

THE DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

Forward to 1971
with Workers Press

Boost sales to beat Tories

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This is only the beginning. As the money supply tightens, as capital investment continues to decline, as bankruptcies and unemployment increase and the full meaning of the anti-union laws becomes clear to more workers, resistance will stiffen and militancy grow.

The radicalization of the working class will not stop on December 8 or even in April if the anti-union Bill goes through parliament.

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But in so far as they are designed to do this they will undeniably hasten the trend towards a revolutionary settlement in Britain, which is as inexorable as it is inevitable.

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MORE than ever before the Workers Press must give a political lead to the enormous movement that is growing against the anti-union laws. The retreats of the Stalinists and the right-wing trade union leaders can lead only to serious dangers.

Every day we will continue to wage an all-out struggle against their treachery. We are sure that the Tory government can be driven right back.

Strengthen us in this fight. Support us by raising everything you can for the December Appeal Fund. Post immediately all your donations to:

Workers Press Appeal Fund, 186a Clapham High Street, London, SW4.

STATEMENT FROM THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

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This must be the beginning of a continuing struggle which gathers greater and greater strength until the Tory government is forced to resign.

The eyes of the world are now turned on the British working class.

Millions of workers sense that a fight of historic proportions lies immediately ahead.

When the British working class goes into action to defend the rights it has won in centuries of struggle, it occupies the front line on behalf of workers internationally—because of capitalism's global crisis—face the attacks of their own ruling classes.

At stake in this struggle is everything won in 200 years of trade unionism.

The spirit of the pioneers who sacrificed everything—including their own lives—to defeat the Combination Laws and win legal status for trade unions; this spirit lives in the struggle which begins on the streets tomorrow.

Traditions

When the Tolpuddle Martyrs suffered deportation in the fight for the right to a farmworkers' union, they built into the traditions of the British working class something which will never be erased.

This tradition of struggle against the ruling class marches tomorrow.

The Tory government has set course to destroy the trade unions. Every class-conscious worker knows that there can be no compromise on this fundamental question. The Tories must go!

But this government will certainly not be brought down by protest action. If we are to carry through the fight to remove them, it is necessary to oppose all those who want to confine the movement against the anti-union laws to a protest.

What is needed is the preparation of a political General Strike to stop the anti-union laws and force the Tories to resign.

We must force the union leaders to mobilize the whole trade union movement for this action. Tomorrow's one-day strike must be made the beginning of the campaign.

Anger

Throughout the working class, anger against the government and its attacks is mounting.

We must support every action and every protest, however limited it may be. But it is our task to prepare the united movement of the working class which will actually bring down the government.

December 8 is only the beginning.

It is a disgrace and a scandal that the Labour and trade union leaders have still not begun any fight against the Tory Bill.

Not only that, but front-bench Labour spokeswoman Barbara Castle and the Trades Union Congress leaders have joined the capitalist press and Employment Minister Robert Carr in denouncing the December 8 strike.

This behaviour is all the more treacherous because it

ENGINEERING shop stewards in Liverpool are the latest to demand all-out official action against the Tories.

A weekend meeting of 300 shop stewards and branch officers called by the city's district committee of the Amalgamated Engineers and Foundryworkers unanimously carried a resolution calling on the union's executive to organize a total stoppage of all members until the Tory government resigns.

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The sacking of 5,000 by British-Leyland, the Tory decision to appoint a receiver at the Mersey docks and their refusal of aid to the Belfast shipyards all show that the basic right to work is threatened.

Mass unemployment is on the way, so far as the Tories are concerned.

Worse

At the same time rising prices, fares and rents threaten the living standards of every working-class family—and entry into the Common Market will make all these problems many times worse.

The time to fight is now! What is needed above all by the movement is a programme of socialist demands to unite the working class in action against the Tory government.

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DECEMBER EIGHTH

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE

Meeting

The postmen have shown the way to defeat the anti-union laws!

Make the trade union leaders fight the Tories! Force the government to resign!

TUESDAY DECEMBER 8, 5 p.m.

The Lecture Hall Central Halls Westminster

Speakers:

G. HEALY (National Secretary of Socialist Labour League)

A. THORNETT (Deputy Senior Steward Morris Motors, Oxford)

G. CAUGHEY (Chairman Pilkington's Rank and File Committee)

T. SWEENEY (Chairman London Councilworkers' Liaison Committee)

Chairman: A. WILKINS (ATUA Secretary)

Admission 2s

No line on Dec 8 or redundancies

Dangerous Leyland retreat

SHOP STEWARDS representing 200,000 British-Leyland carworkers yesterday allowed a dangerous retreat over both their combine's redundancy threats and the Tory anti-union plans.

On both counts they were in complete breach of the fighting six-point programme adopted on November 4 by the executive of the Leyland combine's trade union committee.

At a 1,000-strong all-stewards' meeting in Birmingham, no policy was outlined to fight the 5,000 sackings and the factory closures announced by Leyland's top management on Friday.

MEETING Instead stewards accepted a resolution from the committee's joint chairman, Dick Etheridge, requesting a meeting between shop-floor representatives and group chairman

BY STEPHEN JOHNS

Lord Stokes to discuss the rationalization.

A longstanding member of the Communist Party's executive committee, Etheridge said after the meeting that the real issue behind the crisis was 'getting the company out of its mess'.

He said that 'this is where the government should step in with financial aid'.

The meeting, Etheridge went on, 'was fully opposed to sackings of men unless mutual agreement had been reached between management and unions'.

'But we recognize that any company must, under existing circumstances, be a profitable concern.'

He doubted whether strikes against redundancies would occur, since these would be 'a difficult thing in factories facing total closure'.

'We realize the position as far as BMC is concerned is serious, but it is my opinion that it can be resolved in two or three years,' said Etheridge.

Throughout his statement, Etheridge appealed for a healthy British car industry and criticized the inroads US manufacturers were making into the British market.

The Birmingham meeting also discussed the December 8 strike call against the anti-union laws, but did not recommend any specific action to workers in the Leyland factories.

There will be some strikes in the group, and 'as far as the combine committee is concerned they will have the moral support of the shop stewards,' said Etheridge.

His own Austin plant at Longbridge would not be stopping.



Eire prison camp — a junta-style move

WITH THE Curragh military detention camp being prepared for its first inmates, Ireland joins the growing list of so-called 'democratic' states adopting open methods of repression against left-wing militants and national minorities.

By invoking the 'Offences Against the State Act' of 1940, the Lynch government now has the power to arrest and intern without trial whoever it likes.

The Dublin university Republican Club has condemned the government's decision as 'a Greek, junta-style move', while Sinn Fein president Rory Brady thought that the move could be connected to a proposed deal with Heath on the Ulster question and the Tory government's Common Market entry bid.

DISTURBED

While Lynch has been praised by Paisley and other Protestant extremists in the North, even moderate opinion in Eire has been disturbed by the government's move.

