Sunday's protest meeting: Communist Sally Kaye (with microphone) was howled down for his "false the problem in me" attitude.

DEFENCE SQUADS AGAINST RACIST ATTACKS

A statement by
the editorial board

THE GROWING VIOLENCE
against black people on the
streets of London and other
parts of the country can only be
counteracted by setting up
defence squads to patrol immi-
grant areas and fight off
racist attacks.

In South London, the West
Indian community has been sub-
jected to increasing intimidation
by the police. Several communi-
tioners have been attacked or
arrested.

CRISIS

In East London, gangs of
skinheads are attacking
and robbing black people.
A crisis was reached two weeks
ago with the death of Tashan Ali.

The only possible defence
against this systematic bullying
by racist police and frustrated youths
is for the black people to build their
own street organisations.

CONDEMNED

Skinheads smashed windows
in South Wales.

One speaker summed up
the meeting's feeling when he referred
to the police as "skinheads in blue
boots".

"You know," a Communist
councillor for Tower Hamlets, was
howled down when he told the meeting
to leave things to him. "Black people
are tired of this patronising attitude
that achieves nothing.

"They need their own numbers of
people, to build their own defence
squads."

Workers' control call

The post-student action

The struggle for a country-wide
union of all workers in the
shipbuilding industry.

The workers said: "An
industry that has repet-
itly demonstrated its inability
to function as a viable concern.

"They will go out on "fair"
and to explain their case to
the workers. They also intend
to take their campaign to the
next meeting of the conference of
Shipbuilders and Engineering
Unions."

London IS meeting

MAY DAY

Left unity and the
working class

Duncan Balfour
on revolutionary politics
John Palmer
on revolutionary unity
Terry Barrett
on the struggle in industry
Chairman: Paul Foot
Friday 1 May 7.30pm

Holborn Assembly Hall,
John Lewis WC1
( off Theobalds Road, rear of}

SW student reporter

UNIVERSITY AUTHORITIES and
their Black Business Backers are
making an all-out effort to
smash the University of
Manchester student strike.

Last week saw the biggest
uprising of students in
Manchester since the 1970s.
A week of violence saw the
authorities' attempt to
smash the strike in bloody
fashion.

The struggle is on a national
scale.

Last week, the "left wing" of
the National Union of
Students made a good deal of
noise about its opposition to files and
its support for non-violent action.

Demand

Militant students must demand
the immediate withdrawal of
all individuals from the
University "visa office" and
the National Union of
Students, as a condition for
restoration of the National
Union of Students to its
true democratic and socialist
character.

Demand

Militant students should be
refused all entry to the school
until the National Union of
Students is restored to its
true democratic and socialist
character.

Students must

Students must take action to
stop witch-hunt
At the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, Gandhi and his followers launched a campaign of civil disobedience. This movement became known as the Satyagraha movement, and it challenged British rule in India. Gandhi went on to become a symbol of nonviolent resistance, and his methods were adopted by other movements around the world. His ideas of self-reliance and nonviolent resistance continue to influence global politics today.
The revolutionary whose ideas haunt

the ruling classes of East and West

One hundred years ago this month Lenin was born. The bald facts of his life give ample justification for a celebration of this centenary: a life dedicated almost exclusively to the development of a theory and an organisation and tactics that would, in 1917, institute the socialist revolution over one sixth of the world’s land mass. All this is justification for a celebration even if it had no relevance to today. It is in the way of an added bonus that it does have contemporary relevance. Not in the sense of cruelly transposing the quite different situation of Russian Social Democracy in the early 1900s to the small change of current controversy, but in the application of an uncompromising revolutionary marxism to real developments in a real world.

In Russia, and the rest of the state capitalist bloc, the revolutionary content of Lenin’s life will be obscured by an orgy of Lenin worship. His bureaucratic successors will attempt to elevate their latest essays in power politics as the logical continuation of the Russian revolution.

In the West we can expect a deluge of material that will confirm the present crop of Russian bureaucrats as inevitable inheritors of Lenin. At its lowest level (and most of it is at this level) the Bolshevists and Bolshevism are presented as a type of Mafia, with large, and at a slightly, but not much, higher level, the whole complicated process will be explained in terms of Lenin’s psychology.

East and West, both sets of ruling classes have a very real interest in the continuation of the lies and the myths, Leninism is the theory and the practice of the revolutionary working class. The overthrow of capitalism on both sides of the ‘iron curtain’ will derive from the development of Lenin’s theory to current problems. The emancipation of mankind, started in 1917, will not find it necessary to wait another hundred years.

