**Hull Dockers boycott Junta**

The huge football stadium in Santiago, the capital, is crammed with thousands of dockers, the most important of all the factory dockers. The dockers are taking no chances on the present grave political situation in Chile. The dockers are determined to keep out any workers who are trying to escape from the junta's regime. The dockers are angry about the government's policies, which they feel are unfair and unjust. The dockers are also supporting the workers who are trying to escape and are willing to risk their lives to help them.

The dockers have set up a new committee to organize the workers' resistance. The committee is made up of the most experienced dockers and is determined to keep up the pressure on the government. The dockers are also in touch with other workers' organizations and are planning to spread their message across the country.

The dockers are determined to fight for their rights and will do everything in their power to stop the junta's policies. They are confident that they can achieve their goals and will not give up until they have won.

**Army Terror in Chile**

The coup which smashed the Popular Unity government of Salvador Allende into a bloodbath. The report tells of a series of instant executions without trial; of people shot on sight if found alone in the streets; or of being held by the police as a means of finding others. The report also tells of the torture of suspects and the murder of those who resisted. The report concludes that the junta's regime is responsible for the deaths of thousands of people.

**Books burned**

All newspapers but two right wing ones are closed. Books, magazines and pamphlets in any way connected with Allende's government are being burned and destroyed. The Chilean right wing newspaper "Mecurio" has printed the ridiculous lie that Allende had been preparing a "pro-Communist" coup in which the army leaders and 15,000 other people were to be killed. It has also printed the regime's ludicrous claim that there is no evidence of the existence of political prisoners. The regime is being carried out by "national security".

The terror being unleashed against those workers, peasants and others who resist the junta's regime and have the will to protect the gains made under Allende's regime (and indeed the gains of decades of working class struggle) shows no signs of abating. "Mecurio" has published long lists of those who are to be denounced, and already the official machinery for this has been set up with offices and police stations.

**DELEGATES AT THE Liverpool conference in support of the Shrewsbury 24 (22nd Sept.) gave a big cheer when a Manchester delegate spoke up in support of the Shrewsbury 24. The conference decided to send a delegation to the Shrewsbury picket line and to send a message of solidarity to the workers on the picket line.**

**Defend the North Wales 24**

**IRISH INTERNEES SUPPORT SHREWSBURY 24**

**Pay Board warning on Phase 3**

As speculation mounts over the Government's coming announcement of the first report of the Pay Board on Phase 3 announcements, the government is said to be considering a warning to trade unions within the framework of the Government's Phase 3 wage freeze policy. It is claimed that a letter has been sent to several sections of the unions who have been 'involuntarily treated' in relation to the Pay Board. If that is what a union thinks it can claim an increase to bring it into line with a union with a similar agreement. The letter, dated 9th October, is said to contain the details of the 'involuntary treatment'.
**Show trial**

The trial itself, with the accused confessing to being "enemy agents" and later giving a well-rehearsed press conference, was chillingly reminiscent of the notorious Moscow show-trials that Stalin staged in 1936-38. All the more so in that Yakir's own father was execute in 1938 for being a "guilty victim" and Pyor Yakir himself, the defendant, was once sent to prison camps for 17 years. This time, however, with Yakir Krasin, his father and grandfather (in three generations) imprisoned and three year. Noted the Tashkelet Ritlis: "The Mihakot and Tzotuko". Yakir has said to have done, but all for allegedly leading an organization called "NTS (Popular Labour Alliance)" and his anti-communist group based in Frankfurt, Germany. The best evidence that Yakir and Krasin had contact with others is a joint statement by them which seems to have been made in the development of Brodov's "West-policy". It is as if his message, partisan only to those westerners and technocrats who seem to think that economic relations with the "West" will bring some liber...
Winchester — no chance of a fair trial

BEFORE THEY ever came to trial by jury, the ten people accused of murdering blacks in London last March were tried by the British police.

