GEnERAL STRIKE CALL TO FIGHT UNION LAWS

The demand for a general strike came from a local Scottish branch of the NUM. Union leaders have already begun negotiations with the government to ensure that the strike will have the support of trade unions throughout the country. The decision by the Scottish branch to call a strike is significant because it could have a nationwide impact. The strike is expected to last for at least a week and could potentially disrupt essential services.

Iran socialists face stiff jail terms

From NAREEAN

A socialist newspaper in Iran is trying to raise awareness about the current political situation in the country. The group's leader, Naree Nan, has been arrested for distributing political material and is facing the possibility of spending time behind bars.

THROW BACK

If other sections join the miner's strike, they may encourage others to do so. The strike is already spreading to other sectors of the economy. The government has responded by increasing police presence to ensure that the strike remains peaceful. The miners are demanding better wages and working conditions.

MEASURES

The Labor Party, which is the main political party in the country, has been criticized for its lack of support for the miners. The government has been accused of using violent tactics to suppress the strike. The miners have also faced accusations of being involved in illegal activities.

'One man, one gun' chant on anti-Smith march

BLACK AND WHITE united on Sunday when 5000 demonstrators from Internationale Organisation and left-wing groups marched from Hyde Park to Rhodes House. The march was against capitalism and the British government. The marchers engaged in force battles with police and National Front supporters outside Rhodes House. The riot police, heavily outnumbered, were forced to retreat.

Gunner's new job

RAY COTTER, the former minister of labour, has joined the Conservative government as its chief social security minister. The move is expected to generate controversy due to his previous support for cuts in social welfare payments.

The Eire was a correction

Rosa Luxemburg commemoration meeting

Saturday January 19 Spa克斯 Tony Cliff (US) Bob Purdy (Big) Africa Centre King St, 3.30 - 8.30, 5 - 9, 6.00. Followed by social at New Merlins' Caves, Margery St W 8 - 12 with CAST 5.

Czech workers on the move

The leaders of the Czech workers' movement are calling for a nationwide strike to protest against rising fuel prices and cuts in social welfare payments. The strike is expected to last for at least a week and could potentially disrupt essential services.

The government has been accused of using violent tactics to suppress the strike. The workers have faced accusations of being involved in illegal activities.

Irish march postponed

The Irish demonstration planned for this Sunday has been postponed due to safety concerns. The demonstration was to take place in support of the Northern Ireland peace process. The organizers have stated that they will reschedule the event for a later date.
For them there was only one nation—working class
by Jim Higgins

ROSA LUXEMBURG was born in Poland in 1870 and as a schoolgirl of 15 she joined the revolutionary organisation Profar.

Within a few years she was working in Russia, and as a leading theoretician of October Revolution. She returned to Berlin in 1893, 1894 and 1895, and in 1895 formed the Communist Association of Germany (KPD). In 1896 she was arrested and then tried and sentenced to prison for instigation and sedition. She was sent to a prison in Siberia, but managed to escape and lived in exile in Holland and England. In 1905, when Russia was convulsed by the mass revolutionary movement against Tsarism and the KPD was formed, Luxemburg returned to Russia. She was active in the Bolshevik Party (as it became in 1917), and was a member of the Central Committee. In 1918 she was re-arrested and killed by a Fascist gang on January 15, 1919, in Moscow. Luxemburg was murdered.

Massive markets

Polish industry found it difficult to cope with the demands of the war. But the war provided the opportunity for the SPD to expand its influence. The party's membership grew from 70,000 in 1914 to over 1 million in 1918. The SPD became the largest party in Germany, and its influence grew rapidly. The party's success was due in large part to its ability to unite workers and intellectuals under its banner.

Rotten centre

The SPD was divided into two main factions. The Mensheviks, led by Emil Lassalle and Khrushchev, advocated a more radical policy than the Social Democrats, who were led by Philipp Scheidemann.

The SPD split in 1917, when the Mensheviks broke away from the party to form their own group. The Mensheviks were anti-war and advocated revolution. The Social Democrats were pro-war and wanted to continue the war until Russia was defeated.

The split in the SPD weakened the party's ability to govern. The Mensheviks were able to win control of the SPD's governing bodies, including the party's executive committee. This gave them a position of power that they were able to use to advance their own interests.

Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht

Revolution or reform?

The SPD, like many other political parties, was divided on the question of whether to reform the existing system or to call for revolution. The SPD's leaders, including Karl Liebknecht, believed that a socialist revolution was necessary to bring about a better society. However, the SPD was also divided on this issue, with some members supporting reform and others calling for revolution.

Liebknecht was killed by a Fascist gang on January 15, 1919, in Moscow. Luxemburg was murdered.

Reform or revolution—The struggle in the SPD

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OWN THE IMPERIALIST WAR!

In February 1918, the Petrograd Soviet elected Karl Liebknecht as its chairman, and his daughter Rosa as a member of the Soviet. This was a significant step towards the establishment of a society based on the principles of the Russian Revolution.

Through Joffe and Bernstein, the Bolshevik Embassy in Berlin, a deal of revolutionary propaganda was made with Germany to add to the offensive of the German revolutionaries. The home-grown variety, with the understanding that the failure of the Armistice at the front would cause a crisis of military power, saw the General Strike in Berlin. A fast desperate panic arose, as they attempted to move to another point. The Fascist plans were set in motion.

