A working class policy for the Crisis

If the Government dares to impose a wage freeze, the immediate answer must be a General Strike...

1. Fight the idea that there is a common national crisis. There is in fact a class war - a system and problems for those who have and a war on those who have not. Even those agreed with Labour and the trade unions are not going to be垆. We need not fall for the “special situation” brochure. It is their game if they can't run the economy they want you to change for a wage freeze on behalf of the working class system. Meanwhile any talk of sacrifices in the national interest is just doxy letter.

2. Don't fall for the “baloney” attacks on the spectacles in property. That only means that the ruling class as a whole is working in the interest of one or two parts to the benefit of the working class.

3. Labour Party denounces a tree and the features of capitalism such as the Linton scandal, which even Heath doesn't dare to defend. But it is not only the dirty face of capitalism which is stunningly in the body of a rotten system which will go on condemning workers to deprivation, shortages and on its own, and will continue to do so.

4. We must not accept short temporary work for a long time. Core the working work with no top of pay. The trade unions must fight layoffs with the full power of the law or full maintenance.

5. We must scrupulously control the output of the working class. It is our life, and if the trade unionists whatever we think of at the moment is controlling the industry, the trade unionists I believe are doing the greatest damage in finding out the true facts of the class situation from the workers themselves.

6. We demand that the books, accounts, records and details of every company be opened to public inspection by workers or their representatives or nominees.

7. If the Government dares to impose a wage freeze the answer, immediate and powerful, must be a general strike which will combat the bosses strike and which also strips the apparatus of the Industrial Relations Act and the scrapping of Phase 3.

We must scrupulously control the policies of the white nationalisations etc. of its last Labour Government. We must demand that Labour comes out in full support of the miners, the railways, the engineers and other workers who are fighting Phase 3.

8. Demand that the Labour Party pledge itself to carry through immediately an election the following measures:

- Repeal the Industrial Relations Act and compensate its trade union victims.
- End all government interference with the trade unions; no incomes policy under any name, demand Phase 3 and the “counter inflation” legislation of which Heath is in.
- Bring in a guaranteed £50 million wage on to the cost of living.
- Scarp the Housing Finance Act.
- Equal pay for women.
- Abolish all racist Immigration Acts.
- Unconditionally withdraw British troops from Ireland.

There are two only two of the directives for the immediate future as Britain is engulfed by a deep national and international sudden crisis, undermining all the assumptions of growth on which Phase 3 was based.

Shortage of oil threatens a major cut back in production, mass layoffs and even deeper inflation eating even further into our wage packets.

Now the Government has provoked the miners and railwaymen into mounting a major industrial challenge to Phase 3. The month old overtime ban on the miners is hitting hard with a 30% drop in coal production. The train drivers' overtime ban threatens the Government with widespread disruption. The engineers are working out a strategy to pursue in fighting their claim. And the power engineers' action, hitting directly at electricity supply, isn't helping to lighten Heath's darkest hour.

These are the elements of the crisis the government faces. The favourite scapegoats of the Government and its Fleet Street lie factory are the miners and the railway men. Their solution, so far as they pretend to have one, is that the miners and railwaymen should settle in the national interest.

They look to the union leaders to take the miners out of the crisis of the system's breakdown, and to the Labour leaders to keep a common front with them against unemployment. Meanwhile, the emergency powers taken by the Government at the start of the crisis, including centrally coordinated special police squads to deal with pickets, are being renewed and strengthened.

They are so worried that the President of the CBI — the spokesman for the big bosses' organisation — even calls for higher taxes on the rich... temporarily, of course he hopes that will act as a cosmetic on the rickety facade of capitalism and help the trade union leaders sell their members the idea of a “National Emergency” that must be met by a common capitalist Labour policy.

They have brought Tony Gaiter and Willie Whitlaw back from Northern Ireland to try and patch up a new fabric of agreement between the union leaders and the Government. There is talk, as yet vague and unofficial, of the Industrial Relations Act being up for negotiation, perhaps as part of an emergency deal. Meanwhile Sir John Donaldson rides the range robbing the unions in the interests of the capitalists.

The scarcely avoidable confrontation between the Unions and the NIRC on the issue of compensation awards against the...
Role of Oil in Palestine

by John Cunningham

OCCASIONALLY there is a break in the babbling about oil and its effects on the Arab states. But just for a moment, a glimmer of light may break through the gloom of the oil crisis. Arab leaders are trying to understand the impact of oil on their economies, and they are beginning to realize that they cannot simply rely on oil as the only source of revenue.

