TOP TELEVISION reporters and commentators say that the BBC and ITA are censoring and distorting the news from Northern Ireland.

"The BBC and ITV networks are a part of the Establishment. When the Establishment is in a political or economic crisis, broadcasting will defend it. Socialists are always saying this about the press, TV and radio. But the man who said it is London on Monday night was Stuart Hood, the former controller of BBC Television."

He was speaking at a mass meeting of journalists and broadcasters called to protest and organise against the blatant censorship of news from Northern Ireland. It became clear, as speaker after speaker told the meeting of his experiences, that there is a deliberate and conscious plan to prevent the views of Irish Republicans reaching the British public.

Did YOU know that the BBC now refuses to let any of its radio or television reporters interview supporters of the IRA, and that since last April no such interview has been allowed on the air?

Did YOU know that all the editors of the national press saw Maudling, the Tory Home Secretary, the day after internment, and agreed to make it easy for him by unaniquously supporting the policy of imprisonment without trial?

Did YOU know that a film made on Southern Ireland by the World in Action team was banned by the ITA bosses before any of them had even seen it?

"We cannot mention the names of those who took part in the meeting because they said their jobs are in danger for revealing that the 'liberal' BBC has a censor installed in the building. But it was clear that there really is a crisis when the leading lights of '24 Hours', 'World in Action', 'World at One' and other mass-audience programmes stand up and denounce the refusal of their bosses to let them tell the truth.

The meeting of more than a hundred people, most of them with first-hand experience of Northern Ireland, unanimously passed a motion saying: 'We condemn the intensifying censorship in the television, radio and press coverage of events in Ireland and pledge ourselves to oppose it'.

Many speakers called for a campaign to involve the press and television trade unions and approaches are now being made in this direction. The Association of Cinematograph and Television Technicians has already condemned the banning of the 'World in Action' programme.

What the meeting made clear, and what every public worker must remember as the fight against unemployment goes on, is that for all their talk about impartiality and free speech, the Tories regard press and television as their property, to act as their mouthpiece when things get tough.

The line between managed news and out-and-out censorship is a very thin one, and the Tories have crossed it with a vengeance. If they win this battle, then it is only a very short step to the time when every trade unionist in this country will be subject to even more systematic lying and distortion in the media than he is now.

The Tories have already got away with imprisonment without trial. They have got away with torturing innocent people in camps and prison ships in Ulster.

But they will not be satisfied until every dissenting voice in the country has been forcibly silenced.

WE MUST NOT LET THEM GET AWAY WITH IT.
WORKERS in France, as in Britain, are facing the prospect of a year in which hundreds of thousands may have to work longer hours, receive lower pay and have their rights cut back by the companies that they work for. For example, the Central Labour Committee (CGT) of France, the largest trade union, has decided to set up a strike fund, which it will use to finance workers who refuse to work overtime.

The problem is that the major companies in France are experiencing difficulties, and workers are not being paid enough to meet the rising cost of living. The result is that workers have to work longer hours to make ends meet, and they are also facing a reduction in their wages. This situation is particularly worrying because it means that the companies will be able to keep their profits high, while workers are left with less money to live on.

The problem is further complicated by the fact that the government is not doing enough to help workers. The government has been cutting taxes and reducing social benefits, which means that workers have even less money to live on. The government is also cutting back on public spending, which means that workers are left with even less money to spend on food, housing and other necessities.

The workers are not sitting idly by while this is happening. They are organizing strikes and protests to demand better wages and working conditions. The strikes are becoming more frequent, and the workers are not afraid to use force if necessary. In addition, some workers are beginning to take action on their own, by setting up their own cooperatives and businesses.

The workers are not alone in their struggle. The trade unions and workers' organizations are providing support and guidance. They are organizing rallies and demonstrations, and they are also publishing pamphlets and leaflets to inform workers about their rights. The trade unions are also pressing for legislation that will protect workers' rights and ensure that they are treated fairly.

The workers' struggle is not just about immediate gains. It is also about the long-term struggle for a better society. The workers want a society where workers are respected and where they can live a decent life. They want a society where workers are not exploited and where they are not forced to work long hours for low pay.

The workers are not just fighting for themselves. They are fighting for a better future for all workers. The workers' struggle is a struggle for a more just and equitable society. The workers are not afraid to stand up for their rights. They are determined to win this struggle and create a better world for all workers.
**They won’t talk**

**The real terrorists in Northern Ireland**

WHEN THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR to Uruguay—kidnapped and held prisoner by left-wing guerrillas—was finally released, telephone Mr Jeremy Novak million poundsometimes until the real terror (slobbery sentiment about his ordeal), his fortunes and the rest of it. In due course he was awarded a knighthood for his pains.

Now Sir Geoffery Jackson was not on his own testimony, beaten up or kept with a black hood on his head and made to stand with his hands in front of him each hour on end. The court was prevented from talking or subjected to incestuous notions from a high frequency oscillator designed to drive people to hysteria. He was not systematically deprived of sleep. In British practice there is no firm legal foundation that such methods were used in Amed and Cyprus. No doubt they were, and both to Israel and Palestine and Kenya and Malaya as well.

