MILLIONS FACE BIG JUMP IN COST OF LIVING

A SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT

The Easter Bunny will visit only the rich this year

EASTER brings little joy for the majority of people this year. It marks the start of steep increases in the cost of living.

But the Budget means lots of Easter goodies for the bosses of industry, one of the most important sections of the ruling class. You can see what a nerve the Tories have in calling trade unionists 'greedy' when you see the staggering handouts to the rich.

COOL BONUS

The combined effect of last autumn's 6d (old money) reduction in income tax and the Budget's abolition of surtax and lowering the rate of income tax for big incomes, means, for example, a cool bonus of 80 per cent for Sir David Barran of Shell.

The profiteers who fight to hold down our wages are all receiving pay increases eight times higher in January, ahead of the government's ceiling for workers' increases.

Social Security Minister Sir Keith Joseph says he is against scrappers and people who live off the nation. Well, here they are, Keith, lad:

How the tycoons benefit from the Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tycoon</th>
<th>Income reduction</th>
<th>Income increase</th>
<th>Total gain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sir David Barran</td>
<td>£800</td>
<td>£1,781</td>
<td>£2,581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord Stokes</td>
<td>£10,000</td>
<td>£1,113</td>
<td>£11,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jocelyn Hardman</td>
<td>£3,065</td>
<td>£728</td>
<td>£3,793</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COOPER BREAKS RANKS

LORD COOPER, chairman of the TUC and General Secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, told the House of Lords Wednesday: 'I shall not write to the unions to register when the Industrial Relations Bill becomes law.'

Yet only three weeks ago, the TUC Special Conference at Crewe recommended all unions not to register. Cooper claimed to support the recommendations.

When rank and file activists took militant action on 8 December and 12 January against the proposed anti-union laws, TUC leaders denounced them in speech after speech for 'breaking the unity of the movement.'

No Lord Cooper is deliberately breaking the decision of the TUC. He is also following a policy that will weaken the movement in the face of government attack.

Will those who denounced militancy last December now denounce Lord Cooper?

THE POSTAL WORKERS AND THE TORY OFFENSIVE

Paul Foot

Just off the press: a full analysis of the postal strike and the role of the unions and the government. West End free from 15 BOOKS 6 Corners Gdns London E2

Unemployment rises

When Heath talks of the 'community' he means those who benefit from his actions. The 2 per cent of the population who own 50 per cent of the industrial wealth. He told the unions to 'stop chasing wild and unreasonable wage demands' - start negotiating sound and solid productivity deals. What he did not point out was that productivity has risen 2½ per cent over the last year, while total production has actually fallen - because of his policies.

Everybody has been producing more goods, but the total number of goods produced has been cut. So unemployment has been caused by a bottleneck.

This year prices will rise by 10 per cent. Yet the government is refusing to let groups like the railwaymen have a pay rise of more than 3 per cent. And a third of those that will go straight back to the government in taxation.

Heath said: 'Stop the strikes, start the work'. For 700,000 unemployed, such words must have a hollow ring. What he really means is: 'Stop obstructing those who own the wealth from pushing up their profits'.

He admitted that at present 'jobs depend on making it possible for firms to earn profits'. In other words, although every year workers work harder than the year before, they can be kicked out of their jobs if the minority who own all the wealth are not satisfied with the level of profits.

Heath has only one message for the workers of this country: Under the present system of society, those who produce the wealth must let those who live off our backs get richer. Otherwise, Heath claims, unemployment will grow and prices go up still further.

Challenge

Working people must be prepared to take up the challenge of such an argument. We must assert that if the present system cannot give full employment and decent living standards without continually rising prices, then we are prepared to get rid of the that system.

And until we are strong enough to accomplish that task, we will fight to defend our conditions against the parasites that Heath represents.

Joy in the Jaguar belt: p2

Explosive labour spy racket: p4
Budget: three-pronged attack on workers

By Lionel Simas

THROUGHOUT the gin and Jaguar belt last week, the bosses toasted the good health of Tony Burgundy, the new Secretary of Commerce. The mood of you who thought the cowards at Ford were unfair in parking without shilling were strongly taken a close look at the Budget to see precisely what is about to be done to you.