The oil crisis has had a profound effect on the Arab states. The high price of oil has raised the cost of living and reduced the purchasing power of the local population. This has led to widespread discontent and social unrest. The Arab states have tried to offset this by diversifying their economies, but this has been difficult due to the limited resources available.

In addition to the economic effects, the oil crisis has had political consequences. The Arab states have been forced to rely on foreign aid and loans, which has increased their dependence on the West. This has led to increased tensions with Israel, and a growing sense of anxiety and fear.

The Arab states have also been forced to reconsider their policies towards the Palestinian people. The oil crisis has made it clear that the oil revenues are not enough to support the Palestinian people in the long term. The Arab states have also been forced to consider the impact of their policies towards Israel on the relationship with the Palestinian people.

In conclusion, the oil crisis has had a profound impact on the Arab states. They must continue to diversify their economies and seek new sources of revenue and support. They must also consider the impact of their policies towards Israel and the Palestinian people. The future of the Middle East is uncertain, and the Arab states must act to ensure their own prosperity and security.

Naomi Wimbbourne argues - BUILD NATIONAL PS.C. NOW!

100 people met in Leeds University on Saturday November 24th for a teach-in on Palestine. The meeting was organized by Leeds Palestine Solidarity Campaign, intended to provide a national campaign with a view to building pressure on the British government to end its support for Israel and to establish a national organization to support the Palestinian struggle.

Unfortunately the majority at the Leeds meeting rejected the idea of a national campaign, arguing that serious work should first be done in the localities. It is clear that central political direction was needed.

They were opposed by the IMG and Workers Party. It was agreed that the IMG PSC should act as a coordinating committee and communication centre, and attempt to arrange for a further meeting in a few months. Now there is the danger of a complete failure, a big danger that the interest that has developed in Palestine in the last year will die down before a firm solidarity organization is set up.

The desperate need for solidarity, for the lies and distortions of the pro-Zionist and pro-US organisations, for new knowledge about the Middle East and the Palestinian struggle, was stressed again and again by speakers at the teach-in.

Power

Frank Griffith of Sheffield PSC said that the monopoly of power in the production of oil by some western oil cartels means that the Arab states are in danger of losing control of their economies.

Cornered

But the US oil giants have an interest in building up an 'energy crisis' and are acting to corner the Arab states into making further concessions. However, the US oil giants have an interest in maintaining the Arab states as a market for their oil, and are using the crisis as a means of gaining control of the Arab states.

Inflation

The cut in production, particularly when accompanied with a rise in price, is much more than the interests of the oil-producing countries. The oil they will sell is a more stable asset than the currency they receive for it when it's sold. This understanding is lost as much as 600 million pounds have been lost in the Arab states.

The Arab action has been taken as a jumping-off point for general action among the oil workers. A joint statement by the other Arab leaders and the Gaddafi of Libya has been made, underlining the importance of the oil to the Arab states.

FUEL CRISIS SHORT TIME

Cut profits, not wages!

THERE has been talk of an 11-day shut-down over Christmas because of fuel shortage. In the USA General Motors has already announced plans to close down production. This will affect everybody plants this month. And that's even before the Arab oil boycott has had any effect.

Britain will be far harder hit by the oil cutback than the USA. The National Employers Federation has talked of laying off 70,000 workers.

While the oil monopolies push up their profits (1972 profits of the five big oil companies on 1971 profits of 6.5 million workers was worked to make sacrifices because of the shortages.

The public has been asked to make sacrifices because of the shortages.

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Power
How Greece got its new dictators

With the coup of November 25th the Greek military have launched a new assault of repression to prop up the stability of their state. After the first military onslaught in the fierce street fighting and the wearing down of the people in the early years by reversing all the previous reforms of the Centre Union, then set about reorganising the education system. Not only was there the pervasive street political supervision, but also the police and army to produce a cheaper and more technologically oriented system of education.

Last Autumn saw a growing opposition to the student movements appointed by the government to run away from the students. In the New Year, students at the Athens Polytechnic began the Papadopoulos junta, in opposition to, the suppression of the repressive laws.

On January 29th a mass demonstration of student strikers at the Polytechnic chanted slogans not only to the police, but education had also on the theme of 'Boxes Out'. The junta responded with a mass of arrests - 'starting', as one student said 'with those the brightest and working their way up'.

Thugbery

Already 11 months before last month's coup chauvinist, it was clear that the junta would face difficulty from the students as the latter moved. As it progressed, the students, used to their wider room for action meant that Papadopoulos immediately responded to the old methods of repression.

The revolt of last January was widespread that even in Ianina, the capital of Epirus - the most reactionary region of Greece and a base for the New Generals' Junta students stuck and were victorious.

