EDITORIAL STATEMENT

No amount of references to "the magic number of 1,000" or "the long and serious debate" can convince the majority of workers that March 11th's Common Market/EEC Council of Ministers meeting in Dublin was anything but a trivial, ritualistic kick of wheeler-dealerism.

What we have in front of us was that Britain did not have to harmonize its VAT with the rest of the Community. The VAT which had been reached at its detail but the signatures were ready a year and a half ago, but was left until now so that the impact would be greater.

**SUMMIT**

The Summit also agreed to pay back some of Britain's Common Market budget contributions if proved to be too high. And it agreed that Common Market countries would have access to the EEC without being bound to return the favors.

And that was it.

The capitalist press, which is generally in favor of entry, has been trying to destroy the debate through small talk as if it were a hard fought and crucial political victory. "The heavy political pressures," recites the Daily Telegraph, "are now mounting on Wilson to sign the pact." Wilson failed to secure the clearest of the intervention in the current review of the EEC: "The EEC is not the... - but the other countries finally agreed that cheese would be included in the "free movement" of goods.

The omission of any reference to "the working class" was not accidental. The whole, tired debate is after all of no relevance to the action of the working class. The working class has nothing to gain from a capitalist Common Market - a bosses' big business club, as it has been described. But likewise it has nothing to gain from the only alternative being offered: a capitalist Britain. This is no less a bosses' club - just a bosses' club with "aliens excluded" written on the door.

The entire issue of the EEC has been a diversion where it has been taken up at all - from the real problems of the working class. And has been one element in the strengthening of nationalistic currents within the working class and within the left of the labour movement.

The "Get Britain Out!" campaign has been fought in the way it was bound to be fought: hounding illusions in the "safety of parliament", boosting infantile national pride and boosting the kind of patriotic pride that would normally have brought hoots of laughter from a left wing audience.

WHAT WORKERS FIGHT OVER

The state has said from the beginning: the choice is not a choice for workers; it is a choice for the bosses - let them make it. However, if it goes our class will be fighting to rid itself of capitalist exploitation and it will be doing that in cooperation with our brothers and sisters abroad.

That was the position of many other groups claiming to be revolutionary ... until the tide started to turn the other way. One after another these groups trimmed their sails to the prevailing wind.

So much so, that today the common idea is that "Out" is the slogan of the left.

We unequivocally recommend DON'T VOTE. A vote one way or the other is a vote for one or another solution for capitalism.

UNDER THE GLEAMING CHARACTERISTICS OF PRESIDENT Lon Nol's palace in Phnom Penh, capital of Cambodia, the dismissal of the nation's top military commander is celebrated by the guests to the popping of champagne corks. And the sacked general himself is among the guests.

Outside, the noise louder, for the national liberation army, the Khmer Rouge, has taken the entire country except for the capital. Phnom Penh has a refugee population now roughly three times the size of its normal pre-war population. The price of rice doubles in a week. Everywhere there is black marketeering. To make it difficult, the rice is distributed in cooked form; the US air-lifted food is supposed to go directly to the displaced groups of the government.

Phnom Penh has ceased to function except that it is victim to the occasional desperate demonstrations. Cabinet shuffle. No further instructions are issued by the US Embassy.

WHILE PHNOM PENH BURNS

Lon Nol's soldiers go looting - while his generals pocket their wages

The regime is so precarious that rats might choose it as their home. The only friend is President Ford and his administration. Daily he makes efforts to squeeze more aid for the tin-pot dictator in Phnom Penh from the various committees and sub-committees of the US Congress. A Senate sub-committee has by a narrow majority voted Ford half of what he asked for, while a sub-committee of Representatives has topped it by another $1 million, by voting three of his requests totaling $46 million. The caucuses of the majority party in Congress, the Democrats, has voted to refuse all Ford's requests for aid to South East Asia.

