Labour faces Tory policies

By John O'Mahony

The Tories are out — but their policies are still in.

That is the message that comes loud and clear out of the General Election of 1974. What is new about it is that the Labour party is no longer the only one with a clear vision of the country's future. The Conservatives have been forced to make some concessions to public opinion, but their policies remain intact.

THREAT

New Labour men and mainly old Tory policies are the formula with which the minority Labour government means to govern for a "transitional period". This is the prospect and the threat today facing the labour movement, which kicked Heath out and put Wilson in less than a year ago. This period is ending soon. The situation in 1975 will be much worse than in 1974. The Tories are back in power.

MILITANT PICKETS

Militant pickets are still in jail, while the infamous trial of others on similar charges is still going on. The police apparatus, able to win in confrontations with the trade unions, continues to be built up under Labour as in the past. Britain is still part of the reactionary North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. The British Army is still in occupation of Northern Ireland. Housing Minister Anthony Crosland has even refused to remove his name in opposition to Labour Conference policy to remove the Rent Commissioner imposed on rebel Clay Cross unless the Council there "obey the law", that is, the Housing Finance Act.

The battle of Phase 3 of the Statutory Income Policy is, more or less, to make Wilson plans to begin building a brave new 'Labour Britain' on the ruins of Tory policies — but using those policies as his very foundations. In this case he builds on the defeat suffered by the working class in being blacked within Phase 3. Only one period when prices rose 12% in the last year alone.

INSISTS

Minister of Employment Michael Foot, during the debate, committed Labour to maintaining a statutory incomes policy until it can be replaced by a voluntary one. That is, until the unions can be blackmailed into "disciplining" themselves. Foot committed himself only to legislation to give Wilson's government the power to drop a statutory incomes policy. That means the options are being kept open. If Labour can do peacefully through a "social contract" deal with the Unions, then the Tories will be defeated. If not, what the Tories failed to do in open class warfare, will and for the ruling class.

Foot also insists that those forced to settle under Phase 3 must now be confined to it, even though rising prices will still mean away at our living standards.

Thus Labour's first act as a government has been to betray its election promises and to make a pact with the devil. They are riding the back of the Tories, the third race for the political class.

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FOOT

Michael Foot — who fiercely denounced the Tories in words while defending most of their policies. But if it did not use all at the working class.

The fact is that the working class hasn't been as big a bunch of hard-faced individuals around Heath — we have been fighting politics which attacked our living standards and our rights. What use to us are new faces if the old policies are with the same.

Labour's re-election of Phase 3 is, at least in the short-term, a victory in defeat for all that the Tories have stood and fought for. If the labour movement bases itself, as it could, mean defeat in apparent victory for those whose industrial struggles made Britain unrecognisable for the Tories and forced them into the position of the Tories.

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Vague promises from Home Office

The mounting campaign to force the Labour government to move the other Republicans convicted in the Workkett bomb trial to the north of Ireland is obviously embarrassing the Home Office. The biggest source of embarrassment to the Government, however, is the continuing hunger strike of the two Republicans. Brian, Hugh Finnern in Campbeltown and Gerald Kelly in Woomond Sands.

Surprisingly, therefore, the Home Office is trying to buy off the hunger strikers with a wildly, cheap and vague promises of hospital treatment — perfectly consider taking into account both contradictory and secret political considerations whether it would be right to transfer them to Northern Ireland." But it implies the condition for this is that the hunger strikers give up their 4-week long hunger strike. All this is contained in a letter from the Home Secretary, Roy Jenkins, to Lord Brockway the other Republican. In an attempt to split the campaign, the Home Secretary added that I am sure you will agree that such a decision should be taken by the Home Secretary and not the two men on hunger strike. It is a further attempt to divide the movement of the hunger strikers.

The fact that only the plain promises of others to use their influence to persuade the Home Secretary is not enough for the hunger strikers. It is a last resort to appeal to the public to prevent the Home Secretary from accepting this long-term of a situation. The campaign in support of their demands is beginning to meet with success.
YOU ARE NOW ENTERING FREE DERRY

FIONNURRA O'DOCHRALTUIG
EAMONN McCAIN
WAR IN AN IRISH

RADICAL

McCaın's words show just what type of politics were looked up to in the both lay and clerical, from that generation to the middle class to homowork, manipulate the people, and dominate the political scene, and how each element - lay and clerical - worked to support the other in maintaining absolute control.

Such control lasted until the emergence of the working class agrarian groups who, with the Civil Rights movement, began to assert their rights. Although the middle and upper classes still maintained control of the situation for a while, it became evident that they could no longer maintain the leadership of the agrarian movement in the same way that they bitterly opposed at the start.

This is why you can say that Mr. McCain's credit that he brings to the attention of the reader just what type of people formed the early agrarian movement, and the work they did for the British Empire.

In this context, however, it is evident that, while the Civil Rights Movement did demand the right to vote and to be treated as equals, they had to face the period of suppression when the British refused to understand that period was over and it was time to end the martial law that was imposed on the left.

The 1968 period in Ireland saw an outburst of violence, which led to the IRA falling into disarray in the 1960s and early 1970s. The IRA had been a radical and paramilitary group, but the Civil Rights Movement had demanded the right to vote, and the British refused to understand that period was over and it was time to end the martial law that was imposed on the left.

BANNER

But it is ironic indeed that the swing to the left resulted in a swing to the right, and the swing to the left is the swing to the right.

The swing to the left in the 1960s and early 1970s was supported by those who had previously supported the IRA, whereas many older Republicans now supported the swing to the right.

The Republicans' swing to the left was not without its consequences. The build-up of a new coalition had regularised, and their local green Tsy tari, the Derry Journal.