Labour MP Conor Cruise O'Brien said:

'We have no reason to trust the government on exceptional legislation, because we don't even trust them on normal legislation.'

The alleged target of the emergency measures is a small, radical break-away group from the IRA, 'Saor Eire (Free Ireland).'

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ACTON machine setters at N London's CAV plant have called off a two-week struggle over pay and conditions pending talks with management this morning.

The men have been refusing to clock in, banning overtime and refusing to operate the site's 'tele-control' production monitoring system because the management will not grant demands for staff benefits and increases in bonus and long-service pay.

Last week, the men took 'privilege' days off—usually a staff-only perk—to press home their point.

Stewards feel that the most the men can expect from tomorrow's talks is a pay review early next year, when some form of job-evaluation scheme will be offered.

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The Indian Home Ministry denied the allegations, saying that an attack had been carried out by 30 'miscreants'.

Batchelor reinstatement fight stepped up

A BID will be made this week to extend the official six-week reinstatement strike at Batchelor's Sheffield foods factory.

Management attempts to break the strike have so far failed miserably.

The Yorkshire plant remains solid in defence of its sacked Amalgamated Engineers' and Foundryworkers' convenor Terry Devey.

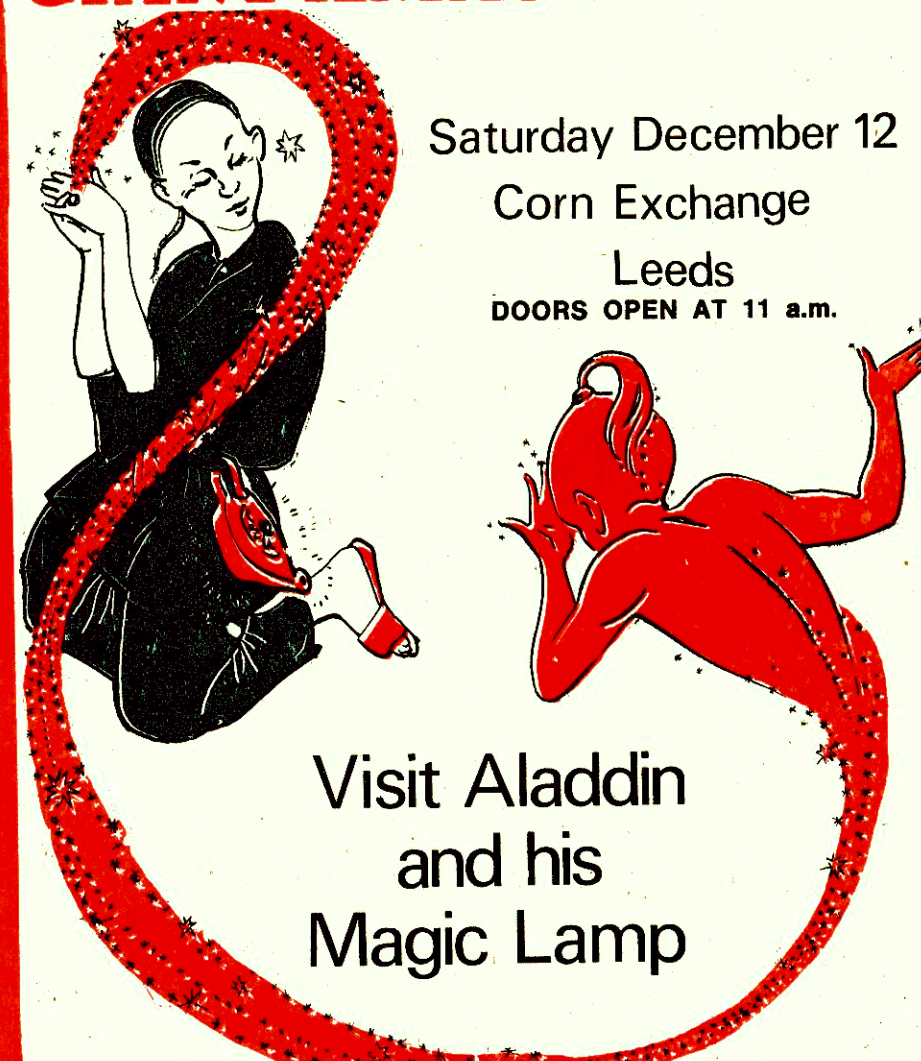
Maintenance men who had returned to work at the company's nearby Worksop plant have been told by the union branch that if they do not re-

join the sympathy strike there by today, they will be expelled from the union.

A E F district organizer George Caborn, who came under heavy fire from the strike committee just over a week ago for attempting to negotiate with management without consulting them, says his union's executive is approaching stewards at Batchelor's Ashford, Kent, factory for action in solidarity.

It is rumoured that Sheffield management has approached strikers with an offer of a £3 pay rise if they go back to work without Devey.

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Saturday December 12

Corn Exchange

Leeds

DOORS OPEN AT 11 a.m.

Visit Aladdin and his Magic Lamp

Toys — Bingo — Books — Raffles — Plants — Can-Can Records — Portraits — Xmas Gifts — Candy Floss — YS Boutique — Bottle Draw — Food Bargains — Lucky Straws — White Elephant — Instant Photo — Babies' Clothes — Punch 'N' Judy — Home-made Food — Fruit Machines — Children's Clothes — Alligator's Head — Xmas Decorations — Father Christmas — All the best jumble — Teas & Refreshments — Scarves, Hats & Gloves — Hot Dogs, Hamburgers — Stalls — Sideshows