The bratitudes admitted at the Compton report are surely the tip of the iceberg. The commission was designed deliberately to prevent a national inquiry. The hearings were held in secret. With one exception the only witnesses were the police and military interrogators themselves. No cross examination was allowed. There was no investigation into conditions in the concentration camps.

**Worse to come**

Compton is a notorious whitewash expert. As the liberal weekly New Statesman pointed out, when he was the Ulster Autobahn, his maltreatment of the public against a popular Shanghai when the British Army's report was ready. That is exactly why Harsh selected him.

We can be quite certain that much worse tortures are normal and that as the torturers become more brutalised, still worse ones will follow. And if they happen in public, let alone on American television in Vietnam. It is what happened with the 'gaol-bred British Army's hawks in Korea which finished up beating African prisoners to death. As the concentration camps for concentration camps.

The television commentators, the millionaire press, Tory MPs and others flog these atrocities are running true to type. In colony after colony, as resistance to imperialism grew, they screamed about 'garrisons', 'mercenaries' and 'terrorists' and justified more and more brutal methods of apprehension. They are playing the same grammone today.

Along with repression comes a torrent of lying propaganda. The truth is, they advance the Tamil Tigers. Only extensive and thorough research put on the air that all the glib assertions are running true to type. In colony after colony, as resistance to imperialism grew, they screamed about 'garrisons', 'mercenaries' and 'terrorists' and justified more and more brutal methods of apprehension. They are playing the same grammone today.

**Maintain Orange regime**

They have systematically tortured all serious opposition. What is new is not the terror—that has always been built into Orange politics. It is that the Catholic population is now actively participating in it. That is one reason why the mass media are so consistently, so hypocritically denouncing it. Nevertheless, since many decent people are influenced by the mass media, it is not for us to be encouraged by our optimism.

ALL governments are prepared for forceful social policies. That is why they maintain their armies and air forces. It is an important part of a government’s power in order to make peaceful propaganda. An army is, by definition, an instrument of force, of violence, to be used in the interests of the political ends of those who control it.

The British army today is being used for the political ends of the Orange regime in the Six Counties. It is using force and violence to maintain the status quo. The Catholic population is now actively participating in that violence and with the opposite aim of bringing down Stormont. Both sides use 'garrisons', that is, men with guns. One difference is that the British Army has far more guns and far better ones. The other is that the British Army is fighting a reactionary cause, the maintenance of the Unionists’ last direct foothold in Ireland and in Britain, and that it is equally against the interests of Irish workers and of British ones.

It is the duty of British socialists to give unconditional support to the Catholic population in Ireland and the struggle to expel the Tory garrisons and slanders. Unconditional does not, however, mean that we are not subject to the politics of the Orange regime. On the contrary, we support the politics of the Orange regime. We are part of the so-called Social Democratic and Labour Party. All these organisations have, as their first objective, a solution of the Irish question on a basis of self-determination for the Irish people. We support the campaign for the withdrawal of British troops on the one hand and raising the standard of an Irish revolutionary socialist organisation on the other.

---

**Karimbarred**

A 74,000-ton Cunard steamer, Haya, was blown up by an explosion off East London, South Africa, 10 days ago. One crew member was Abdul Kohari, a 21-year-old Pakistani seaman who was injured when a hold in the ship went up.

Both his arms were badly burned and he tried to abandon ship, but was caught in capsized lashed on the deck. He spent four hours in the water, struggling to keep aloft in a turbulent sea. He was eventually rescued and rushed to Port Elizabeth along with other members of the crew.

They were all taken by ambulance to the Provincial Hospital and received treatment for their injuries. Only one crew member, South African Abdul Kohari was in the wrong hospital. He should have been taken to the Johannesburg Hospital for an injury, but the ambulance driver, certain it was for burns, took him to the other hospital, probably all the crew members had oil blackened faces—and took him to the white-only Province. Once there, the doctor decided to ignore the apartheid rules and return the Pakistani’s pain.

The hospital authorities, tipped off by a newsman, are now pushing the luckless doctor. Hospital superintendent Dr D. S. Slabbert said: 'If I find out who treated this man I will give him hell.' With rare exceptions, South African doctors use the hypocritical rather than the Hippocratic oath.

**FOOTNOTE to the Picture Report on page 9 at the bottom of East London's 27th outing: giving evidence to the public inquiry at Tower Hamlets Town Hall last week, Mr E. A. Buchanan, chairman of the private enterprise firm, British Helicopter Advisory Bureau, said**

**Assisted up**

JUSTICE, English-style: on 23 October two cases were heard in neighbouring Midlands courts. At Staffordshire Assize, Mr Justice Ashworth sent eight youths to Borstal after they had been found guilty of attacking an Indian so badly that he will be discharged for life. Among other injuries, he had his upper jaw detached from his skull.

The judge commented: 'If all of you had been 18 I should almost certainly have sent each of you to prison for three years...

Meanwhile at Birmingham Assize three people were being sentenced, one of them to five years imprisonment. Five years is a heavy sentence. As the judge told the man in question, John Hutchinson, "It must be made abundantly clear that violence in the streets of this country... will not be tolerated."

Hutchinson and others appeared on charges of getting into a Motor meeting in the Bull Ring. Police claimed that the second became violent and Hutchinson kicked an officer in the face. The defence said that he was behaving in self defence.

