WORKERS

Vol 1

No 8

1977



MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE C.W.M.

20p

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Printed by Saltley Action Centre, Birmingham.

CWM NATIONAL CONFERENCE

press statement 24.11.77

Over the last few days, the CEM has held its

first Mational Conference.

A letter of greetings to the Conference from the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Communist League of Britain was read to the delegates, expressing sincere hopes for the unity of the two organizations within the near future.

A new constitution was adopted, based on the principles of democratic centralism, and framed with the actual size and state of the organization in mind. In accordance with the new constitution, the officers and Mational Committee of the CWM were elected.

The Programme which was agreed by the Conference stressed the need for the unity of Marxist-Leninists and of work among the British working class in order to build a genuine Revolutionary

Working Class Party.

It stressed the need to overthrow capitalism and imperialism if unemployment, inflation and poverty were to be done away with. It placed the struggle in Britain in the context of the world situation, in accordance with Chairman Mao's strategic concept of the division of nation states into three worlds.

After the programme had been adopted, the Conference endorsed the basic line of a document on the international situation, which ended thus:"The CWM endorses the Three Worlds Concept of Chairman Mao Tse Tung, and the CPC, not in any

blindly dogmatic fashion, but in order to apply that strategic concept to the concrete problems facing us."

It was agreed that further work was needed on the document, in order for it to detail the tasks of Marxist-Leminists in Britain accurately in the light of the Three Worlds Concept. Before leaving, the delegates made a collection in support of the striking firemen, whose militant spirit is an inspiration to all workers.

(The above statement was issued by CWM following its Mational Conference)



"WHY ALL THIS FUSS ABOUT BEING UNEMPLOYED ..? I HAVEN'T WORKED A DAY IN THE LAST 20 YEARS"

A NEW PAPER

This is the last time
the national publication of
CWM will appear in its present form: after this issue,
it will appear in the form
of a paper. We will be able
to put more in a paper, and
sell it at a lower price,
which will enable us to
serve the working class
better.

ation, and it has a lot to learn. We have no doubt that those who bought the "Note-book" in the past, and who will buy our paperin the future can teach us a lot; therefore we welcome your comments and criticisms, and ask you to let us have them.

If you would like to send in any articles, information, or financial contributions, that is welcome too, as are enqueries about articles that have appeared in the "Note-book" or about the policies of CWM. Please write to the address on our cover.



THE FIREMEN FIGHT



Firemen do a job in which they constantly put their lives and health at risk, and their work is really appreciated by the great majority of people in Britain. The respect working people have for the firemen has shown itself in the great support they gave them from the first day of their strike for a decent living wage. All over the country, people have signed petitions and given them money and food. But despite popular opinion, the government has res--isted the firemen's demands, and insisted that they accept a settlement of less than 10%, not caring that by doing so, it is endangering people's lives.

The forces of the state have been used against the strikers. The firemen don't get strike pay, so they have taken public collections, and now the police have told them that this is illegal-what is this but an attempt to starve the firemen out? The army has been used to strike-break, as it was used to break the dustmens' strike in Glasgow a few years ago; this is surely an indication of things to come.

Many fire officers have also broken the strike.

Yet none of this has stirred the TUC and trade union leadership to protest. Workers in individual union branches are supporting the firemen, but the trade union bureaucrats are, by their inaction, working against the firemen and serving the ruling class by making the government's task easier.



WHAT WE CAN DO

All of us, in our trade union branches, commun--ities, students' unions, etc, should do our utmost to help the firemen, not, as some suggest, because they are a special case, but because, in their fight, they stand for the interests of the whole working class, of all working people. If we are not to suffer a steady fall in our living standards, we must, like the firemen, reject nonesense about "tightening our belts" for a non-existent"national interest." The working class does dirty, dangerous and often boring work, it makes everything, it creates all the wealth of society and it ought to receive that wealth to use as it pleases. We should stand up and fight back against capital's attacks on our living standards and democratic rights wherever we are, and back the firemen and other workers in their just struggles too.

You can help the firemen in many ways. Collect money for them-collections in trade union branches, other organizations and among friends can getround the ban on public collections. See if local firemens picket lines need food, fuel for the fires they keep warm by, or any other help. Get your trade union branch to pass resolutions of support for the fire--men, and ones calling on your union leadership to

give them their full support.

Do you know...

According to official figures, deaths and injuries in fires have been lower for this time of year than in previous years since the start of the firemen's strike.

Although the press has made a big thing out of every death in a fire since the start of the strike, as though the firemen are somehow to blame, it is off--icially admitted that none of the deaths would not have occured if the firemen had been at work.

In 1975, 4 firemen were killed and 251 injured at work in England and Wales; in 1976, 5 were killed and 311 injured.

The company chairman of Wedgewood, Sir Arthur Bryan gets 113,000 pounds a year; the chairman of ICI gets £93,508 a year: the top wage for a qualified fireman (after a series of tests and 4 years experience) is £65.71 a week before tax, for a 48 hour working week. There are no extra payments for night work or for Saturday or Sunday.

The London Fire Brigade alone has answered 1 million emergency calls since 1965, including 111,520 emergency calls in 1976.

The

Metropole hotel strike

The strike at the London Metropole Hotel for better wages and conditions for all hotel and catering workers continues despite the issuing of sacking notices and is now well into its sev-enth week, but still remains unofficial.

The strikers demand a £50 basic minimum wage for all non-service workers, and £43.40 basic for

all service workers.

Examples of present gross rates being paid by the hotel are:-

a) Chambermaids live-out £34.50

b) 11 live-in £23.50

(Sharing three to a room.)

c) Luggage porters £32.50

The chambermaids work from 8-4.30, clean 16 rooms, all with bathrooms, hoover two corridors, clean two services and keep two linen rooms in check. They

work a 40 hour, 5 day week on a rota.

We want to ask people: "Could you live on wages like these in central London?" We are members of the G.M.W.U. and their officials led us out on to the street believing that we were quite within our rights, that we had a good case and that it would be made official after three days, if not before.

Yet within three days, Mr. Jerry Tilson, our Recruiting Officer, and Mr. Ted Rowl, our full-time Regional Official, had done a 100% turn around and told us to go back to work. They were now using the

12 month rule to hang us with.

Other GMWU members at Grand Metropolitan, Rank and Centre Hotels are supporting our claim. The union officials soon became aware of this fact and got them to put in for different claims.

a) They got Centre to put in for £20 across the board. So, as their wages now are £32.50, that would make their claim £52.50, rather than the £50 minimum basic which is official union policy.

b) They got Rank hotels to put in for £46.50 so as not to have all £50 claims in and so as they

would not identify with us.

c) After this, with more investigation, we found that Grand Metropolitan had originally put in for a £50.00 minimum basic since last August and that our corrupt officials had sat on the claim and it would never have come to light had we not put in our claim.