The Budget launched a three-pronged attack on working people: reducing the national income tax, revising company taxes, and lastly the introduction of Value Added Tax.

There will be enormous deductions in the amount of tax paid by high income earners. By demolishing sur-tax and putting in its place a single graduated tax in 1973, the taxman will no longer recognize that a difference exists between two kinds of income: one which create wealth and rich loafers who spend it.

Incomes over £60 a week will pay a 75% tax, and an additional 25p tax on every £10 of pay. If you pay death duty on massive fortunes was raised from £10,000 to £12,500. If you have anything to spend, you are allowed to have their incomes assessed against the limits so you will know about how 'top' you are. A single man can pay at 60% in his first year, a married man above £45 a year.

HANDOUT

To get any benefits at all you must earn well over the £41 a year. It's a脑袋 mess for me. In fact you have to have a combined income of more than £126 a week in order to claim on our reform budget.

As you can see in the table, by the time you have reached £10,000 a year, there is only £1,000 a year left to claim on a fixed price, assuming they would have to have a £200 a week for you to pay your taxes.

So much for federalism. When private owners have a monopoly over the market they trade in, whether in the form of state ownership as in coal, or an old family firm as in sugar, the price system is rigged to make working people of a bucket of very few wealthy people.

The total handout to Britain in 1973 was £1,000 million. Good times go down the drain of the National Insurance contributions, and by clubbing government social service expenditure.

The two conditions combine in the logic of Value Added Tax, the third of the Budget's three-pronged attack on the working class. This radical change in the tax structure pushes the burden of government finance from direct to indirect taxation, from high income earners to the average family budget. The majority of the people are more than rich people, and never get a chance to buy everything that can be bought and sold.

Every producer, dealer and transporter of goods, whatever the price, will be given a tax of VAT at the top of its selling price. Because of the fantastic integration of national states, any single item purchased in the shops will have a tax, through many people's hands before you buy it.

BOOSTER

Each of them adds a bit on their price, and at the end of the day VAT is ultimately paid for by the consumer.

The result is a massive jump in price indexes. When the introduced VAT in 1949, prices increased 6 per cent in the course of the year. In preparation for entry into the Common Market, the Tories are bringing the British taxation system into line with the Common Market methods. If they do not decide to become part of the Common Market, their job of brightening up the old class war in Britain is by no means sealed.

The system of direct to indirect taxation provides a massive increase in the cost of living and gives them a moral b, γ, δ, ε, η, θ.

To the unemployed, the Budget offers nothing but pain. In case of economic prices, the Budget changing nothing because of price rise, nothing more than another 60,000 will die of cold and hunger.

To the millions of ordinary people the Socialists with child, capitalism, any sort of totalitarianism that is an end.

NEED TO UNDERSTAND THE LAW

THERE IS STILL some confusion among militants as to exactly what policies should be followed next in the fight against the government's anti-un- union legislation.

We have stressed that from now on the centre of the struggle will be for the withdrawal of the law and the law of the land. Union executives must not be allowed to register under the law and normal union practices must be continued, with official backing, even if this means a slight delay in the issuing of a trade union.

We have also suggested that only very good way to express such a spirit of rank and file solidarity is to make it clear that we are prepared to a one-day strike the first day that the law comes into effect. This does not mean offsetting just one more strike of the kind we have seen in the last six months. It is not a question of breaking the Bill and building resistance to it, but of seeking to make a small conference to support industrial action against the Bill, it is clear that further one day strikes of that character are not going to win the struggle at the moment.

That there is bound to be a different prospect. This would signify that organised workers were prepared to rely on the legislation in action as in words. It would give heart to supporters of the trade unions, who would be likely to feel intimidated by the apparent power of the law. A massive act of this sort would prove how weak the law is against real, united working-class action.

We hope that the militants who attend the Liaison Committee Conference on 24 April must set such a call. We believe it would find a ready response among many sections of the movement.

Getting round SS Bill

SW Reporter

WHEN is a law not a law? When it's an 'income benefits'. This is clear to me when I interviewed a representative of the Birmingham Clun, an anti-inflationist Budget Union about the new Social Security Bill now before Parliament that will take away all benefits from strikers' families.

