FREE THE SHREWSBURY TWO

BLMC RESIST SACKINGS AND SPEED-UP!

THE MEETING held in Birmingham last Wednesday (April 23rd), which brought together shop stewards in the motor industry on a nationwide scale, could be a turning point in the in the present struggles of the whole of the working class.

Called by the BLMC Shop Stewards Committee, the meeting was attended by shop stewards from the principal motor plants - Ford, Vauxhall and Chrysler, as well as from the car components sector - Lucas, Daimler and Sunbeam. The major decision of the meeting was to set up a permanent national co-ordinated shop stewards organisation for the motor and car components industry.

STEWARD

The inaugural meeting of this proposed body, to be held on May 12th, and all the main plants in the industry will be asked to send delegates to it.

Already, the body has declared its aim to be to secure greater participation in the decision-making in the industry, and to protect workers' jobs against short-time and redundancies. This is far more than what Lord Stokes was calling for, when he proposed a BLMC combined stewards organisation to help him manage the workforce.

The motor industry stewards council hardly need face a more crucial task to leave the dejected, demoralised and frustrated workforce of the past and work for a national response to problems that are hurting car workers not only in the West Midlands, but across the country.

In SWANSEA, 1,200 men have just accepted the Ford plant in pursuit management threat and provocations and attempts to humiliate the workers in a new speed-up drive.

RUTHLESS

At DAGENHAM the ruthlessness of the car bosses can be seen in a whole sequence of events. In the early days of the dispute, some 1,200 men had to be sacked. Ford and Vauxhall were left with an army of 18,000 workers.

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Vietnam: Which class will hold power now?

Every major revolutionary victory in modern history has had world-wide effects. In the 35 years following the outbreak of the great French Revolution in 1789, there were radical changes right across Continental Europe, and the English working class began its long journey to a firmer position in political life for the first time. The Russian Revolution of 1917 was followed by working class revolutionary struggles, right across Europe, with the role of workers' councils briefly established in Bavaria and in Hungary, and by a whole series of oriental revolts. The Cuban revolution of 1959-61 changed the political face of Latin America.

The struggle in Indochina has already had such world-wide effects. For ten years now it has been a central issue in world politics. Through the movements that grew up in solidarity with it, it has greatly accelerated the growth of the revolutionary left, especially in Western Europe, and it has dealt serious blows to the social stability of the capitalist order in the USA.

The present forces for the greatest imperialist war effort ever cannot fail to impose fresh struggles throughout the whole capitalist world. But inspiration is just as necessary. The Cuban revolution encouraged thousands of people in Latin America to take up the revolutionary struggle, but a false and superficial set of conclusions drawn from the Cuban revolution (particularly by Regis Debray), glorifying isolated rural guerilla warfare, led many of them to defeat and death.

In last week's WORKERS' FIGHT, we described how the military strategy of the US had grotesquely distorted the society of Vietnam. The Vietnamese bourgeoisie, never very solidly rooted in production, has become simply that class which received the blood-stained headlines of the US war. Separated from its political power and in competition with the world market, its social roots amount to very little.

The peasantry of Vietnam is far removed from being a conservative class of petty proprietor, each one currently attached to his little plot of land. His little plot of land has been scooped from the American 85%-25% and the peasant himself has been driven into a 'strategic hamlet', into a refugee camp, or into swelling the armies of unemployed in the cities.

The working class of Vietnam, beginning to develop in the 1950's, was neither very large nor very well defined before the start of the 1968 war. In 1959, figures estimated the number of industrial workers in South Vietnam at 30,000. The number has greatly increased since, as a cotton production of the US and has penetrated through to industrial development, and the number of people who, at one point or other during the course of a year, are industrial workers is probably considerably larger than the number in jobs at any particular time.

Nevertheless, the working class is not large, and it is vastly outnumbered by the vast army of non-productive state employees (about one and a half million) and an equally vast army of unemployed.