In the judges’ order of priorities, kicking a policeman is thought a more serious offence than marrying an Indian for life.

**Foot faulted**

PAUL FOUNT speaking in Leicester on Friday was assailed by a member of the audience who thought he had got too far in his denunciation of the police and his assertion that most of them were connected with thieves and villains.

"All right," Fount told his critic, "I’ll prove it by giving you an example. Assume that you are a policeman..."

"I am," said the other man.

**CLASSLESS SOCIETY CORNER.** Financial whiz-kid Nigel Broun, chairman of Trefiugh House Estates Investments, which has recently bought up Canard and Trefiugh and Colls, has just treated himself to a new pair of shoes to hang at home. It is a monstrosity costing £938. That sum is more than the City of London interest on the new edition of the Orange bridging the two main bridges in the Six Counties, that is, men with guns. One difference is that the British Army has far more guns and far better ones. The other is that the British Army is fighting a reactionary cause, the maintenance of the Unionists’ last direct foothold in Ireland and in Britain, and that it is equally against the interests of Irish workers and of British ones.

It is the duty of British socialists to give unconditional support to the Catholic population in Ireland and the struggle to expel the Tory garrisons and slanders. Unconditional does not, however, mean that we are not subject to the politics of the Orange regime. On the contrary, we support the politics of the Orange regime. We are part of the so-called Social Democratic and Labour Party. All these organisations have, as their first objective, a solution of the Irish question on a basis of self-determination for the Irish people. We support the campaign for the withdrawal of British troops on the one hand and raising the standard of an Irish revolutionary socialist organisation on the other.

---

**Sick note**

**BETTER TOMORROW.** Sir Keith Joseph, Tory Minister for the Social Services, is expected to return to work in the 18 months of Tory government last week, declared: "This is one of the best countries in the world to be actually ill."
What 11 months on the dole did to John Kettle...

JOHN KETTLE and one of his friends have appeared in a London court for causing malicious damage. The place they attacked was the Waterloo Road offices of their own union, the Constructional Engineers.

In court Kettle pleaded guilty to this act of folly and outlined the circumstances. He had had the tick to death of months of work. He was fired by the house blacks and a union which allows its members to work 70 and 80 hours a week when other members are out of work.

He was sick of a situation where the social security called and asked to see if his bed linen was torn, if he, his wife and three children had private incomes, stocks or shares. Since Christmas last year, he has had precisely four days' work, victimised each time for his trade unionism. With a few plates down him, the accumulated frustration and rage of the past 11 months took over and he attacked the union offices.

Surprisingly when John Kettle came to the court, he was clearly listened to in the case. He was guilty but no jail sentence or fine was imposed. In the sublime generosity of the court, he was given time to pay for the £60 damages.

Tenacity

Time is the one commodity that John Kettle has plenty of. It is also the one thing he does not need, for time will not enable him to pay the fine. Only work can do that.

And so, mindful of the likelihood of prison if he does not cough up in time, John Kettle has paid for work with the impunity of Klerkenzelt salarism. He has had rather less success.

This is not unconnected with the fact that in contrast there is an efficient blacklist and Kettle's name is fairly well up the top. The only reason to remember him.

The only price he gives others the confidence to fight for better wages is his own.

Kettle was a steward on Simon Carves Greenway Gaworska's contracts. The men firet through an agreement which gave him £81 for a 40 day week. Their actions not only gave themselves a better wage, but Kettle's name was broken apart by the B-Specials, then appearing in their guise.

On October 1st Kettle's contract to build 10 houses in Wellingborough was broken. A strike was to get John Kettle on the site. The agreement was not broken by the union. Unions do not break the deal that another agreement which limited work to five days a week and paid £106.

Kettle's record goes back a long way and as is the case with all the moye men savagely. In 1956 he went over to Derry to work for the Pte Constructors in finding that all the other workers were getting more than himself, he organised them.

Bad name

They were told not to do it. Kettle and Kettle went on to take up the civil rights issue. All 15 members of the group were arrested and his name has been broken apart by the B-Specials, then appearing in their guise.

Kettle is a fighter, but does not understand what a minute of the dole can do to any man or woman.

His union leaders told him that he has a bad name and there is little or nothing they can do to help him. He does not see a point to several sites in London alone where CEU members are being made redundant while others are working 12 hours a day, seven days a week. Kettle has stood up against his union's orders to break the strike. And he is despised.

He is touched too much by the belief that the seven-day overtime grabbers can be convinced that there is a better way of organising their working lives and society itself.

Laurie Flynn

Lynnmouth: built on the coalition... new money may be needed to stop it collapsing

The sorry saga of how Labour opened the public coffers to let big business build three smelters

WHEN ALCAN INDUSTRIES announced in 1968 that it would be building its 50 million aluminium smelter in Northumberland, there was great delight among the region's bosses. A special TV programme was put out to demonstrate the economic stimulation and many were the cries of joy about the project's implications for Censorship the heavy aluminium in the area.

The same was true in the other two regions where the Labour government sanctioned smelter development.

Lynnmouth: Invergordon in the far north-east of Scotland and Anglesey, off North Wales.