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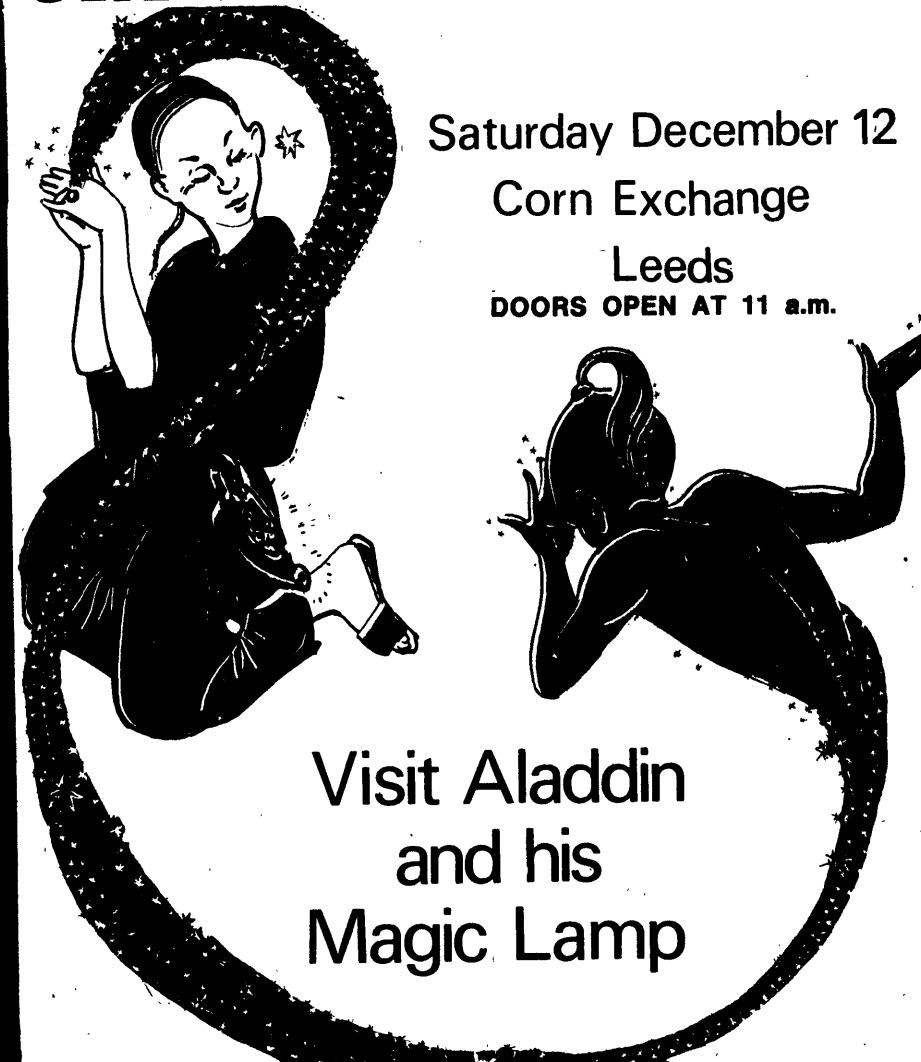
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Decorations — Father Christmas — All the best jumble —
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Why Kremlin wants a 'detente'— by Brandt

BY A
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

IN AN interview with the Paris weekly 'L'Express', W German Chancellor Willy Brandt gave three reasons why the Soviet Union had dropped its anti-Bonn propaganda campaign.

'The first is economic' he said.

'The Russians are interested in the development of exchanges with W Europe. They have realized that W Germany carries weight in W



W Germany's Brandt

Europe. They therefore feel "detente" with us is a necessary condition for co-operation with W Europe as a whole, including Britain.' (Emphasis added.)

Understanding

The second reason, Brandt went on, is that, despite Middle East tension, the Soviet Union wants an understanding with the United States. There again, nothing can be achieved if Europe remains cloistered in mistrust.

'The third reason,' Brandt continued, 'is the most im-

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Stalinists change Dec. 8 line

THE Liaison Committee for the Defence of Trade Unions, in a last-minute policy change on the eve of the December 8 strike against the anti-union laws, is calling for an immediate recall conference of the TUC to prepare 'all forms of action, including nationwide action of general strike dimensions'.

This was revealed by the committee's Stalinist leaders, Kevin Halpin and James Hiles, at a press conference after the committee's meeting on Saturday.

The policy switch followed a lengthy discussion on the committee, which has

previously opposed all mention of general strike action. Following the discussion, the committee's statement was amended to incorporate the new stand.

The committee's statement, intended for issue as a leaflet on the December 8 demonstration, is a Stalinist attempt to head off the rapidly growing response to the Socialist Labour League's policy of forcing the trade union leaders to fight the Tories.

It is also a tacit admission that the policy for which the Liaison Committee campaigned against the League at the November 14 conference is completely bankrupt.

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'IT IS a great mistake to think that Mr Heath would not make a good Prime Minister.'

This was the opinion of the 'Daily Mirror' on December 7, 1969, on the eve of what began as the dull, most certain, General Election since Harold Macmillan told voters they had never had it so good exactly a decade earlier.

By the spring the opinion polls, soon to be proved sensationally wrong, showed Heath's popularity plummeting day after day. Within hours of the election Gallup gave the Labour Party a 7 per cent lead over the Tories.

Most media commentators joined in the disparagement of 'poor-old Ted' repeatedly making unfavourable comparisons with statesman-like world leader Wilson.

They watched with an amused smile Heath's antics with Enoch Powell who was accused variously of trying to lose the election for the Tories and later of winning it.

But in the teeth of seemingly irrefutable evidence from the opinion polls and against a storm of criticism from broadcasters and newspapermen Heath stood, as many foolishly thought, firm.

Time and time again he reiterated his view that his party would win. He reiterated the Party's free-society politics without modification and without apology. He referred constantly to the soundings of the grass roots antenna of the Party machine.

To most observers all this, in the inimitable phrase of 'Private Eye', was 'Grocer Heath', putting a brave face on it.

Then, on June 18, 1970, in the early hours of the morning, pollsters, commentators, pundits and a large section of the electorate were rocked to their foundations by an almost unbelievable Tory victory.

Of course, some people were not reeling. There were celebrations in Throgmorton St and on Wall St; the 'Financial Times' Index jumped a record 21.7 points and stock market prices went up by 5 per cent.

Yet observers were still unwilling to give much of the credit to Ted Heath; a misfit in the Tory Party, the man whose father began life working for a builder. To the last they preferred to think that it was Enoch Powell who finally swayed the voters into giving Heath a majority in the House of Commons.

But those with longer and more retentive memories might have learned from Heath's performance in 1964, one year before he became leader of the Party in preference to Maudling or Powell, and once again on the eve of a General Election.

Butt

Heath had become a convenient butt used by correspondents to enliven even the most turgid copy. His speeches were said to be dull, dry, droning. There was always some fun to be had at the expense of his attempts to improve.

With his little boy face and his 'humble' origins 'decent and fair', he was portrayed, paternally, by columnists and cartoonists as a man struggling manfully far beyond his means.

They chose not to remember that:

● HEATH was the man who, against fierce opposition, even



With Powell at a Party conference.

from within his own Party, where there were many who thought it would lose them the 1964 election, refused as a matter of principle to back down from abolishing Resale Price Maintenance.

● THE MAN who in November 1961, was patted on the back by Macmillan in the House of Commons during a crucial EEC debate in which, said the Press, Heath gave a 'display of temperate, controlled and skillfully defensive' argument; a 'political performance of great skill', showing the Commons his 'true mettle'.

● THE MAN who between August 1961 and January 1963 forged a reputation as a 'human computer' and a 'tireless negotiator', during months of talks over Britain's application to join the EEC.

● THE MAN who alone of all the Party's influential men was invited by Macmillan to eat oysters at the Turf Club one night in 1959 to discuss the structure of the new government.

● THE MAN who, in 1959, was being described as 'one of the finest chief whips of the century' and as a 'man of enormous influence and authority'.

'Little known to the public, a plump and pink-cheeked bachelor of 41 Heath has had a remarkable rise in the world', said the London 'Evening Standard' in February 1958.

