workers press

The daily paper that leads the fight against the Tory government

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Peter Wilsher sums up the size of the problem which is beyond the comprehension or capacity of the Tories, when he writes in this week's 'Sunday Times Business News':

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If they are now talking seriously about a three-month wage and prices freeze and severe curtailment of credit, it is only because of the Tory government's grave weakness and the unyielding resistance of the working class—not because of any inherent strength in the government or the system it represents.

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This conference will be of crucial importance to the future of the working class—and indeed, of the Tory government—because its principal task will be to adopt and fight for the six-point Charter of Basic Rights. (See yesterday's Workers Press.)

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A property-less working class can survive and even improve its living standards—a right-less working class cannot. To sacrifice its rights to the capitalists is to condemn itself to the most barbarous regimentation and servitude, for centuries perhaps.

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This is the vicious reply by the Tory government to the councilmen's victory.

We must fight back at once. Our real strength is, without a doubt, the Workers Press. Everyday, it can mobilize more and more trade unions to do battle against such attacks.

Join with us today. Start by raising everything you can towards our Appeal Fund. Send your donations to: Workers Press Appeal Fund, 186a Clapham High Street, London, SW4.

Builders back

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As the National Union of Mineworkers' Kent and Yorkshire area councils endorsed strike action against his £2 7s 6d to £3 pay offer, he said on the BBC 'World at One' programme:

'The rank-and-file mineworkers would have accepted the offer we made them, but it is the militant communists who have led them away from acceptance.'

As Robens' words imply, the NCB was facing an immediate crisis yesterday as miners in S Wales, Scotland and Yorkshire struck for their £5 wage claim.

Stocks nationally are at the unprecedentedly low level of 8.6 million tons, and in areas like S Wales are virtually non-existent.

SITUATION

A spokesman for the NCB said that in this situation two things could be done.

The government could intervene in an attempt to get coal from stocks to the consumer, or the Coal Board could move coal from non-striking areas to those that were on strike.

The movement of coal from coalfields like the Midlands would not be entirely satisfactory since stocks even in areas where men are working are drastically low.

'If industry ground to a halt—as it would if the dispute went on—this would obviously be a serious situation and it would be up to the government to decide what it should do,' an NCB spokesman told Workers Press.

COMMENT

A spokesman for the Department of Trade and Industry told us he could not comment on any hypothetical situation, but pointed out that Secretary of State John Davies had already stated that the coal-supply position was already bad, with or without a strike of miners.

Davies said in the Commons yesterday he was 'watching the situation closely, in consultation with the producers and distributors'.

In **S WALES**, where all the 50 collieries are now strikebound, the shortage is already acute.

There are virtually no stocks of anthracite or coking coal for the steel and power industry. These grades are in great demand and are sold direct from mine to market.

Private consumers are also hit; coal distributors in Cardiff report that there are no stocks at present.

If troops were used in S Wales they would have to go down the mines.

Welsh NCB officials described this as an 'unthinkable prospect'.

UNDOUBTED

The movement of coal from stocks or the import of fuel from abroad is now an undoubted possibility.

But it appears that the area miners' executives have yet to reach firm agreement with transport unions as to the action they would take if such steps were taken by the government.

This loophole in the miners' front could weaken the effect of the strike as it gathers force.

At noon yesterday a total of 110,000 miners were on strike and the dispute was spreading rapidly in **DURHAM.**

By Wednesday, when the **KENT** area joins the strike, 130,000 men are expected to be out.

JOINED

In S Wales the stoppage was 100 per cent, with 38,000 miners on strike. They were joined by 800 men at the coalfield's Aberdare solid fuel plant who walked out on one-day token strike yesterday.

In **SCOTLAND** 34 collieries, employing 21,000, were hit and lost production was estimated at 40,000 tons. The secretary of the Scottish miners described the response to the strike call as 'encouraging'.

'The strike will spread as the week proceeds. When the miners who are working see the response at other collieries they will come out in solidarity with their workmates.'

Only 8,500 men in Scotland remain at work.

In **YORKSHIRE** 45,000

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'The rank-and-file mineworkers would have accepted the offer we made them, but it is the militant communists who have led them away from acceptance.'

As Robens' words imply, the NCB was facing an immediate crisis yesterday as miners in S Wales, Scotland and Yorkshire struck for their £5 wage claim.

Stocks nationally are at the unprecedentedly low level of 8.6 million tons, and in areas like S Wales are virtually non-existent.

SITUATION

A spokesman for the NCB said that in this situation two things could be done.

The government could intervene in an attempt to get coal from stocks to the consumer, or the Coal Board could move coal from non-striking areas to those that were on strike.

The movement of coal from coalfields like the Midlands would not be entirely satisfactory since stocks even in areas where men are working are drastically low.

'If industry ground to a halt—as it would if the dispute went on—this would obviously be a serious situation and it would be up to the government to decide what it should do,' an NCB spokesman told Workers Press.

COMMENT

A spokesman for the Department of Trade and Industry told us he could not comment on any hypothetical situation, but pointed out that Secretary of State John Davies had already stated that the coal-supply position was already bad, with or without a strike of miners.

Davies said in the Commons yesterday he was 'watching the situation closely, in consultation with the producers and distributors'.

In **S WALES**, where all the 50 collieries are now strikebound, the shortage is already acute.

There are virtually no stocks of anthracite or coking coal for the steel and power industry. These grades are in great demand and are sold direct from mine to market.

Private consumers are also hit; coal distributors in Cardiff report that there are no stocks at present.

If troops were used in S Wales they would have to go down the mines.

Welsh NCB officials described this as an 'unthinkable prospect'.

UNDOUBTED

The movement of coal from stocks or the import of fuel from abroad is now an undoubted possibility.

But it appears that the area miners' executives have yet to reach firm agreement with transport unions as to the action they would take if such steps were taken by the government.

This loophole in the miners' front could weaken the effect of the strike as it gathers force.

At noon yesterday a total of 110,000 miners were on strike and the dispute was spreading rapidly in **DURHAM.**

By Wednesday, when the **KENT** area joins the strike, 130,000 men are expected to be out.

JOINED

In S Wales the stoppage was 100 per cent, with 38,000 miners on strike. They were joined by 800 men at the coalfield's Aberdare solid fuel plant who walked out on one-day token strike yesterday.