"You've got our Gd Bomber," an undercover newspaper, supposedly quoting the Provisional IRA. The "quote" was put about by the police, who said it came from a statement received by The Times. In fact, it didn't come from any statement, and the police later had to deny they 'had made a mistake'.

The ten were absolutely self-assured and calm. They had not been tried by a jury as innocent until proven guilty.

They were accordingly treated to harassment, with relatives and other visitors being prevented access though some had come all the way from Belfast.

But worst of all has been the hysteria whipped up around the trial, with elaborate and well-publicised "security" measures designed to emphasize how dangerous the defendants are...

**Lynch-mob**

Meanwhile, right-wing Tory MPs are salivating for the re-indictment of the South Africa's monstrous police and army of death: "bombers": excluding, of course, those of the Littlejohn variety, who do bombings and assassinations at the bidding of the British Special Branch of the Police, precisely to help whip up such right wing agitation.

The BÉLFAST 10 DEP. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE issued a statement before the trial began, which emphasized the danger of the way this trial and the Courtroom Curfew are "inconceivable": they said "that it will be a fair trial. The airwaves and the press are filled with the noise of the new McCarthyism, the procedural rules that put the trial in the bizarre town of Winchester, because the British police, who subjected it to a vast anti-Irish propaganda campaign to reinforce the normal prejudices of the citizens of such a place, also makes it impossible.

From what the trial can only be expected to the present atmosphere the judge in the recent verdict of the Govan jury in London which brought in a verdict of "not guilty" to an innocent middle aged man who died of a heart attack in the OM Bailey explosion — a verdict which lies in the face of the medical evidence." They go on to say that they remain "convinced that those on trial in Winchester are victims of the racist labour movement, and all those concerned at Tory Government and the political leaders are determined to protect them at all costs."

**FROM SHARPEVILLE TO CARLETONVILLE**

THE LIVES of 14 African miners were last week added to the black list in South Africa's Apartheid state and its financial collaborators in British and America.

In South Africa, where strikes for blacks are effectively illegal and bona fide union leaders are persecuted and murdered, this situation escalates as the common currency of "industrial relations".

The massacre occurred at the gold mine of Western Deep Levels near Johannesburg, following demonstrations by a thousand Africans. The state of power for higher wages. According to the reports the wage demand was sparked off by a narrowing of differences between machine operators and other mine workers and some newspapers have suggested that the struggle is one between African and white miners, to show how well known it is when it is attempted at. But view it is applied to the South African mines, where the differential that makes the match the ratio 20 to 1 between wages of white and black miners, and where a massively oppressive state machine now supervises the exhaustion of black workers, it then becomes ludicrous.

**Gold**

The attempt to foist off the police, that they fired in self-defense, was familiar to anyone who remembers the Sharpeville massacre, where demonstrators were shot in the back by police "defending themselves." If the exact details of this particular wage demand and the ensuing police bullets are not clear, the underlying reasons for the brutal state repression of African miners are clear enough.

Gold production in the central pillar of South Africa's rich economy. It accounts for 11% of the gross national product and 50% of exports. Renting as it does on a system of cheap African labour, which is the heart of Apartheid, the gold mining industry gives South Africa a monopoly of world's production of 1,560 million dollars a year.

The South African state has two major policies for keeping the mass of African miners on bare subsistence wages of £6 a week.

First of all, there is the straightforward reversion of what we in this country would consider normal trade union legislation. The labour union of the "Bantu" function as labour slavocracy, to provide the needs of the mines and plantations, the African workers being treated no different from the beasts of our or planks of wood that you see in railway goods yards.

For those living in the res- pects, poverty or debt incurred by taxation become part of the market." And, denied by the pass laws any access to jobs in urban areas, the mines and plantations become the only way out of the reserves. By this mechanism the African worker is reduced to a status half way between slavery and wage labour. 