And the 'Sunday Times' said: 'He wields enormous influence and authority. He advises the Prime Minister on the feeling of the House, he discusses the business for next week, he is "the usual channels".'

● THE MAN who, in 1959, after dealing with the revolt of the fuel rebels led by Sir Gerald Nabarro, earned from the 'News Chronicle' the praise:

'The rebels he dealt with by a firmness not at once apparent in the burly frame topped by a face with at least one chin too many and carefully

dressed hair a little too charmingly grey.'

● THE MAN, in fact, the 'only man who could hold the party together' during Eden's Suez debacle of 1956 after being a whip for five years—one year after his election to the House of Commons in 1950.

The 'News Chronicle' alone was not fooled by the vicissitudes of Heath's fortunes and put the writing on the wall.

On October 16, 1959, after Heath had proved himself as Party organizer in the General Election, it said: 'One foresees the day when Heath will

be choosing his own cabinet'. The failure to think of Heath as a leader was due to three things: His social background, his personality and style in public affairs and to the circumstances in which he rose to power.

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But victory failed to materialize.

The Labour Party was riding the crest of a wave. Nevertheless, to many people Heath became a scapegoat who as time went on was thought to be less and less the inspired leader the Party so urgently needed to revive its lost fortunes.

After the Labour triumph Heath had to put up with the added disadvantage of constant comparison with Harold Wilson who, of course, unlike Heath, had learnt it all years before.

In addition there was the background of a positive deluge of a legislative activity by the new government which put Heath and his Party quite definitely in the shade.

Labour were determined to show that all that was wrong with the economy was a result of Tory mismanagement.

But by 1964 the crisis of over production, reflected in inflation, had been under way for nearly a decade.

To deal with the crisis national plans, commissions and prices and incomes policies raised little benefit upon the nation, but soon, like confetti, they were to be abandoned. Untried as a Party leader Heath found himself thrown to the wolves in the House of Commons. He was especially vulnerable to Wilson's tactics and skill and time and time again he was smashed to pieces in verbal battles with the then Prime Minister.

In addition to this the public view of Heath as a failure was reinforced by the spectacle of widespread unease at his leadership among members of his own Party. The issue was confused by their public persistence in portraying the fortunes of the Party as being

Edward Heath

In two parts:
CONTINUED
TOMORROW



DISADVANTAGE: Constantly compared with Harold Wilson who, of course, unlike Heath, had learnt it all years before.



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Edward Heath

In two parts:
CONTINUED TOMORROW



Profile
investigation
BY
IAN
YEATS



CONDUCTING annual Christmas concert



And the 'Sunday Times' said: 'He wields enormous influence and authority. He advises the Prime Minister on the feeling of the House, he discusses the business for next week, he is "the usual channels".'

● THE MAN who, in 1959, after dealing with the revolt of the fuel rebels led by Sir Gerald Nabarro, earned from the 'News Chronicle' the praise:

'The rebels he dealt with by a firmness not at once apparent in the burly frame topped by a face with at least one chin too many and carefully

dressed hair a little too charmingly grey.'

● THE MAN, in fact, the 'only man who could hold the party together' during Eden's Suez debacle of 1956 after being a whip for five years—one year after his election to the House of Commons in 1950.

The 'News Chronicle' alone was not fooled by the vicissitudes of Heath's fortunes and put the writing on the wall.

On October 16, 1959, after Heath had proved himself as Party organizer in the General Election, it said: 'One foresees the day when Heath will

be choosing his own cabinet'. The failure to think of Heath as a leader was due to three things: His social background, his personality and style in public affairs and to the circumstances in which he rose to power.

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In addition to this the public view of Heath as a failure was reinforced by the spectacle of widespread unease at his leadership among members of his own Party. The issue was confused by their public persistence in portraying the fortunes of the Party as being

dependent on the calibre and policies of an individual, rather than correctly relating them to the unfolding capitalist crisis.

In January 1966 Angus Maude made a series of criticisms of the leadership in the 'Spectator'. Heath's response was slow, but when it came, decisive. But here again it was the slowness rather than the decisiveness that counted as far as observers were concerned and the episode became one more black mark against Heath.

By October, on the eve of the Party conference, 51 motions reflecting disquiet about Heath were put down for consideration on the conference agenda.

Heath did not help himself. George Hutchinson says

in the first ever biography of the Tory leader:

'He has not developed the oratorical powers which might have been expected in someone who took to the public platform so young. He is competent rather than inspiring, informative rather than eloquent.'

All observers agree that right from the start of his political career at Oxford, Heath was reserved, never sparkled and was never outstanding.

But equally they pay tribute to his quiet, unrivalled efficiency, to his persistence and stubbornness and phrases like 'cold technocrat' and 'frenzied dynamism' crop up frequently.

In the public mind Heath's

final humiliation came in October 1967 when, against the background of a continuing leadership crisis, he accepted an invitation to appear on the Frost Show.

Somebody in the Party may well have thought that if he could survive a grilling from Frost a lot of valuable publicity would be gained.

It was a brave gesture.

Unfortunately when he appeared there was barely time for the well known 'toothy' smile before the show was blacked out because of a technicians' strike.

But behind all the seeming ineptitude there was a version of Heath that observers with short memories overlooked. A version which experienced as Party leader and changes in the overall objective climate in which he worked was increasingly revealing.

This Heath was partly summed up by the 'News Chronicle' in 1959 when a staff writer said of him:

'Usually he is shaking with laughter—until you notice that the eyes are not so amused as the mouth.'

A dynamo

Heath is a political iceberg. This is what has led to the confusion about him. His style as a man is reflected in his style of government. He says little and listens a lot. On the surface he appears to be doing nothing. But underneath he is a dynamo.

It is not because he is a figure of fun or by accident that he has survived as Party leader.

He is and always has been a shrewd, tough, ambitious and even fanatical politician.

As Hutchinson puts it, he has had the 'superb advantage of believing passionately in what he was doing'.

It could have been no surprise to Heath that he was elected Party leader. Every minute of his time had been spent working to that end for a decade and a half. And circumstances, in the form of the economic crisis, conspired to favour him.

Says Hutchinson: 'He was exceptionally well known in the constituencies. He had visited more than most of his colleagues. He was always a

ADVANTAGE: Constantly compared with Harold Wilson who, of course, unlike Heath, had all years before.



The Tory Leader

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YEATS



CONDUCTING annual Christmas concert at Broadstairs, 1965.

From GEORGE HUTCHINSON's biography

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Says Hutchinson: 'He was exceptionally well known in the constituencies. He had visited more than most of his colleagues. He was always a

willing horse ready to accept speaking engagements up and down the country. As a result he knew many of the associations and their officers at first hand.'

And, of course, during his long years in the Whip's office he had got to know all the MPs.