We now want no more lip service to end starvation wages, we aim to eliminate slave labour from the

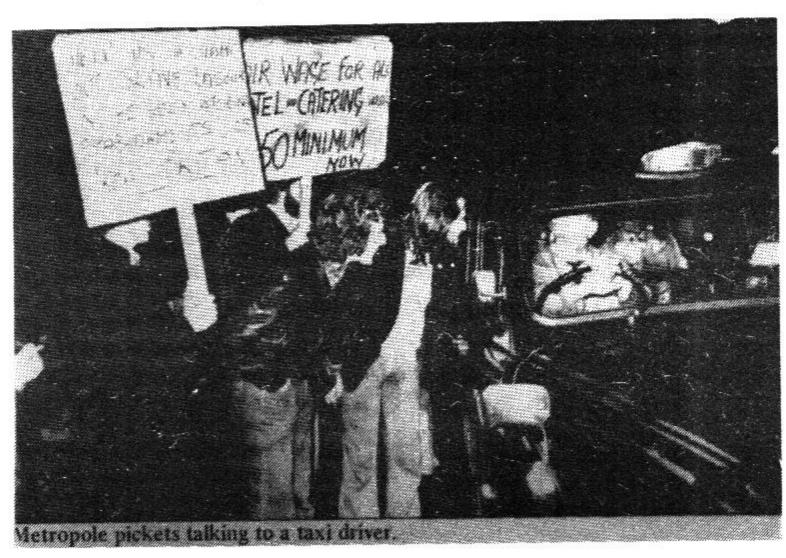
hotel and catering industry for ever.

We need all the support we can get, both morally and financially. Support our mass picket* every Friday, and support our picket line at any time on any day, as we maintain a 24 hour picket.

Send your messages to:Mr. Vincent Murphy,
98, Fordwick Road,
N.W.2.

*The Metropole is opposite Edgeware Road Tube.

(The above article was written by one of the Metropole strikers. They have been on strike since October 10th)



William Brown

A nice young man was William Brown, He worked for a wage in a northern town, He worked from six till eight at night, Turning a wheel from left to right.

CHORUS

Keep that wheel a-turning, Keep that wheel a-turning, Keep that wheel a-turning, And do a little more each day.

The boss one day to William came,
He said, "Look here young what's-your-name,
We're far from pleased with the work you do,
So do a little more or out you go!"

CHORUS

So William turned and he made her run Three times round in the place of one, He turned so hard he soon was made The Lord High Turner of his trade.

CHORUS

So William turned with a saintly smile, The goods he made grew such a pile, They filled that room and the room next door, And overflowed to the basement floor.

CHORUS

The nation heard the wondrous tale, The news appeared in the Sketch and Mail, The railways ran excursions down, And all to see young William Brown.

CHORUS

But sad the sequel now to tell,
He turned out more than the boss could sell,
The market slumped and the price want down,
Seven more days and they sacked young Brown.

LETTER to the EDITOR

Dear comrade,

We feel it is pur duty to inform your readers about the DICTATORSHIP existing in the Executive Council of A.U.E.W. (Engineering Section). An appeal was sent by Smethwick branch, Birmingham, against EC circular D 31/77 (Supporting the government 12 month guide line) to the 1977 Final Appeal Court, which has taken the sheep's clothing from the E.C.

The 1977 Final Appeal Court asked the E.C. to forward all correspondence concerning the Smeth-wick branch appeal to the Appeal Court. The E.C., afraid of being exposed in the Court, refused to forward any correspondence, so the Final Appeals

Court adopted the following resolution: -

"This 1977 Final Appeal Court deplores the E.C.'s refusal to supply correspondence in connection with the Smethwick branch appeal and therefore this 1977 Final Appeal Court records that it was unable to finish the business of this Court and standsadjourned."

It worries us to see the E.C. take power into their own hands when our democracy lies with all the membership of the A.U.E.W. and not with fulltime officials-we don't want dictatorship from

the E.C.

We ask A.U.E.W. members to be wary of the full-time official who cannot abide by our own Appeal Court's decisions and we ask the Executive Council to forward all correspondence to the AppealsCourt concerning Smethwick branch. If E.C. refuse to hand over the correspondence we ask the E.C. Referee to instruct E.C. members to vacate the A.U.E.W. (Eng. Section) premises forthwith and to take steps for the election of a new E.C.

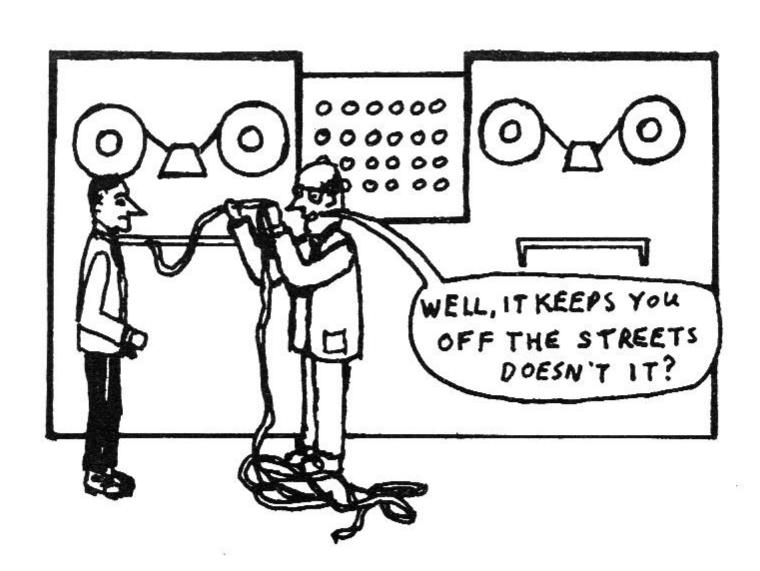
Yours fraternally,

(A.U.E.W. Members)

POLICE COMPUTER

In the September-October issue of "Rights," a publication of the National Council for Civil Lib-erties, there was a report on a new police computer. Because they fear the people, the British ruling class are reinforcing their state, equipping it better for repression of popular struggles. The report in "Rights" shows one way they are doing this, and is worth quoting from at length.

Incidentally, it is estimated that there is detailed information on computer records on over a third of the population of Morthern Ireland.



The Police Mational Computer is housed behind the Police Training College at Hendon. G. G. Ather-ton, who is responsible for the computer, and Geoffrey Phillips, head of the Home Office Scient-ific Development Branch, are the men who " are deciding what goes into the electronic files the police are building now. They are not accountable to Parliament."

"The people who designed the computer and work on it now have signed the Official Secrets Act which binds them to denying any knowledge of what it involved. These are computer experts like Dr. John Parks, at the National Physical Laboratory, who invented the system whereby the Hendon computer rec--eives wirephotos from the Scotland Yard fingerprint files: Tony Helman who was in charge of all the com--puter's programming, working for Hoskyns Systems Ltd, based in Farringdon Road; Garfield Collins and his colleagues at Brandons who trained the programmers; and the dozens of programmers who worked first at Tintagel House on the Albert Embankment, and later off Horseferry Road. Many of them left disenchanted, because they worked only on very small sections, kept in the dark about what the overall system would do . "

Burroughs B6700 computers-among the largest ever built-linked to ICL disk storage units with a capacity for 1000 words on everyone in the country. These are connected to video display units in over 800 police stations. There are also "dial-up" lines to government departments, meaning that at the touch of a finger the police's computerised files are made available to the Ministry of Defence."

Personal Information

The Chairman of the British Computer Society's Privacy Committee pointed out that the police have the capacity to tap personal records from just about any other computer in the country, and that they can do so without permission and without the knowledge of the firms or government departments which hold the information they want.