**Migrant**

Even so, the South African miners have import more than half the workers from the Portuguese occupied territories, from Angola, from Malawi, from South Africa itself and from nominally independent Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho. Their basic jobs are connected to work for a definite period and they have severe penalties for breaking the contract.

Having gained afloat laborers to the mine companies have little interest in the complete development of the workers. The miners live in cramped barrack rooms with the barest necessities; sometimes these barracks don't even have beds. The men are separated from their families for the duration of the contract. And these families then are not allowed to enter into South Africa, that is South African then their families are not allowed into South Africa, if they are South African miners who become labourers must remain on the labour reserves, supposedly scratching a living from patches of exhau- ted land. When the contract is finished then the worker must return to the Bantustans until he is allocated a new contract. As long as labour is provided and regulated in this way by the state, then it is regarded as purely expendable by the mining companies; the intensity and conditions of work at the mines would be the worst excesses of the industrial revolution for a place in the chamber of horrors. "Accidents" are commonplace — between 1936 and 1966, 19,000 miners have been killed or injured 93% of them black.

The miners spend sixty hours a week underground and there is no paid leave. Occupational dis- eases such as deafness and silicosis of the lungs are widespread. The conditions in the mines and the reserves are such that tuberculosis has reached epidemic proportions in some areas. Between 1899 and 1969, African miners' wages did not increase by even one cent in real terms. Then last April a 26% rise brought wages at Anglo- American up to the grand sum of £4.50 a week.

**Revolts**

Today, the African workers bill the mines amounts to only 9% of total costs, and the employers have no interest in protecting or maintaining that 9% of their expen- diture. When death comes violation- ously down into the mine, slowly from disease or, as last week, from police bullets, the owners know that the "labourer" will be replaced easily enough.

Two sole interests are to get as much as they can out of the worker in the shortest time possible.

Against this super-explotation there are sporadic revolts — inevitably sporadic since the degree of repression makes co- ordination action ten times more difficult. It was just such a revolt which resulted in the murder of 14 workers in a hail of bullets.

However, this revolt comes after a massive wave of strikes in Western last February and the general strike of 140,000 workers in Natal last year. It is possible in these circumstances that the police bullet will not inspire more anger and action than fear, and if this happens then the 14 will not have died for nothing. **Action**

In any case, in this country the massacre and police violence is a further reminder to trade unionists of the brutal nature of the African miners, and of the need for industrial action to be taken. At the least, the granting of elementary trade union rights in terms of the new constitution. The South African National Congress's call for the killing of the police is that of the naked use of force and arbitrary killing of a defenceless people who are beyond doubt that armed resistance is the only effective demand made by which our people can defend themselves. And it is also the only way in which this terrible system will ever be broken.

When the police are the rulers of trade unionists here will be no less than a battle of the police. The general question of trade union rights will be of course priority and in order to state this material assistance to the armed liberation movement of South Africa, of the Portuguese colonies that border it, and of Smith's Apartheid Rhodesia.
PARLIAMENTARY ROAD TO A BLOODBATH

By Bas Hardy & Sean Matgama

"The reformists systematically implant in the minds of the worker and increased throughout the 3 years – partly because many of the hopes and demands were unsatisfied as the Allende government attempted to steer a middle course between reform and revolution.

The previous government had tried to placate the people with limited reforms. But unlike that government, the Popular Unity Department was dependent as it was on the activist support of the masses, under their intense and direct pressure to grant demands for higher wages, land reforms, and socialist nationalisations.

The U.P. was buffeted between mass pressure and the increasing resistance and sabotage by the ruling class. Allende attempted gradual transformation, but only at a pace agreeable to the ruling class, and therefore acted as a brake on the revolutionary drives and mobilisation of the working masses. Thus the government undermined its own strength.