In **SCOTLAND** 34 collieries, employing 21,000, were hit and lost production was estimated at 40,000 tons. The secretary of the Scottish miners described the response to the strike call as 'encouraging'.

'The strike will spread as the week proceeds. When the miners who are working see the response at other collieries they will come out in solidarity with their workmates.'

Only 8,500 men in Scotland remain at work.

In **YORKSHIRE** 45,000

● PAGE FOUR COL. 2

IN TWO PARTS

INTELLIGENCE AND CLASS

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

PART TWO TOMORROW

A criticism of Sir Cyril Burt

SIR CYRIL BURT, Professor Psychology at the University of London has drawn considerable attention to himself, because of his claim that working-class people are, on the whole, less intelligent than their middle-class counterparts.

Sir Cyril is regarded by many as one of the world's most eminent psychologists and he is one of the few to receive a Knighthood.

He maintains that intelligence is largely the result of inheritance—that it is passed on from father to son—with environmental experiences contributing little.

Sir Cyril's views naturally provide great ammunition for right-wing Tory educationists who, in their notorious 'Black Paper Two', have demanded a drastic cut-back in educational facilities for working-class children. (See 'Crisis in Education'. Workers Press, October 17, 1969.)

The Black Paper says, 'what is the use of trying to develop children's intelligence by educational methods, if intelligence is largely inherited?'

In case anyone thinks Sir Cyril's views have been distorted or misquoted, it would be useful to see precisely what he has said:

'. . . differences in intelligence . . . result from differences in genetic constitution (and) they are to a large and measurable extent transmitted from father to son. Moreover . . . there has been . . . a natural tendency for individuals of high intelligence to rise in the social scale and for those of low intelligence to drift downwards; and their children tend usually to inherit the high or low intelligence of their parents. The cumulative effect is a marked difference in the average intelligence of the different social classes.' ('The Evidence for the Concept of Intelligence'. By Sir Cyril Burt in Wiseman's 'Intelligence and Ability'. Penguin Modern Psychology 1967. p. 279.)

Further: '. . . there are well marked differences between the average intelligence of the socio-economic classes — that of the manual classes being decidely lower than that of the non-manual and professional classes.' (*Ibid.* p. 281.)

To indicate the errors in this concept, it is necessary to establish a working definition of intelligence and the role of both constitutional and environmental factors in its development. The nature of the so-called intelligence tests has also to be considered.

Mental defectives

While there is no standard definition of the term 'intelligence', many psychologists, including the writer of this article, believe that intelligence can be used to denote 'general mental ability'.

Such a factor undoubtedly exists. To illustrate this, let us contrast such able persons as Marx, Shakespeare, Einstein and Newton with the inhabitants of a colony for mental defectives.

While we can see great differences in the personalities and behaviour of the four eminent men, they all share something in common which they do not share with the mental defectives—a high level of general mental ability or of intelligence.

An individual's intelligence level depends on both constitutional and environmental factors and also the complex interaction which takes place among these factors.

Consider constitutional factors. It is obvious that an individual's level of intelligence depends, in part at least, on the physical condition of the brain.

Processes

The number of brain cells, the connections between them and the various metabolic processes all play a role in determining an individual's level of mental ability.

This has long been recognized by leading neurologists, who have many times described the inferior brain structures often found in mental defectives.

It is convenient to place those constitutional factors that affect intelligence into two categories, namely, hereditary and non hereditary.

Heredity is a process by which physical characteristics are transmitted from parents to offspring.

The actual mechanism of heredity is the function of genes, minute particles of biological matter thousands of which exist in long strands called chromosomes.

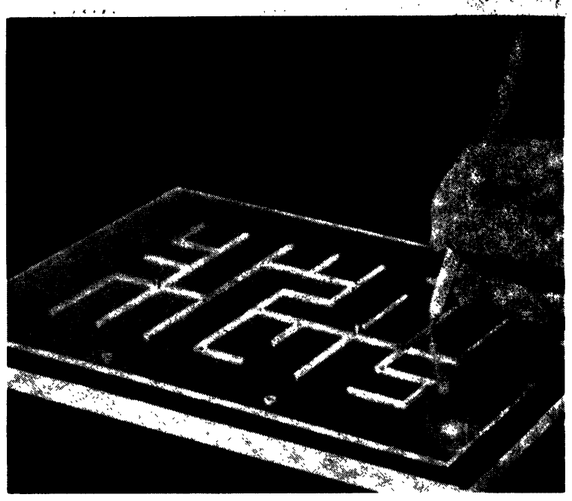
These chromosomes exist in every one of the millions of cells in our bodies and in the normal human cell number 46.

Genes play the role of biological blueprints, determining the way in which cells multiply and differentiate from the first multiplication process of the ovum (fertilized female sex cell) to the development of the mature organism.

It is these genes that determine, in a process of interaction both with their environments and among themselves, most aspects of our biological structure and functioning, including the structure and functioning of our brains.

Non - hereditary constitutional factors that affect intelligence include damage to the brain in early life or during the mother's pregnancy.

This can be caused by direct mechanical damage such as blows on the head or difficult delivery at birth. It can also be caused by infection or poisoning either of the child after birth or of the mother during pregnancy.



Maze learning: Subjects using this 'pencil maze' are blindfolded—their attempts are recorded on paper placed below the perspex 'maze'.

Apart from damage of this sort, a child's brain can fail to develop fully if the mother lacks an adequate diet during pregnancy or if the child itself is inadequately fed during its early life.

Long recognized

However, since Sir Cyril Burt is concerned with the hereditary aspects of intelligence rather than with the non-hereditary constitutional aspects, the latter really need not concern us further.

It has long been recognized that the development of intelligence is affected not only by constitutional factors but also by experience, particularly during early childhood.

Professor Hebb of McGill University goes so far as to identify two separate kinds of intelligence, namely Intelligence A, which reflects the physical condition of the brain at the time of birth and Intelligence B, which reflects the individual's experience and learning.

General mental ability or intelligence necessarily implies the ability to learn.

In fact some psychologists go so far as to define intelligence as 'the ability to learn' (the term learning is here used in the broadest sense, implying not just rote memorization such as learning a piece of poetry, but the ability to learn to solve problems, including problems of self-orientation in complex situations).