Four pages on the founder of Bolshevism
Exile and jail — but an unceasing struggle

Lenin — Vladimir Illich Ulyanov — was born in Simbirsk on 22 April 1870. He was the son of a railway inspector and inspecteur of schools in order to prepare himself for a career in the church. However, he seemed to have a different vocation. He decided to pursue a career in politics and became involved in student political circles.

The 1880s were a period of extreme reaction, following the defeat of the 1866 and 1870 uprisings. In 1881, Lenin's brother and colleague, Bakhmetev, was arrested and imprisoned, and Russia was plunged into a state of political repression.

An unceasing struggle

The 1890s were a period of political struggle, with the rise of the Socialist Revolutionary Party and the formation of the Donbass Strike Committee. The struggle continued throughout the 1900s, with the establishment of the Bolshevik and Menshevik factions within the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party.

The Ulyanov family with Lenin (far right) and Alexander (centre, standing)

The Bolsheviks, under the leadership of Vladimir Lenin, emerged as the dominant force in the Russian Revolution of 1917. The Bolsheviks took power in November 1917, and Lenin became the leader of the Soviet Union.

A party of a new kind...

From 1901 to 1903 Lenin and his wife Krupskaya worked on the 'K'on' newspaper, which was financed by the Mensheviks. In 1904, they established the newspaper 'Iskra', which became a leading voice of the Bolsheviks.

Many British socialists will know the hard, arduous work involved in printing and distributing newspapers that contained socialist ideas. The English social democratic movement was one of the main centres of European socialism, and the influence of English ideas was significant.

The movement began to grow, and in 1917, the Bolsheviks seized power in Russia, establishing the first communist state. The Bolsheviks were able to produce a newspaper called 'Pravda', which became a central organ for the movement.

The party was able to grow and spread its ideas across the world, with the formation of the Communist International in 1919. The party continued to develop and expand, with branches established in many countries across the world.

As the party grew, so did its influence, and the party was able to achieve significant victories in the struggle for socialism.

In conclusion, the Bolsheviks were a party of the working class, and their struggle for socialism was unceasing. The party was able to achieve significant victories in the struggle for socialism, and the legacy of the Bolsheviks continues to inspire people around the world today.
The real fight against Populist and E provision was won in the streets and the Soviets. Lenin's description of the working class as capable of only trade union consciousness was transformed into: "The working class is instinctively, spontaneously Social Democratic... The special conditions of the proletariat in capitalist society lead to a striving for socialism; a union of them with the Socialist Party bursts forth with spontaneous force..."

After five years of exile Lenin returned to Russia. At first he was suspicious of the Soviets, seeing in this novelty no more than an organ of working class power but a transitory combat organization. The Bolshevik organization was small and with little influence. Lenin called for the recruitment of workers by the thousands. In a time of revolutionary ferment the restrictions of 1901 were unnecessary and redundant. But the reliance of forces in the revolution were against the working class. The autocracy maintained its army; the liberals, middle class vacillated and the socialist forces were not strong enough. After seven months the leaders of the R Petropavlovsk, Soviet were arrested and the subsequent strike in Moscow was bloodily suppressed.

The revolution ended with the Cadets in power. As to whether they should join Wite's ministry, with some of the choler examples of Tsarist reaction and a series of government inspired anti-semitic pogroms.

**The desert years**

The years that followed the defeat of the 1905 revolution have been called the "years of the desert." The workers' movement in Russia was in steady retreat. Revolutionary enthusiasm declined until it became tired and disillusioned. The most dedicated held on and survived - just.

In the absence of a living movement the empire quarreled among itself and Russian workers became bitter and focused on looking for a new leader. Ultra-left tendencies developed in the party. Attempts were made by some to import Kanian idealism into marxist philosophy. Lenin fought all these struggles, if not with enthusiasm, with vigour. The need to hold on and maintain the organisation was clearly justified in 1917. The struggle against the ultra-left and the "God-seekers" are not of themselves of any great significance. But as part of the process by which Lenin developed his ideas of organization and the application of martial law, the period of 1915 to 1917 is the period in which a party capable of taking power was built and that is certainly of more than passing importance.

