräfte der Sieg erreicht. Die FIM-CGT als Gewerkschaft hat dazu breit beigetragen.

Dieser Erfolg der Arbeiter und des ganzen französischen Volkes muß gefestigt werden, um positiv die realen Hoffnungen auf einen Wandel, die durch die Werktätigen ausgedrückt wurden, zu verantworten. Das Büro der IVG beglückwünscht die französischen Werktätigen, wünscht ihnen neue Erfolge und versichert sie ihrer Unterstützung.

All das kennzeichnet, daß die Werktätigen mehr und mehr die dem kapitalistischen System innewohnenden Widersprüche spüren. Sie weisen mehr und mehr die Politik der Klassenzusammenarbeit zurück, die Orientierungen auf eine Position der "Anpassung an die Krise" oder die "Akzeptierung des Konsens", die ihre Situation verschlechtern.

In der gleichen Zeit entwickelt das Großkapital und in die seinem Dienste stehenden Regierungen auf allen Ebenen eine ideologische Schlacht von unterschiedlichem Ausmaß, um zu versuchen, die Arbeiter vom richtigen Weg abzubringen. Der Antikommunismus dient dabei als Vorwand für die Teilung und um die Werktätigen die Kosten der Krise zahlen zu lassen, die dem kapitalistischen System selbst entspringt.

Die Monopol-Bourgeoisie und alle reaktionären Kräfte der Welt machen alles, um die internationale Spannung zu verschärfen, den kalten Krieg wieder zu entfachen und das Wettrüsten anzukurbeln. Außer der realen Gefahr für den Frieden, gestattet das den Monopolen der entwickelten kapitalistischen Länder Europas ein Klima der Unsicherheit zu schaffen, welches für alle Angriffe auf die Arbeits- und Lebensbedingungen und die sozialen Errungenschaften günstig ist.

Aber die europäischen Werktätigen, besonders die Metallarbeiter, die direkt mit der Rüstungsproduktion verbundensind, sowie die demokratischen Kräfte des Kontinents vervielfachen ihre Anstrengungen für die Entspannung, die Abrüstung, für den Frieden und für den Schutz des Geistes von Helsinki.

Die Anregung und die Koordinierung dieser Kämpfe besonders auf der Ebene der großen europäischen Monopole und auf der Ebene der Produktionssektoren, die direkt durch die Krise betroffen sind, sind für uns von ausschlaggebender Bedeutung.

Ausgehend von diesen qualitativ neuen Elementen muß die IVG ihre Zielstellungen verfolgen, um die Mittel zu finden für die Entwicklung der gemeinsamen Aktion, die Vervielfältigung der zweiseitigen Austausche zwischen den Föderationen der verschiedenen Orientierungen, für eine Verstärkung ihrer guten Beziehungen mit zahlreichen nichtangeschlossenen Föderationen.

Die reaktionäre Kräfte und die Monopole verstärken ihre Offensive, um den "sozialen Konsens" zu erzielen, indem sie den Klassenkampf bremsen und Propaganda für egoistische, nationalistische, Chauvinistische und antikommunistische Gefühle machen.

Die Aktion der Arbeiter muß es gestatten, die Verfemung der klassenbewußten Organisationen durch leitende Funktionäre sowie das gegen die Einheit gerichtete Verhalten bestimmter nationaler Metallföderationen europäischer Länder und das negative, wenn nicht unserer IVG gegenüber sogar feindliche Verhalten von seiten regionaler und internationaler Metallarbeiterorganisationen,

die die Anstrengungen zur Annäherung zwischen den Organisationen bremsen, die auf die Koordinierung der Aktionen auf der Ebene des Kontinents gerichtet sind, zu überwinden.

In diesem Zusammenhang muß man den Beitritt der FIM Italiens zum IMB sehen. Diese Entscheidung ruft Fragen hervor. Die IVG Metall wünscht, daß sich die Klassenposition der FIM trotz allem stärkt und eine einheitliche gewerkschaftliche Zusammenarbeit gestattet.

Bei der Suche nach der Aktionseinheit wird die IVG bei der weiteren Entwicklung der unleugbar positiven Aspekte ihrer Tätigkeit fortfahren, das heißt Anwesenheit in den Kämpfen auch bei nichtangeschlossenen Organisationen, die Arbeit der Branchen-Kommissionen (Schiffbau, Stahl- und Eisen), die Schaffung der Automobilkommission, die Verstärkung der Arbeit der Arbeitsgruppe Abrüstung, die bilateralen Beziehungen zwischen den angeschlossenen und nichtangeschlossenen Organisationen, die einheitlichen Initiativen, wie die 3. Automobilkonferenz, die Vorbereitung einer internationalen Konferenz der Metallgewerkschaften der Mittelmeer- und Schwarzmeerländer usw.

Die Teilnehmer an der Bürositzung in Berlin, die von neuem die Notwendigkeit unterstreichen, noch mehr den professionellen Charakter zu verbessern und eine substantielle Verbesserung ihrer Tätigkeitsformen und bei der Wirksamkeit ihrer Arbeit zu erreichen, wurden Prioritäten herausgearbeitet für die zukünftige Tätigkeit der IVG Metall in Europa. Das mit dem Ziel, diese den angeschlossenen Organisationen in Europa zur Diskussion zu stellen in Vorbereitung der 9. Internationalen Berufskonferenz der IVG in Moskau. Das heißt:

- die Aktion anzutreiben und zu koordinieren, allen Kämpfen Unterstützung zu geben, auf dem Terrain anwesend zu sein, Solidarität zu üben sowie die Position der IVG zu verbreiten;
 - die Tätigkeit der Werktätigen in den transnationalen Gesellschaften zu koordinieren;
 - die bilateralen Kontakte der angeschlossenen Organisationen mit den nichtangeschlossenen Organisationen zu entwickeln und zu festigen;
 - jährliche Treffen aller angeschlossenen Organisationen Europas zu organisieren;
 - die Schaffung einer Antenne in Paris.
-

TRADE UNION INTERNATIONAL OF WORKERS IN THE
METAL INDUSTRY

R E P O R T

on a visit to the Polish People's Republic by
com V.GOSHCHINSKY, TUI secretary and Z.CZERWINSKI,
expert, from January 19 to 24, 1981

The visit by the TUI Metal delegation was held within the framework of the plan of activities for 1981, in agreement with the leaders of the Polish affiliated trade unions.

Purpose of the visit :

- to discuss measures designed to promote cooperation with the metal and steel workers' branch trade unions;
- to get an insight into the present situation of the Polish trade unions, changes in their functions, their role in the life of workers collectives;
- to see how the split in the trade union movement affected the economic, social and welfare aspects of life at enterprises;
- to exchange information on the activities of TUI Metal and its affiliates.