The Labour government felt very pleased with itself. Aluminium smelting was not only a new industry that fitted the rhetoric of the technological revolution, it would help the balance of payments and, correctly stage managed, give the impression of reducing economic unemployment.

So plans were authorised which the new industry almost overnight. Now three years later two of the smelters are closed and unemployment continues to soar.

The smelters have been bought into production, the third at Lynemouth will follow shortly.

But there has been the slowdown in the growth of the world market for aluminium that both Invergordon and Lynemouth are working below target planning capacity and, conveniently, is running late. The situation is such that the president of the world's largest operation in the field, W. J. K. George of the Aluminium Company of America, stand in September that "the new Bauxite capacity was not necessary in the world market."

But not new in the UK: another smelter is estimated at around £30 million. If it were actually constructed the money involved in this figure is almost on the level of the investment. The government of production they enquire to make their financial profits. It is no such case.

Such was the enthusiasm for a house industry that a veritable bunch of investment giants, local interests, and a new strategy was handed over to Rio Tinto Zinc, British Aluminium and Alcan, the three firms chosen to build the new plants.

The free ride

But one day sooner the smelter will be finished and joins the other two in under production. Each smelter was expected to provide as many as 3,000 jobs at its peak and to produce at most 1800 permanent jobs. The jobs were not at all job losses. The project has been done to look into the effects on the workers and the community. As aluminium. As one executive RTZ put it: "We cannot see a million people of what we want to find out to the end of this project.

Only a prediction has been made that the project will cost 86 pence per ton. Little is said and does not about what new demands can be changed. The community was pleased with the project.

But the saga of the smelters has a number of hummers which are undoubtedly not all necessary in terms of the world economy, at least in part if not all if it is likely to be Britain's most expensive white elephant yet.

And in any case, unemployment in the regions where the smelters are located has doubled since work stopped. The region is where is being laughed at all the way to the bank.
East Enders had better buy earplugs as the City gents buzz in

BOSSES’ HELIPORT WILL MAKE LIFE HARDER IN WAPPING

IF A GROUP of businessmen get their way, householders in Wapping and children in parks in Shadwell in East London will be treated to a new sensation—decibels worth of helicopter noise.

A public inquiry at Tower Hamlets Town Hall in Bethnal Green has been hearing of a plan to transport City businessmen from their boardrooms in London Wall down to Shadwell and then—rapidly—away by helicopter.

It’s been proved that the houses, schools and playgrounds that would surround the heliport would be subjected to very high noise levels. Blocks of flats like Riverside Mansions or Gordon House would shake to the sound of the flying paws of stockbrokers.

The Borough of Tower Hamlets wisely commissioned a report from some noise consultants—Rupert Taylor and Partners—that backs the arguments of the Greater London Council—Tories who are supporting the scheme.

Chalk and cheese

The GLC has argued that the noise would not worry anyone, because the Battersea heliport has not brought any complaints in the 12 years of its existence.

But the noise report shows Battersea and Shadwell are chalk and cheese. Battersea’s site is surrounded by high industrial buildings and residents are shielded from the racket.

Shadwell, says the noise report, is much quieter than Battersea at the moment, and anyway there would be no buildings to absorb the noise of the helicopters taking off.

So old people enjoying the fresh air in the King Edward VII Memorial Park, or kids playing football on the pitch alongside had better take earplugs. And the GLC could have been instructed not to go for any high talks and they could do themselves an injury. The helicopters would be taking off only a few feet away.

As people like Robert Milligan, chairman of the Wapping Community Association, have made clear, this service is of absolutely no use to the local people.

But if the City wants a heliport, say the people, put it in Finbury Circus—right in the insurance offices. Of course, there would be no chance of it getting permission there.

But down in Wapping, well, that’s different. GLC Tories have even presented it as something Wapping would want to have.

Linthorpe councillor Andrew Sanders, GLC member for Hoxton, has said it would bring jobs. A which staff would be more than this heliport.

Bristol kids

There’s something rather odd about the backers of the scheme—they call themselves The British Helicopter Advisory Board. But they do not advise anyone in an official capacity—except how to make money. And they are not an official or semi-official board in any sense.

They are a private company, The British Helicopter Advisory Board LIMITED. They are a front for a large group of helicopter manufacturers and operators, including such companies as Bristol Helicopters of Redhill; Westland Helicopters; Ferranti; and BEA helicopters.

Chairman of Bristol is also chairman of this front company—a Mr Alan Brinlay. The same holds the gun. The megabuck-sounding company applies for permission, gets it and hands it over to the Brinlay kids.

The GLC’s role is also discreditable. When the application for the site was first put in, it was for a full permission for an unlimited period of time. The GLC seems to have advised a more limited application for five years only.

Let no one be deceived. When the Battersea heliport got under way, it was on a short, seven-year planning permission. That was in 1958 and the heliport is now a permanency.

The same could happen to Shadwell—just as Heston now also started off from small beginnings. The noise, the stench of kerosene, the traffic through three quiet streets—it makes nonsense of talk of new life for dockside in the East End.

The GLC also wanted the public inquiry to be held at County Hall—fully confident East Enders. Under pressure, they agreed to hold it in Bethnal Green. An easy match, you might say.