As far as they are concerned there are three reasons for refusal: their voters do not want to see more money going on a lost war; Lon Nol's regime (installed by the CIA in 1970) seems inevitably doomed; and thirdly the level of corruption in that regime has made much of the aid pointless. Lon Nol himself is thought to have about £100,000 of his money stashed away in Swiss banks, his side-kicks are not doing much worse, and his generals openly drive round in flashy new Mercedes which are supposed to be prohibited imports. They make their loot by inventing non-existing regiments and pocketing the allocations for their wages.

Despite the fact that the supply route to Phnom Penh along the Mekong River has been completely cut off and that US supplied arms are severely restricted because of heavy Khmer Rouge bombardments, there can be no certainty about the future of Cambodia. Phnom Penh appeared to be militarily indefensible some time ago, but it wasn't taken. The leadership of the Khmer Rouge, whose titular head is the CIA-deposed Prince Sihanouk, has continually subordinated the struggle to other world developments like the state of "East-West" détente.

Meanwhile, in Vietnam, the National Liberation Front is using the same restriction of the room for US manpower to launch an as yet limited assault along a line running almost the entire length of South Vietnam. The Thieu dictatorship has officially announced the fall of Trí Tấn, a district town 40 miles north west of Saigon. And this puts immediate pressure on Tây Ninh, a provincial capital of major importance nearby.

Another provincial capital, Ban Ma Thout, 150 miles north east of Saigon, is the scene of heavy fighting too.

Still the puppet strings have not been entirely cut off and maintain a considerable link with both the Lon Nol and the Thieu governments. If these strings are cut, so haled are these regimes that they would immediately fall.

Martin Thomas
AND THE HOMELESS ARE STILL THERE

[by Jan Wilde]

THE HOUSING problem in some Lancashire towns has become an acute problem as the cost of housing and the number of people waiting for homes continues to rise. Recently, there have been reports of squatters occupying houses and businesses, which has caused a stir in the local communities.

Meanwhile, people have to live in overcrowded, inadequate housing while others are living without basic amenities. The situation is becoming critical.

The Housing Committee, which is responsible for housing in the area, has been under pressure to act to alleviate the housing crisis. The committee has been working hard to find solutions to the problem.

THE WAR against private practice in the Health Service goes on. Despite the recent report of the Government on their election manifesto promise to end the rattle of the BMA, hospital workers are still being asked to pay to ride the NHS of private medicine. The struggle was outlined in an article in the North East, praised at Charing Cross, and also a private patient was admitted to Mortons Hospital (The patient was a Mrs. Calandrino, wife of one of Swansca's more exclusive hairdressers. Her case was urgent, but there was no guarantee that she should not have been admitted as an urgent NHS case."

In Liverpool recently, catering members of NUPE at St. Paul's Eye Hospital downed tools and refused to serve meals, after a surgeon carrying a private squint operation.

If councils worked together with their local authorities, and if the public were made aware of the financial burden of private squint operations, they might consider alternative courses of action. Or if councils worked together with their local authorities, and if the public were made aware of the financial burden of private squint operations, they might consider alternative courses of action.

The lates battle, and one of the last to be fought, is the Christie’s hospital. The world famous cancer treatment centre in Manchester.

The Christie’s hospital. The world famous cancer treatment centre in Manchester.

The Christie’s hospital. The world famous cancer treatment centre in Manchester.

The Christie’s hospital. The world famous cancer treatment centre in Manchester.

The Christie’s hospital. The world famous cancer treatment centre in Manchester.

The Christie’s hospital. The world famous cancer treatment centre in Manchester.

The Christie’s hospital. The world famous cancer treatment centre in Manchester.
Workers Fight No. 90, p.3

**Getting out before the Anathem**

Workers from the United States were persuade to join the Common Market. If the house of the future is to be the future, it must be in our interests to stay out.

Unfortunately, it isn't as simple as that.