But while Allende's 'middle course' disorganised and held back his own popular support and the masses generally, it also strengthened the Right, especially by frightening the ruling class and American Imperialism, whose copper and telephone interests were nationalised. The TCT Corporation tried to organise a coup in 1973 to prevent Allende even assuming power; and last week, before embarking on their coup, the Chilean military overthrew Latin America – the U.S. Department of Defense.

All this was in line with the classic logic of a charter of US-backed 'Popular Front' government which arouses the workers to expectations which it can't satisfy, and succeeds only in terrifying the ruling class into striking back savagely.

Allende attempted to channel the discontent of the masses into "constitutional" paths – to achieve 'socialism' smoothly and not by a mass working class and peasants' uprising to overthrow the bourgeoisie and their armed defenders. In reality it only gave the ruling class and imperialism time to mount the coup that smashed his government.

'Parole'

Business strikes, bourgeois mobilisations and attempts by small sections of the army heralded the end of the Allende government. But instead of turning to the masses and rallying the workers and poor peasants as the Allende government had done in Chacabuco, the Right staged a ghastly death struggle. Allende died the martyr's death. His government was overthrown by a fascist attack and by the impossibility of compromise after compromise, in an attempt to avoid the inevitable confrontation.

In October he included military leaders in his cabinet to sustain capitalism and to support his government and induce transatlantic recognition of an anti-government strike. In effect he was seeking security at the cost of the liberal capitalist government into the 'parole' of the army.

Preliminarily, relying on the 'refugees' who had been General Carlos Prats, Allende was trying to make Chile safe for his brand of Socialism.

But the army and the officer corps as a whole, like all such armies, was in business to make and keep Chile safe for capitalism and the capitalists.

PHASE 3: The 3-year life of the 'Popular Unity' (U.P.) government drew to a brutal and murderous close. Allende continued to trust in 'loyal sections' of the armed forces. Rarely two hours before he finally donned a steel helmet and picked up a machine gun he would express the hope that the armed forces, "faithful to their tradition", would come to the rescue of the "legitimately constituted government.

Too late

When the news broke of the latest attempt at a coup his immediate appeal to the workers to remain in their factories, and rely on the "loyal section of the armed forces". But there was no longer any 'loyal' section of the armed forces. Faithful to "the Constitution" but to the ruling class and its interests, the armed forces had united to sweep Allende aside, together with his dream of a peaceful Chilean Socialism.

When he finally did call upon the workers to take up arms and fight for the life of his government, it was too late.

The rubble which was once Allende's presidential palace in Santiago, and within which his body by last Tuesday, testifies in blood - the blood of hundreds of workers as well as that of Allende himself – that socialism, working class rule in society, will never be achieved peacefully but only through mass armed working class action to disarm the capitalists, their armies and their police forces and to break their state apparatus.

For the Chilean bourgeoisie the coup against the U.P. government was the culmination of a series of attempted coups and waves of concerted sabotage.

Their target was not so much Allende as the workers and peasants, whose hopes the election of the Popular Front government, headed by Allende, stirred into uncontrolled and unsatisfied ferment, leading to land seizures by peasants and growing worker militancy.

The Popular Unity government had, in fact, come to power on a wave of radicalisation amongst workers, peasants and students which swept the country in 1970 and 1971. Violent demonstrations in Santiago. The women of the wealthy districts pro-test against the shortage of food supplies. State of emergency in Santiago.

9 December. The government nacionalised the currency and stock exchanges. The national debt is over $3,000 million.

22 December. Congress adopts a constitutional reform providing that the government has the right to nationalise enterprises only "by means of law and approved by Parliament".

1972

7 January. Allende reshuffles his government, constitutional impeachment having been brought against him. The government faces the Interior, by the opposition.

2 February. The United States links the problem of copper to the negotiations on the Chilean foreign debt.

21 March, The American columnist Jack Anderson reveals that

presidential palace.

The government decree an amnesty for the milita-

za of the revolutionary from the palace decree (under the U.P. government).