In Warsaw the delegation met the executives of the Metalworkers Union Steering Board its President comrade Krasnodebski, and com. Albin Szyszka, Chairman of the trades unions Liaison Committee. In Katowice the delegation had talks with comrade A. Seta, chairman of the Chief Council of the Steelworkers' Union, and comrade Iwanczenko, secretary of the union on the eve of the Congress scheduled for February.

The delegation visited a Light Aircraft Factory in Warsaw, "Huta Pokoj" and "Huta Katowice" steel works in Katowice and "Lenin Huta" steel mill in Krakow. The delegation had talks at factory committees with trade union activists, workers, management and TAS staff. The meetings were attended by workers representing Solidarity.

In the course of the meetings and discussions with the executives of Steel and Metal Workers' Unions and at enterprises the delegation discussed urgent problems facing the trade union movement. TUI and the branch unions activities at the present moment, as well as future promotion of cooperation within our the Trades Union International.

We briefed the Polish comrades on the work the TUI Metal carried out to implement the decisions of the 8th International Conference, and the Administrative Committee in Bucharest wherein delegates from various countries expressed solidarity with the Polish workers safeguarding and consolidating socialist gains in the country.

Our Polish colleagues, for their part, informed the delegation of the situation in the country and within the trade unions of the orientation of the renovated branch union activities and of the causes for the difficulties. They pointed out that the difficulties had stemmed from the flaws in the economic policies of the central authorities, multiple unsolved problems in agriculture and foreign trade. Of particular concern are the dangerous activities of anti-socialist forces operating under the cover of the new trade union centre SOLIDARITY.

TALKS AT THE POLISH METALWORKERS'
UNION HEADQUARTERS

Comrade Krasnodebsky, President of the Polish Metalworkers' Union, informed the delegation of the Union's 12th Congress which adopted new Statute and a three-year Action Program

drafted on the basis of 43,000 proposals tabled by the workers.

The Statute specifies that the Polish Metalworkers Union is an independent branch organisation set up to promote workers' rights and interests and participate in drafting and implementing social and economic tasks of the country.

In addition, the Statute stipulates that the union shall be free of control and supervision from the state administrative and economic bodies and socio-political organisations. The Union task is to express and promote the interests of its members, and to coordinate their efforts aimed at fulfilling the objectives and tasks posed by the Socialist construction.

Furthermore, the Statute specifies that the Metalworkers' Union recognizes PUMP as a guiding political force of the Polish People's Republic. It reaffirms the Union affiliation to TUI Metal, WFTU member.

The New Program of Action gives an ample proof that the Metalworkers Union is fully committed to fulfilling the tasks constituting basic elements of the renovation process and defined as priorities. The style of work also must be changed and from now on be based on autonomy and initiative within the union organisations.

Some structural changes were introduced to render the work of the union more efficient.

Comrade Krasnodebsky and the other union leaders informed the delegation of the work done by the branch organizations in the settling urgent social problems and in correcting mistakes committed in other spheres.

The union is trying to make full use of the social facilities created in the preceeding years, as well as of ample knowledge and experience in promoting workers interests raising

living standards and on top of that it advances class principles of the trade union movement. The speakers provided ample proof of the branch union activities designed to bring the operation of enterprises back to normalcy which is the main condition for recovery of the economic situation in the country and for the well-being of the Polish people.

They gave a principal account of the counter-revolutionary forces activities posing a grave threat to socialism, and of certain Solidarity leaders ignoring the branch trade unions inciting a campaign of their non-recognition and denying them the possibility of joining efforts in raising metal workers living standards and improving the economy of the country. They oppose constructive dialogue, turn ot demagogy and anarchy pressing for unrealistic economic and increasingly political claims which have nothing in common with the trade union activities. All this is taking place at the moment when there exist possibilities for understanding and a willingness for cooperation between various trade unions is discernable at the grass routes among the workers of different industrial enterprises.

The members of the branch Metalworkers Union give a firm rebuff to strike calls repeatedly launched by Solidarity the calls which conceal from its members the true political objectives of its leaders. In fact, the continuous strikes have disrupted the country's economy, inflicted losses of dosens of millions of zlotys which coupled with serious mismanagement in the past, further aggravated the economic plight of the workers and hampered an effective and integral implimentation of the Gdansk agreements.

As far as the working Saturdays are concerned the leaders of the Metalworkers Union are convinced that the present economic situation does not allow to raise unilaterally the question of free - from - work Saturdays. A shorter work week

should be introduced gradually, as the national economic potential gets stronger.

The Metalworkers Union stands for cooperation with other unions including Solidarity on all problems concerning the workers' interests. However, the Union takes a resolute stand against the actions destabilising the situation in the country, raising additional difficulties for the workers, and undermining socialist principles.

In the course of the discussions, the TUI the delegation was also informed that the branch union's positions were bolstered by its members who had left the union and now were coming back. It was also told that the Polish Metalworkers' Union was eager to consolidate its cooperation with the TUI and its affiliates.

T.Ktasnodbski confirmed the metalworkers' union participation in the TUI leading bodies and its events.

At the outcome of the visit, the TUI Metal delegation signed a joint communiqué with the Steering Committee of the Polish Metalworkers Union.

Talks at the Chief Council of the Polish Steel Workers' Union

Comrade A.Seta, chairman of the Council, and Comrade A.Iwanczenko briefed the delegation on the preparatory work for the Union 10th Congress to be opened on February 23, 1981, which will represent 140,000 - strong membership out of the former 360,000 members. Many workers joined other unions for various reasons. As a result, Guta "Pokojski" steel plant, for instance, has four different grade unions.

Having drawn attention to certain difficulties which had arisen within the country and within the trade union movement.

Com. Seta pointed out that Solidarity was to a major part composed of disenchanted workers whose suggestions and claims had been ignored for years. On the other hand among its adherents there are forces of different trends and orientations, including anti-socialist elements.

The Polish Comrades laid emphasis on the extremely complex situation that had arisen of late due to the activities within Solidarity of anti-socialist and reactionary forces and persons joining sides with extremists of the movement and trying to use the situation to their own ends which have nothing to do with the authentic interests of the workers and the majority of its adherents and are aimed against the Poland's socialist ideals.

The Polish Steel Workers' Union demands that the workers should be provided with regular and concrete information on the economic situation in the country so that the workers could correctly evaluate it and not be deceived by demagogues.

Comrades A.Seta and A.Iwanczenko said that the Steel Workers' Union made its work more effective, improved its structure. The union signed an agreement with the Iron and Steel Ministry on the implementation of 14,000 suggestions submitted by the workers. A progress report will be given at the Congress.

At the recent elections held at many enterprises the workers reelected former factory committee leaders (Lenin Huta, "Pokoj" Huta, etc...) which gives credit to their prestige among workers, and shows that in spite of earlier errors the Steel Workers' Union has done a lot to improve the social and economic situation of the workers. The union was the first to introduce a pay reform for steel workers, improve their housing conditions, medical care, extended the network of health centers and sanatoria, improved catering, provided plots for fruit and vegetable gardens.