Leon Trotsky put the problem in 1939: “The policy of the Allies, as far as it is automatically derived from the policy of the Western powers, has as only the opposite sign — this would make every occasion a master strategy: no, the revolutionary party must on its own accord independently arrive at those decisions which correspond best to the centralising and proletarianisation of the proletariat.”

Isn't that look at the fundamental nature of the EEC, and on that basis an indication of the real understanding of what it is and what to do about it.

**Task**

At the end of the second World War, the USA emerged as the dominant European power, on a world scale. In Eastern Europe, the Allies and the occupation powers, the more directly or indirectly, created a capitalist structure. In Vietnam, Korea and Cuba, the colonial powers had no direct power on the ground, either, due to their sheer size (General Motors had no offices in the largest 13 German firms), which allows massive international trade and the creation of huge profits for investments.

The founders of the Common Market hoped to break down the outward natural boundaries in Europe which hindered the growth of economic units capable of competing on the world market. The separate European economies were incapable of supporting development in some areas, such as aircraft, on their own. In others the need to spread risks and avoid flooding a restricted market, plus the desire for international amalgamations. For an example of a company firm might have a hope of surviving by amalgamation with a separate French, British and German industries by itself.

Even where amalgamations have not been essential, the promise of greater efficiency and greater profits has spurred them on. An example here is the merger between the major photographers, which concerns Germany and Belgium to create PAAG.

Although, were it fully successful in its logical aim of creating a European super-capitalism, the Common Market would mean that the American big business has generally supported the EEC, because it has helped widen the scope for American business in Europe. Britain refused to join the Community at first, because the Commonwealth seemed to provide a much greater prop for British capitalism than the, say, the French Union did for France.

Also, British firms such as GEC and ICI were generally larger than their continental rivals and thus did not feel the pressure so strongly to amalgamate.

Nonetheless British firms found themselves too small to be internationally competitive and this began to force Britain into the EEC. In fact, if you look at the cooperation between even prior to British entry, the most obvious being the long string of joint aircraft projects: Concorde, Javelin, the Harrier, and so on.

The state, today, plays a vital role in financing and encouraging the growth of ‘Europe-wide’ capitalist expansion. The state finances the development of absolutely capitalist expansion. The state finances the growth of “Europe-wide” capitalist expansion. The state finances the expansion of “Europe-wide” capitalist expansion.

In youth, in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, the capitalist class was organised against feudalism, formed today’s nation states. This was a period of development. The growth of petty principees, all sorts of local taxes and customs barriers, and national protectionism, in itself, the capitalist class formed a unified national market, a unified national state, a uniform national framework, carried through by the capitalist state. When it was a revolutionary phase, were essential for the further growth of industry and expansion.

Today the giant productive forces created by capitalism are making those national frontiers obsolete. We can only develop on an international scale. The capitalist classes, hastily, try to break through the limits of those national frontiers. But today the capitalist class is no longer a revolutionary class, fighting against feudalism. It is a reactionary class concerned above all with keeping its profits and its system going somehow from day to day, without much view to the future.

The term at “internationalisation” — the EEC — is a miserable, bottled-up venture. Only the united socialist working class of Europe will really be able to carry through the international unification of Europe.

**NEXT WEEK:** “...and why it’s not our business.”
As civil war looms in Northern Ireland, Britain backs down to Orange strongmen

The persecution of 14 English pacifists continues after commitmeal sentence. That means that they face charges carrying heavy penalties for being members of a banned organization. The group, called"Troops," is alleged to be involved in activities that threaten the stability of Northern Ireland. The group is said to be engaged in "terrorist activities" and "othermal" operations.

The British state has decided on a course of action that could see the group charged with terrorism and faced with severe penalties. The decision comes after a series of meetings with representatives of the group and other organizations involved in the conflict.

Britain has said that it will make a decision on how to proceed with the group based on the evidence gathered and the advice of its legal representatives. However, the group has denied the charges and is planning to appeal the sentence. The group is also planning to seek ways to continue its activities in the face of the legal challenge.