Whereas the complexities of the struggles to come, a few points are clear already:

1. The new victory of the liberation forces and the indiscipline and corruption of the nationalist and conservative forces (NSP), which have the support of the US, has brought to the areas of the national liberation front the combat troops of the NLF and the National Liberation Front, and the areas under government control, there was a literacy rate of 29.5, and just 17 doctors.

Since the escalation of the war, the influence of the most advanced capitalist civilization in Vietnam has produced an upturned population and a decimated countryside.

The USA has sent millions of dollars to shore up its puppet regime. But
End of Internal War

The struggle to overthrow the Lon Nol regime in Cambodia began in March 1970. For many years previous, and despite the fact that the conflict had been mostly limited to small-scale fighting, the struggle had been gaining momentum. The main parties involved were the Khmer Rouge, the Khmer National Revolutionary Front, and the royalists. The war was characterized by a series of battles, often difficult to assess, and a series of negotiated ceasefires, which were frequently broken.

Admitted

The struggle began in Battambang province, and two years later, the Khmer Rouge had established a viable government in the countryside. In the meantime, the United Nations had become heavily involved in the region, and a series of peace talks were held in Paris. These talks were eventually successful, and a peace agreement was signed in Paris in 1973.

Protests

Despite the peace agreement, the Khmer Rouge continued to resist. In 1979, the Khmer Rouge launched an offensive against the government of Cambodia, and the fighting continued for several more years. The situation was further complicated by the involvement of various foreign powers, including China, Vietnam, and the United States.

Laos — Phony Unity is Breaking Down

The government of Laos was characterised by a series of internal conflicts, and the country was often described as a "nation of continents." The most significant conflict was the "Laos War," which began in 1960 and ended in 1975 with the victory of the Laos People's Democratic Republic over the ruling寮邦 indicative of theooky.
Workers create their own democracy

THE Armed Forces Movement have regarded it as their "duties of honour" that elections would be held in Portugal "within the year". Initially, there were few clearly defined elements in the exact nature of this encounter. The movement of the populist left, the Army, and the People's Unity Movement (APM), have been expanding rapidly, with the support of a broad cross-section of the population. The recent elections have been a major milestone in the country's political history. The elections were held in May, and the results showed a significant shift towards the left. The Workers' Party (PTP) won the most seats, followed by the Social Democratic Party (PSD) and the Centre Party (CP). The results were a clear indication of the public's dissatisfaction with the government and its policies. The new government is expected to focus on social welfare, education, and healthcare. The elections have also brought a sense of hope and optimism to the Portuguese people, who have been living under a dictator for decades. The elections have also sparked a wave of protests and demonstrations, with people demanding more freedom and democracy. The new government is expected to address these concerns and work towards a more democratic society. Portuguese workers have every reason to be optimistic about the future of their country.
"Common Market Lefts" show their true colours
by Jack Price

IN tones of measured thunder, Michael Foot declared from the podium at the annual conference of Tribune to the rousing applause of thousands of delegates that the movement's "left wing" was standing four-square behind a new policy of economic collaboration. A spokesman for the Wider Caribbean and the European Community, he dismissed any notion of "grandstanding" as a "bewildering" and "irresponsible" shift in the balance of wealth in favor of the "working people and their families." In what way is it, then, that proposed now by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to achieve this aim? In view of the situation, it will not achieve it.

IMPORTS

Bob Dryer had some funny reading a report in the Daily Mail about the "tough life" faced by Marks and Spencer heir Joel Lerner. He had flown over here to make his views known to the Left, but felt impelled to speak in the way he did last week, the week before last.

SUBSIDIES

Only two Labour MPs spoke in the Budget debate of the Commons: Pavilion South and Bob Dryer MP. Sten Thorne pointed out that "the only real contradiction that the Government is anxious to make is this: the government is anxious to cut the rate of increase, but by slashing food subsidies, by setting up tax breaks, by limiting prices and by forcing up unemployment.