On May Day 1918, Liebknecht, who was not allowed to return to Berlin, travelled to Germany and visited the workers. He spoke to them in a factory hall, "Get out of the army! Join the Socialists!"

But at first this was a courageous and obstinate action, but not for the workers, who saw no point in it. They were not ready for the monumental task of establishing a new society. But the Socialists, with their party leaders, had no alternative.

On November 6, the army mutiny began. A meeting on November 9 and 10 in Berlin, Liebknecht was still standing at the head of the workers. The army had to go by itself, because we were ready to fight.

Mortally afraid

Caught in the midst of revolution, the Socialists declared for the republic and set up a provisional government with an all-Socialist cabinet. This was a period of revolutionary fervor in the country, as the workers and soldiers fought for democracy. They were not ready to accept the authority of the new government.

The ingredients for the German workers to reject the Socialists were being laid to the boil.

Join the International Socialists

NORTHAMPTON Alan Dyker
21 Aarding Road
Northampton NN1 2DL

NORWICH Robert Abrahamson
55 Charlotte Street
Norwich NR3 1DU

OXFORD Steve Blackmore
30 Parkway
Oxford OX2 9AQ

POTTERIES John Whiffield
5 Grosvenor Road Newcastle upon Tyne NE1

STAFFORD Burma Brydall
75 Hope Street
Stafford ST17 2LS

STOKE-ON-TRENT Michael Coghill
1 The Old Park Road
STOKE-ON-TRENT ST6 8UN

STAFFORDSHIRE Angela Rye
28 Earl Street
Stafford ST17

TUNBRIDGE Wells Fred Gibbons
2 Market Road
Tunbridge Wells TN3 3AE

WALSALL William Pilkington
64 Middle Street
Walsall WS1 2QL

WILMSLOW Charley Thorpe
22 High Street
Wilmslow SK9 5NG

TUKAELGATE Storm
2 High Street
Tottington ST4 7EB

WARRINGTON Karen Harris
90 Brook Street
Warrington WA2 7DR

WAKEFIELD Anna Cowles
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Wakefield WF2 8LH

WELLINGHAM Jacqueline Jones
25 The Green
Wellingham SN6 5BP

WIGTON Jenny Farnham
20 Fletcher Street
Wigton CA7 2PQ

WISBECH Karen Lee
33 Market Street North
Wisbech PE13 1AN

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23 Church Street
Wollaston WA7 4DL

WORTH Place
22 High Street
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WORTHINGTON Jenny Flagg
24 Mill Road
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WYTHENSHAWE Asad Javed
29 The Green
Wythenshawe M22 2QU

WYTHENSHAWE Peter Day
270 Barlow Moor Road
Wythenshawe M23 9JG

Please send further details of the meetings and activities of the international socialists to

Name
Address
Nurses to vote on charter

By JACK SUTTON

HUNGARIAN NURSES have been asked by their union to join a strike in a series of national and regional debates. The meeting of the negotiating committee includes officials of 21 trade unions and the shared members of the Ford labor relations team.

Friday's discussion follows a number of top-level conferences of a "working party" whose function has been kept secret from the men on the shop floor.

The question being asked by Ford workers is simply stated as "Will we get any more or no or pay new wage scale of £3.00 per week." It has been agreed with the present agreement that 2,200 Ford workers had received a wage scale of £2.60 per week.

2,200 Ford workers had received a wage scale of £2.60 per week. Ford announced that their productivity had increased in the last 12 months by 20 per cent.

As soon as the negotiations are concluded, the plan will immediately be brought to the shop floor for the workers to decide, on the vote of the members.

TYPICAL
The plan to revise the wages and the Ford agreement includes a 25 per cent increase in the wages of the workers.

There have been many strikes over the last year, the most important being the Ford strike which started in July 1962. The strike took place in the United Kingdom and involved 22,000 workers.

When the Ford strike was announced, a group of workers were giving a demonstration outside the factory gates. The demonstrators were chanting slogans and waving placards.

Both the demonstrators and the workers were allowed to continue their strike, and the union agreed to call off the strike.

No chance
In spite of the entirely democratic nature of the rank-and-file agreements, the local authorities, the local and central unions, and the Ford workers themselves have made every effort to avoid any strike, and have not been successful.

Both the workers and the Ford workers have made every effort to avoid any strike, and the union agreed to call off the strike.

Rosa Luxemburg
a political biography

by Tony Cliff

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MIDNIGHT \n
By ROB CLAY

high speed profits from North Sea gas

By BRIAN WHITE

ENORMOUS BUBBLING of black gold has been unleashed, 7,000 feet below the North Sea for the past 25 years. In the next 20-25 years, several enormous oil companies will vie for the rights to explore the new oil fields.

Of course, the oil companies, led by Amoco, Shell and Esso, are all highly efficient in their operations. They can easily expect a good profit. But the companies that have licensed the Amoco, one of the world's leading players, not only are more efficient but have landed themselves in a powerful position to sell their profits.

Throw out

One of the first companies to make an agreement with the British government is Amoco. Under this agreement, the British government will receive 50% of the profits from the oil fields. However, the British government will receive 50% of the profits from the oil fields. But the British government will receive 50% of the profits from the oil fields. But the British government will receive 50% of the profits from the oil fields. But the British government will receive 50% of the profits from the oil fields. But the British government will receive 50% of the profits from the oil fields.