3 December. First expropriation of large estates, in line with the agrarian reform law.

7 January. Chile's Army sends to establish relations with the United States.

4 April, in the municipal elections, the Popular Unity wins 40.7% of the votes.

18 May. The MIR Movement of
The recent second strike of transport workers, shopkeepers and professional associations prompted Allende into what was to be a last attempt at compromise. The Christian Democrats, with a majority in the legislature, demanded a "Cabinet of National Security" including the heads of the army, navy and air force. Allende agreed.

But it proved a fragile solution. As the workers, despite Allende's efforts, began to mobilise and prepare armed groups for self-defence, Allende ceased to be acceptable to the capitalists as the head of state on any terms - even in the custody of the service chiefs.

After less than a fortnight, General Prats resigned for the second time, "to preserve the unity of the army", after the wives of army officers demonstrated outside his house demanding his resignation.

**The State**

And General Ruiz, the Air Force chief, lasted only 9 days as a minister but did more alarm Allende's first timid moves to make adjustments in the armed forces. Allende had a strictly social democratic conception of the state. This view fails to see that the state institutions are as a whole and in such an organic whole that it can either exist or not. Unfortunately, the state institutions various individuals display class bias. So, change a few individuals - and there will be no problem. Allende planned to retire forcibly 7 generals, a admirals and 2 airforce commanders. In reaction to this Ruiz resigned as Minister of Transport - and was dismissed as Air Force Chief. And the forces, the "neutral" state, began to launch their death blow. The telegraphic postscript to Allende's socio democratic illusions in the nature of the state, General Gustavo Leigh Guzman, whom he appointed to replace Ruiz, in his first address to the nation, "abolished revolutionaries but not revolutionaries".

In this unstable situation Chilean society became increasingly polarised. On the Right fascist terrorism increased and army officers - and no doubt the CIA - plotted. On the left, workers began to arm. The military was concerned above all by "the constant increase of para-military groups" of workers including supporters of the U.P. government. The Government, especially the so-called Communist Party (which formed the right wing of the Government) remained to the last consistently hostile to the development of a workers' defence force. Allende referred to such a development as a case of "the ultra-left linking up with the ultra-right". And the General Secretary of the Communist Party stated, "They (the Right) are claiming that we have an orientation of replacing the armed army. No, we continue to support keeping our armed institutions strictly professional".

Another Communist Party leader had this to say of the Armed Forces: "The armed forces, observing their status of a professional institution, take part in state political debate, and submit to the lawfully constituted civilian power. Bonds of cooperation and mutual respect have evolved between the Army and the working class in the name of the patriotic goal of shaping Chile into a free, advanced and democratic nation" (Barchero in the current issue of World Marxist Review).

But groups of workers, understanding the reality of power in society better than Allende and the Communist Party wanted to, continued to arm. Since last October "Cordon Industrial" have been formed in most major centres: workers' councils, run by militant workers, have begun to arm, calling for an armed detachment to meet the right wing threat.

Army control laws were passed to curb these organisations, and frequent army raids on factories would seize arms. Nevertheless it was these Cordon Industriales that put up the main resistance to the army in the industrial belt of Mapocho and Los Cerrillos around Santiago. But, though the military situation is still not clear at the time of writing, reports indicate that the Army has achieved full control.

For the Chilean workers new organizing a counter-offensive, its vital that in the coming struggle the leaders of the Popular Front take part. We prepared this tragic defeat for the Chilean masses, disabling and attempting to disarm them (both politically and physically) in face of the long threatened and quite inevitable bourgeois offensive - must never again be allowed to mislead the working class.

**Allende**

No socialist will reject at Allende's defeat and death. But the lesson must be drawn - that there is no peaceful road to socialism, by permission of the capitalists and under the protection of armed forces and a state machine designed only to protect the capitalists. It applies no less to Britain, a country, like Chile, with a long "not democratic" tradition in internal politics, and with apparently neutral armed forces.