A number of experiments have shown that we do in fact 'learn'. Perhaps the best known of these experiments were conducted by Professor Harlow of Wisconsin University and his wife, who used young monkeys (as well as some young humans) as their experimental subjects. ('Learning to Think' by Harry F. and Margaret K. Harlow, 'Scientific American', August 1949.)

Since the brains and the learning processes of monkeys bear many similarities to those of humans, the findings of the Harlows can be said to be very relevant to the question of how intelligence develops in humans.

These findings conflict sharply with one of the principal ideas of the once-influential 'Gestalt' school of psychology, which claimed that the 'insight' necessary to solve problems was 'innate' rather than learned.

The Harlows set young monkeys a series of tasks involving the discrimination of colour, shape and size.

Peanuts

For example they had to pick up a red object rather than the blue object, or a square object rather than a round one. They were rewarded by finding raisins or peanuts underneath the correct object.

The unusual feature of this experiment was that—in contrast to previous psychological work of this kind—the test was repeated many times, with several hundred pairs of objects, each time with a different pair of objects.

In other words the monkeys were trained to solve many different problems, but all the problems were of the same general type.

When the monkeys faced their first few tests they learned to solve problems by a very slow and laborious 'fumble-and-find' process.

But as each monkey gained experience in solving the problems, a dramatic change in behaviour would take place at some definite point.

The monkey would immediately solve a problem of which it had no direct experience. In other words it had acquired, through experience, the capacity for 'insight' or, if we like to call it such 'intelligent behaviour'.

The Harlows themselves sum up the results of this experiment:

'All our studies indicate that the ability to solve problems without fumbling is not inborn but is acquired gradually.' (*Ibid.*)

Having trained their monkeys to solve relatively simple problems the Harlows developed their experiments further.

Hierarchies of skills

The type of problems they set their monkeys became progressively more difficult. Eventually they were able to get them to perform different tasks when presented with abstract symbols.

For example, they trained the monkeys to move all red objects, but leave all blue objects untouched when they were shown a triangle and to move all blue objects but to leave all red objects when they were shown a circle.

The Harlows say: 'All these data indicate that animals human and subhuman, must learn to think. Thinking does not develop spontaneously as an expression of innate abilities: it is the end result of a long learning process.' (*Ibid.*)

Since, by any definition of intelligence, thinking is involved in intelligent behaviour, the relevance of this work to our consideration of intelligence is obvious.

Professor Harlow's findings confirm and supplement observations made by many educationists. For example, it has often been found, that people who find themselves unable to learn differential calculus cannot do so because they have not properly learned algebra. Likewise they cannot learn algebra because they have not really understood arithemetic in that they have not properly learned the concept of numbers.

It is apparent that most, if not all, complex skills involved in orientating oneself in situations calling for 'intelligent' behaviour, involve the acquisition of 'hierarchies' of skills, the most complex skills being dependent on the previous learning of those of a less complex nature.

In the past the question has often been asked: 'Which is more important in the development of intelligence — the individual's heredity and constitution or his environment?'

However, it is now being increasingly recognized that this question is virtually meaningless.

If a child is born with a defective brain, he will never develop a high level of intelligence no matter how favourable the environment in which he is brought up.

On the other hand a child who is born with a healthy and well-developed brain will not become intelligent if he is kept in a very dull and restricted environment.

To ask if constitution is more important than environment in the determination of intelligence is rather like asking if length is more important than width in the determination of area.

In point of fact intelligence results from the interaction of environment and constitution (or heredity) and the effects of constitution and environment are multiplicative rather than additive.

It is important to realize that the same environment that will develop intelligence of a person possessing a certain type of constitution (or heredity) may well retard the intelligence of another person possessing a different constitution (or heredity). As the old saying puts it: 'The same fire that melts the butter hardens the egg'.

What, therefore, we should be asking is not whether environment is more important than constitution but rather questions like:

'What specific environments will interact with specific constitutional factors in such a way as to produce the maximum level of intelligence in the individual?'

We will return to this important point later.

Mention should be made that it has been found that when young rats are given learning tasks these result in a definite growth in brain structure.

If this occurs in many rats it may well also occur in human beings.

However, since no conclusive evidence has been produced to prove this, we are not yet entitled to draw any definite conclusions.

● **Continued tomorrow.**

The child is being called by his mother from the 'deep' side of the visual cliff. His reluctance to move from the central bridge indicates that depth perception is developed sufficiently at this age for the deep side to appear threatening.

TV

BBC 1

9.15 a.m.-12.25 p.m. Schools. 1.00 Dyna **wall. 1.30 Watch** with mother. 1.45-1.53 News and weather. 2.05-2.25 **Schools. 4.20 Play** school. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Vision on. 5.20 Dastardly and Muttley in their flying machines. 5.44 Magic roundabout. 5.50 News, weather.

6.00 NATIONWIDE. London.
6.45 TRANSWORLD TOP TEAM. Inverness v The Hague.
7.05 Z CARS. 'Have You Seen Davie Richards?' Part two.
7.30 THE SAGA OF ST TRINIANS. 'The Pure Hell of St Trinians'. With Cecil Parker, George Cole, Joyce Grenfell. The girls of St Trinians have burned down their school and are on trial.
9.00 THE NINE O'CLOCK NEWS and weather.
9.20 'THE TRUTH ABOUT HOUDINI'. Tuesday's documentary about the greatest escapologist of all times.
10.10 MONTY PYTHON'S FLYING CIRCUS.
10.40 24 HOURS.
11.15 VIEWPOINT. Richard Demarco.
11.30 MEDICINE TODAY.
12.00 midnight Weather.

REGIONAL BBC

All regions as above except:

Midlands, E Anglia: 6.00-6.45 Nationwide. Midlands today. Look East, weather. 10.10-10.40 Contact (Midlands only) 12.02 News, weather.

North, NW, NE, Cumberland and Westmorland: 6.00-6.45 Nationwide. Look North, weather. 10.10-10.40 Wall game (NE only). 12.02 News, weather.

Wales: 5.20-5.50 Telewele. 6.00 Wales today, weather. Nationwide. 6.45-7.05 Heddiw. 10.10-10.40 This world of Wales. 12.02 Weather.