The leaders of the union spoke of the necessity to bring unity into the Polish trade union movement. At present, priority should be given to everyday social and economic problems, higher production, stronger economy to the legitimate workers' claims. The trade unions must play a leading role in these fields. The Solidarity leaders refuse to cooperate with the branch unions including setting up of mixed committees for the preparation of collective agreements.

The leaders of the Steel Workers' Union came out strongly for a closer cooperation with the TUI Metal and all its affiliates.

TALKS AT THE ENTERPRISES

At the enterprises visited by the delegation chairman of the factory committees (E. Koval at Huta "Pokoj", E. Cisowski at "Lenin" Huta, E. Kowalko at Huta "Katowice" and V. Hoppe at the light aircraft factory) and trade union activists told the delegation of their activities and the successes achieved in defending the workers interests.

Trade union activists cited specific examples concerning the life at their plants to confirm that the above mentioned union leaders made good on their promises. The activists spoke of the difficulties existing at the enterprises in resolving social and welfare problems. They also spoke of the difficulties in cooperating with Solidarity committees in spite of the existing contacts.

According to the chairmen of the factory trade union committees, Solidarity the committees have not, yet, started to handle trade union problems.

They reject cultural work, sports and physical culture activities, ignore production, health care facilities for the workers and their families, saying that these questions are

outside their scope and refuse to contribute financially to these activities. Since, at the moment, the branch union is unable to finance these activities alone, the workers and their families are deprived of the opportunity to take full advantage of the facilities and participate in various trade union activities in the sphere of culture, leisure time, health, sports.

The above described situation led to the fact that twice as less children were taken care of in the winter of this year.

At enterprises, the delegation spoke to workers at their workplaces, including the workers of leading professions who joined Solidarity. All of them advanced the view that at the moment, at the shopfloor level they can see no difference between the old and the new trade unions. (wait and see, they said, may be with time the difference will shine clearer), referring to the difference in the operation of the unions at the national level. The workers spoke of their concern with a delayed organizational period that is still dragging on within the new unions. They all spoke of the necessity to work, No trade union would work for us, they said.

Comrade E.Cisowski, chairman of the "Lenin" Huta factory committee and delegate to the 8th International Metalworkers Trade Union Conference in Warsaw, spoke of a large work done at the enterprise to make public the decisions of the conference.

A TALK WITH A.SZYSZKA, CHAIRMAN OF THE
BRANCH UNIONS' LIAISON COMMITTEE

During the talk, comrade A.Szyszka touched upon the problems of the Polish trade union movement.

The former trade union leaders have committed a number of blunders, but they can not shadow all the positive elements attained by the industrial branch unions. The work of these unions is based on working class principles, they express

workers' views on all major problems facing the country, they have taken the road of socialist renovation and promotion of the socialist principles.

At present, the workers' collectives, higher production and more sound economy as a whole make the cornerstone of their activity.

Steps are taken to improve work in defending workers' interests to involve the membership into social activities, into active day-to-day running the economy; by improving the internal structural pattern of trade unions.

Comrade A. Szyszka expressed his disapproval of the Solidarity claims. He called them ill-grounded, unrealistic, running contrary to the socio-economic situation. He said that a serious regard should be given to economic possibilities.

In view of Comrade Szyszka Solidarity is a political rather than a trade union movement, which acquired trade unions rights and clearly claiming political power. Trade union work is far beyond its scope.

Comrade Szyszka advanced a firm view that it is necessary to cooperate with all the forces seeking a true socialist renovation of the social, political and economic life of the country. He attached great importance to the activities of branch trade unions in defending workers' interests and safeguarding the gains of socialism in the country.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

The visit by the TUI Metal delegation was an important and necessary event designed to get an insight into the situation within the trade unions and to further promote cooperation with Polish affiliates.

The delegation was accorded a warm fraternal welcome both by branch trade union leaders and factory committees.

The situation in the country and within the trade union movement is very complex and is aggravated by considerable social and economic losses and by dangerous activities of anti-socialist forces and extremist elements which hamper a rapid return to a full stability, so much desired by the majority of the Polish Population.

The industrial Metal and Steel Workers' Unions are important force is the drive for stabilizing the situation in the country and for promotion of the workers' interests. They expressed their preparedness to continue active cooperation within the framework of our Trade Unions International.

There exists a sizable difference between the views put forward by the workers Solidarity members and those held by certain leaders of the organization their approach towards the major facing the country.

It is necessary that the TUI gives largest publicity in its publications to the work carried out by the Polish branch trade unions. It is important to carry information on their activity inside the country and at the international level.

It is necessary to inform all member and non-member organizations on the results of the TUI Metal delegation visit made at the invitation of the Polish industrial Metal and Steel Workers' Unions and on the joint communique, signed at the outcome of the visit.

To organize a continuous bilateral exchange of information on the steps taken by affiliated trade unions and by the Metal and Steel Workers' Unions of Poland is a dire necessity.

To lend, in some cases, financial assistance to the Polish affiliated organisations to cover travel expenses to participate in the TUI events.

To see possibilities of supplying to the Polish affiliated organisations by some TUI affiliates and the TUI itself a required amount of press paper to enable it to continue normally its information and propaganda activities.

The TUI affiliates should revive bilateral contacts with Polish branch trade unions.

To invite to the TUI headquarters leaders of branch Steel and Metal Unions for mutual information and consultations and send, if needed, TUI delegations to Poland.

TÜRKİYE SOSYAL TARİH ARŞİVİ
TÜSTAV
TÜRKİYE SOSYAL TARİH ARŞİVİ

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES SYNDICATS DES TRAVAILLEURS
DE LA METALLURGIE

REUNION DU BUREAU

20-21 Mai - 1981

BERLIN - RDA

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Préparation de la 9ème Conférence

PROPOSITIONS SUR LES DOCUMENTS A
PREPARER POUR LA 9ème CONFERENCE
STATUTAIRE .

- Appel aux travailleurs et aux syndicats de la métallurgie du monde.
- Affiches - grand et petit format (1000)
- Compte rendu de l'activité de l'UIS depuis la 8ème Conférence.
- "Document fondamental" (document d'orientation) contenant l'analyse de la situation dans la métallurgie et ses particularités par secteur de production. Les tâches et objectifs proposés par l'UIS.
- Rapport oral (1 heure) s'inspirant du "document fondamental"
- Projet de "Résolution générale".
- Rapport des Commissaires aux Comptes.

- oOo -

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES SYNDICATS DES TRAVAILLEURS
DE LA METALLURGIE

REUNION DU BUREAU

20-21 Mai, 1981 - BERLIN - R.D.A.