Heath was by no means an innocent by-stander in the election for leader in 1965. Headed by Peter Walker, the contest was fought in a way which as Hutchinson says, 'left nothing to chance. Ted's camp treated it like a war.'

He was by no means innocent on matters of policy either. In fact he was Tory Party policy. No one else had been more instrumental in shaping it.

Overshadowed

Lord Home had placed the reins of power firmly in his hands by asking him to think out fresh policies for the Party in 1966. He set to work with minute thoroughness and, whether by design or accident, none of the study groups he appointed reported until Home had stepped down.

After he became leader, Hutchinson says: 'There were private armies of people reporting directly to Heath.'

By June 1970 Heath was master of his Party, despite the devious activities of its right wing, centred primarily on Enoch Powell. Powell was a stronger personality than Heath and once again Heath was overshadowed as he had been by Wilson.

Against the background of doubt about Heath and coupled with the fact that Powell had designs on the leadership, the result was to make Heath look far less than in control.

But as 'The Times' pointed out, Heath's disagreements with Powell were not primarily over what he said, but the manner in which he said them.

Powell, of course, was not a Tory renegade sniping from the extreme right. Like Heath he represents definite political forces. Like Heath he has been thrust forward on the public stage by riding these forces.

Heath represents the monopolies. Powell stands for the small businessmen the monopolies are driving to the wall and for sections of the lower middle class.

He also stands for backward elements of the working class who are most savagely hit by the high price effects of the monopoly economy.

Heath has undoubtedly been influenced by pressure from the extreme right both in the House of Commons and outside it. But in the main his policies in power faithfully reflect his views over a political lifetime.

As Prime Minister Heath is now doing what he is good at. He is acting not talking. He said himself this year:

'The attitude of people today is that they want fewer words and rather more, considered action.'

He may not be inspiring, but there is no doubt he will ruthlessly carry out his government's anti-working-class policies.

Like Heath himself the tone of his government is one of action not words. Not a week passes without some new and often fundamental announcement emanating from one of the government departments. All may seem quite on the outside at 10 Downing St, but such announcements reflect the ferment within.

Inflation

Heath has promised historical changes and no one doubts that they will come if he can have his way. The attack on the welfare state has already begun. The sacking of Lord Hall marks the beginning of the offensive against the nationalized industries. The anti-union Bill designed to silence organized labour in the face of the Tory attack on the working class is well on its way.

Perhaps the most confusing aspect of Heath's rise to power is related to the circumstances surrounding it.

He was elected leader at a moment of crisis; at a time when the effect of the end of the post-war boom was really biting; when world competition and overproduction reflected in the balance of payments and inflation was bankrupting the British capitalist class.

Heath was peddling his free-society solution to the growing crisis throughout the 1960s; but it was not until mid-decade that the old style Tories represented by Macmillan

and Home were pushed aside in favour of a man who, in many senses, was the St George of big business come to rescue their falling profits.

In the end his 'humble' background counted for and

not against him. The managers of the great corporations, the executives, the men who made industry and commerce tick looked at Heath and in him saw themselves.

For a time behind the well-publicized, but inevitably futile efforts of the Labour government to deal with the developing crisis of world capitalism, Heath and his policies tended to be forgotten.

Labour held the promise of being the Party of the future. There were some who thought that the Tories were the cause of the worsening economic situation because after 13 years in office they had grown stale.

Labour was a new and shining hope. They even had technology and science on their side.

Lifblood

Statements from Labour leaders that Britain was on the road to 'recovery' further weakened Heath's position. Neither he nor his policies were appropriate to recovery.

Lacking any theoretical grasp of what was happening, sections of the Tory Party added to the confusion by once again baying for Heath's blood.

The lifblood of Heath and his policies is the death of capitalism. As the plight of world capitalism and of Britain in particular has worsened,

Heath has, as in everything else, slipped quietly into his inheritance.

Persistence and efficiency have helped Heath in his rise to power.

But his background has helped him to adopt policies which have made him the man of the moment in a way which Maundling or Home could never have been.

Heath believes in aggressive, competitive Toryism because he believes himself to be a living example that individuals can make good if they struggle hard and long enough.

This philosophy has endeared him to the capitalist class locked in a life-and-death struggle to avoid disaster.

To try to save the life of dying capitalism Heath has obligingly offered to 'free' the energies of our people. This means to free them to sink or swim — regardless. Most of them will sink.

It means to allow them the freedom to be unemployed and the 'choice' to go without what they can't afford. The entire working class is sacrificed in a last bid to save capitalism by forcing down businessmen's costs and the living standards of workers.

Heath represents a new trend in the Tory Party; a trend which has nothing in common with the Butlerism, the paternal 'left' conservatism of the 1950s.

In the boom years of the 1950s the economy could afford a dose or two of paternalism. They could afford the illusion of full employment and the Welfare State. But not any more.

Battle

The boom is over. The crisis deepens. Heath has marched the Party decisively to the right.

While his policies are in many respects almost identical to those of the extreme right there are important differences. The most notable is that Heath is the spokesman for big business.

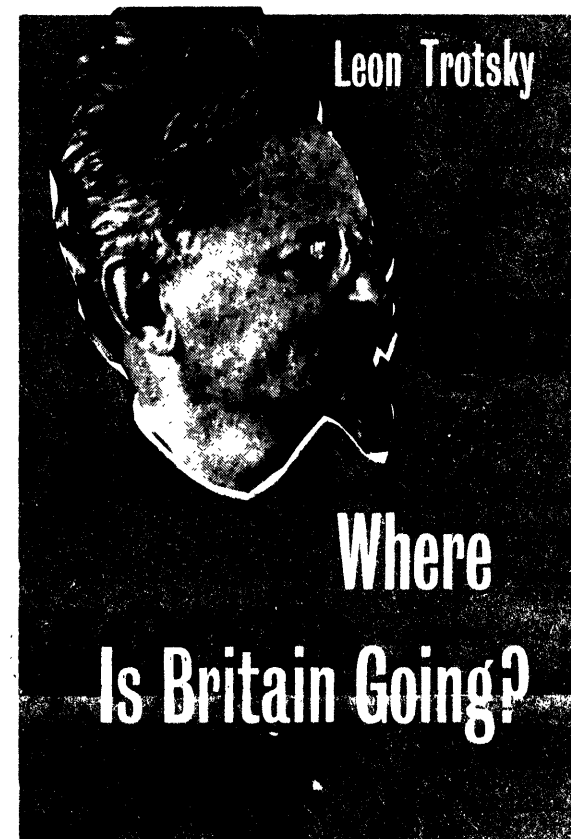
Heath is engaged in a battle to try to save big business by hammering the unions and thereby holding down an important element of industry's costs. When this fails he could be ridden down by Powell.

Being the man he is, Heath may genuinely believe that in the old hidden hand way of the 19th century his policies will benefit the whole nation. He may believe that the ailing capitalist economy can be revived if it is subjected to thoroughgoing reform.