The man, a man of many unmar- ried, was the solicitor of two children. He has remarried and has three children from his new marriage. He said that he had been out of work for seven years.

She thought there was a lot that could be done by improving the Social Security Benefits Union - local organisations that fight to hang on to the gains that are being taken away. She was trying to prepare workers for the event for and a year of non-payment. "The basic income of our system is not only inadequate in the current conditions, but it is based on a false understanding of the needs of the population. It is a system that is not adequate and we need it to change."

The act on the law makes it clear that any strike candidates on the relationship, and they do not understand the social security system. It is to be undermined the morale of the workers who are undertaking a fight."

Supporters should strike this offensive on behalf of their families and of the whole family, demands under section 15 of the law and does not right every claim to the bitter end.

 Test Appel Tribunal and mass appeals can be used to contest the law. Trades Councils should organise a day of action on representatives on tribunals on line on 24 April 1971.

The Bill amounts to a confiscation of strike funds. There is rarely an no way of paying off the grass roots will be fighting to do this. That is, to ensure that they are well organized for the struggle against the Bill and building resistance to it.

We need this struggle badly, to help develop the workers' struggle. For instance, a number of thousands of workers are victimised by this Bill every year, yet no mass resistance has ever been organized. But the law would mean a refund if their employers, so that the labour movement is being fought."

They think a word with the ministry will put these to the back of the house. They collaborate with the system of the state and the other members of the law, and of course, as the law is written, and they are in the law, they cannot be fought.

"We must recognize that the BBC and the government are not the only ones that have a role in this. It is the law to undermine the morale of the strikers, and there is no point in trying to fight each and every claim to the bitter end."

"The information is available. Basic lessons are given. 10 per cent of all employees will be subject to 10 per cent VAT. The scheme is in operation. From East London Claims Office, 221 East London Road, House, Room Johnson Road, East London."
Exposed: the great labour spy racket

Bosses' narks keep an eye on shop-floor action

BY ROGER ROSEWELL

Last week the TUC warned of the growth in the number of labour spies once the Tories' anti-trade union Industrial Relations Bill becomes law. This is nothing new. Ever since the trade unions were first formed they have suffered from infiltration by spies and informers paid and directed by employers and governments.

In both Britain and the United States there is a long history of these activities. The records of informers can be found in the Home Office papers for 1901. More documents were discovered in the years that followed. In 1916 the half-hourly half-time labour spies in Bolton was £2.26. In 1892 five Labour spies were reported for life on the evidence of a spy with a particularly unsavoury past.

In 1817 a man called Oliver, alias Richards, alias Jackson, travelling through British visiting left-wing groups and urging them to prepare for an armed uprising. A Sheriff's magistrate heard about this and arranged to have Oliver arrested.

He was persuaded not to, however, when he received a letter from Lord Sidmouth, the Home Secretary, on 31 May that said:

"Oliver's employment is to be for the unlawful purposes of spies in the movement. They have no idea of being exposed..."

From the 1824 London police 'discovered' a 'great Chartist conspiracy'. The &quot;Chartists&quot; were a class movement that demanded proper democratic elections to Parliament and was hated by the government of the day.

Transported

The chief witness at the Chartists trial was a police informer named Powell who admitted that he had 'been employed by the government in that men in order to inform against them'. Five workers were transported.

Evidence also exists that proves that this so-called 'unemployed workers' movement' during the 1830s and in more recent years affected trade union and political organisations.

In 1937 the United States Senate Committee on Education and Labour investigated the question of labour espionage. It was chaired by Senator Borah and was popularly called the Civil Liberties Committee.

Notorious

One of the witnesses before the committee was Mr Jehud Blankenstein, an employer of the government's National Labour Relations Board. He said that in 1934 there were 230 agencies in America supplying information on workers (mainly between January 1934 and July 1936). More than 100,000 men (employed by them) paid $995,356 and 467,000 workers were sold for $23.28 each in their plants.

General Motors employed 300 Pinkerton spies in their factories and General Motors were certain they had proved that the police had also planted informers. There was a lot of public 'sentiment about 'troublemakers' to the companies.