Grin picture of family poverty

THOUSANDS of families, with both parents working, are living below the official poverty line.

A recent government study gives some interesting, and very sad, facts. The study showed that one in ten low income families studied have both parents.

Using this guide, at the end of last year, there were 100,000 families living below the level that is, and those families consisted of three or more children. What is really tragic is that the majority—74,000 families—have the head of the household IN FULL-TIME WORK and yet he is still earning less than he’d get on national assistance.

This highlights again that low wages is one of the main reasons for poverty. Just as worrying, the study shows the importance of the father’s pay to seeing the family from extreme poverty.

If the wife’s earnings were not included, the number of families below the poverty line would be more than doubled.

Many tend to work long and earn less while they have small children. In this survey, only one-third of wives worked.

Valerie Clark

Top: children playing in the park at Shadwell—theyir games will soon be drowned by the noise of helicopters taking off. Above: Robert Milligan, Wapping Community Association chairman, on the balcony of his flat at Riverside Mansions. In the background, the site for the heliport.

International Socialism 49

Europe World Economy
Revolution and Education
Ireland

Autumn 1971

15p
70p
a year
Advertising!

MILLIONS ARE SQUANDERED TO PRODUCE a product that no one needs. The real value of advertising is that it gives rise to consumerism over our lives, especially the mass media. Scottish TV—owned by Lord Thomson—made a pre-tax profit of £6m. In the first half of last year, they made £8m.

Chairman James Collart said that a "substantial increase in advertising income" had done the trick. And of course he's grateful. And so are the press lords for theirs.

It's not that much money that they spend for a particular firm as everyone knows it, in the first place. The point is: what is the system which has bought them all up, and which can bankrupt them if it likes?

Small wonder that no newspaper ever supports a strike. It doesn't have to be against one of their advertisers for them to lie about it. It just has to threaten the system that provides all this extra!

And of course if the workers ever do get restive, the employers can buy space to speak to them direct. For example, the public anti-socialist ads is an example. Or the urban and Pilkington bosses' anti-strike advertisements.

Of course, there's nothing to stop the workers replying with their own ads. Except the small matter of a few thousand a week...

Until recently, journalists on the paper Construction News were not afraid to print the truth about the corrupt building industry. So it's a pity that their paper, which is owned by Lord Thomson—the same one who owns Scottish TV—should be so restricted on advertising from rich and powerful contractors.

The journalists soon got a new code of behaviour which said that they were not to offend the men who bought space in the paper. It has got to the point where even a bollock of a writer like Anthony Sampson says of the Financial Times: Its immense influence on advertising makes it hard for it to discuss objectively the problems of the consumer—

When one considers that the Financial Times is probably the most objective of the capitalist press, the point is that in a vengeful economy the advertising lies to workers doing, it isn't at all surprising to find the small children's market some at the Department of Personal

The Track-Marshall 1600 45 cu. yd. loader

Building bosses breathe again

This advertisement from the paper Construction News sums up the facts: of the building industry. It's not that the paper has been transformed to its true role of providing them with free and uncontrolled publicity.

When journalists on the paper started to look too deeply into the industry, to find out the Fiddlers, the Fez and the get-rich-quick quacks who put profits before the safety of the workers, the bosses screamed and demanded action from the paper's owners.

A witch-hunt was launched against the staff. Private inquiry agents followed journalists and compiled dossier on their private lives and political attitudes. Finally the editor and his deputy resigned (he, we're kicked out) and the new editor started a fresh and simple policy: it was not to offend the men who bought space in the paper. It has got to the point where even a bollock of a writer like Anthony Sampson says of the Financial Times: It's immense influence on advertising makes it hard for it to discuss objectively the problems of the consumer.

When one considers that the Financial Times is probably the most objective of the capitalist press, the point is that in a vengeful economy the advertising lies to workers doing, it isn't at all surprising to find the small children's market some at the Department of Personal.
Dublin premier survives, but pressure grows on right and left

JACK LYNCH'S GOVERNMENT in Dublin has survived another confidence vote in the Dail. In the event, two members of his ministers, Lynch, the Prime Minister, saw as a motion of no confidence in the government as a whole, was defeated by a majority of three.

This is not the first time in the past few years that Fianna Fail (the ruling party in the 26 Counties) has faced a serious threat. But since 1960 in particular, it has been affected by a sharp internal crisis on the attitude to the North. Two ex-government ministers, Blaney and Brennan, who abstained in the vote, have been expelled from Fianna Fail.

Conflict

Political life in the Southern 26 Counties of Ireland is more or less overshadowed by events in the North. But there are many other issues over which different groups are coming into conflict with the government and the interests it represents.

A conviction has been heard in Britain about the civil disobedience campaign in Northern Ireland.

The army, the police, and the courts have all been affected by the upheaval in the North. But they may be more inclined to use force if they think the Government will support them in their efforts to enforce the policy of appeasement with the Westminster/Tory government.

Reality

White people are threatened by the IRA and this is a strong ground swell of opposition to the government's policy. But the brute reality of the situation is that Irish capitalism—after a period of survival under the Empire— now faces the danger of losing its market in the North.