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Projet

ORDRE DU JOUR

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- 1°/ Echange de vue sur les orientations et le rôle de l'UIS
en direction de l'EUROPE.
- 2°/ Examen du plan de préparation de la 9ème Conférence
- 3°/ Examen du Budget 1981 et adoption du Règlement intérieur
de l'UIS.

- oOo -

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES SYNDICATS DES
TRAVAILLEURS DE LA METALLURGIE

R E U N I O N D U B U R E A U

BERLIN - RDA - 20 - 21 mai 1981.

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P R O J E T

RESOLUTION GENERALE

FAIRE JOUER A L'U.I.S. SON ROLE DANS LA GRANDE CONFRONTATION
DE CLASSE EN EUROPE.

- 1 - Dans la grave crise du système capitaliste, la caractéristique principale de la situation actuelle de l'Europe capitaliste est la dimension nouvelle des luttes des travailleurs de la métallurgie, le contenu de classe et de masse des luttes qui se développent dans l'ensemble des pays d'Europe.
- 2 - Il s'agit de luttes qui marquent une évolution de la conscience de classe des travailleurs européens, notamment dans la sidérurgie, la construction navale et l'automobile, branches pour lesquelles la Communauté Economique Européenne a élaboré des restructurations qui frappent durement les travailleurs. Ces luttes qui se développent obligent les monopoles et le patronat en général à des reculs sévères sur leurs objectifs de réduire les salaires, de démanteler les industries, d'aggraver le chômage par des licenciements massifs.
- 3 - L'exemple des luttes de masse qui se sont déroulées dans tous les pays : en France, en Italie, récemment en RFA, en Grande-Bretagne, en Belgique, dans les pays nordiques, démontrent l'évolution de la conscience de classe des travailleurs, de même que dans des syndicats de la métallurgie connus pour leurs positions réformistes.
- 4 - Ce qui signifie que les travailleurs vivent de plus en plus difficilement les contradictions inhérentes au régime capitaliste, ils refusent de plus en plus la politique de collaboration de classe, les orientations vers des positions "d'adaptation à la crise" ou "d'acceptation du consensus" qui aggravent leur situation.

5 - Dans le même temps, le grand capital et les gouvernements à son service développent à tous les niveaux une bataille idéologique d'une ampleur inégalée pour tenter de dévoyer la lutte des travailleurs, l'anticommunisme sert de prétexte à la division pour faire payer aux travailleurs les frais de la crise qui a son origine dans le système capitalisme lui-même.

6 - Au contraire de ce qui arrive dans la Communauté capitaliste (CEE), la Communauté socialiste au sein du COMECON élabore des projets (c'est le cas notamment pour la sidérurgie, la construction navale et l'automobile) qui, loin de provoquer des liquidations d'entreprises et des millions de chômeurs, ont pour but d'harmoniser la production et amplifier les mesures de productivité, d'emploi, pour l'amélioration des conditions de vie et la satisfaction des besoins.

7 - Il est à noter qu'en raison de la coopération entre pays socialistes et capitalistes, la crise de ces derniers comporte des conséquences, à des degrés divers, sur l'économie des pays socialistes.

8 - En Pologne, où malgré de grandes difficultés liées à des erreurs graves, les travailleurs - dans leur grande majorité - considèrent le socialisme comme le seul moyen de résoudre réellement leurs problèmes. Cette situation reste vraie encore aujourd'hui malgré toutes les manoeuvres et pressions de toutes sortes dont les travailleurs sont l'objet de la part des adversaires du socialisme à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur du pays.

9 - Cette lutte pour un renouveau socialiste à laquelle participent notamment les syndicats adhérents à notre UIS, est de nature à donner à tout le mouvement syndical polonais la force et la cohésion nécessaire pour surmonter les difficultés et maintenir, élargir les avantages sociaux des travailleurs polonais.

*
* *

10 - La bourgeoisie monopoliste et toutes les forces de réaction en Europe font tout pour aggraver la tension internationale, relancer la guerre froide et imposer la course aux armements. Celle-ci, outre le danger réel qu'elle comporte pour la paix, permet - par ailleurs - aux monopoles des pays capitalistes développés de l'Europe, de créer un climat d'incertitude propice à toutes les agressions contre les conditions de vie, de travail, et les acquis sociaux.

11 - Mais les travailleurs européens - notamment les métallurgistes plus directement liés à la production d'armements - les forces démocratiques du continent multiplient leurs efforts pour la détente, le désarmement, pour la paix, pour la sauvegarde de l'esprit d'Helsinki.

* * *

12 - Le développement de toutes les luttes des travailleurs de la métallurgie confirment les possibilités qu'elles recèlent tant en matière de succès revendicatifs, de reculs imposés aux capitalistes, que de volonté de changement chez les travailleurs

13 - L'impulsion et la coordination de ces luttes, notamment au niveau des plus grands monopoles européens et au niveau des secteurs de production atteints directement par la crise, sont déterminantes.

14 - C'est donc à partir de ces éléments nouveaux qualitatifs que l'UIS doit poursuivre son orientation afin de trouver les moyens pour développer l'action commune, multiplier les échanges bi-latéraux entre fédérations de différentes orientations, pour renforcer ses bonnes relations avec de nombreuses fédérations non-affiliées.

15 - Les forces réactionnaires et les monopoles renforcent leur offensive afin d'aboutir à un "consensus" en freinant la lutte de classe et faisant la propagande des sentiments égoïstes, nationalistes, chauvins et de l'anticommunisme.

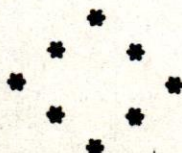
16 - L'action des travailleurs doit permettre de surmonter l'ostracisme des dirigeants à l'égard des organisations de lutte de classe, l'attitude anti-unitaire de certaines fédérations européennes de la métallurgie et le comportement

négatif, sinon hostile à l'égard de notre UIS, de la part d'organisations internationales de la métallurgie qui freinent les efforts de rapprochement entre organisations pour une coordination de l'action au niveau du continent.

17 - Dans la recherche de cette unité d'action, l'UIS continuera à développer les aspects positifs indéniables de son activité : sa présence dans les luttes (y compris chez les non-affiliés), le travail amorcé par les commissions de branche (construction navale, sidérurgie...), la mise en place de la Commission de l'automobile, le renforcement de l'activité du groupe de travail sur le désarmement, les relations bi-latérales entre organisations affiliées et non-affiliées, les initiatives unitaires telle la 3^e Conférence de l'Automobile, etc...