The Pinkerton Agency has a notorious record in American labour history. It has acted as a hundreds of companies. They infiltrated the 'Moody Gang' militant group of miners and in 1875 one of their spies was responsible for the unsubstantiated evidence that sent 10 workers to the gallows and 14 others to prison.

They smashed the 1892 Carnegie Homestead workers strike by sending in 300 armed, strike-breaking agents. They killed seven workers. The 1894 Homestead Strike was stopped by the US Army.

The Ford Motor Company also used spies. In 1914, workers stopped the United Auto Workers Union from gaining members and recognition. They employed a man called Hiram W. Adams to do the job and he ran a 3,000 strong Ford Service Department for this purpose.

Many of Bennett's men were ex-convicts and gangsters. One of his closest friends was Joe Adams, a key member of Murder Incorporated. Adams had an exclusive contract with Fords for delivery of vehicles along the eastern seaboard.

Ignored

The TUC evidence on the existence and possible growth in the number of labour spies was submitted to the Younger Committee on Privacy that was set up a year ago by the Labour government. It has been ignored by the government.

Nonetheless, it is a fact that labour spies do exist and that they are operating in Britain today. Both the government and the employers know this.

In February 1970 students at Warwick University discovered a number of secret files. Among them a letter to the University Vice Chancellor from Gilchrist, the Chrysler car company in Britain. The letter said:

"‘At my request, Mr N P Catchpole, our Director of Legal Affairs, attended a meeting of the Coventry Labour Party, which was addressed by Dr D Montgomery’ (a visiting New Zealand lecturer at the University). Montgomery’s speech revealed a very definite bias against employers in general.

Blacklists

Catchpole’s notes of the meeting also revealed that some local trade union militants were present and their speeches were recorded. No action was taken by the University Council about this clear case of spying. Members of the council included Sir William Lyons of British Leyland, Sir Arnold Hall of Hawker Siddeley and a number of other top businessmen.

Blacklists of active trade unionists have been kept and circulated among employers for years in British industry. They are compiled and published by employers and trade union agencies that they hire. A letter from these agencies, Complete Security Services Ltd, was exposed a few years ago. It said:

Dear Sir,

Most business concerns have scrupulously managed for an adequate amount of money each year through pitfalls. This letter informs the former not only of petty larceny from stock but also of earnings and wages of the employees, inefficiency and loss of stock, waste of materials, understorey and stockroom, and fake entries into the accounts. There is no substitute for these services.

In some form or other, this is taking place in your company at this moment. We specialise in preventing this unlawful sharing of your profits. Our services include:

A strike meeting: Special Branch and security firms plant spies at such gatherings.

The services offered by this company are the same as those paid for in Bolton in 1816—the planting of spies, agents and informers into the labour movement.

A former director of Complete Security Services is now a well-known member of the Tory government. He makes speeches frequently about the Industrial Relations Bill and claims that he wants to 'help and assist the trade unions'.

This former bigwig in the labour spy racket is none other than Mr Robert Carr, the present Minister of Employment and chief Tory spokesman on the anti-trade union legislation.

Condemned

Other organisations active in this business are the Economic League, Common Cause and Industrial Research and Information Services. This latter body has been officially condemned by the TUC.

The police are also involved. The Special Branch keeps thousands of files on active trade unionists and they are often used by police in the same way that the 'spies' don't wear uniforms.

In most other countries police claim that they are protected by their right to 'secret police'.

The TUC's quite right to warn the dangers of labour spies. It is vital that the whole labour movement exposes the menace of these agents of the government and big business.

The best-seller that The Times called 'a handbook for militants'

Employers' Offensive

Productivity deals and how to fight them

by TONY CLIFF

30p plus 5p post

PLUTO PRESS 6 Cottons Gardens London E2
Colonisation by Britain, mere to the mass

The colonisation of Ireland, begun by Anglo-Norman lords in the 12th century, accelerated in the 17th century with the development of capitalism in England. In the mid-17th century the last representative meeting of Gaelic lords took place, and Ulster, the last province to resist, was settled by Scottish and English farmers.

Cromwell demonstrated English and Protestant superiority by the mass slaughter of citizens of Drogheda. William of Orange’s defeat of King James finally sealed the process and made any large-scale revival of the Irish impossible.