His inevitable failure will be Powell's victory.

● Continued tomorrow.

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REGIONAL BBC

All regions as above except: Scotland: 1.00-1.30 Jesus today. 6.00-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 6.20-6.45 Se ur beatha. 11.20-11.50 Caring for people. 11.52 News, weather. Westmorland: 6.00-6.20 Look North. weather. 11.52 News, weather. Wales: 1.30-1.45 Ar lin mam. 6.00-6.20 Wales today, weather. 6.45-7.05 Heddiw. 7.30-8.00 Fo a fe. 11.52 Weather. N Ireland: 6.00-6.20 Scene around six, weather. 11.52 News, weather. SW, South, West: 6.00-6.20 Points West. South today. Spotlight SW. weather. 11.52 News, weather.

BBC 2

11.00-11.20 a.m. PLAY SCHOOL. 11.05 p.m. FRANCE. 'You have to shout loud'. 7.30 NEWSROOM and weather. 8.00 THE HIGH CHAPARRAL. 'It Takes A Smart Man'. 8.50 CALL MY BLUFF. 9.20 HORIZON. 'Square Pegs'. 10.10 MASON WILLIAMS. In Concert. 10.45 DOUBTS AND CERTAINTIES. 'Krishnamurti'. 11.15 NEWS ON 2 and weather. 11.20 LATE NIGHT LINE-UP.

ITV

2.40 p.m. Journey of a lifetime. 2.55 Ideas in print. 3.45 Granny gets the point. 4.15 Anita in jumbleland. 4.25 Crossroads. 4.50 Lost in space. 5.50 News. 6.02 TODAY. 6.45 OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS! 7.30 CORONATION STREET. 8.00 WORLD IN ACTION. 8.30 THE MAIN CHANCE. 'Private Armies'. 9.30 GIRLS ABOUT TOWN. 10.00 NEWS AT TEN. 10.30 LATE NIGHT THRILLER. 'Murder in Reverse'. With William Hartnell, Jimmy Hanley, Chilli Boucher, John Slater and Dinah Sheridan. Stevedore Tom Masterick is convicted of the murder of a man who is still alive. 12.05 a.m. IDEAS IN PRINT. Michael Nelson talks to Jack Dash about his autobiography, 'Good Morning Brothers'. CHANNEL: 4.00 Puffin's birthday greetings. 4.10 Anita in jumbleland. 4.25 Short story. 4.55 Forest rangers. 5.20 Timeslip. 5.50 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 What's on where. 6.15 Knockout quiz. 6.45 London. 10.30 University challenge. 11.00 Tales of unease. 11.25 News, weather. WESTWARD. As Channel except: 3.58 News. 4.00 Gus Honeybun show. 6.00 Diary. 6.20 Sports Desk. 11.30 Faith for life. 11.53 Weather. SOUTHERN: 3.30 Journey of a lifetime. 4.00 Houseparty. 4.15 Felix the cat. 4.25 Best of Lucy. 4.55 Land of GRAMPAIN: 3.49 News. 3.52 Women today. 4.15 London. 4.25 High living. 4.55 Skippy. 5.15 Timeslip. 5.50 London. 6.00 News and weather. 6.10 Cartoon. 6.15 Nanny and the professor. 6.40 London. 10.30 University challenge. 11.00 Talk about sex. GRANADA: 4.10 News. Peyton Place. 4.40 Anita in jumbleland. 4.55 Skippy. 5.15 Timeslip. 5.50 London. 6.01 Six-o-one. 6.10 All our yesterdays. 6.40 London. 10.30 University challenge. 11.00 Homicide. TYNE TEES: 4.10 News. 4.15 Mad movies. 4.40 Anita in jumbleland. 4.53 Stingray. 5.20 Timeslip. 5.50 London. 6.00 Today at six. 6.25 Sportstime. 6.45 London. 10.30 Face the press. 11.00 Moviemen. 11.30 News. 11.45 Christmas is coming. BORDER: 4.10 News. 4.12 High living. 4.40 Anita in jumbleland. 4.55 Joe 90. 5.20 Timeslip. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. Lookaround. 6.15 University challenge. 6.40 London. 10.30 Tales of unease. 11.00 Avengers. 11.55 News, weather. SCOTTISH: 10.40-11.00 No easy answer. 3.40 Dateline. 3.40 Horoscope. 3.52 Women today. 4.15 London. 4.15 Timeslip. 5.50 London. 6.00 Dateline. 6.40 London. 10.30 Debate. 11.15 Late call. GRAMPAIN: 3.49 News. 3.52 Women today. 4.15 London. 4.25 High living. 4.55 Skippy. 5.15 Timeslip. 5.50 London. 6.00 News and weather. 6.10 Cartoon. 6.15 Nanny and the professor. 6.40 London. 10.30 University challenge. 11.00 Talk about sex.



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All out

FROM PAGE ONE

The right to strike and the right to organize in trade unions independent of state control is a basic right.

The fight to defend this right must go all the way to forcing the Tories out.

Along with this demand goes the defence of all the basic rights defined in the All Trades Unions Alliance's draft Charter of Basic Rights:

the right to a job; the right to welfare benefits and the health service; the right to decent housing; the preservation of all democratic rights.

Now is the chance of the British working class—first in history to form trade unions—to give the lead to the workers of the whole world in the defence of these rights.

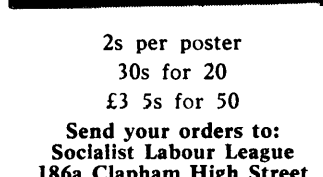
It is a struggle which sets us firmly on the road to the overthrow of capitalist power and the building of a socialist society.

The stakes are high! All out tomorrow! Start the campaign to bring down the Tories!

Inspired by the traditions of the pioneers, armed with fighting socialist policies and determined to bring down the Tories, we must not fail; we carry the responsibility for millions of workers in battle all over the world.

December 6, 1970.

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PUBLIC LECTURES Elements of Marxism

The importance of Marxist philosophy in the building of the revolutionary party.

Lectures by C. Slaughter (Central Committee member of the Socialist Labour League)

SWINDON: Eastcott Hotel, Manchester Rd, 8 p.m. Wednesdays. December 9 and 16.

NEWCASTLE: Hotspur Hotel, Haymarket, 7.30 p.m. Sundays. December 13 and 20.

BRISTOL: Building and Design Centre, Colston Ave., Bristol 1, 8 p.m. Thursdays. December 10 and 17.

Lectures by G. Healy (national secretary of the Socialist Labour League)

SOUTHAMPTON: Polygon Hotel, the Polygon, 7.30 p.m. Sundays. December 13 and 20.

BEXLEYHEATH: Roberts Hall, Christchurch, Broadway, 8 p.m. Tuesdays. December 15 and 22.

ACTON: Oddfellows Hall, Fletcher Rd, W3, 8 p.m. Thursdays. December 10 and 17.