There are republicans and "socialists" in both the North and South, and there are some who have been exiled in the past. Also, there is a danger of violence escalating in the North, which could lead to a political crisis in the South. The government has been unable to control either the army or the police, and this has led to further violence in the North.

The situation in the North is very tense, and there are fears that it could escalate into a full-scale conflict. The government is under pressure to take action, but it is not clear what this action would be. There is a danger that the situation could spiral out of control, with serious consequences for both the North and South.
FOR A FEW YEARS AFTER the First World War it looked as if capitalism was finished. It seemed to be only a matter of time before all Europe and America would be ruled by the workers.

There has never been such a revolutionary period in Britain. And there has never been such a badly-documented period either.

But if the history books can ignore the class struggle, the law cannot. The law, after all, is for protecting one class against the other.

That is why it is written into the law books that Britain can be governed by decree. And that regulations and laws can be devised on the spur of the moment, along with penalties for disobeying them—by unseen, unseen officials.

Goodbye to DORA

This piece of parliamentary democracy is called the Emergency Powers Act. It was预防, debated and passed by the Commons and the Lords in one week in autumn, 1930. It became law on 29 October.

It is not the first law of its kind. The First World War had produced the Defence of the Realm Act which gave the government roughly the same powers. But the end of the war had meant the end of DORA. By the summer of 1920, so much of DORA had been repealed that it was useless for the government's purposes.

It is clear what those purposes were if you read the newspapers for the weeks leading up to the passing of the Emergency Powers Act.

Unemployed workers were demonstrating against the government almost every day. At last one demonstration was broken up by what the Times called 'the prompt action of the police' and the Daily Herald called brutality. A few months earlier, the whole working class had stood against the British attack on Soviet Russia.

Many of these were in fact against the British attack on the Irish Republic. The government's position was that the 'mysterious foreigner' who would not leave Britain to be tried for his sedition was being sentenced to imprisonment in Ireland.

The government had been abandoned and all items connected with coal on railways were to be removed from the coming Lord Mayor's show. There was a 'campaign against suggestion in films.'

'Urgent'

The offices of Sylvia Pankhurst's paper Workers' Dreadnought were raided, and Miss Pankhurst was carried off by the police. The emergency act was likely to cause dissatisfaction and some workers thought this "mysterious foreigner" was intended to be the foreigner who was to be tried in Ireland.

It came to the conclusion that the "new Emergency Bills Bulgaria is likely to produce are to be removed from the coming Lord Mayor's show. There was a 'campaign against suggestion in films.'"

The Act was passed on the 29th of October, 1930, and it became law on the 30th. It was a "carran against suggestion in films."

'Stranger in the hands of our rulers'

by PETER HITCHENS

All this would have been impossible without the Act. And the Act made it a simple matter for the government to freeze funds sent from abroad to aid the strike. An Order in Council on 9 May prevented payment of any credits from abroad for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety or the life of the community.

Of course this had to be backed up by force. To make it easier for soldiers to fire on workers the government issued what was called the 'Pepcom ammunition' on 7 May, 1926.

All ranks of the Armed Forces of the Crown were hereby notified that any action which they may find it necessary to take in an honest endeavour to stop the Clyde Power from receiving, both now and afterwards, the full support of its Majesty's Government.

Under the Act, hundreds of commandos and 1500 soldiers were stationed on the Clyde and Mersey and trained to use their guns on the workers' homes. The Act and the machinery based on it meant that the government was free to drop all pretence of democracy and uncover the nature of its powers, and its real purpose. To take these preparations for the strike-breaking food convoy through London on 8 May, 1926:

Intimidated

The gates and buildings of the docks were guarded by a full battle-shi of the Grenadier Guards, who were fully armed and had mounted Lewis guns at various strong points... At the East India docks a mass of strikers outside were intimidated by the sight of bluerakers manning a machine gun that was directly pointed at them.

One American reporter commented that the convoy was backed by enough artillery to kill every living thing in every street in the neighbourhood.

Troops were used to break strikes on more than one occasion by the

SPECIAL OFFER

Paul Martin's Marx and Keynes: The Limits of the Mixed Economy is to be published shortly by Merlin Press at £2.50. Peace Press has a limited number of copies available immediately which are offered to all members only at reduced rates in one of the following way:

1. Martin's on its own at £1.70—savings of £0.80
2. Martin together with Raya Dunayevsky's Marxism and Freedom (£1.25), both for £2.50—a saving of £1.00
3. Martin at £1.40 if ordered with at least £1.60 of Peace Publications—a saving of £0.10. This includes Lenin's Materialist Alienation by Alfread H.Thompson at £1.30.

Books for the third of May may be offered from the following titles in print:

- Some Socialism, Some Capitalism, and Underdevelopment of Sociology, 3/6
- Gift, Hallas, Herrmann and Trotzky, Peace and Class, 3/6
- Send orders to Pluto Press, 6 Cottons Down, London E16 8EN—payment with orders.
PLAYING IN THE STREETS-2

Last week Review took a special interest in the Red Ladder Theatre and dealt with the general development of the radical theatre movement over the last few years. But what are the radical theatre groups? How do they operate? How do they develop?