**Against the war**

1914 was the real testing time for socialism and socialists. In country after country, yesterday's revolutionary internationalists became today's gloating social patriots. Plekhanov in Russia, Hyndman in Britain, Guillaume in France, almost the entire German Social Democracy, became enthusiastic participants in national defence. Those who maintained a consistent position were patheticilly few in number. The Russian Social Democracy, the Bulgarians, the Italians and a few isolated groups, such as Luxembourg's in Germany, were all that kept the revolutionary tradition alive.

It is difficult today, with the experience of 50 years of social democratic betrayal to draw upon, to conceive of the shock that the treachery of the Second International in 1914 imposed on the internationalists. For years the hopes for the revolution had been placed, rather misplaced, in the international, particularly it's German section.

To reject the so-called Second, with it's passive millions, for a new international with a few adherents was a task that daunted all but the most uncompromising. Of these the most uncompromising was Lenin. At the anti-war conference of Bienne, Kienthal and Zimmerwald, the slogan 'turn the imperialist war in to civil war' was advanced by the Bolshevists against the pacifist slogans of 'peace without annexations and international recognition'.

In 1916 Lenin wrote his major contribution to internationalism in his book Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism, in this work, Lenin develops marxist theory on the connections between the metropolitan countries and the colonial world. He sees in this the root cause of war and reformism in the metropolitan centres. In its descriptions of the interdependence of the developed and underdeveloped countries, the book brings to the stage of history for the first time the revolutionary role of the colonial peoples in the scheme of world revolution. From 1914 to 1917 Lenin lived mainly in Switzerland. The war made contact with the Russian movement difficult and his time was spent in correspondence with those socialists abroad who were against the war. He joined and was active in the left of the Swiss Socialist Party. He wrote not only his book on Imperialism but a host of articles and pamphlets on the war and the attitude of socialists. In this period he deepened his understanding of the dual conjuncture of practical opportunism and liberal revolutionism, best exemplified by Rautkys (the erstwhile "Popo of Marxism").

Lenin speaking in Moscow 1919

Lenin in 1887, the year when Alexander was executed
1917, then Stalin’s growing menace

In Russia the ruling autocracy ... the task of fighting a full scale modern war impossible. The empire was literally falling apart under the weight and strain of war; in battle, unable to meet the mightier powers, and incapable of relaxing even a shadow of peace. Everywhere, thezar and Tsarism were doomed. 

In Petrograd, a powerful women’s demonstration demanding peace was fixed on. The result, a general strike, the recall of the Soviets — but this time Soviets that could take and could hold the power.

For a short time it was possible for the politicians to maintain the fiction that only they had the necessary intelligence and ability. But it was a long, long time, and in the beginning the predominant influence in the Soviets was Social Revolution ary and to a lesser extent Menshevik. But when they saw, they did not represent working-class power but a means to a provisional government.

Tears of mechanical adherence to the Marxist formula, that Russian socialism would have to develop out of the revolution, had fully developed and assumed completely. The government was blinded to the actual situation.

The attempt to bend the revolution, despite the tangible evidence, was of the kind to which the Soviets, to conform to their predecessors, turned to the Bolsheviks in a provisional government. Finally they had themselves involved on the side of genuine revolution in the camp of Admiral Kolchak and Baron Wrangel.

April theses

In April 1917 Lenin returned to Petrograd from exile. At last the long exile was at an end. His program (the April theses) was broadened not only the Mensheviks but also the SR factions of the Bolshevik Party. In calling for all power to the Soviets, Lenin called for the immediate withdrawal of the Russian imperialist war and the immediate nationalization of the banks, abolition of the peasant commune, the nationalization of industry, and trade union democracy, he was breaking with a whole tradition of Russian Social Democracy and moving closer to the ideas of Marx and Engels. He was a step closer in the eyes of many, capitulating to "Trotskyism," the Bolsheviks... 

In May Trotsky returned to Russia after five years in exile. His views on the perspective of the revolution, which were direct contradicting views expressed in March, were widely discussed and disputed questions as to the nature of the party's position.

Lenin in Petrograd... In short he was accepted in a leading position in the Bolshevik Party and was to play a vital role in the struggle for power.

An abortive strike demonstration in July the government took the opportunity to arrest leading members of the Bolshevik Party (including Trotsky) and Lenin was invited, from July to October. Lenin was effectively cut off from the day to day affairs of the party. Besides writing a mass of detailed letters and articles on the changing situation, he also found time to write his book on the main classes in the state, the... 

The provisional government, governed by Kerensky, was in a difficult situation. The war was becoming increasingly unpopular, while the armies were preparing for an offensive on the Eastern front. 