Lectures by M. Banda (Editor of Workers Press)

BIRMINGHAM: Digbeth Hall, 8 p.m. Mondays. December 7, 14 and 21.

Lectures by P. O'Regan (SLL)

BALHAM: Co-op Hall, 47-51 Balham High St, SW12, 8 p.m. Mondays, December 7 and 14.

LATE NEWS

'SEVERE' CAMBODIAN LOSSES

Fierce fighting erupted yesterday between government troops and a large NLF force in NE Cambodia, with 'severe losses' reported on both sides.

The high command said district headquarters at Peam Chikang on the N bank of the Mekong river, about 40 miles NE of Phnom Penh, was under attack.

A SACKFUL OF GOODIES Santa Claus walked through the crowds in a Munich department store up to the head cashier's office—and held him up for £34,000.

Image of Jimmy Thakoordina with text: JIMMY THAKOORDIN was one of the many postmen who led a local strike against the sacking of Post Office chairman Lord Hall.

Charter of Basic Rights

The Charter is basically right. But it does not make fully understandable reading to the average trade unionist because it does not explain the extent of the crisis driving on the Tories.

WEATHER

ALL AREAS will have wintry showers and sunny periods, but showers will be more frequent and heavier in the E and later they should die out in the W and N.

bosses' charter—the anti-union laws. The Charter of Basic Rights should be prepared in great detail urgently and great efforts made to reach every worker with a copy.

It is the same trade union leaders who encourage unemployment through Measured-Day Work and productivity deals and fail to support their members on strike who are also seeking a compromise with the Tory government.

We have to prepare to fight de-nationalization ourselves however much the union leaders drag their feet which they've shown every sign of doing.

Kremlin by Brandt

FROM PAGE ONE

portant: I believe Russia has learned the lesson from Czech events and that she considers it in her interest that the countries of E Europe should trade with the countries of W Europe, and, in a general way, increase their contacts.

On Berlin, Brandt said: 'For the Russians, Berlin is just one more affair among others. For the E Germans, on the contrary, the question is central.'

Exposed Brandt's remarks on Stalinist foreign policy especially in relation to Britain exposes a decisive factor in shaping British Communist Party policies.

It refuses to call on the TUC to mobilize the whole trade union movement against the anti-union Bill and to force the resignation of the Tories.

Brandt has unwittingly—exposed the counter-revolutionary strategy of Stalinism in both E and W Europe.

Air and engineering profits drop

FALLING PROFITS and grave uncertainty for the future in two major industries—engineering and airlines—are revealed in reports published today.

The airline industry throughout the world is approaching a crisis period, says British European Airways chairman Sir Anthony Milward writing in the latest issue of his company's magazine.

He predicts some smaller and even some of the bigger airlines will go to the wall. The present unstable position is dangerous, he adds—probably a reference to the over-capacity crisis and the threat of rate wars on the major routes.

The BEA chairman also attacks the government's hiving-off routes from state airlines into private hands: 'The lack of continuity and this perpetual swing between the extremes of anti-nationalization and anti-private enterprise is an exhausting and unrewarding exercise which this country simply cannot afford.'

Last Friday restrictions were lifted on Caledonian/BUA, the new second-force airline, allowing it to operate unlimited numbers of flights between London and Glasgow, Edinburgh and Belfast.

Caledonian/BUA will now compete 'on equal terms' with these important BEA routes. These remarks form a background to the airlines' resistance to the pay claim by 60,000 employees—from pilots to porters—of all British airlines.

Airline workers today week began a withdrawal of co-operation, work-to-rule and overtime ban in protest against the employers' 41-per-cent pay offer.

This will prevent airlines maintaining services, the unions say.

Drop

A warning of signs that engineering products' profitability at home and abroad may have fallen to pre-devaluation levels, is given in a report by a Mechanical Engineering Economic Development Committee working party.

It hints at further price increases caused by the 'slow rate of increase in productivity and warns that exports may be less competitive.

The working party reduced its prediction of increased output this year from 5.6 to 4.5 per cent and for 1971 down to a near-stagnation 1.3 per cent level.

FORCED BACK

The same treachery from the union leaders led to the defeat of the GKN-Sankey strike, in which left T&G/WU leaders forced the strikers back on to management's terms after three weeks' earlier, drawing from Heath the comment that he thought 'the lesson got home' from the docks and GKN.

With the publication of Robert Carr's 'consultative document' at the beginning of October the Tory offensive, prepared behind closed doors since the election, came out into the open.

It coincided with the council workers' strike, whose victory after seven weeks dealt an important blow to the Tory plans.

New ATUA pamphlet The next step after Dec. 8

DECEMBER 8 gives notice that the Tory government can and will be defeated by working-class action.

Yet this stoppage alone cannot defeat the Tory offensive against the working class. The Tory leaders' weekend speeches underline their determination to put through the anti-union law and shackle every trade unionist firmly to the chariot wheels of big business.

What then is the way forward from December 8? How can the strength of the trade union movement be mobilized to defeat the Bill and force the Tory government to resign?

The 'Next Step' a new pamphlet from the All Trades Unions Alliance, sets out to answer this key question with a detailed examination of the development of the fight

against the Tories since the General Election of June 18. The pamphlet draws attention to the three conceptions in the labour movement of how to respond to the Tory proposals.

The right wing, led by Victor Feather, does not propose to fight the laws but to stress the bad effect on 'industrial relations' which they would bring. Feather hopes to 'educate' the Tories with a shower of leaflets and possibly a conference at the end of February.

The Communist Party Stalinists and the so-called 'lefts' cover up for the right wing by restricting the movement to protest actions and token strikes.

At all costs, they want to substitute these protests for a concrete policy to defeat the government by mass working-class action.

The third conception of how to fight the Tories is that of supporting December 8 as part of a campaign to unite the full strength of the trade union movement for a general strike to defeat the anti-union laws and force the resignation of the Tory government.

That is the position of Trotskyism, of the Socialist Labour League.

'The Next Step' traces the five months' experience of struggle against the Tory government to drive home the full implications of these three opposed conceptions.

Ever since the election of the Tories, the Workers Press has insisted, as its headline stated on July 19, that 'The working class can defeat the Tory government.'

The Workers Press, as the pamphlet shows, insists constantly on the need to force the Tories to resign.

It shows how essential the assistance of the trade union leaders has been to get the Tory anti-union offensive off the ground.

The retreat began on the docks with the acceptance of the Pearson compromise by Jack Jones and the T&G/WU leaders—ensuring the implementation of the Devlin speed-up schemes on the docks.

It was followed almost immediately by the sacking of 500 workers at Pilkington's glass factory in St Helens. 200 of these workers are still outside the gates, defending the right to strike and the right to work.