Scotland: 6.00-6.45 Reporting Scotland. Nationwide. 10.10-10.40 Scottish comedy playhouse. 12.02 News, weather.

N Ireland: 6.00-6.45 Scene around six, weather. Nationwide. 10.10-10.40 In question. 12.02 News, weather.

SW, South, West: 6.00-6.45 Nationwide. Points West. South today, Spotlight SW, weather. 10.10-10.40 Love and a subsidy (South only). 12.02 News, weather.

BBC 2

11.00-11.20 a.m. Play school. 1.15-1.45 p.m. Medicine today.

7.05 DESIGN EDUCATION.
7.30 NEWSROOM and weather.
8.00 FLOODLIT RUGBY LEAGUE. BBC 2 Trophy, Quarter Finals. Widnes v Leeds.
8.50 WHEELBASE.
9.20 MENACE. 'Killing Time'. With George Cole and Annette Crosbie.
10.35 NEWS ON 2 and weather.
10.40 THE CODEBREAKERS. 'The Zimmermann Telegram'.
11.10 LATE NIGHT LINE-UP.

ITV

11.00 a.m.-3.00 p.m. Schools. 3.50 The lone ranger. 4.17 Hatty town. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Junior showtime. 5.20 Magpie. 5.50 News.

6.02 TODAY.
6.30 THE GHOST AND MRS MUIR.
7.00 TUESDAY FILM. 'Congo Crossing'. With George Nader, Virginia Mayo and Peter Lorre. A small African state with no extraditional laws is a haven for criminals.
8.30 THE LOVERS.
9.00 ARMCHAIR THEATRE. 'Wednesday's Child'. With Katharine Blake, Prunella Ransome and Gary Watson. A doctor takes an attractive nurse into his home to help his wife through convalescence.
10.00 NEWS AT TEN.
10.30 ENOCH POWELL. Documentary.
11.30 PEOPLE TO PEOPLE. From Spain—Topical Spanish.
12.00 midnight POEMS OF PRAISE. 'The Poetry of John Donne'.

REGIONAL ITV

CHANNEL: 11.00-3.00 London. 3.30 Exhibition 70. 4.00 Puffin's birthday greetings. 4.10 Enchanted house. 4.25 Survival. 4.55 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.10 Police file. 6.15 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Curtain raiser. 7.05 Movie: **'Three Young Texans'.** With Jeffrey Hunter and Mitzi Gaynor. 8.30 London. 11.25 Gazette. 11.30 News, weather.

WESTWARD. As Channel except: 3.58 News. 4.00 Gus Honeybun. 6.00 Diary. 11.30 Faith for life. 11.35 Weather.

SOUTHERN: 11.00-3.00 London. 4.00 Houseparty. 4.15 Enchanted house. 4.30 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.45 Love, American style. 7.00 Suspense and intrigue. **'Big Jim McLain'.** With John Wayne, Nancy Olson and James Arness. A US special agent tracks down a spy ring. 8.30 London. 11.30 News. 11.40 Farm progress. 12.10 Weather. Action 70.

HARLECH: 11.00-2.58 London. 4.18 Women today. 4.40 Origami. 4.55 London. 6.01 Report West. 6.18 Report Wales. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Bonanza. 8.00 Mr and Mrs. 8.30 London. 11.30 People to people. 12 midnight Weather.

HTV (West) colour channel 61 as above except: 4.16-4.18, 6.18-6.35 Report West.

HTV (Wales) colour channel 41 as above except: 6.01-6.18 Y dydd.

HTV (Cymru/Wales) black and white service as above except: 6.01-6.18 Y dydd. 10.30-11.30 Dan sylw.

ANGLIA: 10.58-3.00 London. 4.30 News. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 **'Touch and Go'.** With Jack Hawkins, Margaret Johnston, June Thorburn and John Fraser. Confusion results for a family whose father emigrates to Australia. 8.30 London. 11.30 NYPD. 11.58 Reflection.

ATV MIDLANDS: 11.00-2.35 London. 3.49 Horoscope. 3.52 Women today. 4.10 Peyton Place. 4.40 Origami. 4.50 Owl service. 5.15 London. 6.00 ATV today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Movie: **'Chief Crazy Horse'.** With Victor Mature and Susan Ball. Life of the Sioux chief. 8.30 London. 11.30 Better driving, weather.

ULSTER: 11.00-2.35 London. 4.30 Romper room. 4.50 News. 4.55 London. 6.00 UTV reports. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Movie: **'A Matter of Who'.** 8.30 London. 11.30 White lane.

YORKSHIRE: 11.00-3.00 London. 4.15 Wind in the willows. 4.30 Matinee. 4.55 London. 6.00 Calendar, weather. 6.30 Nanny and the professor. 7.00 Film: **'Renegades'.** With Evelyn Keyes, Williard Parker and Larry Parks. An outlaw family's youngest son is struggling to go straight. 8.30 London. 11.30 All our yesterdays. 12 midnight Weather.

GRANADA: 11.00-2.35 London. 4.10 News. Peyton Place. 4.40 Origami. 4.55 London. 6.01 Six-o-one. 6.15 Gilligan's island. 6.45 Film: **'Omar Khayyam'.** With Cornel Wilde, Michael Rennie, Debra Paget, John Derek and Raymond Massey. Story of the poet in 11th century Persia. 8.30 London. 11.30 Four just men.

TYNE TEES: 11.00-2.35 London. 4.10 News. 4.15 Mad movies. 4.40 Enchanted house. 4.55 London. 6.00 Today at six. 6.25 Where the jobs are. 6.30 Film: **'Kim'.** With Errol Flynn and Dean Stockwell. The story of a young English boy in India of 1885. 8.30 London. 11.30 News. 11.45 Epilogue.

BORDER: 1.38-3.00 London. 4.10 News. 4.12 Telephone game. 4.40 Origami. 4.55 London. 6.00 News. Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 **'Timetable'.** With Mark Stevens, King Calder and Felicia Farr. A man posing as a physician holds up a train. 8.25 London. 11.30 Better driving. 11.55 News, weather.