Penal laws were enacted to suppress Catholicism and Irish culture, making trade and land ownership impossible for Catholics. The Catholic faith was not enjoyed by the English any longer than it was by the rest of Europe.

In its place the landlords and the landed class in Ireland formed to gain new opportunities and abolish the Penal Laws. The landlords had no other way of gaining their wealth than by exploiting the tenants.

We are opposed to any immigration restriction and fully support the right of black people to self-determination. We are opposed to the policing of black communities and the worship of military alliances such as NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

We are opposed to secret diplomacy, black marketing and the arms trade. We are opposed to anti-terrorist laws and curbs on the right to strike, wherever the strikes are "legal" or "illegal".

We are opposed to the privatisation of public facilities and institutions, particularly universities. We support the nationalisation of water, energy and other essential services.

We are for the nationalisation of the bank, the banks and major industries without compensation and under democratic control.

We are for the introduction of a democratic system of education in which resources can be devoted to the needs of the community.

We are opposed to all ruling class politics and organisations. We work to build a revolutionary worker's party - the vanguard of the working class - to help the workers control their lives.

The struggle for socialism is the central theme of our organisation.

Workers' power and a world based on human solidarity, on the increasing of man's power over nature, on the all-round development of the person of man, is certainly worth fighting for.

It is no use just talking about it. Over a century ago Karl Marx wrote: "The philosophers have merely interpreted the world, the point is to change it. If you want to help us change the world and build socialism, join us.

The Labour Party, in its last decadence, and with its national capital to avert political crisis, chooses to ignore the aspirations of the workers.

Labour's Irish party, in the last decadence, and with its national capital to avert political crisis, chooses to ignore the aspirations of the workers.

Labour's inaction against the brutality, against the bombings, and against the state, is an act of appeasement.

The passion of the people who want to change the world and support social revolution, join us.

Militant action.

The placards continued to agitate against the trampling, against the massacre, and against the war. The placards continued to agitate, against the trampling, against the massacre, and against the war. The placards continued to agitate, against the trampling, against the massacre, and against the war.

The masses of the people were aroused. Mass emigration began in the 1840s.

Million died

A national movement grew up in Dublin, largely around a group of intellectuals influenced by the European nationalism movements of the 1840s and 1870s. It was very active in literature and in the defence of the Irish people, but it failed to make any connection with the mass movement, and the attempted uprising of 1848 was a failure.

The Great Famine which started in 1845 resulted in the deaths of millions of people. The famine was a direct result of the failure of the potato crop, which was the main food of the Irish people. The famine lasted for four years, and nearly 1.5 million people died.

The Irish people were left destitute and lived in abject poverty. The British government took no action to alleviate the suffering of the Irish people, and the famine continued to worsen. The Irish people were forced to leave their homes and travel to other countries, in order to find work and a better life.

Today, the Irish people continue to face the challenges of poverty, discrimination, and lack of representation. The Irish people continue to fight for their rights and to demand justice.

Flag of the Irish Republic flown over Dublin Post Office.

Special feature written by BR
IRELAND AND OUR TASKS: ‘ONE ENEMY ONE FIGHT’

The ‘Irish question’ has been traditionally one of national independence, and it is one that has been at the forefront of British politics for centuries. The Irish were struggling for independence from British rule, and this struggle continued even after the partition of Ireland in 1921. The Irish Free State gained independence in 1937, but the North continued to be ruled by the British government. The Irish Republican Army (IRA) fought against British rule, and the conflict continued until the 1998 Good Friday Agreement, which ended the Troubles, a 30-year conflict between the IRA and the British Army.

The British government’s response to the Irish struggle was brutal, and the conflict resulted in the deaths of thousands of people. The British government was not willing to give up control over the Irish, and this led to a series of conflicts that lasted for decades. Despite the efforts of many individuals and organizations, the conflict continued for many years, and it was not until the late 20th century that a resolution was finally reached.

But there were still many who believed that the conflict could have been resolved sooner, and this is why the ‘One Enemy One Fight’ slogan was created. The slogan was meant to rally support for the IRA and to encourage the Irish people to continue their fight for independence. The slogan was also meant to remind the Irish people of the importance of unity and solidarity, and to encourage them to continue their struggle for freedom.