FIONNURRA O'DOCHRALTUIG
EAMONN McCAIN
WAR IN AN IRISH

NEARLY 50 years after the partition of Ireland, the British encourage citizen to re-asserted their rights against British rule. This movement was sustained longer than any of the many Irish campaigns for freedom since the 17th century.

The present result began in Derry in the late 1960s, not as an IRA campaign, but as an agitation for civil and political rights, for freedom of speech, and for the right to vote. The Derry people, who had been denied these rights for generations, were re-asserting their rights against British rule. This movement was sustained longer than any of the many Irish campaigns for freedom since the 17th century.

The old guard 'have been turned out of their ideas and their stated positions, which were dominant in 1950's which they saw as so much justified even in the 21st century. He doesn't answer the questions which are being raised by the people, and which helped to define the campaign of resistance that of period.

The same opposition of the traditionalists to class involvement and class struggle can only spell a similar defeat as the 1950's if it is corrected by this generation of Irish revolutionaries.

Comadé McParle has not helped to draw out these lines.

In the context of the north, the focus on the part of the traditionalists continues to perpetuate sectarianism, which can only add the impetus to continue the civil war as long as there is a civil war.

The traditionalist movement will lead to a mere extension of FreeBSD Mountain rather than the creation of a socialist republic which will replace the workers of the current class with a socialist republic.

There is much to be desired in McCann's treatment of the central issue of socialism in his book, but he has not done justice to the real movement of the people who have gained control of the civil rights movement.

Certainly the personalities who take up the SDFP, who want to power on the former generation of the civil rights leaders, would have been of such a vital time as now.

What we can and cannot reasonably be argued by the left are the balance of forces in the situation and how a massive withdrawal of the British republicans has emerged as the leadership of the Catholic struggle.

I am aware of this review, Fiionnbarra O'Dochartaigh was one of the chief organisers of the Conference on Women in Derry and figures as such in the Official Documents on the 1969/70 government's refusal to be involved with the Derry or the International Conference on the Irish Question, in 1972, because he ignored the government's policy of supporting the continued existence of a separate Stormont parliament in Ireland, and the actual new political settlement in the Irish republic.

Of course, we agree, and we are at

arm group and who were blown up on the night of Miss Devlin's arrest on June 26th of the previous year, when the people were of a different opinion.

The mixed-up attitudes of the officials are in some extent recorded, but how that Comadé McCann has revived the issue in favour of maintaining their 'vagueness theories' (first settle with imperialism, then the socialist revolution), their parliamentary programme, the former government in office in 1972. Therefore his book will give little comfort to those who oppose which has existed in that movement since this period.

In conclusion, let me say that this book is a minor work in spite of the great efforts that were made. The issues were raised not so vital, and the book itself not what it was expected to be. It should be read by everyone - every socialist in Britain, and especially those engaged on the Irish question. It will certainly be an excellent source of reference for any reader who will be interested. Comadé McCann will continue to be of great use, but we hope that all our efforts, as well as the time spent in the building of the revolutionary party in Ireland so desperately required in the making of our socialist revolution.

FIIONNURRA O'DOCHRALTUIG
EAMONN McCAIN
WAR IN AN IRISH
Civil Liberties report shows big increase in repression

by Andrew Roberts

THE EXTENT of speculation in commodities, which was revealed by John Palmer in his March 1st article, has now been confirmed by no less an authority than the Financial Times. On March 1st, the FT devoted a full five pages to advising its readers on how to make a quick buck from rising prices — prices which it called "funny" and "fat profit.

Speculative PROFIT PUSHER

There are two main types of commodity speculation: the first, a simple buying and selling in commodities as a speculation, and the second is what we would call a "flue" or "funny" profit.

The FT then goes on to explain the different types of commodity speculation and how they can be profitable. There is also a section on how to avoid getting caught in commodity speculation.

LABOUR LEADERS

The Labour leaders have also been critical of the speculative nature of the commodity market. A spokesperson for the Labour Party said: "The speculative nature of the commodity market is concerning and we are calling for a review of the market to ensure fairness and transparency."
Long Kesh parole agreement is broken

Cage 18. Long Kesh. Saturday 9th March 1974. Shortly before Christmas 1972 the administration here in the 6 Counties granted an agreement to the British prisoners, agreeing to parole 3,000 of them. Those demands included that British prisoners be granted parole on the same terms as the republicans. An agreement to this effect was reached between the British prisoners and the administration.

The demand was that all British prisoners be released on parole, that is to say, that the administration would agree to parole 3,000 British prisoners.

The administration here in the 6 Counties, after a series of negotiations with the British prisoners, agreed to parole 3,000 British prisoners.

“Shrewsbury 24 Conference – OFFICIALS OFFER ONLY EXCUSES”

SOMEWHAT TERRORISED AND FORCED TO ATTEND

The Shrewsbury 24 Conference was held on 18th March 1974 and was attended by representatives of the British Overseas Government. The conference was held to discuss the issue of the release of the Shrewsbury 24 prisoners. The conference was attended by representatives of the British Overseas Government.

The conference was attended by representatives of the British Overseas Government, who were somewhat terrorised and forced to attend.

BRITISH SECRET AGENTS KILLED?

ACCORDING to the South Armagh battalion of the Provisional IRA, two British secret agents were killed on 20th March by their own side, who was engaged in a large scale television programme dealing with the conflict.

The South Armagh battalion of the Provisional IRA claims that two secret agents were killed by their own side, who was engaged in a large scale television programme dealing with the conflict.

UNITED NATION NEEDED ON LONDON WEIGHTING

The United Nations is needed on London weighting.

LOCAL government workers in NAGWU have rejected the Government's offer of 5% more than the NUT Executive's 4.5% offer.

Labour faces - Tory policies

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Weakness

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