The computer is connected directly to the Swansea Motor Vehicle and Licensing computer and uses records of everyone who has a car or drives one. "It is also connected to the Customs and Excise computer. Programmes are being developed for it which record and analyse who drinks in what pub, with whom; where people park their cars at night, and other such intimate details....The police have been given a free hand to collect and man-ipulate personal information to build computer-ised dossiers as they want....The British police now have what many experts regard as the most sophisticated and least democratically con-trolled electronic surveillance network in the world."



The ruling class are developing many new devices which, like the police computer, are designed for the work of suppressing popular, particularly working class, struggles. But Mao Tse Tung's remark that it is people, not things, that determine the success or failure of a revolutionary struggle, remains true, and we should not allow ourselves to be intimidated by new weapons in the hands of our class enemies.

WORKERS WIN AT BRIMSDON

Strikers at UG Glass Containers, Brimsdown (London) have won all their demands after a strike which began on 18th October. The workforce, largely consisting of national minority workers, put the following demands forward:-

1) U.G. bosses at Brimsdown should abide by all

agreements they put their signatures to.

2) Immediate negotiations on a demand for 50p an hour increases.

3) No victimisation of the strikers.

4) No further attempts by the bosses to divide and rule by buying off a section of workers, or

trying to.

In addition, the firm agreed to provide transport to and from work. This strike was won under the leadership of East London Indian Workers' Association; the workers held out despite the oppostion of the leadership of their union (National Union of Flint Glassworkers), which called them "trouble-makers," and advised them to go back to work, making it quite clear that they weren't wanted in the union if they continued their strike. The workers have now joined the TGWU.





or the eetpu conference

The Blackpool conference of "Rules Revision" held by the EETPU was a victory of bureaucracy over democracy. Chapple tightened his grip and the Executive now has a right wing majority of 4, due to the fact that Chapple and the Plumbing Secret-ary gained the right to vote on the Executive.

The first day began with a typical manoeuvre by the Executive, who suddenly changed on the agenda from "Policy" to "Rules Revision" to alter a ruling over expenses. This could be construed as subtle bribery. The democratic forces had a tremendous fight on their hands, but they did have some successes, especially on "Free collective bargaining." Wage restraint was totally thrown out of the window, so too was the Executive motion which was wishy washy and could mean all things to all men.

On the major issues of election of all off-icials and ending the ban on communists holding
office, the "Flashlight" opposition won the argu-ments, but the Chapple hacks had a small major-ity, with a third of the delegates abstaining.
Chapple used all the muck-raking he could to win
over certain neutral delegates, but Freddie Gore
(London Airport) made a brilliant speech and rec-eived a standing ovation. The number of young

delegates must give Chapple cause for worry for the future, as many of them said that the conf--erence had opened their eyes. The conference wasn't the great victory for Chapple that he and the press made out-opposition is growing!

Flashlight delegates, or, as Chapple disparagingly called them, "Flashlight Fusiliers," fought
a well-organized struggle but they are still weak
in many areas, especially in the Midlands. The next
"Rules Revision" is not for six years, which gives
the democratic forces plenty of time to expand into
those areas. In contrast to "Flashlight" is "Rank
and File," an SWP trotskyite organization, who gave
Chapple the ammunition he needed to attack the democratic delegates. On the second day of conference,
the SWP staged a demonstration and spat on and
heckled all the delegates as they left the conference hall.

This is certainly no way for progressives to behave, and "Flashlight" delegates wasted no time in denouncing these thugs. The position of "Flash-light" delegates was difficult enough, with the union photographing the delegates as they disembarked from their coach, Chappleites attempting to provoke them in bars in order to have them sent home and barred from further conferences and new members to conference were watched carefully to see how they voted. Such are the KGB/CIA methods of the EETPU executive.

certainly, "Flashlight" is the correct organization to become involved in, and a lot of work
must be done in the future, but even Chapple paid
them a compliment (although unwittingly) when he
spoke of how well organized they were and how well
produced the paper is. It is in the interest of
all democratically minded rank and file members to
get themselves organized in "Flashlight," remembering that the fight for democracy in the unions
is part of the revolutionary struggle for
socialism.

Hackney March against Racism

The march mentioned in this article took place a little while ago, but we think the comments on it are still useful.

On 16th October 3000 people marched through the East End of London to demonstrate their opposition to racism and fascism. Organised by the Hackney Committee Against Racialism, marchers gathered near Hoxton (where the National Front has intimidated many people into supporting it) and proceeded to Victoria Park where a music festival was held in the afternoon.

London CWM members participated and gave out a leaflet to people lining the route, explaining the nature and root cause of racism and its relation to fascism. The leaflet also exposed the role of the Labour Government and top trade union leaders in these attacks on the working class and the danger posed by the social-fascism of the Soviet Union and its hangers-on to the people of the world. It showed how only the working class could lead the fight to smash these enemies of progress.

weaknesses

Some negative features of this demonstration need to be mentioned. Hundreds of police were present and they surrounded the march like a Blue Fence, sealing the marchers off from the local people under the pretext of protecting the march from the National Front. A Trot-skyist contingent reinforced this isolation from within the march by screaming back at hecklers giving the impression that they were hostile to all onlockers. The revisionists confused people by carrying posters with the symbol of the NF on them, looking as if they supported them!

The virtual absence of Black people was the biggest weakness of the march. Besides the West Indian steel band at tje head of the column, very few Black people participated. This reflects the bad tendency in the 'Broad Left' to imagine it knows best for Black people.

best features

The best feature of the march was the womens contingent which included a group of Turkish women. They chanted "We the Women oppose racism" and the words reverberated across the streets.

The Communist Workers Movement is firmly opposed to racism and realises that it is a pernicious ideology generated by the bourgeoisie to divide the working class and alienate it from its allies. We support the struggles of Black people as a whole in this country against all forms of racism, from petty discrimination to physical attacks. Britain is an imperialist country and racist ideas are very prevalent here paticuarly among the bourgeoisie and petty bourgeoisie, but also among workers. These ideas can never take firm root in the working class but a great deal of patient work needs to be done to eradicate these ideas from among ourselves and among the working class as a whole. The struggle against racism is an aspect of the anti-imperialist struggles of the peoples of the Third World which complement the workers struggles to establish socialism in Britain. they have our whole-hearted support.



FORUM FOR DISCUSSION

The following article was passed to us by comrades of the Birmingham Communist Association. It emerged from some discussions they had.

Racialism and its

Relationship with Fascism

Fascism occurrs when the capitalist ruling class are forced, through weakness due to economic crisis, and the increasing struggles of the working class as a response to that crisis, to dispense with parliamentary democracy and other 'persuasive' and 'peaceful' methods of maintaining their ruling position. The ruling class have no alternative but to use force, naked physical violence, in order to maintain their dictatorship over the proletariat. This is fascism.

But fascism can take many forms. There seem to be three possible ways in which fascism could be brought about in the UK.

1) The development of a fascist party.