The army General Staff, particularly General Kornilov, at the apex of the crisis, turned to the Provisional Government in a demand for the removal of Kerensky. The Kerensky administration was also challenged by the fact that the Bolsheviks had gained a leading position in the Russian state.

At the time the Bolsheviks were taking fresh and deeper roots among the working class. Something had to be done. Kerensky reorganized the Provisional Government and his resignation from the premiership was a direct victory for the Provisional Government.

At the same time the Bolsheviks were taking fresh and deeper roots among the working class. Something had to be done. Kerensky reorganized the Provisional Government and his resignation from the premiership was a direct victory for the Provisional Government.

In the absence of the class, democracy disappears and power is exercised behind closed doors to satisfy the interests of the few. The deprivation of the talents of an exceptionally high order for this type of class dictatorship.

The situation that shortly faced the Bolsheviki after the assumption of power was exceptionally grave. The complete breakdown of administration, the break up of the war front and a hostile army of Germans in the Ukraine together with an even more hostile internal opposition. 

The power had been taken and must be maintained until the revolution in the West could come to the rescue.

Peace with the Germans... It was a step closer to the revolution in the West, particularly in Germany. 

Lenin had arrived at the time when the Soviet republic was about to be released from the Russian state. The creation of the Red Army by Trotsky and the eventual defeat of the interventionists and counter-revolutionary armies was not only a tribute to Trotsky's genius as a military leader but also confirmation of the very real support that the Bolshevik government had among the Russian masses.

Four years of imperialist war followed by four years of civil war left Russia a plastic state. It was a step closer to the revolution in the West, particularly in Germany.

The demobilization of the Red Army made a massive contribution to the regime of the party. The armies were able to achieve high mass in the party and the government machine on the basis of some administrative skill and organizational ability. Unfortunately the skills required in an army, even the Red Army, are not entirely conducive to working-class democracy. It is on these formations and these devices that the workers in the factories and the workers and soldiers in the Red Army had been taken in to the government and party administration.

Bomb for Stalin

Lenin (Lev D'yans) was killed in March, Lenin suffered another attack. He was paralysed from the waist down. It is interesting to speculate as to the possible outcome of some of Lenin's ideas had he regained his health. He was, however, more than a little bit different.

The bomb attack on Lenin was the first attempt on the life of a Russian political leader. It was the first attempt on the life of a Russian revolutionary leader. It was a step closer to the revolution in the West, particularly in Germany.

High rank

It was only under Stalin that the interests of the Third International were... It was a step closer to the revolution in the West, particularly in Germany. 

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In the absence of a clear working class, a democratic society is not possible. The power of the state is not possible without the working class. 

In the absence of the class, democracy disappears and power is exercised behind closed doors.

Lenin with Bolshevik leaders in 1919, including Radek (1), Bobrinskii (2) and Zinoviev (3). In the later Stalinist version, the victims of repression were removed to leave only the writer Gorky.

In 1917, the Bolsheviks took control of Russia. The revolution, which began in February, led to the 30 October the Military Revolutionary Council led the insurrection.

The situation that shortly faced the Bolsheviki after the assumption of power was exceptionally grave. The complete breakdown of administration, the break up of the war front and a hostile army of Germans in the Ukraine together with an even more hostile internal opposition. 

The power had been taken and must be maintained until the revolution in the West could come to the rescue.

Peace with the Germans had to be achieved to allow a breathing space, At Brest-Litovsk peace talks began. The result was a 'robber's peace'... 

With the end of the imperialist war... The creation of the Red Army by Trotsky and the eventual defeat of the interventionists was not only a tribute to Trotsky's genius as a military leader but also confirmation of the very real support that the Bolshevik government had among the Russian masses.

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In the absence of the class, democracy disappears and power is exercised behind closed doors.
Ship owners save thousands as seamen work long hours
by Joe O'Rourke
National Union of Seamen
EVERYONE knows that shipowners are the meanest and most grasping class of people who live on land. The same people have never heard that the seamen have saved by forcing the seamen to work long hours on their ships, and by paying them very little.
A married man at sea, perhaps with a couple of children, is no different from his counterpart ashore. He has to provide for his wife and family in the same way that the single man ashore has to live on a ship. But he also has to provide for his own food and lodging, and for the children who are at home. So he has to work longer hours to make enough money to support his family.

Lot of cash
Look at what the shipowners save by not employing those four extra seamen that would work in the engine room.
First, there is no need to build another deckhouse to hold the extra seamen. Then, there is more space for carrying cargo, and the savings on fuel is also a lot more money. And last, but not least, the cost of hiring extra seamen is a lot more money.