The next round came in May in response to the growing student movement the Junta enacted Law 1347, which states that student 'troublemakers' can be immediately drafted into the army. When this failed to quell the students, the regime resorted to straightforward thugs. A meeting at the Pharmaceutical School was broken up with terrible violence by the police. In response Athens University, the Law School, Athens School of Medicine declared their solidarity. Two mass demonstrations were followed by occupations of university buildings. On February 22nd, another mass meeting drew support from students outside the student marchers thinking slogans, ("Bring back our brothers of freedom", "Revolution, you want our solidarity") which go far beyond the immediate educational issues. In Salonica in the far north, 100,000 students marched against the Junta.

Finally brute force prevailed. An occupation of the Law Faculty, started after the mobilisations had begun to ebb, was broken up with a ferocity unusual for Greek police.

Meanwhile, the annual 30% inflation was forcing the working class into action. A strike of building workers, traditionally militant, won a clear victory.

Despite the brutal force which met them earlier in the year, the students courageously went into the attack in November, impelled by the conditions imposed on them. On 14th November the Athens Polytechnic students met and demanded the right to elect their own officers. Their demands ignored; they occupied the building, putting forward slogans and demands that show up the intolerable effects of the junta on education - "End Law 1347", "Halt police violence on Greek Security Police Student Division", and "Increase state expenditure on education". Papadopoulos, angry not to expose the new 'normalisation' by police repression, hated as the numbers involved in the occupation mounted.

Clashes

Before long there were 10,000 in the Polytechnic and 3,000 in Salonica. A radio station was set up and, realising the indecision of the junta, the students decided to rally workers, peasants and others to the banner of a general anti-Junta revolt.

Demonstrations of workers and students began spontaneously in many parts of Athens. And now the Junta knew that it must act but already things had gone very far. In the clashes that followed once the police terror squads were called in, buses and trolley cars were overturned, at least 10 people were killed as the police and workers tried to take over various buildings: they made three attempts to storm the reinforced Ministry of Public Order.

Workers formed a committee to act jointly with the students, who had now become joined also by high school students. Joint self-defence squads were set up. A demonstration of peasants set off in trucks from the rural areas to Athens: Megara to demand the overthrow of the Junta. Armed clashes with the police and the military became common. On a single day, 16,000 strong demonstration, the self defence squads fought off armed police patrol units, but still many were arrested.

Shaking off the last vestiges of hesitation, his 'normalisation' policy in talks, Papadopoulos urged on his military command, sending in tanks and armoured cars as the death toll mounted. Unhappy with his efforts, army and police managed to re-ignite the three mile radius of liberation around Athens.

The Polytechnic also station could be heard calling on all Greeks to rise up - but, such were the limitations of student leaders, that in the same breath it denounced another radio station affiliated with a "messaging of the state" as a provocateur. (It seems that it very likely was, but the slogans in fact have been that of the student uprising.)

Then on the same radio fire could be heard; then chaos, and new. Papadopoulos failed dangerously. A week later he was dead.

After a whole series of heroic clashes, disorders, armed police and military leadership, the slow work of underground organisation must now begin. But the contradictions of the old and the new, the load and the new, the need that the students, with the contradiction that unites them, that the one big thing they must steer between their need for democratic control of the police, which calls for normalisation. They have imposed a harsh military rule - and at the same time they have invited bourgeoisie politicians from low house arrest. These two actions symbolised the failure of the 'Government of National Unity' tune. This particular air is like the 'Greek Orthodox Church' and the 'Greek Orthodox Church' and the American C.I.A.

Resistance

For the moment, their release acts as a play, relating hopes and numbers to delay resistance. The USA will play the 'National Unity' card. When 'normalisation' policies are confirmed, they will be introduced into the 'Greek Orthodox Church' and the 'Greek Orthodox Church' and the American C.I.A.

For background
The National Industrial Relations Court has just completed its appeal in the case of the Pharmaceutical Society v. the Trade Disputes Act, and has reversed the decision of the Appeal Court in the case. The decision of the Appeal Court was that the Act was not in law an interference with trade unionism. The Pharmaceutical Society appealed against this decision, and the Appeal Court was reversed by the decision of the National Industrial Relations Court. The decision of the National Industrial Relations Court is that the Act is in law an interference with trade unionism.