The fascist party constantly seeks popular support, desperately seizing on anything such as racialism, unemployment, nationalism and even uses socialist slogans in order to win this support; i.e. the fascist party utilises the genuine grievances of the masses. So, as capitalism enters crisis, so the probability of a fascist party winning support becomes greater, as it feeds on the discontent, frustrations and anxieties of the population. As the stability of the ruling class becomes threatened, sections of it

support the fascist party, strengthening it still further. Finally the ruling class, unable to maintain their position through parliamentary democracy is forced to hand over the government to the fascist party.

The fascist party will only be able to take over the government if it has a great deal of popular support, and the strength necessary to deal with the growing power of the working class. If there is no fascist party able to do this, the ruling class must look elsewhere for its' security.

- 2) The military coup.

 The military coup has long been a standby for the ruling class to usher in a period of fascism. But, although it is very effective in the short run, it is very difficult for the military government to maintain any popular support for long.
- 3) Transformation of the existing government. The transformation of the existing parliamentary 'democratic' government into a fascist government is another short term possibility open to the ruling class. The declaration of a 'State of Emergency', 'Special Powers', enabling laws to be passed which deprive people of their bourgeois rights, and the creation of a national government, are all possible outcomes of the bourgeois parliament as it exists today. But again, this is difficult to maintain for a long time.

It should be remembered however, that the swing to the right of the existing bourgeois democratic structures and parties has historically paved the way for overt fascism, although the trend might not itself be fascist.

NOT HUMAN NATURE

Racialism is and has been manufactured. It is not part of 'human nature' as many would have us believe. Racialism is manufactured and propagated by those who benefit from its spread. Those who benefit fall into three categories.

- 1) Racialism was first used by the imperialists as a justification for the exploitation of people from other parts of the world, e.g. black slavery was justified and made acceptable by propagating racialist theories about black people being sub-human etc. This continues today, and also applies to the exploiters of immigrant labour in the imperialist countries themselves.
- 2) Racialism is used by the ruling class to divide and destroy the unity of the working class. The dictatorship of the bourgeoisie dependes on the disunity of the working class. Thus the ruling class and all the agencies at its disposal, government, press, radio, TV etc. make every effort to develop racialism amongst the working class, although this is not always apparent.
- 3) The fascist party develops and spreads racialism in order to win popular support. Racialism is easy to foster and spread, so the fascist party makes it one of its main weapons in building support.

To understand racialism, we must recognise these three propagators. They have different motives for wanting to spread racialism and so anti-racialists should adopt different tatics in order to combat them.

The views expressed in the above article are not necessarily those of the CWM, but we hope they will stimulate thought and discussion among our readers.



ONE FACE OF FASCISM: BUT THERE ARE OTHERS...

GERMAN FASCISM RISES AGAIN

One Sunday at the end of September, the German parliament rushed through a new law which means that anyone can now be arrested and simply disappear into jail. Any communication, written or spoken, between you and your lawyer, relatives, and friends can be legally forbidden.

new law

This law, so German politicians of all parlia--mentary parties say, is aimed at the terrorists who, they allege, conspired with their lawyers when

in jail.

Since then, 3 imprisoned terrorists have died in Stammheim jail, a model high security prison built specially for them, with close-circuit TV and all mod-cons of security. and it was said this was suicide!

police powers

The police too, now have great powers-road blocks and street checks of identity cards are frequent. Thousands of homes and bookshops have been burst into and turned upside down. Armed police and tanks have patrolled the streets. A massive police leafletting campaign has started up-asking the "general public" to watch and snoop on their neighbours and to report anything suspicious to the police at once. Here are some examples of what the police think is suspicious:-

- -Paying rent long in advance;
- -Renting a garage;
- -Windows with venetian blinds;
- -Extra locks on the doors and windows;

-Many visitors;

-Visitors in cars from other parts of the country and abroad;

-Noisy do-it-yourself work late at night;

-Having no regular job.

-Leaving home and coming back at irregular times.

loss of democratic rights

Who is the West German state so frightened of to take such measures? Just 16 terrorists, they say, out of 60 million West Germans!

It's clear that the German ruling class is using recent terrorist acts as an excuse to curtail the basic democratic rights of the German working class. And they are so hypocritical as to say it is being done to protect democracy."

What the West German state really fears is the growing resistance and discontent among the German working class, faced with growing unemployment and rising prices. The state is preparing for the worse crisis to come, when the formerly expanding German economy finds itself restricted by a huge slump in the world market.

support german workers

Already the workers' resistance is shackled by the trade union structure, where it is the duty of a "shop steward" to "keep the peace" in the factory, and where any "radical" is expelled from the union. Anyone employed by the civil service or in education is subject to a detailed screening and grilling, going over every detail of one's present and past life. This is done to weed out anyone the slightest bit critical of the present capitalist system. Thousands have been banned from such jobs: of course, any socialist of communist views are suppressed.

Meanwhile, many of the present high court judges, police chiefs, prison directors and top civil servants are still those who held office in Hitler's Germany. The latest threat by the German state is to ban three Marxist-Leninist organizations-the KPD, KPD(M-L), and KBW (Communist Party of Germany, Communist Party of Germany(M-L) and Communist League of West Germany respectively).*

no bans!

We support the campaign against the ban on the Marxist-Leninists, and we pledge support to the German working class, who are faced once more with the threat of fascism. We must also do our best to make sure that measures like those in Germany are not introduced here in the name of "combatting terrorism."

*In October, a demonstration in Bonn against the ban-organized jointly by these organizations-was supported by 20,000 people. Early in November, cwm organized a picket of the West German Embassy, in support of the German comrades, which was supported by members of the Revolutionary Communsupported by members of the R



20,000 DEMONSTRATE IN BONN

BUNDESKRIMINALAMT

Sehr geehrte Damen! Sehr geehrte Herren!

Die kriminalpolizeilichen Erfahrungen haben gezeigt daß terroristische Gewalttater vorwiegend Wohnungen in sog Großwohnanlagen in Stadt- und Stadtrandbezirken bevorzugen. Diese Wohnungen werden entweder vor oder nach speklakularen Strahaten benutzt sie konnen auch als Verwahrort eines Enthuhrten intrage kommen.

Sie können dazu beitragen. Unterschlupte von Terroristi die folgenden Merkpunkte beachten und entsprechi nachsten Polizeidienststelle mitteilen.

1 Beschaffung

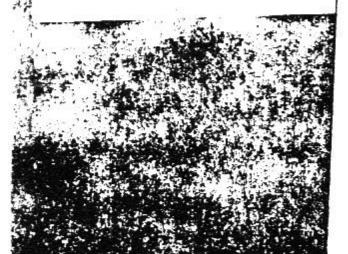
- Verwendung verfalschler Ausweispapiere bei Mid
- Mietvorauszahlungen für langeren Zeitraum in b
 Uhenweisungen
- großzugiger Verzicht auf Renoverung
- Mietung zusätzlicher Baulichkeiten (Einnchtun platzen Abstellen von Kfz)
- Mierung von Einzelgaragen oder auch von Ab (evt) fingierte Adresse)

2 Ausstattung

- Sparliche Mohelausstättung Eigenumzug mit K Revorzugung von Wohnungen mit Fenslem oh mit Vorrichtungen zum Abdunkeits (Rollos)
- off keine Turbeschilderung, aber Namen am B auf Telefon, Fahrstuhl, Garagen imit unmitt wird meist Werl gelegt.