SCOTTISH: 11.00-3.00 London. 3.40 Dateline. 3.50 Horoscope. 3.52 Women today. 4.15 Enchanted house. 4.30 London. 6.00 Dateline. 6.30 University challenge. 7.00 Telephone game. 7.30 Marcus Welby MD. 8.30 London. 11.30 Late call.

GRAMPIAN: 10.58-2.35 London. 3.49 News. 3.52 Women today. 4.10 Enchanted house. 4.25 Patterns of folk. 4.55 London. 6.00 News and weather. 6.10 Ron Thompson reports. 6.35 Crossroads. 6.55 Western. **'Lone Star'.** With Clark Gable and Ava Gardner. 8.30 London. 11.30 Better driving.

REVIEW: HUGH SPENCER

HENRIK IBSEN'S

HEDDA GABLER at the OLD VIC

DIRECTOR: INGMAR BERGMAN

INGMAR BERGMAN'S production of 'Hedda Gabler', which has just moved from the Cambridge Theatre to the Old Vic, is a refreshing departure from the usual English interpretation of the Scandinavian playwright Henrik Ibsen.

Well known for such films as 'The Seventh Seal' and 'The Silence', Bergman has avoided saturating the play with that sense of imminent doom that is usually found lingering in every heavy black drape and long-faced actor, so often a reflection of that mystique the English feel about those strange ice-bound lands.

With the help of a very capable designer, Mago, Bergman has stripped away cumbersome settings, stage ornamentations, unnecessary furniture, leaving merely the essentials.

These are placed economically within a stage area painted entirely in red.

In contrast to this his players are dressed simply in a way in which they are no longer dwarfed by their surrounds, but are, in fact, enlarged and projected forward by it.

At the same time this red surround can seem to reflect many things: plush and rich, yet sticky and claustrophobic; raw, like a large open wound revealing what is going on inside.

In this way we are able to concern ourselves with the actions of the players within this context. We can now clearly recognize the heroes of Ibsen's play to be what they are—the petty bourgeois: the same whatever the language or the country; lost, confused and utterly pessimistic.

The play is set in the fashionable end of a provincial conservative town where scandals, seductions and grime seem to be the life-blood.

Here Ibsen unpeels the complex and contradictory processes to be found in the relationships of his characters.

George Tesman and Ejlert Loevborg are both research scholars in history.

Limitations

The former is a dry academic, whose cowardice forces him to capitulate to the limitations of the society he finds himself in and use his brain solely as an instrument to better his position as a respectable academic.

The latter is a creative intellectual whose despair with society forces him to retreat into the consolation of drink and Bohemianism.

Both characters are the two sides of the same coin, and, although their actions and instincts differ greatly, they are both incapable of engaging in reality.

Loevborg was formerly Hedda's spiritual lover; whilst denying any physical contact he was drawn by her into confessing his debauchery with other women, so satiating her desire for knowledge of the 'forbidden'.

Eventually Loevborg tires of the frigid Hedda and continual denial and runs away into the arms of Mrs Elvsted.

Ironically Hedda married the safe and naive George Tesman. His sole object in life is to further his career by filing obscure manuscripts and creating a pedestal for the ideal Hedda.

Mrs Elvsted is the rational crutch to Loevborg and transforms him from his former wildness into a self-respecting writer.

Between them they create a manuscript of some importance which, to them, symbolizes a baby.

Hedda Gabler is the central character, in as much as the conflicts and processes of the play manifest themselves in and around her.

She is the femme fatale of the town, the daughter of a late General, from whom she has inherited arrogance, authority, a sense of destiny, perhaps, and his 'matching' pistols.

She, like all the characters, is a frustrated coward, unable to make love to Loevborg, unable to shoot him when he leaves her, unable to take on any responsibility or face any reality that detracts from her morbid obsession with 'the purposelessness of life'.

She sees herself as the centre of her universe, and yet impotent in all her relationships with other people. So she becomes utterly destructive to anything around her.

When the reformed Loevborg re-enters her life with his new manuscript she sets in motion the process by which he will destroy his reason and return to the bottle.

In a state of drunkeness he loses the manuscript, which finds its way back to Hedda.

Twisted

Utterly twisted by the knowledge that she now carries Tesman's child, she destroys Loevborg's manuscript — something inspired in Loevborg by another woman; their 'child'.

Unable to be a life-giving inspiration, she reverses everything and hopes that Loevborg will now destroy himself in a 'beautiful' suicide for the sake of the lost manuscript and her.

When he discovers the manuscript gone, she hands him a pistol. We later hear that this has gone off in his pocket, wounding him in the groin and he bleeds to death.

Cheated of this last dream, and fearing a dreadful scandal, Hedda shoots her brains out.

Another character who floats through this complex of lies, deceit and illusions is Judge Brack, whom Ibsen calls the representative of bourgeois society.

A slimy character, he sees Hedda as desirable, but unattainable, and Tesman as a blind fool.

Posing as a friend of the family, he wheedles himself into a position where he can make passes at Hedda with no risk of any kind of involvement.

To protect his position within this triangle, he is indirectly instrumental in the destruction of the intruder Loevborg.

Bergman has succeeded in bringing this company together to unfold the intricacies and changes that take place underneath the surface in this superb play.

He has revealed the seediness of society where people eavesdrop, where they hustle for more advantageous positions from which to operate power, be it on other people or on society in general.

All the characters deal in illusions and substitute concrete relationships for fantasies.

John Moffat as Brack and Jeremy Brett as Tesman give extremely well-observed performances, relying on the text and the direction to express their talents and never putting these before the play itself. Maggie Smith plays the title role and Robert Stevens' Loevborg sometimes verged on a 'spiv' representation.

What Bergman has achieved is to reveal Ibsen's idealism.

Ibsen felt himself a suppressed writer who had to rebel 'against convention'.

We see the failure of this form of protest expressed in the despair and pessimism of the play, resulting in the deaths of Loevborg and Gabler.

Press reaction to the first English performance in 1891 is interesting in that they found it ludicrous, horrible, tedious, 'a crawl with the foulest passions of humanity'.

This is a violent and self-righteous reaction to what was no doubt the mirror image to their own society.

For all Ibsen's limitations and pessimism, he created very profound pictures of the perversion of human relationships within bourgeois society.