POLARISATION is street theatre finally taking root as a mass movement existing as overly Marxist in their outlook. These see the essential role of street theatre in creating a political consciousness through the use of theatre as a means of political education and propaganda. The goals of these groups are to create a revolutionary society that will be free from exploitation and oppression.

At Roland Muldoon of CAST points out that there are two main streams of street theatre, one socialist and the other not, and that these two streams have different political goals. The socialist stream is concerned with creating a political consciousness through the use of theatre as a means of political education and propaganda, while the non-socialist stream is concerned with creating a political consciousness through the use of theatre as a means of entertainment and recreation.

Trials and Arrests

They have produced a short analysis of the trials and arrests of the so-called 'New Left' activists. The Get Together Conspiracy deals with the trials and arrests of those groups who have been involved in the recent wave of political activity. The trial of the 'New Left' activists is seen as a major victory for the forces of Reaction.

The New Left Review and Private Eye are at their different ways are both examples of public service broadcasting. The New Left Review is the more radical of the two, while Private Eye is more conservative. The two publications are seen as having a similar role in society, which is to act as a mouthpiece for the public and to promote the interests of the working class.

The Ten Years of Private Eye article looks back at the magazine's history and its role in the political landscape. The magazine's heyday was in the 1960s, when it was seen as a mouthpiece for the political left. The article also discusses the magazine's recent decline and its current role in the political landscape.

The Hysterical rage

In the most important part of his essay, Ingram describes the real strain felt in the Greek street theatre to Macmillan: "We did everything short of inciting him" and "the outburst of hysterical rage" at the appointment of a new Minister of Defence." He goes on to state that the strain was too much for the new Minister of Defence and that he resigned.

Ingram brings the whole Essay to a head with a line: "I am afraid that there is no use in trying to console her." The strain was too much for the new Minister of Defence and that he resigned.

The cartoon on the front cover of Private Eye is a further indication of the strain felt in the political establishment. The cartoon shows a man looking at a computer screen with a worried expression on his face. The caption reads: "The computer is giving me a headache." This is a clear reference to the strain felt in the political establishment and the difficulties they are facing.

The eye is not mocking but rocking the system

The review is not just a question of standing on one's head and waving one's arms about. It is a question of involving a critical thought process in the political activities of the 1970s. It is a question of involving a critical thought process in the political activities of the 1970s.

When it comes to a particular political action, the review is more concerned with the contacts within the movement and the political environment. The review is more concerned with the contacts within the movement and the political environment.

The politics of the 1970s are not just a question of political action. They are a question of involving a critical thought process in the political activities of the 1970s.

Michael Green

The politics of the 1970s are not just a question of political action. They are a question of involving a critical thought process in the political activities of the 1970s.
Bosses’ wild rush to get into Europe

Their Business

TONY POLAN

Stake: won’t please competitors

about 18 per cent of Europe’s present production, much higher than any- thing Britain has got.

The rapidity of Heath and some- thing about the European spirit’ and a European attitude, policeshowed somebody who had been a rapid and deep intensification of bitter competitive squabbling over a static market.

such a declaration would meet with less than approval from the European community. It was neither easy nor convenient. The struggle for socialism is the central struggle of our time, Workers’ power and a world based on human solidarity, the struggle against imperialist power, the position of the power of men over man, over a certainly worth fighting for.

It is no use just talking about it. More than a century ago Karl Marx wrote: ‘The philosophers have merely interpreted the world. The point is to change it. If you want to help change the world, you have to do something’.

IS NEWS

BIRMINGHAM—Nearly 300 people atten- ded an meeting of Socialists last Sunday to hear Alex Glasgow speak on the subject of the struggle for socialism.

Alex made biling comments about aspects of our society through his speeches. The lines of one particular race were particularly relevant as they were presented in a way that made the million mark:

Another standing at the door. At the same old dirty door, that’s the way the Trade Unionists used to do it.

but he was able to say how the meeting had developed from the discussion.

A collection was taken to establish a fund for the Strikers. The meeting ended by thanking the speakers.

any readers in the Birmingham area who may be interested in contact the Socialist Worker.

MEETINGS

LONDON 13 Day School and Social-
isnt. This is an educational evening and is open to all. Telephone 971 8010.

Croydon: Monday, 11th December, at 8 p.m. The meeting will be held at 21, The Broadway, Whetstone, N.18. Telephone: 201 8489.

Mid-Dixon

WHAT’S ON

Copy for What’s On must arrive or be phoned Monday morning. Notices are changed every second week. Semi-daily 10p per line. Cash copy at 12p, or may be posted. No insertions without payment—invoices chasing.

NOTICES


THE ELECTRICITY supply unions repeated their threat to the government to strike if the partial pay rise, a 38.5-hour week, and an extra day’s holiday threatened to be withdrawn at any time. The threat, which had been considered in both October and November, has now been made official. The employers have still not made an offer and a full-time strike could begin as early as this month. 

The Unions General and Municipal Workers’ Union was threatened by the back-breaking hours of the 38.5-hour week, and by the cost of living on present pay rates. The union has been considering a possible strike since the beginning of the year. 

But previous experience does not suggest that these matters will greatly move the hearts of the Electricity Commission’s negotiators. They will point to the interest already withheld, and to the cost of living, in any agreement that they have to give a pay rise easy.