3 Anderungen

- Anhringen zusatzlicher Sicherungseinrichtun Auswechsein der Schlosser
- Manipulation an Hausspiechanlagen izum A



A German Police leaflet: an open invitation to denunciations.

4 Nutzung

- Unterstellung von Kfz mit meist ortsfremden Kennzeichen in vorhändenen oder zusätzlich gemittellen Garagen.
- Besucherverkehr mit. Kitz aus dem gesamten Bundesgebiet und Ausland Heimwerkertatigkeiten. Herstellijng und Lagerung von Prückeitzeigen sein Nutzung von Garagen u. a. Baulichkeiten zur Lagerung von Werkzeugen.
- Rasielarbeiten verursachen auffallige Gerausche

5 Besondere Verhaltensweisen

- Rewohner leben in selbstijnwijniter Isolation zij den Milmietern
- Anmeldeformalitaten werrten mörgir hist vermieden
- reger Resucherverkehr. Fremde werden nicht eingelassen
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Zum Schluß -- ein Ret

Sie selbst sollten unter keinen Umstanden etwas unternehmen

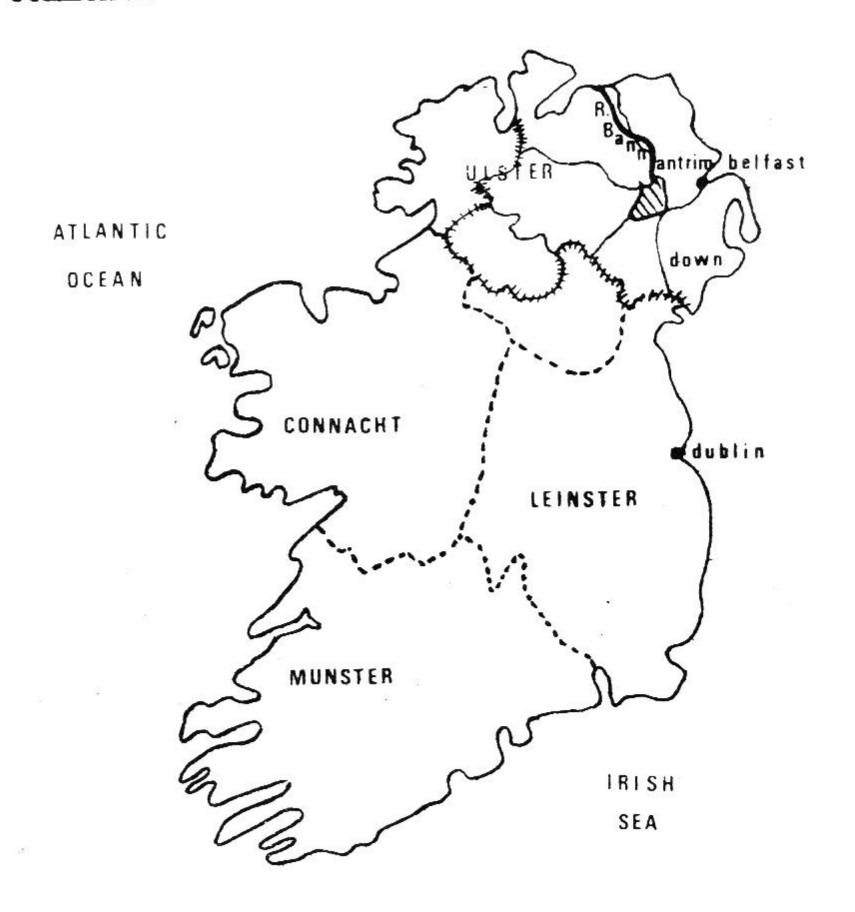
Die Polizei dankt Ihnen für Ihre Mitarbeit!

ORELAND

DIVIDE AND RULE

PART 5

(There follows the concluding part of a series; we would be pleased to have your comments on it.)



PROTESTANT WORKERS - WHAT'S IN IT FOR THEM?

In an economy where the average protestant is only marginally, if at all, better off than a cath-olic, what is the economic and political background to the fanatical loyalty with which the protestant working class regists separation from Britain? Are there objective reasons for it, or does it arise simply from sentiment? In fact, it is not separation from Britain which is so much feared-past calls for "UDI" belie that-rather, the protestant workers fear incorporation into the present republic, on the grounds of the genuinely bad economic and political effects it would have on them.

Quite apart from the "traditional" prejudice fostered by centuries of economic competition for jobs and houses between catholics and protestants, so assiduously fostered by the employers, there has been the new threat of the Provisionals and their bombing campaign which seemed, especially thanks to British propaganda, to be aimed solely at protestants.

This reinforced prejudice was allied to the fact that the Unionists' old battle cry of "Home Rule= Rome Rule" was a self-fulfilling one. By achieving the partition of Ireland, the Unionists had left the 26 counties with an overwhelming majority of Catholics and a church hierarchy which has indisputable power. From the highest levels of state, to the most intimate details of family life, the Church has never scrupled to use its power.

Secular, or even non-catholic education is almost unobtainable. The censorship in Eire is a bye-word throughout the world for obscurantist puritanical zeal. Contraception, abortion and divorce are all outlawed at the Church's behest.

On a more mundane plane, the level of social security benefits, unemployment pay, and health services is considerably lower in the South than

in the North. Protestant workers will need more than bombs to scare them into such a state!

The only possible call which would overcome the genuine fears of the protestant working class is a call for a new Ireland. And that new Ireland can only be a socialist, and hence secular Ireland.

OUR CALL AND OUR STRATEGY MUST BE FOR A

UNITED, SOCIALIST IRELAND.



Two men with a lot in common: in the service of British imperialism, Powell works to divide the British working class on racial lines, while Paisley works to keep the Irish working class divided on religious lines.

But our call will be in vain if we continue to regard protestants in the jaundiced light of mirror-image bigotry.

The "traditional" image of an Orangeman as a bogeyman to frighten children to sleep may well serve that purpose, but it does not and cannot serve for a Marxist analysis.

It is becoming more evident that "loyalist" workers now feel themselves as a separate entity against the old Order ascendancy and business interests, and this trend is known and feared by the old rulers almost as much as they fear the Republicans! The working class which participated in the political strikes of recent years, no matter how willing or unwilling they may have been, now knows that it has power. Their power forced the hand of Westminster, overthrew the Assembly and had the would-be leaders Paisley, Craig & Co. come running to scramble onto the bandwagon. We can only hope that elements like those on the Ulster Workers' Council who ensuredthat supplies got through to the Republican areas, and that there were no sectarian pogroms, with the experience and knowledge they have gained, will be able to outflank the sectar--ianism of the lodges and the churches. We can only hope that they will offer the hand of work--ing class unity to their class brothers, some of whom in the Republican movement have already attempted such a move.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

The major feature of the last twenty years has been the <u>disappearance of national Irish capitalism</u> on any scale, Both North and South, the few indig-enous capitalists remaining are so tied up with British imperialism that they act virtually as agents for Britain. They are what in other parts of the world are called the comprador bourgeoisie, but in Ireland are known as "Gombeen men."