The move has been condemned by many as a .=

Policing

In the same end of February week, the British government ruled in the United Loyalist Council, a paramilitary organization in Northern Ireland, that the council could not be dissolved. This has led to a series of protests and outbreaks of violence.

The council has been operating in Northern Ireland for many years, and its members have been involved in a number of violent incidents. The council was founded to protect the interests of the Protestant community against what it sees as the domination of the Catholic community.

The council has a number of affiliated groups, including the Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF) and the Ulster Unionist Council (UUC). These groups have been involved in a number of violent incidents, including the shooting of police officers and the bombing of Catholic churches.

The council has been the target of a series of government inquiries, including the Ballymurphy Inquiry, which investigated the killing of 11 people during a shooting incident in 1971. The council has denied any involvement in the incidents and has said that it is a peaceful organization.

The council's decision to continue operating has been greeted with a mixed reaction. Some members have welcomed the decision, while others have expressed concern that it will lead to further violence.

Retreat

The council has been operating in Northern Ireland for many years, and its members have been involved in a number of violent incidents. The council was founded to protect the interests of the Protestant community against what it sees as the domination of the Catholic community.

The council has a number of affiliated groups, including the Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF) and the Ulster Unionist Council (UUC). These groups have been involved in a number of violent incidents, including the shooting of police officers and the bombing of Catholic churches.

The council has been the target of a series of government inquiries, including the Ballymurphy Inquiry, which investigated the killing of 11 people during a shooting incident in 1971. The council has denied any involvement in the incidents and has said that it is a peaceful organization.

The council's decision to continue operating has been greeted with a mixed reaction. Some members have welcomed the decision, while others have expressed concern that it will lead to further violence.

Salvage

As civil war looms in Northern Ireland, Britain backs down to Orange strongmen

In desperation Britain may be tempted to give the Orange Order a carte blanche and rely on Cochrane, Gough, Cocey and the other members of the southern Green transferred to keep the Twenty Six County population quiet. This would have the effect, of putting pressure on the only force that could possibly save anything from the death: the working class of the South. Our tasks in Britain remain as much as before, with the added obligation that we are bound to commit Orange Order to restore the pre-1969 status quo. There is also the shame and scandal of the Jenkins legislation, which amounts to a charter for police harassment of Irish people in Britain and a way of policing Irishmen over here who support the cause of their fellows in the Twenty Six County area. We have only until May to campaign for its non-renewal. The need to give support and solidarity to those fighting British imperialism and defending the minority community from armed attack will all too possibly turn into an urgent practical need for immediate material aid.

CHRIS GRAY
Zionists try again to stop film show

After successfully wrecking a film show about Palestinians at the Research and Action Group at the Conway Hall in Russell Square (see WFBI), Zionist thugs were again in action in London this week after some 700 pro-Palestinian demonstrators had gathered outside the Palestine Information Centre on 8th March to protest against what they saw as the presentation of a biased view of the conflict. The march, which aroused the wrath of the Zionists, was an accurate reflection of the fact that films and other cinema productions are powerful instruments in portraying the driving out of Palestinians, the suffering of the Palestinians, and their continuing resistance to the theft of their homeland.

The meeting took place in the presence of the Arab Republic of Egypt that even the Front of Liberation of Palestine warned would be present. In fact, it was a “Front” of liberation against the Egyptian “front” of liberation and in favour of Israeli domination. The pro-Palestinian group of pro-Palestinian filmmakers met at Palestine Information Centre on 8th March and passed a resolution that the next time such a film show would be held, the demands would be made.

In response to the previous week’s events, there were 200 police at every level of the meetings. The police were there to stop the film but to help stop the demonstration. It was a clear attempt to stop all the demonstrations that threaten to happen. Unfortunately the attitude of the police was a failure of their attempt to “show the other cheek”. There was no attempt made to deal with the demonstrators. The Zionists trouble makers were allowed to thrive.

Half way through the film a demonstration started and the Zionists tried to disrupt the film by shouting and heckling and standing from the Zionists invaders. Eventually the film was stopped...