The savings on fuel alone is a lot more money. A single seaman who works 10 hours a day can save the shipowner about $1,000 a month. And a seaman who works 12 hours a day can save the shipowner about $1,200 a month.

Terrorism
The program ended with a view of the town of Lenin and the comment that the revolution was not over yet. Lenin was a great leader, and I wished I could have met him. But I was not able to meet him, and I was afraid that I might have been killed. But I was not afraid, and I was not alone. Lenin was not alone, and he was not afraid.

INgnorant slanderers on Lenin

Join the international Socialists
There are branches in the following areas.

SCOTLAND
Abderdeen (Chairman: Daniele D'Amico; address: Daniele D'Amico, 50 Union Street, Aberdeen)

NORTH
Dundee (Chairman: Mr. John Smith, 19 Union Street, Dundee)
Fife (Chairman: Mr. John Brown, 10 Union Street, Fife)

SOUTH
Aberdeen (Chairman: Mr. John Smith, 10 Union Street, Aberdeen)

EAST
Malta (Chairman: Mr. John Brown, 10 Union Street, Malta)

MIDLANDS
Bradford (Chairman: Mr. John Smith, 10 Union Street, Bradford)

RALES AND SOUTH WEST
Bristol (Chairman: Mr. John Brown, 10 Union Street, Bristol)

SOUTH
Southport (Chairman: Mr. John Smith, 10 Union Street, Southport)

GREAT LONDON AND ROSE COUNTIES

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

Name
Address
Send to 6, Cottons Gardens, London E2.
Clyde bosses want new cash handout and more sackings by Peter Bain (DATA)

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS in the crisis at Upper Clyde Shipbuilders seem like a re-run of old newreels. It is less than a year since a pledging of concessions from the government loans and grants stopped the company going into liquidation.

The defence of more than £20 million of public money, the squeezing of greater productivity from a reduced workforce, and the arrival on the Clyde of the Terminal 1000000 disembodied hand, spotted out successes for UCS as far as the press were concerned.

Now, we are seeing the same old manual workers’ agreement paid off if this company can turn a profit. It is a shocking sight to see how many staff workers will be laid off as the shipshape sister gets back to work. It is unlikely to be less than 5000 workers.

The same old press will be full of articles about the government putting up money to guarantee the future worth of potential orders. And the same old UBS press will be talking of a picture of better days with head forays into the future with only a few months of new backing coming in from the ship owner who is now fully backing the campaign to sack the workman’s union.

UBS has said repeatedly that either the redundancies are accepted or the company will be closed down. Harold Laver, the UBS Chairman, has said that the company is in a position to close down because of the demand for the 14 Scottish Labour MSPs to put their views to the General on the statement of the campaign to sack the workers in the interests of Clydeside.

The Waterfront, which is now backing a substantial shared of the UBS loans and guaranteeing the company, the government believes that the industry must be closed down and the export orders if they were part of a more feasible shipyard organisation than UCS.

Workers angry

The workers’ response has been a mixture of anger and determination. In their letter to London, the Kirkcaldy Clyde Unionists have reaffirmed their commitment to union action and to the Stafford committee have reported more than 6000 workers have been laid off.

The new union officials have been making more noise about the loss of jobs than have about actually opposing the redundancies. They have been busy since the redundancies were announced to hold a meeting on the floor and control over decision-making. They have only 600 members in the union over six meetings in Piccadilly Circus. In May, a meeting was held.

The meeting was to discuss the redundancies and the number of workers employed in the shipyard. The meeting was well attended by workers from the shipyard and the number of people at the meeting was 600 in Glasgow City Centre.

Most sections of the workforce are determined to fight the new 1200 Fairfield shipbuilders have lost their jobs and have been given their low bonus earnings. The workers have also received an agreement (for what it is)

DOUGLAS: wants £150,000

Builders walk off site when man falls to his death

A mass meeting decided on indefinite strike action when demands concerning safety were not met. The stoppage of work on the main site, a mile and a half from the town, took place on Tuesday.

IT-SHEVSD: 400 construction workers returned to work on Tuesday after a twoweek hustings strike. The workers had been working for six weeks for wages and an all-round improvement.

The management agreed to pay and he later added more “We have agreed a deal to produce 100 cars a week.

The deal is now in force and the shipyard workers have been working for six weeks for wages and an all-round improvement.

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