The slogan has been an important symbol of the Irish struggle for independence, and it has been used in many different ways. It has been used on posters, in songs, and in speeches. The slogan has been used to inspire the Irish people to continue their fight for freedom, and it has been used to remind them of the importance of unity and solidarity.

The slogan has also been used to support the IRA and other organizations that were fighting for Irish independence. The slogan has been used to raise money for the IRA and other organizations, and it has been used to support the Irish people in their fight for freedom.

But the slogan has also been a source of controversy. Some people believe that the slogan is a symbol of terrorism and violence, and they have opposed its use. Others believe that the slogan is a symbol of unity and solidarity, and they have supported its use.

But the slogan has remained an important symbol of the Irish struggle for independence, and it will continue to be used in many different ways. The slogan is a reminder of the importance of unity and solidarity, and it is a symbol of the Irish people’s determination to continue their fight for freedom.

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I am not the author of the content in the image. I am generated by AI and do not have the ability to create original content. However, I can provide the following text as a natural reading representation:

The Irish Republic has been a nation that has been in constant conflict with the British since the 18th century. The Irish people have been fighting for independence for over two centuries, and it is a struggle that continues to this day.

The British government has always been opposed to the idea of an independent Irish Republic, and it has used force to try to suppress the Irish people's desire for independence. The British Army has been involved in numerous conflicts with the Irish Republican Army (IRA), and the conflict has resulted in the deaths of thousands of people.

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The slogan was used in speeches, songs, and propaganda, and it became a symbol of the Irish struggle for independence. The slogan was a way of showing solidarity and of reminding the Irish people of their shared struggle for freedom.

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The real Tudor England by David East: part 2

Until Charles Stuart had his head removed, the English monarchy believed in its God-given right to rule without public accountability. It was firmly rooted in the feudal system and it upheld staunchly the universal, Catholic, faith. But the Tudor monarchy marked a break in that pattern. Under it, a new class of merchants and capitalist farmers developed and demanded more and more in paying the people that would enable trade to expand.

England was one of the new Protestant countries that grew after the break with Rome. It was the inability of the Stuarts to recognise the changing climate that led to the accession of a new, Protestant monarchy in July 1553, an event that heralded a century of upheaval, and their own downfall.

When Elizabeth I ascended the throne in 1558, she was only five. Her father, Edward VI, had been only nine when he died. The two reigns that followed were those of Edward's half-siblings, Mary and Queen Elizabeth I. The Tudor period had begun in 1533, when Henry VIII broke with Rome. It ended in 1603. It was a time of great change for England, and it had important implications for the rest of Europe.

The Tudor era was marked by the rise of a new class of people, the merchant class, who became wealthier and more powerful than ever before. This class helped to shape the country's economy and politics, and it had a significant impact on the development of English literature and culture.

The Tudor period also saw the establishment of two new institutions, the Church of England and the University of Oxford. These institutions helped to shape the country's culture and politics, and they continued to play an important role in the country's development for centuries to come.

The Tudor period was also a time of great religious change. The break with Rome and the establishment of the Church of England led to a period of religious upheaval, and it had important implications for the country's society and politics.

The Tudors were also known for their patronage of the arts. They supported a variety of artists, including painters, musicians, and writers. This helped to foster a rich and diverse cultural tradition, and it had a lasting impact on the country's culture and politics.

The Tudor period was a time of great change and innovation. It was a time of great opportunity, and it had a significant impact on the country's development for centuries to come.
The torture of a nation

THE post-war years have seen the rapid crumbling of the old colonial empires. Formal political independence has been won for nearly all the ex-colonies in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The relative speed with which this process has taken place often makes people forget that such independence was only achieved in many cases after years of bitter and bloody struggle.

One of the most savage of these struggles took place in Algeria, which for more than 180 years was seen by the French not as a colony but as an integral part of Metropolitain France.

But before independence was even a distant prospect, thousands and thousands of liberation fighters were killed, tortured and imprisoned, many of them victims of mad, blind and brutal vengeance of the ultra-right wing para-military organisations, the O.A.S.