The Zionists left the venue without any problems and the film was shown.

The brothers and sisters of the demonstarted stopped at the police as they did. There was no action taken by the police.

The TUC Charter completely left out the question of abortion on demand. It says nothing about organizing women and fighting for women to take an active part in production and trade union struggle and many of its demands are variants as if it were almost meaningless. The Working Women’s Charter is not a perfect document, far compared to the TUC Charter — obviously designed to dispel it — it was vastly better.

No Jack Donn, the chairman, told the speakers to come out and have a fair and open discussion of the problem during the lunch break: “I tell you anything that you think is important.”

Qualms

Shirley Summerskill, the first woman MP, said she felt the Equal Pay Act was being too lenient and that wage equality should be left to the individual worker. She also felt that the banks were of the individual workers.

Memorial

One woman spoke about the low pay and complete lack of organisation of many black women workers doing the most menial jobs. Did the conference take this up and discuss how to fight for a national minimum wage and the unorganised?

No. Jack Donn, the chairman, told the speakers to come out and have a paid and open discussion of the problem during the lunch break: “I tell you anything that you think is important.”

It would also become illegal to publish new information and financial information about the situation of the women who had been aborted, to advise on abortion, or to advise on abortion. The Bill would amount to blanket censorship of pertinent information about abortion and would restrict the freedom of women to write about their own experiences. If it came into effect there would be no abortion in the same secrecy which used to clothe it before.

Control on abortion advice are also included in the Bill. The Advice Bureaux, paid workers for women’s groups etc could be prosecuted for referring women to their clinics. Parents would have to be called in before discussion around would be held on abortions.

T&WG

The pamphlet includes a list of the membership of the Select Committee studying the Bill and information on the well known view: 10 out of the 15 Labour and Liberal Members are pro- abortion views. There are a number of actual SCOP reports, e.g. the Labour and Liberal Members on the Bill, and besides its sponsoring, there is also the other MP supporting the Bill who is sponsored by the T&WG.

The pamphlet has a number of useful pamphlets, giving model letters and arguments against the Bill even though in general these are geared to purely written and not really influencing newspaper readers etc.

More information and copies of pamphlets can be obtained from: H Mosheon, 185 Kings Cross Road, London WC1. Tel: 2178-457.

Comrades — I attended the demonstration in Manchester on 16th February at the call of the Manchester Socialist Action Committee. I do not advocate the tactics of sabotage of this kind of demonstration as we find in WFBI. The action is called on the initiative of a small group based, flat-bottomed, hot-air mesh in the fact the report contains nothing hot air or mesh that had the conference. In the first few paragraphs we are told of the political sweep at Paul Rose’s attempt to build a socialist party, and the Young Liberals’ opinion on free speech for the fascists. This is an impression that the majority of colleagues present at the conference and talking about ‘persuading the fascists’ had no other choice.

Nothing could be further from the truth.

Over 100 people met in London to discuss ways of fighting to stop the Abortion Bill. The meeting was well attended.

In the previous paragraphs we find the first sweeping terms of Paul Rose’s attempt to build a socialist party, and the Young Liberals’ opinion on free speech for the fascists. This is an impression that the majority of colleagues present at the conference and talking about ‘persuading the fascists’ had no other choice.

Nothing could be further from the truth.

The ballot was decided to pass the Bill, but passed over.

The banner included an advertisement for the Democratic Defence groups, we are told that the Bill will pass and the site will get the impression that the majority of colleagues present at the conference and talking about ‘persuading the fascists’ had no other choice.

If Democratic defence does influence the outcome of this Labour government’s working class involvement in the trade union movement, and if is a positive step, then it is a very good one.

The bill needs to be passed.

The TUC Charter continues to see the second London delegate conference this year. This conference must launch the Charter campaign and the movement of organisation and having the equal pay Bill is important.

The conference should be attended by women from different areas and as a forum for discussion on the way forward.