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JUDGES’ ‘CONSPIRACY TO ARREST THE UNIONS’

winning over some of the unions, whereupon the Company took the union, the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, to court. It applied for an injunction to stop the picketing, naming Bell (the Union’s General Secretary) and Holmes (its West of England Organising Secretary) and

STRIKE

Taff Vale Railway

Drivers, Firemen, Guards, Brakemen, and Signalmen, are all out. All men who are willing to be the instruments of law and order are invited to join the Blackleg who is trying to break down the strike.

RICHARD BELL

Blackleg

also naming the Union. 

Standing on the Act’s legal stance and on all legal precedent since then, the Union decided not to stop the proceedings, but the court ruled that the union must stop its efforts to "procure a breach of the contract" between the hand seamen and the Taff Vale Railway Company. The A.S.R.S. appealed, and won, but the company then took the case to the House of Lords, where the point at which the Act was to cease to be of effect: whether it could be used at all, and that his funds were held by trustees and couldn’t be touched. Their lordships’ statements and reasons were highly political and reflected the prevailing anti-union sentiment. This appeal is not new and remains familiar since the Taff Vale Railway Act, which was that trade unions could not be "above the law". But they couldn’t actually find which laws unions were supposed to be above, and instead proceeded to set themselves above the 1871 law and determine it for themselves the Union’s $20,000 costs and damages.

But the effect of this legal manoeuvring of trade unions had repercussions which the Law Lords certainly hadn’t expected. A decision of the Taff Vale Railway

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GREECE—INCURABLE CRISIS?

ANALYSIS BY GEORGE PLATOS

In Greece, one coup follows another. But the torture chambers and executive summaries at which they are drafted are not the only symptoms of the disease that is afflicting the polity of today’s prisoners. The new military junta and the Papadopoulos regime which has dragged Greece since the war to the edge of painful death have drawn the country into a state of nervousness of the social base of the nation, not to speak of an even more hysterical propaganda and immediate repression.

The two pervasive problems of Greece since the beginning of the Greek civil war and the fall of the Papadopoulos regime, which have derived from the domination of the state, are those of agriculture and manufacturing industries, compared with 28.4% in manufacturing. Agriculture comprises most of those in agriculture are workers rather than farmers, and they are the vast majority of peasant farmers who are not consumers.

Moreover in the towns, vastly disproportionate to the size of the population, the number of urban consumers, rather than of producers, is not in production, but in public administration. The number of government employees in the Papadopoulos regime. Thus, in 1960-61, the manufacturing industries enjoyed only 30% of the population, as against 1.7% on the whole.

One of the factors that contribute to the backwardness of the economy is also marked by the small units of production, which further reduce the competition both in agriculture and industry.

The first major political attempt to solve these problems came in 1961 with the setting up of the Centre Union party under the leadership of Georges Papandreou.

The Centre Union was part of a wide network of political parties, which is the most significant political fact in the Greek scene. The Centre Union tried to solve Greece’s problems by a minimum program of a large number of capital into larger units, particularly in association with the EEC-based ‘American’ nations.

The Centre Union came to ‘power’ in 1964, but the fact that is formed the government did not mean the least mean of the state machine. Andreas Syrigos, the Prime Minister of the Centre Union, described in his final address to the Greek Parliament, that one of his first orders when he took office was to summon a leading member of the EYP, the Greek CIA (a body which is paid directly from the US budget) and tell him to stop bugging my office. "If you don’t, I can’t sell my rice to the people, you don’t give the orders here.

This story shows not only the extent of US influence, but also the degree of independence from the government of the Centre Union, and the state apparatus. Moreover, the very title Minister of Communications was given to the declaration of the centre of the Greek state, which is sharply reflected in the state administrative apparatus.

The Greek ruling class is divided into two main sections: the pro-UK and pro-Israeli sections that form the majority of the population. The former, the generals in the army, the latter, the owners of Greek capital, the foreign interests.

The traditionally pro-faction associations that exist today. Characteristically the United States of America, the EEC, the Great Britain, the governments in the army, the workers, the owners of Greek capital, the foreign interests.

During the period of Papandreou and his government, the situation deteriorated. After the coup, workers, peasant farmers and students of the entire country demanded Papandreou, the king. The Greek Centre Union MP to the Papageorgiou, the prime minister walked into the office of the Prime Minister, to set up a government.

The coup was to be a costly blunder since the balance within the Centre Union was not changed, and in any case it made the new regime more viable. The government was able to continue with its policies and maintain the government’s power in the Middle East (the 1967 Middle East war broke out just six weeks after the coup). Economic interests revolved around the desire to use Greece as a springboard into the Common Market and the Mediterranean states, including other countries such as Eecas, Pappas, Onassis, Niblack, Sino-Soviet and interest industries.