JEREMY BRETT plays Tesman

THEATRE

MAGGIE SMITH as Hedda and JEREMY BRETT as George Tesman.

JEANNE WATTS as Miss Tesman

behind THE NEWS

The rush to build more 'Pacific Glorys'

'PACIFIC GLORY', the giant oil carrier which hit the headlines last week, came from one of the many Japanese shipyards now hurrying to supply part of the world demand for such ships.

One company, the Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries (IHI), has estimated that with the declining oil output in places like Libya and with the Middle East fighting interfering with supplies — not to mention the lengthy closure of the Suez Canal — western nations will be compelled to import bulk oil from distant sources.

★

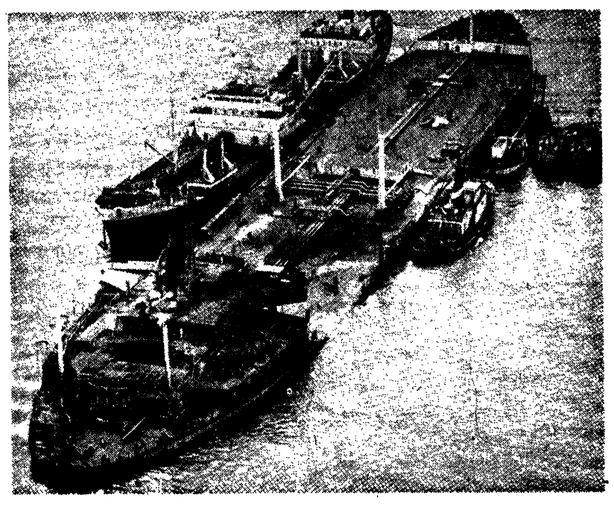
Japanese yards, says IHI, had grossly under-estimated demand for the ships to carry these supplies and were now desperately trying to correct this mistake.

The Japan Shipbuilding Association estimates world demand for ships will increase by some 50 per cent to 30,500,000 tons by 1975 and that Japan would be required to supply at least half of this tonnage.

IHI believes even this to be too conservative a figure in view of an acute shortage of shipping in the world freight market.

The sharp rise in imports of crude oil, for the reasons already mentioned, has resulted in many vessels intended as bulk or ore carriers being used as tankers.

Several smaller Japanese companies are now planning new yards for the construction of 60,000-ton 'Panama-type' bulk carriers—the largest type of ship that can pass through the Panama Canal.



The Japanese-built 'Pacific Glory', refloated over the weekend, was towed to Lyme Bay.

They anticipate a big demand for these ships as Japanese steel mills expand and coal is transported from the United States to achieve Japan's goal of 150 million tons of crude steel by 1975.

Even then, IHI says, Japanese ships will still be carrying less than half the nation's foreign trade and the remainder will have to be carried by chartering foreign vessels.

Two of the biggest shipyards, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and Hitachi Shipbuilding and Engineering, have announced plans for huge dry docks capable of building million-ton tankers.

IHI has also decided to enlarge its present dry dock in Kure, western Japan, to a capacity of 800,000 tons. At present it can accept 500,000 tons.

★

The expansion programmes are mainly to meet soaring demand for 250,000-ton tankers.

Mitsubishi's projected dock near Nagasaki in southern Japan will use a triple tandem system allowing three tankers of this type to be built simultaneously.

One British company is said to have already ordered a 477,000-ton tanker from IHI, while a Japanese company is considering plans for a million-ton ship.

ORANGE PEEL

THE LOWER HOUSE, of the Dutch parliament has decided that Queen Juliana, reigning head of the House of Orange, will have to pay the wealth and income tax that fall on common citizens.

The proposed change in the law must still be approved by the upper house.

Motive for the change is the rapid inflation which threatens a balance-of-payments crisis for the Netherlands economy. At the time of the Rotterdam dock strikes this autumn Prime Minister de Jong warned of a severe budget to come.

But royal ruin is not an immediate prospect. Juliana can claim to be the richest woman in the world, with a fortune estimated in 1966 at £240 millions.

★

Not only will this be taxed, but the state will also cut its annual grant to the sovereign to a fifth.

However, the expenses of state visits and suchlike—as the heavily-guarded recent trip of Indonesian dictator Suharto to Amsterdam—will now be borne out of the regular public funds.

Help the Young Socialists make their

GRAND XMAS BAZAARS

a great success

If you are able to sew, knit, paint and can make goods for our bazaars. If you can give us jumble, gifts, tins of grocery. Please contact Young Socialists Bazaars, 186a Clapham High Street, London, SW4.

THE BAZAARS ARE AT:

LONDON	LEEDS
Saturday, November 28	Saturday, December 12
Plashet School (nr East Ham tube) Doors open 12 noon	Corn Exchange Leeds Doors open 12 noon

Powell

● FROM PAGE ONE

heid-style plans for passing laws against immigrant workers.

The deduction, he says, is clear :

'It is no criticism of a government so new in office, but it is clear nevertheless. The policies which can bring about the major reductions of taxation expected of a Conservative government are still in the future. We have not heard them yet. No doubt they have not been decided yet.'

The cut in income tax — which added about £3 a year to the average family income and about £30 a week to the income of top industrialists— 'is only a little nip of something . . . to warm our hearts a bit before we start out on the road; for the real job has not yet begun'.

Powell is due to appear on an hour-long television documentary tonight.

His ultra right-wing policies receive a considerable boost during the programme, according to advance reports.

In particular he repeats his attacks on immigrants, designed to split the working class.

'The Asian population,' he says, 'is a piece of Asia encamped in Wolverhampton . . . Asians are a "caravan" and one cannot be of service in the same way to members of the caravan as one can to one's own fellow-countrymen.'

Now that Tory policies are running into crisis as Heath tries to get to grips with a powerful and determined working class, Powell is once again coming forward with his race theories in order to create the maximum confusion in the working class.

Attacks on immigrants are all of a piece with attacks on school-children, the sick and the old.

That is the real face of Powellism.

Arms charge men refused bail

FOUR men who face firearms charges were refused bail at the Old Bailey yesterday after a senior police officer said they would make for the Irish Republic.

Det-supt Nigel Howell said that if the men were given bail 'there is a real danger' they would get into the Irish Republic.

It would be difficult to extradite them because the case had a political atmosphere.