Arun Kaswan Pat Longman

Women’s Rights Conference

So vague as to be almost useless

"You might criticise the 'Women's Rights Conference' (see also "Women’s Rights Conference") as not providing any practical help. But at least it's not as bad as the one produced ten years ago.

Roll on 1978...""}

The conference was assembled on the platform of the approach of the planners of that conference. Some delegates, mostly women from white collar unions, attended, though the lack of a crevice prevented from coming.

Active

No resolutions whatever were allowed, and the bases for the reparation of any party being the same. This, the TUC Charter, presented at the conference, was not voted on.

The TUC Charter completely leaves out the question of abortion on demand: it says nothing about organizing women and fighting for women to take an active part in trade union struggle and many of its demands are variants as if to be almost meaningless. The Working Women’s Charter is not a perfect document, far compared to the TUC Charter — obviously designed to dispel it — it was vastly better.

"Women's Rights Conference"

'the conference was not provided with a practical help. But at least it's not as bad as the one produced ten years ago.

"Women's Rights Conference"

The conference was assembled on the platform of the approach of the planners of that conference. Some delegates, mostly women from white collar unions, attended, though the lack of a crevice prevented from coming. The conference was not provided with a practical help. But at least it's not as bad as the one produced ten years ago.
London Dockers vote to stay out

LOND ON DOCKERS VOTE TO STAY OUT

London Dockers at a mass meeting on Monday 10th March at the National Maritime Museum, London, Port of London Authority, resolved: "On 1st March the dockers strike began. This is a dockers' strike. It can only be won by the dockers working together. The strike must be continued and strengthened until we achieve our demands."

The Dockers had been warned by the Port of London Authority that they would lose their jobs if they went on strike. The dockers replied that they would continue to work until the port was closed and the dockers were returned to their jobs.

The Dockers' Union, the National Union of Seamen, announced that it would support the Dockers' strike and that it would continue to negotiate with the Port of London Authority until a new agreement was reached.

The Dockers' strike continued and the Port of London Authority was forced to close the port.

The Dockers' Union continued to negotiate with the Port of London Authority and eventually reached an agreement that would return the dockers to their jobs.

The Dockers' strike was a victory for the dockers and their right to strike. It showed that dockers are powerful and can fight for their rights.

Left's tactics make Sussex fascists bolder

Traditionally, the South East coast has been a stronghold for left-wing and extreme right-wing forces. However, the past six months have seen a significant shift in the political landscape. The National Front's growth has been unprecedented, with local meetings held in places such as Hove, Bexhill, Hastings, and Eastbourne.

On 1st May, a group of National Front members were arrested outside a film screening at Hastings in East Sussex. The police stated that they were carrying out a legitimate investigation and that the arrest was made "in the public interest." The National Front has been accused of instigating violence and disorder in_menustrial areas.

Left-wing groups have been asked to step up their efforts to counteract the rise of the National Front. A series of protests and rallies have been planned in the area, with the aim of demonstrating the widespread opposition to the National Front's ideology.

The National Front has been described as a "fad of the moment," but its leader, Martin Bell, has said that it will continue to grow. Bell has denied that the National Front is a racist party, and has said that it is simply a movement that is fighting for the rights of the working class.

The National Front's leader, Martin Bell, has said that his party is "united and strong." The National Front has also been accused of instigating violence and disorder in_menustrial areas.

The National Front has been described as a "fad of the moment," but its leader, Martin Bell, has said that it will continue to grow. Bell has denied that the National Front is a racist party, and has said that it is simply a movement that is fighting for the rights of the working class.

The National Front's leader, Martin Bell, has said that his party is "united and strong." The National Front has also been accused of instigating violence and disorder in_menustrial areas.

The National Front has been described as a "fad of the moment," but its leader, Martin Bell, has said that it will continue to grow. Bell has denied that the National Front is a racist party, and has said that it is simply a movement that is fighting for the rights of the working class.