In the countryside the growth and power of the ranchers has left Ireland with a landless agri-cultural proletariat in addition to the industrial proletariat of the North and South.

The disappearance of the national bourgeoisie means in effect that it is almost impossible to fight on class lines, in trades unions or whatever, without being directly involved in a fight with imperialism. It also means that any genuine anti-imperialist in Ireland must also be a socialist. for the battle is reduced to class against class-the industrial and agricultural workers of Ireland against British imperialism and its Irish agents.

In such a situation, we must do away with the old mythologies -that protestant, "loyalist" must needs be fight wing, while a Republican, no matter how reactionary a catholic sectarian he may be, is

an honorary left-winger.

To achieve socialism in Ireland, to achieve a united, independent Ireland, there must be a rev-olutionary party of the working class, which must draw its support from both protestant and catholic workers. It is against this future development that Britain maintains a garrison in the north. Britain has economically re-united Ireland, and would prob-ably have no great objections to allowing a united



Demonstraters in Derry commemorate 13 people killed by British troops on Bloody Sunday, 1972.

"independent" Ireland. Why should she object when as things stand she owns North and South, lock, stock and barrel, while hardly a whimper of independence has been heard from the government of Eire for decades?

REVOLUTIONARY POLITICS

What are the prospects for the formation of such a party in Ireland?

The initial split in the Republican Movement between Officials and Provisionals has developed-as things in real life usually do, in a more complicated fashion than at first seemed likely. The Officials' correct emphasis on the necessity of political work, at the time of the split has degenerated to the point where the military side seems only to be used in disciplining dissidents within the Republican movement. The pro-Moscow Irish Communist Party has scored a major success in infilatrating the Officials and perverting the originally correct emphasis on political work into a sort of "community politics," while negating the role of armed struggle in overcoming imperialism and reaction in Ireland.

On the other hand, many of the young working class people who, especially in Ulster, joined the Provisionals because of their emphasis on military action, are now beginning to realize the futility of military action that is not backed up by and directed by a sound political line, by political work. Although overall, in the domestic Irish context, the Provisionals are far from revolutionary, these new elements are more and more gaining ground.

A new arrival is the Irish Republican Socialist Party, which consists in the main of the
members of the "Officials" who supported them
originally in the split, but realized that revisionism, the "peaceful road" concept of the
Officials was not the way forward.

On the "loyalist" side there are elements among the predominantly working class bodies who are beginning slowly to realize the need for change. The solidly reactionary front of "loyalism" shows

signs of cracking!

Elements of these organizations, especially the IRSP, will almost certainly form the core of the revolutionary working class party which will lead a united Ireland to socialism. The assassination of such figures as Seamus Costello of the IRSP, shows that imperialism and its allies are aware of this trend, even if many communists and progress--ives in Britain are not.

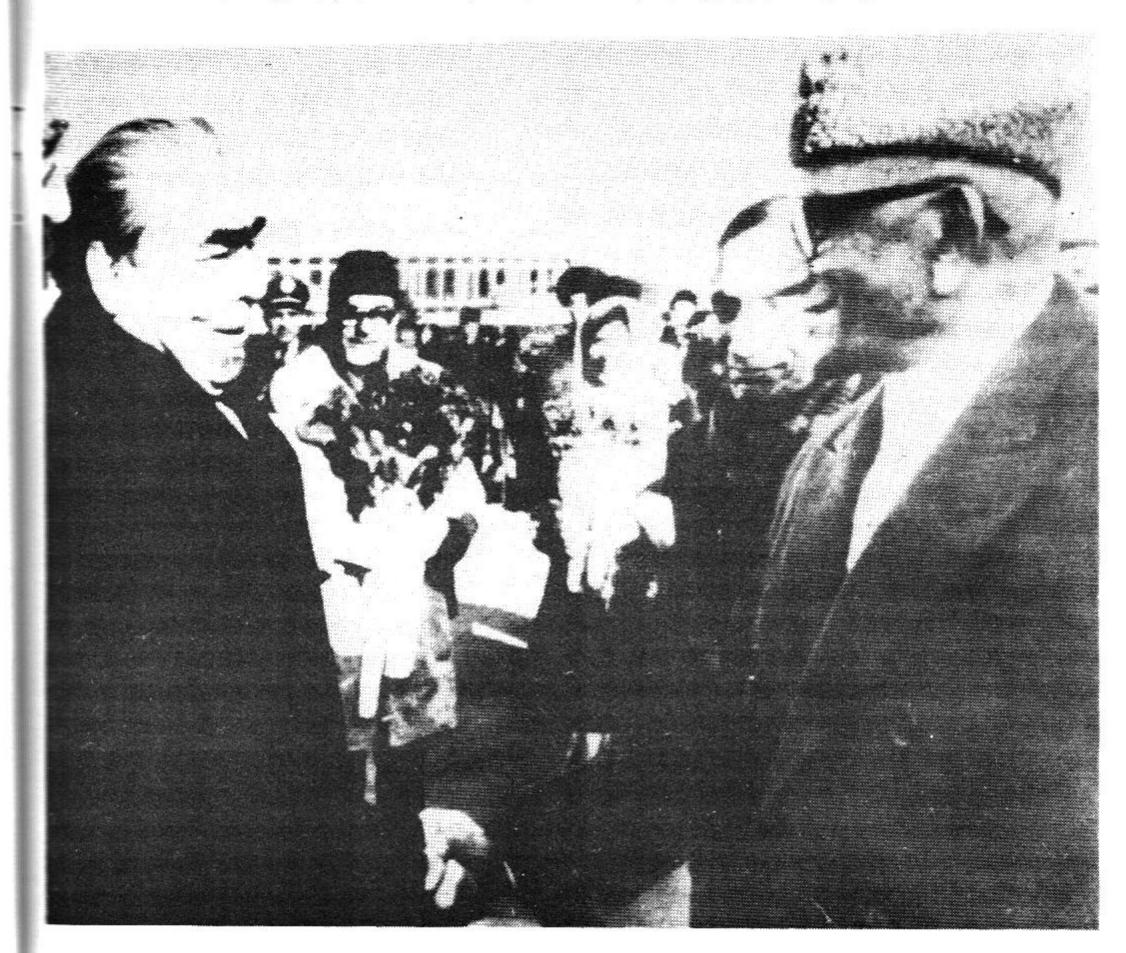
What is our role in Britain? Above all, we must not succumb to the temptation to go along with the chauvinism of the capitalist press. We must campaign vigourously for the troops to be withdrawn, we must expose the tortures and murders carried out by the army in Ireland: we must do everything in our power to help the establishment of a Marxist-Leminist party in Ireland able to overthrow the sectarian barriers in the struggle for a united socialist Ireland.

To do this, we cannot uncritically support any Irish organization, but we must support all genuine anti-imperialist or revolutionary aspects within them.

While reserving the right to criticize tactics, we cannot criticize the strategy of any organization that has the overthrow of British imperialism in Ireland as its aim. We can certainly give full support in addition to those who call, as we do, for:-A UNITED SOCIALIST IRELAND.