The Chilean tragedy is above all an indictment of all those, like the British Communist Party, who preach the idiotic and treasonous nonsense that the capitalists will ever surrender power. As for Salvador Allende, history's epitaph for him will be that he was a democratic socialist, but a bad one. That was a lesson I learned the dearly won lessons of working class struggle, such as the experience of the Popular Front government in Spain in the period leading up to Franco's army revolt of June 1936, which was in many ways similar to Chile's last three years. Allende has paid for this with his own life and with the lives of many hundreds, perhaps thousands, of brave Chileans.

Those who survive will learn from the experience. So must we.
BOMBS AND BOMBAS: The Socialist Labour League discovers the Irish Question

Lawless as pictured in the Daily Mail last month

The RSP (UK) as it is called, is a relatively new and little known organisation in the UK. It is a small group of individuals who are opposed to the British government's policies in Ireland. The group is known for its extreme nationalism and has been involved in acts of violence against British soldiers and politicians. The group's members are often seen carrying flags and wearing symbols of their beliefs.

In recent years, the RSP (UK) has become more active in recruiting new members and has started to use more aggressive tactics. This has led to increased tensions between the group and the authorities, with reports of arrests and seizures of materials.

Lawless is one of the leaders of the RSP (UK) and has been involved in several high-profile incidents. He is known for his inflammatory speeches and has been linked to other extremist groups in the past.

The group's activities have raised concerns about the potential for further violence and instability in the area. The authorities are closely monitoring the situation and have increased security measures in response.

Dormant commission

At the time, WORKERS’ FIGHT got a resolution through the Irish Republican campaign that dissociated it from Lawless’s “Irish independence in 1969 — but only on a basis of their views about the deep divisions in the British Labour Party and the Socialist Labour League, and pretending that the troops could carry on the struggle for Irish Freedom.” They have consistently run away from explicitly supporting the military action of the Sinn Fein army and its sister organisations. Working-class struggles in Ireland have gone on to trigger off a “pre-emptive” war on the workers’ “third-world” nonsense, which can only be understood as a political implication for revolutionary work in Ireland itself.

But in Britain the IMG has a fine record of solidarity with the IRP against the IRA and British imperialism. And that is the acid test for genuine revolutionaries in Britain, for those who oppose the IMG as opposed to the IMG.

Thus the IMG has no interest in becoming a part of the Irish Republican campaign, and in fact, as we do, the right of the Irish Republican to the war across the Irish Sea. If they think it necessary, while expressing their own opinion, and we do not, and it is a political campaign, they will not be involved and will be counterproductive.

Lawless himself, and his whole on this matter, is another question. Since 1970 he has worked consistently for the solidarity movement in Britain. His record of activity on Ireland contrasts dramatically with that of the IMG. To deny him the struggle for the Irish struggle is ignorant, impotent nonsense — he fought for the Irish question as an issue on the British left long before the current struggles made it obvious and unavoidable (very bad). But there is more to it. When the Dublin Republican leaders said the statement was a hoax, he had no business to continue publicly insisting on the genuineness of the statement. And he has not received the support of the IMG, for — of defending and maintaining his credibility as an informed commentator.

Leading speakers

But he is primarily a political militant, one of the_IMG’s leading spokesmen on Ireland.

At the very least, it is probable that some of the explosions were the work of provocateurs, and revolutionaries must remind the working class of such possibilities and explain the meaning and implications of such things as the Liddington affair.

Lawless’s activities have made this difficult for the IMG, defending, impossible. Lawless effectively committed the IMG to identifying the bombers as the IRA, thus forming a perfect parallel to the IMG’s historical tactic that the IRA could not be different to provocateurs.

This is only the latest act of gross irresponsibility and disruptive behaviour by Lawless. For example the “Workers Peace” group raked up a notorious scandal of two years ago, when Lawless gave information including names of alleged members of the Angry Brigade to a French journal, and himself published easily identifiable descriptions of others “Red Moes,” precursor of the IMG’s paper “Red Mr.” This was in the form of a friendly warning to the Angry Brigade against political agents.”