18 - Les participants à la réunion du Bureau à Berlin - en soulignant à nouveau la nécessité de perfectionner encore davantage le caractère professionnel de l'UIS et d'assurer à l'organisation une amélioration substantielle de ses formes d'activité et de l'efficacité de son travail - ont élaboré les priorités de l'activité future de l'UIS en Europe. Ceci dans le but de les soumettre à la discussion des affiliés en Europe, dans la perspective de la 9^e Conférence internationale de l'UIS à Moscou :

- impulser et coordonner l'action, soutien à toutes les luttes, présence sur le terrain, solidarité, diffusion de la position de l'UIS ;**
- coordonner l'action des travailleurs dans des sociétés trans-nationales ;**
- développer et consolider les contacts bilatéraux des organisations affiliées avec les organisations non-affiliées.**
- rencontre annuelle de tous les affiliés d'Europe;**
- mise en place d'une antenne à Paris.**





TRADE UNIONS INTERNATIONAL
OF WORKERS IN THE METAL INDUSTRIES

Metalworking unions in action

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

TRADE UNIONS INTERNATIONAL OF WORKERS IN THE
METAL INDUSTRY

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"MORE AND MORE WORKING PEOPLE COME TO UNDERSTAND THAT
I N I R O N - A N D - S T E E L I N D U S T R Y ,
A S W E L L A S I N O T H E R I N D U S T R I E S , T H E Y C A N F I G H T A G A I N S T
T H E C R I S I S , A N D I T S S O C I A L C O N S E Q U E N C E S , P R O V I D E D T H E I R
F I G H T H A S A N U N I T A R I A N C H A R A C T E R A N D I S D I R E C T E D T O
S A T I S F A C T I O N O F I M M E D I A T E D E M A N D S A N D F U N D A M E N T A L
O B J E C T I V E S"

("Basic document", p.12)

SITUATION IN THE WESTERN EUROPE'S STEEL INDUSTRY
AND THE PRESENT DAY STRUGGLES

I n t r o d u c t i o n .

The steel industry crisis in the capitalist countries is now ending its fifth year. Since early 1975 mass lay-offs and unemployment (full or partial) became a common practice while the living standards and working conditions continued to decline. A feeling of uncertainty in their future has spread among the metal workers of all capitalist countries.

What are the basic reasons behind the deepening crisis in this industry? There are different views on this account. In some countries of Western Europe an attempt is made to shift the blame for the crisis onto developing countries (Mexico, Brazil) which, allegedly, are squeezing the traditional steel producers out of the world market (E.E.C. countries, U.S.A., except for Japan) and are forcing them to cut down production.

It is true, that the developing countries no longer willing to play the role of mere raw material suppliers for their more developed partners, and to sell their natural wealth at dumping prices and to buy steel melted from the same ore at arbitrarily jacked up prices (e.g. from January 1972 to April 1974 iron ore prices went up 5 %, while prices for steel spiraled to as high as 220 %), began to develop their own steel industry. And still, it is not they who are the "culprits" for the crisis. First, steel production in these countries is below 11 percent, and, second, their share in the world market is negligible due to an ever growing demand for home consumption.

Neither the Socialist countries are to blame for the crisis. On the contrary, seeking to more fully meet their own demand for steel, the countries of the socialist community, which use to the maximum their own production capacities, still have to purchase some steel products abroad. The real reasons for the crisis are other than that.

CRISIS: ITS CAUSES AND DESASTROUS CONSEQUENCES

At its first session in October, 1979 the T.U.I. Iron and Steel Commission discussed in detail the situation in the steel industry of the capitalist countries, and, in particular, that of Western Europe, and established major causes for it. The crisis is a result of internal contradictions haunting the capitalist world, as well as of the transnational companies' domination in the economies of these countries. Seeking to ensure maximum profits taking advantages of the current moment, the steel tycoons are deliberately ignoring the possibilities of planning the development of this sector.

As a result of this lack of planning many steel works become unprofitable and unpromising, age physically and morally and find themselves on a brink of total closures. A vivid example to this is a grave situation in the steel industry of Great Britain (20 071 000 tons of steel produced in 1978) wherein the new management of the British Steel Corporation (BSC), which is one of the biggest losers among state-owned corporations, is trying to somehow remedy the situation by feeble and long overdue investments.

In France, too, the metal industry is wethering through a severe crisis (22 959 000 tons of steel in 1978). Usinor and Salsidor, France's largest steel producers, are operating at a great loss and are on the brink of bankruptcy. Their debt exceeds by 12 percent their annual turnover.

To survive in a sharp competition against Japan, the U.S. and other countries, the West European strategists resort to various emergency schemes designed to salvage the steel industry through massive layoffs disregarding the heeds and fates of the steel workers themselves.

Over the period from 1970 to 1979 employment in West European steel industry dropped by 16 percent which amounted to 125 000 jobs lost.

West German steel industry cut 70 000 jobs, from 1970 to 1977, 41 500 of them being lost over the last three and a

half years. It should be born in mind, however, that at the present rate of productivity growth (average 5.3 per cent annually) in less than five years one third of those now employed will be layed-off as unwanted.

Such policies of mass dismissals engendered strong protest of West German metal workers.

The six-week strike, severest in West German history staged by more than 100 000 metal workers was called off in January, 1979.

In Great Britain, British Steel Corporation has threatened early this year to close by August, 1980, some of its works and lay off 52 000 metal workers.

In Belgium, 8179 workers have lost their jobs since 1975, and by 1983 the steel tycoons are planning to cut another 2500 jobs in Charleroi.

In Italy, Luxemburg, Holland, Norway the situation is similar.

An exemple of the most disastrous decision taken against steel workers is the Davignon plan for restructuring the steel industry of the Nine.

The program of "rational deployment" has hit hardest the the workers of the French steel industry.

According to the Davignon plan the job cuts were to begin with a layoff of 20 000 workers in Lorraine.

The reality, however, has turned out to be even grimmer. The French steel industry lost 34 600 jobs from December 31, 1978 to November, 1979.

The USINOR-DENAIN employers backed by the government are planning to shrink French steel production and to concentrate it at two most modern steel works of USINOR-DUKERQUE and FOSS-SUR-MER.

To percieve the tragedy of the situation one should have in mind the fact that the crisis in the steel industry goes far beyond its boundaries gradually spreading on the workers

engaged in metal processing and engineering industries.

In France, for instance, more than 230 000 works are engaged in steel processing. A loss of one job in the steel industry of some West European countries entails an average of five layoffs in all other steel consuming industries. It was estimated in Great Britain that one job in the steel industry provides for 15 other jobs.

In the times of crisis the plight of the steel workers is aggravated, by the conditions of overexploitation and arduous labour they have to work in. The existing practice shows that in France only half of those employed in the steel industry reach the retirement age, that in the FRG working conditions (heat, noise, dust and others) are so inhuman and hazardous for health that to find a worker older than 57 years is extremely hard.

Such conditions (intensification of the production processes, fatigue) inevitably lead to a higher rate of industrial accidents.

For example, a sharp increase of industrial accident rate was registered in French steel industry which is the highest among all other metal industries.