The Recorder, Sir Carl Aarvold, told them:

'In my view the interest of the public must take precedence over the hardship of individuals.'

The men were three Belfast businessmen and a London chemist. They are accused of having conspired to procure and supply firearms and possessing large amounts of firearms and ammunition.

Howell said one of the men, Thomas O'Donnell, was 'a self-confessed member of the IRA and a commandant in his own area'.

The date of their trial was fixed at November 23.

WEATHER

IT WILL be generally cloudy with occasional rain at first and with hill fog in W districts of England and Wales. The rain will be moderate or heavy in the N, mainly light in the S.

Brighter but showery weather will spread from the NW across Scotland and N Ireland during the morning, reaching extreme SE England by evening.

Showers will be moderate or heavy in the N, light and infrequent in the S.

Temperatures generally near normal.

LATE NEWS

'SOVIET CONTROL'— NATO FEAR

NATO secretary-general Manlio Brosio yesterday attacked the Soviet proposal for a European security conference.

'A European conference may precisely be a perfect instrument leading to a new regional security system in Europe which would inevitably be controlled by the Soviet Union, with all the political, economic, internal and external consequences for all the W European countries,' he said.

BUY NOW—PAY £56 MILLION LATER

Department of Trade and Industry figures published yesterday showed increased buying on credit.

Total debts outstanding to finance houses and retailers rose by a seasonally adjusted £24 million during the third quarter of the year, and at the end of September were £56 million more than a year earlier.

Credit extended for new cars in the third quarter was 17 per cent more, and for used cars 9 per cent more than in the corresponding period last year.

GULF HI-JACK

Iranian Dakota aircraft on a local flight was hi-jacked to Baghdad yesterday by nine young men aged between 18 and 26. The plane was on its way from Dubai in Trucial Oman to the Iranian Gulf port of Bandar Abbas. Among the passengers were six prisoners being extradited to Iran under guard by two Dubai policemen.

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Fruits of Arafat-Hussein agreement

Palestinians face growing danger of attack

FEARS are growing in Amman of a new Royalist onslaught on the Palestine guerrillas.

BY A WORKERS PRESS FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

Under the terms of the October 3 agreement between Hussein and Arafat, the Central Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Organization has been opening offices in Amman, where a limited number of men are allowed to carry arms while on duty.

The two-week deadline for the finalization of this plan expired yesterday.

Hussein's new Prime Minister, Wasfi Al-Tell, has already declared in a recent interview that he would 'cut the head off' anyone who made trouble for his regime—a threat obviously directed at the Palestinian guerrillas stationed in Amman.

Security men and police, he said, would take over their duties in Amman and other Jordanian towns as from today, following the termination of the two-week deadline.

Search

Al-Tell's police are expected to begin a thorough search this week for arms held by Palestinians who have not been enrolled in the PLO militia.

Under the agreement, only 300 guerrillas in Amman have been issued with permits to carry weapons. So the thousands of guerrillas in Amman and throughout Jordan are now exposed, through Arafat's deal with Hussein, to a renewed purge by the Royalists.

Hussein's armed forces, which suffered heavy losses during the recent civil war, have been re-equipped by US imperialism for this very task.

The main threat to the implementation of the Rogers plan remains the unbroken determination of the Palestinians to fight against the Zionist occupation of their homeland.

The decision of the Egyptian, Libyan and Sudanese regimes to form a federation of Arab states is also in line with this policy.

All three governments, following Nasser's visit to Moscow, accepted the Rogers plan, which involves the recognition of the Zionist state and its continued occupation of Palestinian territory.

This drawing together of the most compromising sections of the Arab capitalist class coincided with Israeli Defence Minister Dayan's statement that the Rogers plan should now be applied.

Contrary to Prime Minister Meir, Dayan favours contracts with Egypt without any prior removal of the Soviet missiles claimed to have been moved into the ceasefire zone after the truce began.

The main factor in his open criticism of his Prime Minister is US insistence that the Rogers plan must go ahead.

The big problem for all the parties to the deal—the Kremlin, Nixon, the Zionists and the Arab ruling classes—still remains the resistance of the Palestinians to any trading in their right to self-determination.

Robens

● FROM PAGE ONE

miners were on strike and 41 of the 72 pits completely idle.

Voting at the Barnsley area council meeting was 43 to 33 in favour of strike action.

As delegates left, the 300 pickets who had waited outside for six hours demanded the names of the delegates who voted against.

Since most of the Yorkshire coalfield was already out on strike, many of these men had voted against the action of their own pits.

Nine delegates who spoke against strike action are said to have come from South Kirkby, Manton, Lofthouse, Ackton Hall, Emley, Orgreave, Dodworth, Denby Grange and No 8 workshops.

TARGET

Pickets made Sidney Schofield, Yorkshire area secretary and opponent of the strike, a target for particularly bitter attack chanting 'Schofield out'.

Thursday's national executive meeting will be asked by Yorkshire delegates to scrub the proposed ballot and call a conference to organize national strike.

The strike snowballed in Durham where almost a half of the coalfield's 20,000 miners walked out.

The centres of militancy were the area's biggest pits. Men at Dawdon, Westoe and Easington declared for action on Sunday and were joined by 1,700 miners at Coastal Main Tempest pit, Seaham, swelling the ranks on strike to a total of 8,000.

BAN

The **NORTH-WEST** area executive decided in Bolton yesterday to ban overtime working from Wednesday.

In Kent two of the area's three collieries will strike tomorrow and men at the third, Snowdown pit, were yesterday ordered out by their area council.

In **DERBYSHIRE** 600 miners struck at Pleasley colliery and in **STAFFORDSHIRE** 1,300 miners at Woolstanton colliery, near Stoke on Trent, walked out.

Only in **NOTTINGHAMSHIRE** and **WARWICKSHIRE** were miners working normally.

Czech diplomat in Athens suicide bid

THE Czech Ambassador to the Greek military regime, Pavol Majling, was discharged from an Athens hospital yesterday after an alleged suicide attempt a week ago.

As the incident took place inside the Czech Embassy (like the Soviet Union and other Stalinist regimes, Prague has diplomatic relations with the anti-working class dictatorship in Greece) the junta's police will not be investigating the affair.