We lawless affair

The lawless affair: we demand answers

Alex Mitchell comments

The Socialism Labour League campaign has been running for many years, and has been active in many places. The group has a long history of advocating for workers’ rights, and has been involved in many protests and demonstrations. The group is known for its strong anti-capitalist and anti-war views, and has been involved in many struggles against the establishment.

The Socialist Labour League campaign is a group that campaigns for workers’ rights and against the establishment. The group has been active in many places, and has been involved in many protests and demonstrations. The group is known for its strong anti-capitalist and anti-war views, and has been involved in many struggles against the establishment.

Alex Mitchell comments

Workers’ Press campaign

Workers’ Press campaign

The Lawless affair is an ongoing debate in the UK, centered around the issue of Lawless, a known extremist. The debate has been going on for several years, and has been highly controversial. The affair has involved many different individuals and groups, and has been surrounded by a lot of controversy.

The main issue in the Lawless affair is whether or not Lawless is a legitimate source of information. Many people believe that Lawless is a legitimate source of information, while others believe that he is not. The affair has been ongoing for several years, and has involved many different individuals and groups.

Lawless is a well-known individual in the UK, and has been involved in many different struggles. He is known for his strong views on a range of issues, and has been involved in many different protests and demonstrations. The affair has been ongoing for several years, and has involved many different individuals and groups.

The Lawless affair has been ongoing for several years, and has been highly controversial. The affair has involved many different individuals and groups, and has been surrounded by a lot of controversy. The main issue in the Lawless affair is whether or not Lawless is a legitimate source of information. Many people believe that Lawless is a legitimate source of information, while others believe that he is not.
The explosions in Britain: SHOULD SOCIALISTS SAY?

EDITORIAL STATEMENT

The source, or sources, of the bomb that has been exploding in English towns for a month now still remains unknown.

Generally Irish Republicans, or some other nationalists, are held responsible. If they are - then what should the attitude of socialists in Britain be?

This newspaper believes that the Socialist party have no right to interfere in the affairs of Ireland.

Throughout the centuries that they have lived in Ireland, their only "right" in that country has rested on armed terror, force, fraud, and murder.

Wrong.

The Catholic revolt starting in 1649 was long-lasting. The bitter wrangles of centuries, and of the last half-century in particular, have scarred its continuation.

Having once started to move, the republican Catholics became convinced that only a majority of the population was going to have to take to arms to win a peaceful, well-trained, and supported army - and that nothing could ever again come to substitute for military force.

Justice in this war has been entirely on the side of the republicans. Talk of the democratic rights of the Protestant (IRISH) people is a mere (mastery) irrelevant and hypocritical nonsense. In the County Down was an artificial creation of British imperialism, the "unions" are the true bastions of British imperialism - in active opposition to the right of Irish people to self-determination.

Explain

If we support the right of the Irish people to self-determination, then we must support their right to arms. If we support the right of their people, then we must support their right to arms.

Even if we believe that a republic is being made, it is the job of the Irish people to defend it.

And, of course, it has no teeth. So if there is any stand against the tide of new "women's jobs", then all inroads into "men's jobs", it will have been made by women themselves. And they will need to equip themselves with demands that adequately serve the struggle and take itforward.

Not long ago a set of demands was put to one management relating to their proposal to take on women workers, and three demands could well prove useful in future - if they were put by men and accepted by the male workers. This kind of proposal, too, is disingenuous for the IRA.

Precisely because of the likely effect of a bombing campaign, it is still likely that some if not all of the explosions are the work of the British army who have set off bombs in Dublin last December. Fine Gael and Fianna Fáil were held responsible as they only wished to push anti-Irish measures through the Dail, and were almost certainly planted by British agents.