Having aggravated the specific hazardous factors inherent to the industry, such as shift work, the employers have intensified labour to an unprecedented level. The steel industry of France has won notoriety in this regard. Over a period of only four years (1970-1974) the number of shift workers increased by 10.6 percent.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS AND CRISIS

Because of the arbitrary measures taken by the steel tycoons the technological progress in the capitalist countries is worsening the working conditions and of the living standards of the steel workers rather than improving them as is the case in the socialist countries. By introducing new machinery, developed due to the scientific and technological progress,

the governments and employers of the capitalist world are pursuing a sole aim of achieving maximal profitability of the invested capital, while by cutting jobs (thus reducing appropriations on wages), and intensifying labour they intend to make maximum profit on every steel worker.

FORMS AND METHODS USED BY STEEL WORKERS AND
THEIR UNIONS TO ACHIEVE BETTER WORKING AND
LIVING CONDITIONS

To oppose shameless anti-social and anti-unionist policies pursued by the steel tycoons, the steel workers, their trade union organisations must clearly understand the need for unified, and coordinated action, to step up their struggle.

At the early stage of the present crisis, the metal workers' TUI repeatedly stressed the importance of a coordinated fightback as the only way to find an opening in the strategies of the steel tycoons and the governments, to put an end to their joint and massive onslaught on steel workers' rights and living standards. It is the only means to preserve the human and material potential of the steel industry, the necessary foundation for economic development and national independence.

Analysing the evolution of the struggles waged by the steel workers late in the '70s one can discern a whole range of specific features. First, the demands put forward by the steel workers employed by different monopoly groupings of one country, coincide more and more with those of the workers of the industry in different countries sometimes lying far apart. These demands can be classified as follows:

1. guaranteed employment;
2. guaranteed incomes for the workers and their families, higher purchasing power;
3. shorter work week, lower retirement age, and other measures to improve the employment situation;
4. an overall improvement in the living and working conditions.

Second, these demands include wider range of political points. One million workers took part in the February 1979 strike staged by five trade union centers (CGT, CFDT, CFTC, FO, CGC) to protect the steel industry, protesting over the government's plans to restructure the steel industry and iron-ore mines as well as to dismantle some of the plants. The workers demanded a 35 hour workweek, the creation of a fifth shift, a lower retirement age, better welfare for the people, a broader production and an increase in job-creating investments. They protested against the lay off, of 20,000 workers in Lorraine carried out in the interests of the German-Belgian-Luxemburg cartel in which the F.R.G. plays a dominant role.

By their struggle, the steel workers have achieved important results forcing the authorities to retreat: the pre-retirement age was set at 50 years of age; a number of steel works have been preserved; and a decision was taken to keep Longvie as a steel centre; important credits were provided to create new jobs.

In Great Britain, over 150,000 steel workers staged a nationwide strike on January 2, 1980 for the first time since 1926. This action was joined by many British national trade unions, including transport workers and longshoremen, who, displayed their solidarity by refusing to unload imported steel and pig iron. The steel workers of Great Britain protested against dismissals, claimed better working conditions, and higher wages.

A vivid example of a growing political factor in the steel workers' demands is the resolve of the workers of the Mannesmann concern (F.R.G.) and of the West German branch union I.G. Metall to preserve the so-called "Montan-Mitbestimmung" an opportunity to participate in managing the production, existing only in heavy industries. The Article of the Labour Law, introduced in 1951 provides at Steel and Coal enterprises for Observer Councils representing workers and the management on a parity basis. The Mannesmann A.G. management decided last September to deprive its workers of this right, and to eliminate the legal basis for "Mitbestimmung" by restructuring production

facilities.

To counter the onslaught by the employers the steel workers of the whole country staged a mighty strike in support of their class brothers - steel workers of Mannesmann, A.G.

JOINT DEMANDS AND COORDINATED STRUGGLE
TO ENSURE SUCCESS

The success can be ensured only through the struggle of steel workers in each separate country and its intensification through joint actions.

All things considered, it can be stated that the identity of demands put forward by the steel workers and their unions in the West European countries is quite evident and that their action ensured success of the fightback against the steel tycoons within the E.E.C. and their anti-social designs.

The steady development of unified actions undertaken by the workers and their trade union organisations at the level of enterprises, group of enterprises and, ultimately, on a nationwide scale will, to a greater degree, facilitate the achievement of the final goal spelled out in the steel workers' demands.

TUI Metal welcomes and supports any initiative taken by an international trade union organisation, provided it is aimed at improving working and living conditions of the workers employed in our industries, steel workers included. The Iron and Steel Commission, set up in 1979 within our International is called up to promote unified and concerted action by the workers of the industry in their fight against employers' attacks on their rights within one individual country and against the disastrous practices by transnational corporations at the international level.

The Iron and Steel Commission functioning on a regular basis will promote:

- a better insight in the economic situation of the steel industry, as well as in the economic and social conditions of the workers;
- a more efficient exchange of views on the level and scale of the workers' struggle, and the results achieved;
- stronger solidarity with the steel workers' struggle against trusts and transnational corporations;
- a better and regular exchange of materials among various trade union organisations;
- concrete discussions of the possibilities to coordinate action by the steel workers;
- a broader, more efficient and regular circulation of the most important demands put forward by the steel workers at the international level.

TODAY'S PRIORITY IS COORDINATED ACTION
AGAINST PLANNED REDUNDANCIES IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY

At the present moment the steel workers of Western Europe must aim their action in the first place the recent recommendations of the E.E.C. Commission to reduce steel production by 13 per cent (about 4,67 million tons) in the last quarter of 1980 that is 31 million tons against 35,67 million tons in the last quarter of 1979. This recommendation was prompted by the voluntary reduction programme adopted by the Commission and the Steel Employers' Organisation Eurofer on July 26, fixing a 10 to 11 per cent reduction in the second quarter.

Following the recommendation France will produce in the next quarter no more than 5,7 million tons against 6,56 million tons produced in the three months last year. Sasilor company has already planned some 1500 layoffs on behalf of the Brussels directives. The Solmer company is going to slash about 500 jobs, although it has one of the most modern facilities in Europe and a very high productivity.

The Italian steel production dropped from 6,39 million tons to 5,55 million tons, but the steelworkers refuse to accept the reduction. The state-owned biggest steel producer Italsider considers the measure as highly detrimental to it. Moreover, the social climate is unfavourable to any reduction.

The West German steel producer Klöckner, for its part, not only rejects any reduction, but it claims that its production quota be increased.

It is the entire steel policy of the EEC Commission that is brought into question.

At the moment when the Brussels Commission and the most powerful steel trusts have mounted a new offensive, the EEC steel workers must unite their action to preserve their jobs, improve their working conditions, maintain, modernize and develop the basic industry vital for the independence of their countries.

TUI Metal comes out in support of coordinated action - an imperative of the present moment - and takes concrete steps to realise it. Thus, the 2nd meeting of the Iron and Steel Commission (a Coordinating Body set up in 1979 under the T.U.I. Metal) was held October 14-18, 1980 in the town of DONETSK (U.S.S.R.). The Commission carried out a detailed analysis of the situation in the steel industry of the capitalist countries and discussed the demands and positions of trade unions of the industry on a number of urgent problems including a Program for Coordinated Action, forms and methods of displaying solidarity with and support to the steel workers' unions in their just struggle.