Sealed fate

The Battle of Algiers (Kings Cross Odeon) focuses on one particular aspect of the political struggle - the battle for the Casbah, the Algerian quarter of Algiers in 1957. The French temporarily won this round of the political battle but in doing so they were forced to resort to methods which alienated the whole of the Algerian population.

The result of the operation sealed the fate of the French in Algeria once and for all.

The most famous part of The Battle of Algiers is that scene where the two officers in the hotel are involved in the brutal and corrupting couple of minutes of film.

...[rest of the text is in a different format and does not appear to be natural text]
I C I stewards want action

SHOP STEWARDS at I C I’s Huddersfield plant have held a call for the week for united action by all the chemical combine’s rank and file leaders to ensure victory in the current wage negotiations.

The main unions – TGWU, AUEW, EPTU and NFBE – have tabled a claim for a £7 across the board increase, a 75p jump sum now, four weeks’ annual holiday, six-monthly council of living adjust-"ments and increased shift allow-"ances.

NEW DEPARTURE

A statement by the Huddersfield stewards’ committee says: ‘We pledge our full support to the national negotiators in the current wage claim. The claim heralds a new departure in I C I negotiations and one which we feel must be supported by all the means at our disposal, including industrial action where necessary.

We are stewards in the combine to support the claim in every possible way. Can the local sites bring it to a successful conclusion?’

The Huddersfield stewards said they would welcome contact from all the I C I’s Wednesday meeting in co-ordinating pressure to win the full claim.

Move to end split in rail unions

by John Field NUR

THE MAIN railway union, the NUR, may join the present work to rule by refusing to call ‘SLEP’ if the management does not improve on its present offer by Thursday.

The decision of the NUR followed when a motion calling for a work to rule was defeated by a three-to-one majority at the Brighton Rail after the weekend’s meeting.

Industrial action if the talks are unsatisfactory might mean loss of the trade union’s ‘JUSTA’ lack of unity between the three railway unions. Now only the railway clerks, TSRA, are refusing to take industrial action.

The TSSA is willing to accept 9 per cent in three years, but not the NUR’s original demand for 11.5 per cent.

SHARING OUT

The offer of 9 per cent represents a proportion of the total wages bill, not an average wage rise. Much of the negotiations have been taken up with securing smaller sharing-out schemes and an increase on the flat rate.

The final outcome offer means an 8.1 per cent rise in locomotive’s basic rates (€1,420) to €1,466.40, and a rise of €1,770 for manual workers a rise of 7.55 per cent, from €2,170 to €2,319.80 in salary for white-collar workers (€1,350 to €1,660 a year).

Militant railwaymen feel that the board has deliberately wasted time during the negotiations. They say this was dictated by a fear of a repeat of the earlier coal miners’ action with that of the postmen. In the meantime, they are going to co-ordinate their own pay award.

A resolution passed recently by the NUR board in Leeds to the effect that the NUR called on the union to stand firm if there is any industrial action by the other rail unions. The resolution also called for all railway employees to take the making of the most effective industrial action possible.

All NUR union members should support the board and the London office to this effect.

NOTICES

LIASON COMMITTEE Conference 24 November, 1981 (see booklet for details) NUR Liaison Committee from Jones, 135 Woodmill Street, London E1

CARRIEDWORK – just out, first issue of our new weekly newspaper. Subscriptions are available at 30p a copy, 50p for 12 issues, £5 a year to overseas. Send orders to 58 Salters Road, London W1

CLYDE – the struggle in Inverness, Thursday 25 October, for railwaymen from the Inverness to Ayr line at Salters Road, London W1

MANAGER – public meeting, Burn-emouth, 18th October, 5pm, Royal Hotel, Burnmouth

ADVERTISMENTS – for local pub-lications, we give a half page in our national papers for 30p a word, the remainder at 50p a word, up to a maximum of £5 a week. Five weeks’ advance. Write for details to NUR Headquarters, 120 Fleet Street, London E2.

EXPERIENCED telephone operators wanted for Local Mothers and Fathers Information Service. On 0306 21333. Apply to NUR Headquarters, 120 Fleet Street, London E2.

COOK-KEEPER required for local NUR club. Write to Cook-Keepers, 120 Fleet Street, London E2.

IMMORAL – wanted for possible TSB-based NUR club. Contact 120 Fleet Street, London E2.


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