The Socialist Labour League is the only tendency which has waged a consistent fight for the reinstatement of these workers, with a series of conferences and demonstrations to rally the labour movement in their defence, against the treachery of the TUC and the Stalinists, who refused to lift a finger in their support.

'The Next Step' details the story of the Pilkington's fight—a fight that can and must be won.

Eire prison

FROM PAGE ONE

prominent government leaders and 'armed conspiracy' against the Lynch regime.

DEPORTATION

Frank Keane, a member of the Free Ireland group, is under immediate threat of deportation to Ireland to face charges of gun-running. His appeal against deportation is due to be heard shortly in the House of Lords.

It is no accident that Lynch reopened his concentration camp within days of the first reading of the Tory anti-union Bill.

These are both parts of the same capitalist offensive. Trade unionists must demand the lifting of Lynch's emergency and the instant release of Frank Keane.

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETINGS

Discuss the proposed draft of the Charter of Basic Rights

NEWCASTLE: Monday, December 7, 8 p.m. Royal Turk's Head, Grey St.

CARDIFF: Tuesday, December 8, 8 p.m. Cardiff Boilermakers' Club, Clarence Rd, Cardiff docks.

SHEFFIELD: Tuesday, December 8, 7.30 p.m. Ancient Order of Foresters, 300 Chapel Lane, Sheffield 1. Speaker: Paul Littlehales 'Where next after December 8?'

SUNDERLAND: Thursday, December 10, 7.30 p.m. Hendon Community Centre.

GLASGOW: Sunday, December 13, 7.30 p.m. Kingston Hall, Paisley Rd.

DAGENHAM: Monday, December 14, 8 p.m. Marsh Green School, Dagenham.

ACTON: Monday, December 14, 8 p.m. Co-op Hall, Acton High St.

WEST LONDON: Monday, December 14, 8 p.m. Prince Albert pub, Balfe St, NW1.

utterly unprincipled nature of this group who now try to speak out of both sides of their mouth at once.

Without the Workers Press campaign to explain, analyse and popularize the Charter, the demand to make the union leaders fight for a general strike to force the Tories to resign will be no effective and successful struggle against the Tories, the right-wing trade union leaders and their Stalinist apologists.

The only guarantee of a successful revolutionary struggle to defend workers' basic rights from expropriation by the Tory counter-revolution is the existence, development and extension of the six-day Workers Press.

Unlike the CP, the Liaison Committee and the 'Morning Star', the Workers Press does not see its role as a 'protest' annex to Congress House, but as a revolutionary alternative to it.

From the response we are getting to our policy and struggle we are certain that, as the struggle grows more bitter, thousands of workers will see through the fraud of protest and rally to the Workers Press.

They will do so because they will see that our inflexible adherence to revolutionary principles, our refusal to be misled by bureaucracy and our determination to conquer state power from the capitalists is the only way forward to the realization of their immediate and historical interests.

The speeches, the threats and the cajoling of Barber and Heath will not frighten us or deter us from this task.

We appeal to all workers and readers, however, to take their warnings seriously and campaign vigorously to increase the circulation and the number of subscribers to the Workers Press as well as to increase donations to our fighting fund.

Forward with the Workers Press to 1971 and the defeat of Toryism!

Boost

FROM PAGE ONE

it helps forward their political objectives of anarchy... For the troublemakers the writing is on the wall and they know it...

These speeches stand in sharp contrast with the Labour leaders' attitude. Their most recent pronouncement confirms the belief, expressed by Peregrine Worsthorne in the 'Sunday Telegraph', that the new legislation will certainly do much to cement relations between management and trade union leaders while attacking shop-floor leadership.

Labour Party secretary Sir Harry Nicholas described the Bill as 'totally irrelevant to the basic cause of industrial unrest'.

Scanlon added his defeatist voice to those opposing the demand for a general strike against the Tories with his reformist comment—'at Wolverhampton—that as far as the new trade union legislation is concerned, the Rubicon has been crossed and the Bill will become law'.

AEF general secretary Conway has capitalized on the indecision and defeatism of his fellow leaders by openly attacking December 8 in the union journal and asking members to put their confidence in the union's special national conference 'early next year'.

While the right-wing openly prepared to collaborate in the implementation of the Tory laws, the 'left' union leaders demoralize the opposition by insisting that nothing can be done now and that passive resistance will undermine the laws once they are on the statute book.

Trailing behind them come the Stalinists of the Liaison Committee.

Their latest flip-flop on the general strike expressed in the Liaison Committee's call is a further indication of the

Solidarity is growing for Burgos 16

DESPITE the most massive show of force mobilized by Franco since the end of the Civil War, workers continue their strike against the Burgos military trial of the 16 Basque nationalists.

Since the trial began on Thursday, the wave of protest has spread to Italy, where workers and youth demonstrated outside the Spanish embassy in Rome on Saturday night.

BY A FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT using torture to extract the 'confessions' that are a major element in the prosecution case.

Spanish fascism still hopes to cast a veil of legality over its plans for the judicial murder of their main victims.

Death sentences are being demanded for the six Basque nationalists accused of killing San Sebastian police chief Melitón Manzanas in August 1968.

British labour must not remain silent while militants in Spain face life imprisonment and death for their heroic struggle against Franco fascism.

And equally important, Communist Party members must force their leaders to make a public condemnation of the diplomatic recognition given to the Franco regime by nearly all the Stalinist governments in E Europe.

We must insist that all diplomatic, economic and other links between the workers' states and Spanish fascism are severed at once.

A solidarity campaign with the Burgos 16 that does not make this a central demand is a political fraud.

Many stewards not shown Pilkington MDW plan

CLAIMS that all 12,000 Pilkington glassworkers have been given details of a proposed new pay-and-procedure deal are treated with derision by rank-and-file workers both outside and inside the combine's plants.

Announced by company and union officials last week, the joint industrial committee's proposals fall into two bulky parts.

Ballotting on the pay plan, which, as Workers Press explained on Saturday, outlines a strategy for replacing present incentive bonus schemes with a form of 'Measured-Day Work', takes place over the next six weeks.

Derision Representatives of the 250 glassworkers sacked at Pilkington St Helens and Pontypool plants for defending the right to strike deride reports that a new era of consultation and class peace will be opened up if the proposals are accepted.

Some shop stewards at St Helens, they told Workers Press at the weekend, have not even seen a condensed version of the deal.

Yet endorsement of the procedural report—prepared over several months by five company men and five G&M/WU representatives—is supposed to be sent in

All Trades Unions Alliance Second Annual Conference THE CHARTER OF BASIC RIGHTS The right to a job, to strike and organize, to retain gains made, to fair prices, to welfare benefits and to decent housing. Defend and maintain these rights in a fight to force the Tories to resign. BIRMINGHAM Sat. December 19 Digbeth Civic Hall, Digbeth 10.30. am For delegates' or visitors' credentials send 5s to Alan Wilkins, ATUA secretary, 53 The Hiron, Styechale, Coventry.