Exchange of Trade Union
experience

FRANCO-SOVIET STEEL WORKERS' SEMINAR

TUI Metal is attaching great importance to the further promotion of all forms of cooperation between affiliated and non-affiliated organisations, including the exchange of trade union experience. This kind of cooperation facilitates better and varied activities by the metal workers' unions aimed at defending workers' interests.

In over thirty years of TUI Metal's history the trade unions of the branch have amassed significant experience in organizing various events at the national, regional and international levels. As is known the quicker the experience in holding such events is communicated to all other metalworkers' unions, the more painstakingly they analyse it and the more effectively implement in their practical work.

The above statement is vividly proved by the FRANCO-SOVIET STEEL WORKERS' SEMINAR held late August - early September, 1980.

A joint trade union seminar was held at KRIVOI ROG (U.S.S.R.), following the decisions taken by the Presidium of the Central Committee of the U.S.S.R. Metallurgical Workers' Union and by the Bureau of the French Metalworkers' Federation (F.T.M/C.G.T.). The theme of the seminar was "THE RIGHTS OF TRADE UNIONS AT STEEL WORKS". André Sainjon and Ivan Kostyukov, the leaders of the respective federations took part in the seminar. The French delegation also

included trade union activists - members of the USINOR - DUNKERQUE factory committee. The Soviet delegation was composed of activists of Ukrainian Metallurgical Workers' Union and members of the trade union factory committee of the KRIVOROZHSTAL steel works where the seminar was held.

Both trade unions stressed the significance of the seminar. In his opening speech André Sainjon General Secretary of the French Metalworkers Federation said, "Friendship between the workers springs from the development of bilateral contacts. By getting to know better each other we can come to be objective in evaluating each other and understanding our realities, it is only in this way to free ourselves from the absurd concepts spread out by our class enemies." In his welcoming speech comrade Kostyukov, President of the Central Committee of the U.S.S.R. Metallurgical Workers' Union stressed that "This visit by the delegation from the USINOR-DUNKERQUE factory committee and our first joint seminar clearly confirm the promotion of direct contacts between representatives of our steel works. This seminar, no doubt, will serve an excellent example of a practical exchange of experience gained from union activities, and will clear the way for similar joint undertakings."

The auspicious selection of the "partners" to the seminar was fairly important for the success of the gathering. USINOR-DUNKERQUE is one of the largest and most advanced plants of its type in France. Commissioned in 1959 it has the production capacity of eight million tonnes of steel per annum and a workforce of about eleven thousand. On a par with it is the Ukrainian steel works KRIVOROZHSTAL, which produced fourteen million tonnes of steel in 1979. Those similarities in production capacity, and techniques, as well as in the approach towards settling trade union issues provided the necessary basis for the debate and helped to find a "common professional tongue" to discuss the proposed subject despite the differing socio-economic systems of the two countries.

During the debates and discussions the delegates have informed each other about the present conditions their respective trade unions are working in and exchanged experience in the spheres of mutual interest.

After the theoretical discussions the members of the French delegation visited the KRIVOROYHSTAL steel works, and its social and recreational facilities, and got acquainted with the conditions under which their Soviet counterparts live and work.

FTM/CGT LOCAL ACTIVITY AT USINOR-DUNKERQUE

In his intervention, a member of the French delegation from USINOR-DUNKERQUE steel works described the present situation of the French workers, in particular the steel workers, laying emphasis on the rights and the work of the FTM/CGT activists employed in the steel industry. The rights enjoyed today by the French trade unions were won only as a result of a persistent struggle. Trade union activities at the country's enterprises were not legalised until 1968. This victory however comes under constant attack from the employers and the government who accept no responsibility for the current socio-economic difficulties (in France the average unemployment figure shot up over two million; the purchasing power of the working population has been declining for many years at an annual rate of 4 percent; the rate of inflation stands at 14 percent; there are over 11 thousand unemployed in DUNKERQUE alone). This year the situation will be even more dramatic. In July the cost of living increased by 1.5 percent. The employers, responsible for this situation, are further aggravating it by threatening the rights already won by the workers, namely:

- The national social insurance is under threat of being replaced by private insurance profitable for the banks.

- The management is trying to impose the work day duration considering only the production needs.

- The government intends to abolish the right to strike, thus giving the employers a free hand to increase their profit margins.

Which sections of the French working population are the worst affected by the present economic crisis? They are, first of all, the workers of the steel works doomed to restructuring; then come young graduates with no prospect to get a job; women, increasingly forced to household; immigrant workers, subjected to superexploitation; and finally, engineers and technical staff whose skills no longer meet the requirements of swiftly developing technology. (Skill upgrading is very expensive).

The above said refers to all industrial sectors of the country and to all enterprises.

Ever since the restructuring in the USINOR-DUNKERQUE steel works began, the workers' and unions' rights, already marginal, have been under constant attack from the employers.

One of the ways the trade unions (including FTM/CGT) can organise the workers at enterprises and influence positively their working and living conditions is their participation in the Factory Committee which comprises representatives of both the workers and the management. FTM/CGT activists are taking the most militant stand on the Committees.

The Factory Committee is running a special fund to give financial aid to metal workers. In 1980, this fund totalled 6,730,000 Francs. The aid given to any worker is in inverse proportion to his income (the number of children in the family being taken into consideration) and may range from 5 percent for those getting highest wage to 60 percent for the lowest paid steel workers.

The second speaker from the French delegation, dwelt at length on the Factory Committee's activities with regard to solving social problems.

FAMILY HOLIDAYS

In 1980, the Factory Committee helped 500 steel workers' families arrange annual holidays which fell into the following categories:

at full cost paid by the Committee; at 50 percent of the cost paid by the Committee; rent of holiday accommodations in the country; camping or caravanning.

At present, an effort is being taken to organise holiday camps with large tents with all conveniences needed. The cost of staying on such a camp is 350 francs per week (at 1980 prices). At the same time the possibilities of putting recreational facilities such as fun fairs and sports grounds at the disposal of families staying on those camps are being looked into. As yet, the Committee is still restricted financially and, what is more, the management is not prepared to help out in any way.

FAMILY DAY TRIPS

This type of holiday was introduced in 1979 and gives women with children the opportunity to break away from their domestic duties for a day. The main difficulty lies in finding recreational areas where, after paying an entrance fee, the amusements and services are free of charge. As yet, no such parks exist in France and consequently, these day-trippers have to go to Belgium to find facilities they seek. In 1979, 4,052 people took advantage of such excursions and in 1980, 8,500 people did so. Each family, irrespective of the number of children paid 70 francs for these trips.