AMRIT WILSON reviews Satyajit Ray's new film

DISTANT THUNDER

In fact, the long-term causes of the famine are the failure of the government to do anything about the problem of agricultural development. British aid had become dependent on rice from Burma.

Punishing Bengal

In the British Empire, the Bengali famine is not considered as an important famine among those affected by the British rule. However, the Bengali people were badly affected by the famine caused by the British Empire.

Famine — made in Britain

The British Empire's policy is to keep the Bengali people in poverty and suffer. This has been done by the British government, which has caused the Bengali people to suffer. The British government has also caused the Bengali people to suffer by not providing them with the necessary food and other essential items.

British punjads

These famine victims are being punished by the British government. The British government is not providing them with the necessary food and other essential items. The British government is also not providing them with the necessary medical care. The British government is also not providing them with the necessary education.

Malcolm said that the British government is responsible for the famine. He said that the British government is responsible for the famine because they have caused the Bengali people to suffer.

Fighting for food

What's old is new again, as is the case of the Bengal famine. It is said that the British government is responsible for the famine because they caused the Bengali people to suffer.

According to the British government, the famine was caused by the Bengali people themselves. According to the British government, the famine was caused by the Bengali people themselves because they did not work hard enough.

The British government is responsible for the famine because they did not provide the Bengali people with the necessary food and other essential items. The British government is also responsible for the famine because they did not provide the Bengali people with the necessary medical care. The British government is also responsible for the famine because they did not provide the Bengali people with the necessary education.
ONE MILLION ON THE DOLE

THERE ARE now nearly ONE MILLION unemployed workers in the Department of Employment. This is the Department's estimate of the number of people out of work, because there are also many thousands of unemployed workers who are not on the books because they do not sign on at the Labour Exchange.

"There is no doubt that the figures are underestimates," said the Unemployed Workers Defence League. "But there might be a million on the dole unless we take the line, as we have been doing, that the dole is not a job." The UWDL has already been arrested several times.

"The situation has not changed," said a UWDL leader, "since the last time we petitioned the government for help." The UWDL has already assembled a million signatures on a petition to the government.

WARWICK STUDENTS' RENT STRIKE ESCALATES

Students at Warwick University (University of Warwick) have raised their rent to 15% of their cost of living.

"We have been forced to this," said a student leader. "The government has made it impossible for us to continue our rent strikes."

"We will continue to fight," said the student leader. "We will not give up until we win." The students have already been arrested several times.

WIMPEY BAR WORKERS SET A MAY DAY EXAMPLE

All London's Wimpey bars will be closed on May Day, according to the workers. The workers are demanding a 20% increase in wages.

"We have been working for too long," said a worker. "We deserve a raise." The workers have already been arrested several times.

MOTOR INDUSTRY

The 1975 Motor Industry Strike is over, but the workers are not happy. They say they were not given enough money.

"We were promised a lot," said a worker. "But we only got a little." The workers have already been arrested several times.

STUBBORN

If the National Shop Stewards' Movement does not back down, it will be the end of the road. The workers are not going to give up.

"We will fight to the end," said a worker. "We will not go down without a fight." The workers have already been arrested several times.

From page one

TEACHERS' PARK AND PENCE ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND

The teachers' strike is now scheduled for June 28th. The teachers are demanding a 20% increase in wages.

"We have been working for too long," said a teacher. "We deserve a raise." The teachers have already been arrested several times.

SACKINGS AND SPEED-UP

It is estimated unofficially that 15,000 workers have been sacked over the last 5 years. The government is not happy with this.

"We want our workers back," said the government. "We need them for the economy." The government has already arrested several times.

Infamous

However, with the growing problem of quality control and the growing problem of workers going on strike, the situation is getting worse.

"We are in a very difficult position," said a manager. "We need to control the situation." The managers have already been arrested several times.

But the workers are not giving up. They are continuing to strike.

"We will fight to the end," said a worker. "We will not go down without a fight." The workers have already been arrested several times.