If we assume, on the other hand, that it is some faction of Republicans, it would probably indicate not so much strength as weakness. Weakness partly caused by the lack of solidarity in Britain with the IRA. We must change that!

The natural reaction of direct hostility and resentment against the bombers and not at the Government is going to be the best ally the Government has. Socialists must insist, especially during a bombing campaign, that the agitator should be turned at the government which is responsible directly to the Kerrs in Northern Ireland - and therefore also for the bombs in Britain.

Women's Socialists Resist this tide of "Women's Jobs!"

WHATEVER IS SAID about the advances brought by the women's movement, the fact is that in many respects the oppression of women is getting worse. One recent measure was the Equal Pay Act. Giving employers five years in which to bring women's wages up to men's, gave them, in fact, five years in which to undermine and reduce thousands of jobs to avoid comparability.

There has been an actual growth of "women's jobs", and more and more women have found that they walk out of one "women's job" at home and into another at work.

This has become so blatant that the Tory government has now published its Green Paper on job discrimination, which, as we are told, herald a new era of equal chances for any job. It says little, unfortunately, about preparation for such jobs, and leaves single-sex school intact, so that vast numbers of girls will not have had the education needed for, say, machine-embroidery.

March against Fascism!

NOTTINGHAM: The National Front is trying to march again! This time, before planning a regional scale effort last July, a regional event was scheduled for Saturday, September 22nd.

Anyone who can, should go to Nottingham to join the counter-demonstrators. Please note. Nottingham Solidarity Committee Against Fascism.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH: Meet 2.15 at Minerva House, Sackville St, Nottingham, to picket at 3.00.

LONDON WORKERS FIGHT

MARXISM AND TERRORISM

Speaker: Sean MacGuineas
Sunday Sep 20th at 5 pm, at the Golden Lion, Kings Cross Road, N1.

March in England: The Working Class and the Racial Conflict

E.DITORIAL BOARD

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Unfortunately we have to apologise for a number of errors, particularly in the caption of the photograph on page 12. We are very sorry to any one who may have been inconvenienced by the last issue.

Two Pamphlets from WORKERS' FIGHT

Produced to help in the campaign against racism, these two 20 page pamphlets take up the "reasonable" opposing arguments and trace the history of working class racism. Single copies 25p each, £2.50 for four.

DOCKS

STEWARDS DISCUSS
NATIONAL WAGE FIGHT

by Tom Ramsey

THE MEETING OF the National Port Shop Stewards Committee last Saturday in Preston decided to call a one-day stoppage for non-registered labour. The delegation, from Hull, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow and Preston outlined some of the problems involved in the present campaign.

The Labour leaders have pointed out how the pits and dockers are on the same scale of pay. They have already got the 同样的 scale of pay.

Hull described their plan to force the MLAs to vote for a dockers' strike to have 27 days strike period and to have a 27 days strike period. Hull also described their plan to have a 27 days strike period. Hull also described their plan to have a 27 days strike period.

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Strategies

Basically the NPSF is trying in its present campaign to defend the high wages and benefits, which is in need of the registered dockers. The delegates also expressed the concern of the union about the weakening of the dockers' strike. It is also important to include a call for a shorter working week of 30 hours - possibly a unifying return of Ford's inquiries from the dockers that the NPSF is still the dockers' only way.

Immigrants lead

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May have been an unconscious reversion against this modern slavery. Certainly many of the strikers and the demands reveal a big concern about open shop, unorganized shop, job evaluation.

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AUEW Claim

Put more stress on hours!

THE AUEW has said in previous years, the claim put in by the employers would be less than the Confederation of shipbuilding and allied workers, which contains a basic paradox.

The claim - for a 0.25% raise for every week (50p per week increase) - looks as though it may have been designed to add a burden on the workers. For women, a 50p/hour rise in a 12 month no-strings-attached agreement - should give the Confederation of shipbuilding and allied workers, which contains a basic paradox.

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