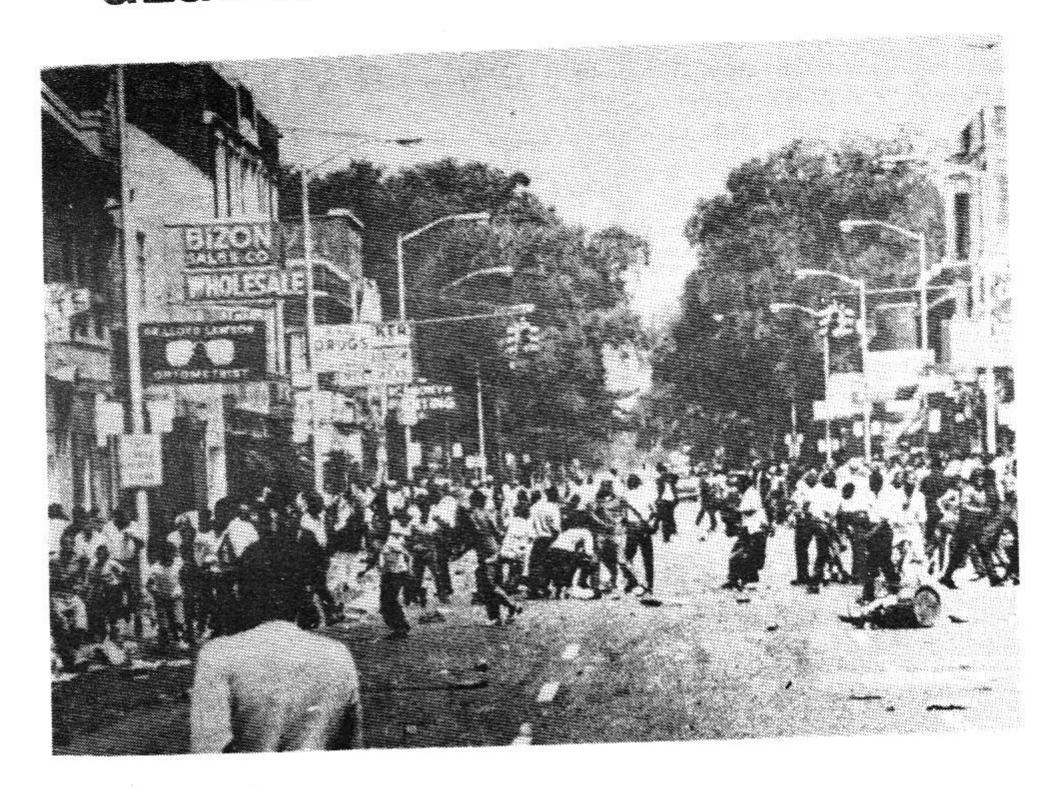
Peter Grimes, national organizer in Britain of the Irish Republican Socialist Party, was imprisoned on December 1st under the Prevention of Terrorism Act. He told police that he would not take part in terrorist activity, but he was gaoled under Section ll of the Act for withholding information, and will serve a three month sentence.

INDIA: NEW FRIENDS



Indian Prime Minister Desai is greeted warmly by Brezhnev on his recent visit to Moscow. The Soviet Union supported the last P.M., Indira Ghandi's government and its cruel Emergency laws, and then gave massive financial aid to help Ghandi with her election campaign. Since she lost the election, the Soviet Union has been courting Desai in competition with the U.S.A.; it continues to draw huge profits from its investments in India.

azania and the ussr



In the last 3 or 4 years there have been unprecedented developments in Southern Africa. Portugese colonialism has met its doom. In Nam--ibia the liberation struggle is intensifying. The white racist Rhodesian and South African regimes are in a state of siege from the mounting peoples' resistance and frantically seek support everywhere, but only find rebuffs. US and British imperialism have made many tactical retreats and no longer dare to give open support to these fascist governments, nor are they prepared to resort to direct military intervention to prop up "white sup--remacy! These Western imperialists are now deter--mined to replace the openly racist regimes serving their present interests with supposedly non-racial democratic governments to serve their future interests, if they possibly can.

new style imperialism

These new tactics have been forced on the oldstyle imperialists mainly by the growing strength of
the national liberation movements in Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania and the consolidation of independence in other African states. But the arrival of a
new style imperialism-Soviet social-imperialism-has
complicated the situation and posed a new threat to
the African people. The Soviet Union has been growing in strength in relation to its imperialist
rivals. In its contention with US imperialism for
world domination it has initiated a new scramble
for Africa.

At a time when Africa is making great progress in its struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and winning victories in anti-imperialist unity, this new aggressor has wormed its way in everywhere; bullied, interfered and intervened wherever it could, hypocritically posing as the supporter of liberation movements and "progressive" forces and countries. Its simister intentions are now becoming clearer right across the continent, from Egypt to Angola and from Guinea-Bissau to Somalia. Its post-ure of opposing the Western imperialisms is now clearly seen as merely a manifestation of inter-imperialist rivalry.

azania

In Azania, the Soviet Union has operated for many years to undermine the national liberation struggle. The agency through which it does this is the South African Communist Party, the most slavish of all revisionist parties in the world and directly controlled by Moscow. It consists mainly of a bunch of social-fascists (socialist in words, fascist in deeds) based in London who have usurped the lead-ership of the oldest liberation movement, the African National Congress. This hankrupt party now has nothing but Russian slavery to offer the black people of Azania and must be fully exposed.

The recent struggles of the Azanian people, for example, in Soweto, have shown that they have rejected the leadership of this clique of degenerate renegades. The Black Consciousness Movement, the Black Peoples Convention, the South African Student Organization and other groups have played leading roles and have widespread support while the SACP is nowhere to be seen-yet it has the arrogance to claim it led the people in Soweto and elsewhere.

In Azania, there is a sharpening of the struggle between the black peoples and the imperialist-backed white racist state. The heroic struggles culminating in the Soweto uprisings last year are continuing. The mask of "detente" has been ripped from the face of the white oppressors. The recent banning of many organizations, the murder of Steve Biko and other black leaders in detention are signs of the weak--ness of the Mationalist government. Britain and the United States are in reality divided as to how best to preserve their imperialist interests and squabble among themselves. Their unenthusiastic support for the Pretoria regime has led the S.A. Minister of Defence to threaten that if he did not get what he wanted from the West, he was prepared to turn to the USSR. This remark is very significant in the light of the way the Soviet Union swopped sides in the present dispute between Somalia and Ethiopia.

the spirit of resistance

The spirit of resistance is today very strong and genuine Marxist-Leninists are appearing in the national liberation movements. It is certain they will play a leading role in uniting the black people in winning national liberation and then proceeding to build socialism.

The CWM unreservedly supports the organizations struggling for national liberation in Azania. Every victory there hastens the day when revolution will be made in Britain. In smashing the racist state and hurting its imperialist backers, the Azanian people will render a great service to British workers. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that the people of both countries face a greater danger,



Soviet social-imperialism, which poses the main threat of world war as it aggressively contends with US imperialism-now on the defensive-to dominate the world. The Soviet Union is no reliable ally, merely a treacherous "friend!" Only the Azanian people themselves can bring about their liberation and no Russian or Cuban mercenaries can ever claim that they will do a better job!

AMANDLA MGAWETHU!

POWER TO THE AZANIAN PEOPLE!