COUNTRY HOLIDAYS

Trade union activists and other factory committee members have helped to set up several country camps for the families of workers who wish to spend a few days on holiday out of town.

The French authorities are creating many problems concerning this type of holiday. Not only do they increase administrative complications but also oblige the committee to pay bank charges and apply for credits. This type of holiday is very well organised. There are ten caravans which are fully booked practically all year round.

ORGANISED TRIPS ABROAD

Usually, these trips last for 15 days and countries visited include the Balearic Islands, Sicily, Greece and occasionally the U.S.S.R. These holidays are expensive, basically due to the high cost of air tickets and, consequently, few workers can afford them.

CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY CAMPS

The factory committee of USINOR-DUNKERQUE organises and runs holiday camps for children. In 1980, 2,000 metal-worker's children spent their holidays on them. However, as yet they are rather expensive.

SPORTS

According to C. Bernard there are many problems in organising sports facilities at the plant. The rapid pace of life and work today robs the workers of the physical strength necessary for them to take up sports on a regular basis. Nevertheless, the factory has several tennis teams (they are coached by trained colleagues in their free time) and a football team. Trips to swimming pools and cycle rides are also arranged. All coaches' fees and new sports facilities and competitions are paid for by the factory committee.

PROVISIONS FOR THE CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The factory committee has a library at its disposal. However, the possibilities of arranging mass conferences, exhibitions etc... there remain extremely limited. For the main part, the library is used by office workers with fixed working hours and a small number of factory workers. The committee did manage to acquire video tape equipment but anyone found using it at the factory runs the risk of losing his job.

Concluding his speech C. Bernard once again drew attention to the total lack of support on the management's part and to the Committee's extremely limited financial means.

The management is doing its utmost to strangle the committee financially and to deny it the opportunity of solving socio-economic problems and waging the struggle against capitalism.

TRADE UNION RIGHTS OF THE "KRIVOROZHSTAL" FACTORY COMMITTEE

The Soviet delegates to the seminar spoke about trade union activity at the KRIVOROZHSTAL steel works concerning the protection of workers' jobs and explained in detail the questions relating to the organisation of holidays and spare time for the workers and their families.

LABOUR PROTECTION

A commission of the factory trade union committee, comprising 29 members (18 of whom are workers) and headed by a member of the committee is in charge of the labour protection. The commission, in its turn, is broken down into five sections dealing respectively with: gas purifying installations, observation of labour legislation, general supervision of safety-at-work measures, safety measures regarding the use of electrical equipment, safety arrangements for transport workers.

The activities of the labour protection commission mainly involve:

- ensuring that the management respects labour legislation regarding working hours, leave, day-offs, labour protection for women and youth and the supervision of the overtime legal aspects,

- supervising the implementation of safety measures and industrial hygiene at the place of work.

One of the most important functions of the commissions is its direct participation in the preparation of plans to improve working conditions of the steel workers.

The factory committee ensures the implementation of the labour protection agreement, together with the relevant sections of the collective agreement, the use of funds allocated for measures aimed at improving working conditions.

It is an accepted fact that the job of a steel worker in any country is fairly hard. Despite a constant reduction in the number of production traumatism during the first half of 1980 there were 118 cases of industrial accidents at the KRIVOROZHSTAL plant. The commission studies the causes for industrial injuries and occupational diseases, ensures that just and prompt investigations are carried out, decides the extent of involvement in cases of mixed responsibility, in order to assess the amount of compensation to be given to the injured party.

Accidents which involve long periods of disability are investigated by the factory committee's presidium. Action is then taken against those responsible. To cite an example: on the recommendation of the factory committee seven section managers were removed from their posts for failure to comply with their responsibilities and incompetence.

ORGANISATION OF LEISURE AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
AT "KRIVOROZHSTAL"

HOLIDAYS AND MEDICARE

Trade union organisation at the KRIVOROZHSTAL steel works have all the facilities for a wide variety of workers' leisure and recreational activities. Each year, more than 7,000 steel workers get accommodations at sanatoria, health resorts and tourist camps.

To improve the medico-sanitary and preventive health care the plant itself operates a disease prevention sanatorium open throughout the year. All year round (vacations excluded), the steel workers receive treatment without absence from the work:

- Up to 400 workers per month in winter time;
- Up to 600 in summer time.

80 percent of the sanatorium vouchers are received by the workers at 30 percent of their total cost, while 20 percent of the sanatorium accommodations for the workers and employees are fully paid by the factory committee. Administrative workers are getting the accommodations at 50 percent of the cost. In addition, the plant operates a "Marianovka" tourist centre in the country side. (It provides facilities for over 2,000 workers per day). The facilities include handsome chalets, sports grounds and a beach.

The KRIVOROZHSTAL steel works also shares facilities at a sanatorium (specialized in bronchial diseases) in the Crimea, and a centre in the Zakarpatye (digestive ailments resort).

According to the social development plan for the 1981-85 period a 500 bed family health resort is to be built in the Crimea.

SPORTS

The factory committee also runs first-class sports facilities for its workers and their families, including a water sports complex, a sports stadium, sports club, all provided with the latest in sports equipment. Sports facilities provided free of charge enable the workers to participate in sports events and achieve high standards. Suffice it to say that Sergei Fissenko, one of the club's trainees, became the first Soviet champion in swimming at the 1980 Olympics.

CHILDREN'S LEISURE FACILITIES

The Factory Committee is laying great emphasis on organising holidays for workers' children. The plant has three pioneer camps where, each summer month, 2,200, 1,650, and 750 children respectively take their summer holidays. Each camp is built in picturesque surroundings and facilities include stadia, swimming pools and sport grounds. The cost of such holidays to parents does not exceed 50 percent of the total cost of accomodation; 10 percent of the places being provided free of charge.

THE ORGANISATION OF LEISURE FACILITIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

The KRIVOROZHSTAL steel works employs more than 12,000 workers below thirty.

The trade union lays special emphasis on organising the young workers both at work - providing them with good working conditions and insuring that the management observe legislation regarding young steel workers - and during their free time.

The cultural centres play a leading role in the cultural and educational activities among young steel workers, as well as in the organisation of their leisure time. The Metallurgist Palace of Culture organises social sessions, dance parties, art circles, groups of amateur artists and discotheques.

Recreational areas and leisure centres have been provided by the committee in the city's park to allow workers and their families to make the most of their free time.

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The first Franco-Soviet seminar of steel workers un-animously expressed satisfaction over the fruitful development of relations between the two fraternal trade unions at various levels, and, in particular, those between the Factory Committees of the French "USINOR-DUNKERQUE" and the Soviet KRIVOROZHSTAL steel works.

Both delegations noted identity of the positions on the questions of unity and solidarity of metal workers' trade unions in their struggle for their basic interests, and given today's world tense climate, on the need to step up united action for social progress, peace and democracy.