The conference will be held in London on Friday (35 November) to consider the employers back of the Conference. The union’s delegation for the Conference will have to decide whether to accept a revised pay offer, which would mean no pay increase for the next six months.

The conference, which will be held in London on Friday (35 November) to consider the employers back of the Conference, will have to decide whether to accept a revised pay offer, which would mean no pay increase for the next six months. The conference, which will be held in London on Friday (35 November) to consider the employers back of the Conference, will have to decide whether to accept a revised pay offer, which would mean no pay increase for the next six months.
INDO-PAK-WAR THREAT

THE PRESENT CONFLICTS between the armed forces of the Indian and Pakistani governments are in no way in the interests of the mass of the people of either India, Pakistan or the whole of Asia. They are desperate moves by two corrupt ruling classes to try and submerge movements of socially and nationally oppressed peoples in an orgy of chauvinism and military bravado.

The rulers of Pakistan have lost virtually all their support in Sindh (East Pakistan) since they tried to maintain their virtual national independence there in spring. Despite measures, continued terror and extreme repression, the popular Bangla Deshi movement continues.

The rising cost of the anti-guerrilla war in the West Pakistan area is so enormous that the decisive location resulting from it threatens to undermine what popular support there is for the military regime in the West Pakistan area. The Pakistan Army does not want a war. They risk losing everything in it. But they need the war of the West to whip up popular support through military activities.

MISERY

The situation in India is similar except that India's government may be able to maintain its position of a just war. The Indian regime is no more progressive than the regime in Pakistan.

Mrs. Gandhi rules over the same area as her father.-Dhakha, on behalf of the same party of divided, blood-drenching ruling interests.

The Indian government claims to support the Bangla Deshi independence movement. It has not, however, demonstrated that support to be that of the people for the people. It is a thinly veiled attempt by the Indian government to win over the masses opposed to the war and the exploitation of all the oppressed and exploited nationalities anywhere in India.

A victory for India would not mean a change in India's colonial rule. It would merely mean the people of Bangladesh returning to the situation prior to 1948, with rule by big business. That is why the people of Bangladesh want to be free of their rule by big business in Calcutta.

If war breaks out it will be between two equally oppressive regimes, each of which opposed to the people and both, on the other hand, will fail to win popular support, but by foreign military intervention and the influence of European and United States imperialism.

Revolutionaries have to make it clear that a defeat for the government would not be a defeat for the people of Bangladesh or Sino-India. On the contrary, there is no reason for the people of India, Pakistan or the people of Bangladesh until both regimes are overthrown.

SS officials and press aid giant combine
R-P WORKERS EMBRACE UNITED ATTACK OVER STEKE

BRISTOL: 6000 Rolls-Royce manual workers voted on Tuesday to continue their strike in the face of biased reports in the local press, and blatant discrimination by Social Security officials. The strike, now in its fourth week, is over a cost of living claim for 15 per cent—about £5 a week.

Copper bosses sell up to make fortune from sackings

SW Reporter

£2000 for every job you destroy: that is the very profitable formula which the management of Westland helicopters are now pursuing. They have sold their Flyways, Malvern, factory which employs 2000 workers, to property speculators for £1,000,000 and are moving production to their Weston-super-Mare factory.

The property company buying the Flyways works, Slater-Waller, was founded by Tony Minister for the Environment, Peter Shore. When the closure of the factory was announced some months ago, the workers declared their determination to stop it. An attempt by a security firm to move them out was thwarted by the workers when they returned in the morning. The management agreed to delay action for two weeks, pending talks.

But last Monday management spokesmen were allowed to speak at a mass meeting in the works canteen. They attempted to divide the workers by a mixture of bribery and threats.

Normalisation

They offered work until June and redundancy payments in excess of those required by law if the workers co-operated and did not make trouble. If co-operation was not forthcoming they said they would close the factory by Christmas.

Normalisation has been set in among the workers in the absence of a fighting programme to keep the works open. This has resulted from the meeting by Arthur Gillard, the AUSW convenor, and the factory management in the absence of any clear plan of action. It gained only a token victory in the workers' fight to save the factory.

The workers who remained at work last year in their numbers at the Flyways works were not won over by the present proposal. They have already left for new jobs and there is no indication that they will return again. In any case, they are joined by the workers who were set to stop the machinery being moved.

TV programme to feature paper's work

SOCIALIST WORKER will be featured next Wednesday (1 December) in the BBC2 programme World Alive (5.10pm) which is analysing the "Alternative Press"

SS strike called after sack

SHIELD: The struggle which began when the closure of the River Don Works announced has spread to the Tinley Park and Stockbridge Works.

At Tinley last week a mass meeting of more than 5,000 workers voted unanimously for strike action against the sack of 50 manual and 75 staff workers. But at Stockbridge, the shop stewards have accepted 120 possible redundancies without a fight.

The management blamed the redundancies on a decline in trade and that in stock prices. But shop stewards point out that in the last 12 months the production of stainless steel in the Sheffield area has been reduced by all the orders being cut due to the world crisis for tin-plate in Wales.

Unemployment and how to fight it

by Chris Hatton and Dave Peters

Workers pamphlet 12 copies or more post free 18p each copy

Full report back meetings by the convener.