(Note: - The word "Azania" may not be familiar to some readers. It is a word meaning "Black Man's Country" and has been adopted by the Pan-Africanist Congress and Black Consciousness Movement to describe South Africa. It correctly reflects the reality of the country where 80% of the population is black, and is now widely accepted.)



The 3 worlds theory

The Three Worlds Theory divides the world into three "camps;" it is a division of the world into three:-

- (a) The first world- the two super-powers;
- (b) The second world- the lesser imperialist countries, and
- (c) The third world.
- (a) The First World consists of the two super powers the US and USSR. US imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism are in competition with each other for the re-division of the world. They are competing for "spheres of influence," for new markets, for world domination.

Is this true, or are the views of those who argue about theories of "super-imperialism" correct? These hold that there is fundamental agreement bet--ween the super powers about the re-dimision of the world. It is almost a conspiracy theory. Those who put forward such theories point to things like the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, the Helsinki agreement, etc, to back up their arguments. However, it is a fact that "detente" can in no way be said to be anything more than a temporary modus vivendi for the super powers. It lays down certain ground rules for the struggle for world domination. Further, the experience of the third world countries in particular directly contradicts such a theory. The struggle for southern Africa is one very good example; there, detente has broken down in warfare.

The uneven development of capitalism makes nonesense of such a theory, for it dictates that the super powers will continue to struggle for world domination. And this struggle will inevitably lead to war.

which is the more dangerous?

The question arises of whether either one of the two super powers can or should be regarded as the more dangerous. There are basically two arguments.



PALESTINE-ZIMBABWE: The national liberation movements of the Third World threaten not only their immediate enemies, but also the two superpowers.



First, that they are both as dangerous as each other. Thus, US imperialism is more of a threat to the countries of Latin America than is Soviet social-imperialism, while Soviet social-imperialism is more of a threat to the countries of Asia than is US



"DETENTE" A FRAUD.

imperialism. While there is an element of truth in this theory, it ignores, for example, such areas where both super powers are in direct conflict with each other, such as Europe, where the question of which is the more dangerous is a pressing problem of practical significance for revolutionary and progressive people. Such theories are essentially chauvinistic and nationalistic and cannot lead us any further towards an understanding of the world as it really is.

Secondly, that Soviet social-imperialism is the more dangerous. US imperialism is on the wane and can no longer stave off Soviet social-imperialism as effectively. It has suffered heavy defeats in such places as Korea, Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. Whilst US imperialism continues to exploit the peoples of the third world (as well as its own working class), it can only react to Soviet social-imperialism. Further, because US imperialism has suffered more severely from the crisis of capitalism, it can no longer afford politically or economically, to be an aggressive imperialist state to the same extent. For instance, its attempts to secure a favourable Middle East "settlement" are a very far cry from its invasion of Lebanon in 1958.

But how does this make Soviet social-imperialism the more dangerous? It is a fact that the Russian revisionists are devoting more and more of their (and other people's) country's resources to their arms industry. It is also a fact that the Soviet Union is seeking domination of the world. Recent events in the Horn of Africa bear ample witness to this fact. But how do the Soviet social-imperial--ists carry out their designs? One has only to look at the economic and military agreements they enter into with their satelits countries, third world countries and, increasingly, with the West--ern capitalist countries. Such agreements are usually unequal economic agreements whereby the country concerned agrees to buy exorbitantly priced second-rate machinery in exchange for lowpriced raw materials. Such agreements normally require these countries to pay in hard currency. Further, the introduction of Soviet advisers and technicians to supervise the handling of machinery, etc, particularly in the military field, ensures that the country concerned doesn't "misuse" the "aid" so generously given by the Soviet Union, and keeps itwithin its "sphere of influence" And, further, the Soviet Uhion has sought to establish sovereign military bases in strategic areas (e.g. on Egypt's Mediterranean coast, or in Somalia).

It is through such devices that Soviet socialimperialism seeks a re-division of the world, in
competition with US imperialism. Such a struggle
will inevitably lead to war. Further, such a struggle
inevitably weakens both super-powers, and war has
always in modern times been the last resort for imperialists trying to hold on to their colonies and
"spheres of influence."

(b) The Second World: this consists of those developed countries, particularly of the West, but also of East-ern Europe, who stand in an intermediate position between the superpowers and the third world-Britain, France, Poland, Japan, Hungary, Australia, etc.

Why are they in an intermediate position? Is it not true that they are also capitalist states, who seek to exploit the countries of the third world? The

role of the British capitalists in South Africa needs little amplifacation. These countries are in an intermediate position because they found themselves in such an economic position, particularly after the second world war; "western" ones had to rely to a large extent on US imperialism. The Marshall Plan is a prime example. When capitalism was restored in Eastern Europe and the USSR, the former were soon reduced to a dependent status. Such economic depend--ence naturally led to political dependence. It is because these countries oppress and exploit the third world, but are in turn oppressed and exploited by the super-powers that they are intermediate, second world countries. They are not content with this position and are trying to change it, through things like the Common Market, which, on one hand, oppresses and exploits Western European workers and third world peoples, but on the other, acts as a barrier to Soviet expansion, and also has certain anti-US imperialist characteristics.

(c) The Third World is the most active opponent of the super-powers. It is in the third world countries that the struggle against super-power hegemony has become most fierce. The third world countries see in the super-powers the main force of imperialism, a bar to their own development and self-determination. The third world countries are also struggling against the political and economic dominance, not only of the super-powers, but also of the second world capitalist countries. It is in this sense that the third world is the most active in the struggle against imperialism. Of course, the most resolute opponents of imperialism in the third world are its genuine revolutionary parties and national liberation movements.

why this analysis?

The opponents of the three worlds theory accuse it of being revisionist, and opportunist. They say that the fight against Soviet social-imperialism disguises collaboration with Western imperialism,

that it condemns revolutionary class struggle and says that socialist revolution serves Soviet social-

imperialism. Is this true? Of course not.

The three worlds theory is a great contribution to Marxist-Leninist international policy. Lenin analysed the world situation, the contradictions between the capitalist powers, and the need of the proletariat to take advantage of them, and to ally themselves, if need be, with wavering forces who are temporarily in opposition to the proletariat's main enemy under particular conditions, in order to move the struggle against the capitalist system forward. Mao too made such an analysis in the fight against the Japanese fascists, with great success.

The three worlds theory helps identify enemies and friends. It shows the conflict between the super-powers, it shows aspects of the second world as opposing the two super-powers, etc. This analysis is derived from the dialectical materialist under--standing of everything coming into being, develop--ing, and passing away. Such an understanding helps us to comprehend the trends in the world, and make our plans for the struggle for socialism on a con-

-crete basis.

The opponents of the three worlds theory seem to have confused relations between states, with relations between classes and between parties in different countries. The class struggle takes on different forms in different countries. Whilst it is true that the principles of Marxism-Leninism are the same the world over, their integration with the actual cond--itions of a given country is a very different matter. Thus, the objective position of the third world countries, their fight for their common interests, tends to weaken imperialism as a whole, even though some of their governments are fascist. It is false therefore to see them as all the same, but it is correct to see what is common to them: a trend of anti-imperialism. Is it revisionist to take advan--tage of every weakness in the enemy, to take ad--vantage of every ally, however temporary, for the cause of national liberation and socialism?

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