U.S. Imperialism

For American imperialism, a solution to the problems of state was a precondition for a solution of the economic problems, but at the same time this precondition cut across— at least in the short term — immediate economic interests. For example, the imposition of martial law meant that Greece was suspended from associate membership of the EEC until the return of a civilian government.

The Papadopoulos regime was from an economic point of view, an important step in the nationalization of industries. The US got the Junta to ease the military pressure and at the same time to take over the Greek economy under market schemes, as to be able to take over the Greek economy.

The economic situation, however, met with a reaction from the masses, and the government, supported by the US, decided to take over the nationalized industries. The US and the Papadopoulos regime were not fighting the same war. The US had installed the 1967 coup to stop theoudhocracy and that a NMC speaker was killed (although he could not make it) forty years was not an immediately realizable goal.

While the Troops Out movement will gradually shift the debate to a new course of movement (which of course doesn’t mean we don’t remain on the possibility of building a meaningful solidarity movement does exist. In any case, solidarity for the liberation of the army to the Papadopoulos regime to move the body to the Greek economy).

CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT

At the same time, any movement away from the Papadopoulos regime, even under Junta leadership, posed the immediate challenge of the leading supporters of the Junta. Those leading supporters were vital economic and political interests in British institutions and to seize their status and the money coming in from the positions. But much more important is the situation in the Junta. Of course by the Junta was evoked a reaction from the unions of Greek people and the Junta. The Papadopoulos regime, however, met with a reaction from the masses, and the government, supported by the US, decided to take over the nationalized industries. The US had installed the 1967 coup. They are the same thing: revolutionary and the Junta said that they were revolutionary.

They have not lost much of their revolutionary potential. But they are no longer revolutionary.

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Long Kesh Internes' co-op fights continual harassment

Life is hard in Long Kesh, Britian's internment camp near Belfast. The latest issue of AN ECHOHAIR, the bulletin written by the internees, describes the plight of the youngest intern, Dip. R. Freeman, who has recently escaped after a 40-hour wait. The story of his escape is told in this issue of The Independent.

Dip. R. Freeman, who was a young man in his twenties, was one of a group of interned youths who were released from Long Kesh, the British internment camp near Belfast. Freeman's escape was the subject of much discussion and concern among the internees, who have been fighting for their release for several years.

The escape of Dip. R. Freeman was the first major event to occur in Long Kesh in several months. The internees have been fighting for their release for several years, and their situation has become increasingly desperate.

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Teachers

THE GOOD CLAIM, BUT NO REAL STRATEGY

by Clive Bane

forced the union leaders into some action. It is a direct result of this pressure that the NUT put in a 25% pay claim, which was agreed to by most of the other main teaching unions. It is a pay claim which completely ignores Phase 3.

The NUT’s case for a basic minimum of £100 per year, an end to casualisation, and an end to the present starting scale, this claim, the NUT states, is not out of line with other non-manual workers.

The pay claim is a model of naivety. Giving the NUT its case for higher basic pay and a better start is not enough. The teaching union members must come to terms with the reality of their job. A little less casualisation is not enough to make the crisis that they are in.

Many teachers are now calling for an end to casualisation, a proper move to get paid for the hours they work and a full-time job. The NUT is not making these claims.

What is missing from the Executive decision of its strategy is actually winning the claim, although it is still outside the limits laid down under Phase 3.

There is currently a ‘voluntary’ policy on pay which means that the unions are negotiating with the Government. The national executive committee has failed to make any developments in this area.

The government is nothing but the executive committee of the ruling class. The strategy that this government has is a direct result of the long term policy of imperialism in exporting Bruce and forcing the ruling class to be brutal.

The crisis arises from the long term policy of imperialism in exporting Bruce and forcing the ruling class to be brutal.

Britain’s payments problems are caused by the policies of the capitalist class in restricting the working class and the policies of the ruling class.

Anarchist division, mass unemployment and the inability of the working class to organise and resist the capitalist state, is the real issue.

A general strike in this system in which prices are controlled by the state and the workers and the capitalists are assigned to join the war of the classes in Britain and India.

India and colonial India arises from the fact that the working class in order just to keep its head above water has to fight every step of the way against the capitalists and their government. This is determined to keep parasites profits high at the expense of wages.

In addition, Britain’s capitalist system is locked into a new international capitalist system ruled by the American puppet states and the competition of different national ruling classes, which could lead to a mutually ruinous trade war.

To get results demands for the time being that this system urgently needs to be replaced by a socialist capitalist system - a new international capitalist system ruled by the American puppet states and the competition of different national ruling classes, which could lead to a mutually ruinous trade war.

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