According to a hospital report, Majling shot himself through the mouth, but the bullet passed through his neck without damaging his brain or any vital nerves.

A Czech embassy spokesman declined to comment on the incident yesterday, saying only that the Ambassador would be leaving shortly for Prague.

'More inflation to solve jobless crisis'

Call by US economist

LEADING US economist Dr Carl Madden warned yesterday that Americans were unlikely to overcome the latest 5.6 per cent employment peak without a resurgence of inflation, already running at record levels.

He told the National Manufacturers' Association in New York:

'The major task of responsible leadership is to dispel the myth that full employment without inflation is a realistic goal attainable in a period such as the next two years.

'Public opinion can be persuaded to abandon the mythology of stable full employment which now dominates political discussion.'

4.3 million workers are registered as out of work, and Democrat John McCormack, speaker of the House of Representatives, says this figure takes no account of 600,000 other unemployed workers who are 'so discouraged they have quit looking for work'.

Nixon's administration, on the other hand, is trying its best to lay the blame for the record figures on the General Motors strike.

Over 325,000 workers at the car giant's plants have been on strike over a new contract since September 14.

The United States is now suffering from raging inflation and mounting unemployment at the same time.

Nixon's advisers are urging a wage freeze, but are frightened of the militant working-class strength embodied in the General Motors pay battle.

Importance

The question of how to deal with the working class is taking on key importance in US government circles.

Nixon's rabid law-and-order campaign at present directed against the extreme left, can be rapidly turned on the trade unions in the class struggles which lie in front.

The present leadership of the US trade unions, dominated by opportunist leaders who remain tied to the capitalist two-party system, is now the chief danger to the struggles of the working class against unemployment and rising cost of living.

Glass

● FROM PAGE ONE

'Unite to defeat the Tories!'

The conference later called on all trade unionists to press the union leaders and the Trades Union Congress to organize an immediate conference to prepare general strike action aimed at defeating the Tories.

Discussion at Coventry involved shop stewards from most of the major car, car components and engineering factories in the area with council and public-transport workers and centred around the role of the TUC General Council both at Pilkington's and in the fight against the Industrial Relations Bill.

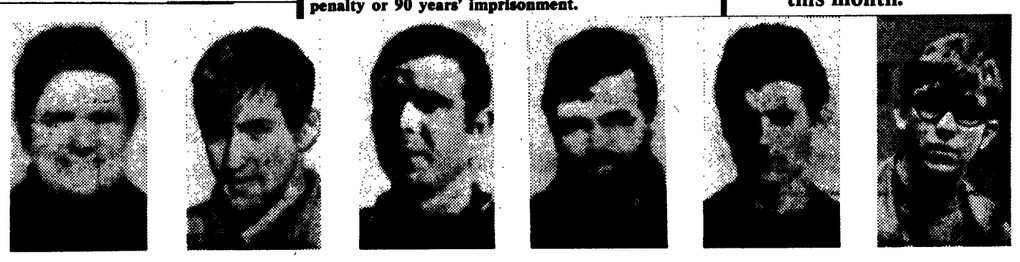
The six Basque socialists (shown below) face death sentences at the hands of the fascist regime. The struggle to defend them is the responsibility of the international working class. Already the Spanish workers, in actions which have deeply shaken Franco, have demonstrated that they will resist his murders with all the strength they have.

The fascist regime wants to make an example of them to the whole labour movement.

They face swift revenge if the trial is allowed to proceed; Julian Grimau, the civil war leader tried in 1963, was executed only hours after sentence.

Resolutions from trade union branches and letters of protest should be sent to the Spanish Embassy, 24 Belgrave Sq., SW1.

The six Basques are (left to right): Xavier Izko, a printer, 28 years old. Faces death penalty or 75 years' imprisonment; Jose-Maria Dorronso, a student, 28 years old. Faces death penalty or 30 years' imprisonment; Joaquim Gorostidi, a mechanic, 25 years old. Faces death penalty or 50 years' imprisonment; Maria Onaindia, worker, 24 years old. Faces death penalty or 70 years' imprisonment; Xavier Larena, 23 years old, student. Faces death penalty or 40 years' imprisonment. Eduardo Uriate, 24 years old, student. Faces death penalty or 90 years' imprisonment.



Spanish workers resist Franco terror

THE TRIAL of 16 Basque socialists before Franco's military court in Burgos has been postponed and will now not take place until later this month.

Six of the accused face death sentences and all the others long terms in jail, all in connection with the death of a police chief.

The campaign to defend the Basque socialists and to force an amnesty for all political prisoners brought out tens of thousands of Spanish workers and youth in the day of action called by the illegal Workers' Commissions last week.

It was the biggest political movement of the Spanish working class since the end of the Civil War.

RENEWED STRENGTH

And this renewed strength of the class was confirmed in the actions that continued throughout last week.

Naval shipyard workers in Ferrol, Galicia, struck to demand the release of Pilado, president of the regional metalworkers' union, who was arrested for organizing action in support of the amnesty.

At Pasajes, in the Basque country, 2,000 workers at the Luzuriaga engineering factory struck in protest against the death of a worker, injured in an accident who later died because of inadequate first-aid facilities.

In Madrid, 1,200 printing workers struck against the sacking of nine of their comrades for having led the action in support of the amnesty.

WOMEN MARCH

And in Madrid on Saturday over 100 women, supporters of the 'Democratic Movement of Women', demonstrated outside the Ministry of Justice for the release of political prisoners.

Fifty-six artists and sculptors last week occupied the Goya room in Madrid's main art museum, the Prado, in protest against the arrest of an art critic, José Maria Moreno Galvan, for having spoken at Madrid university in support of the amnesty demand.

They sent a telegram to Picasso, appointed as director of the Prado by the Republican government, asking him to give his public support to Galvan.

And in the Canary Islands, a Spanish colony, 500 transport workers struck and occupied a church, paralysing communications in the islands.

In the capital, Tenerife, university students and city transport workers joined in a solidarity strike.

Selassie covers up for imperialism

THE PRIME object of the five-day state visit of Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia to Italy is to provide a political cover for the unslackening exploitation of the Ethiopian people by US and European imperialism.

When Italian President Saragat (a Social Democrat) greeted the Emperor at Rome airport last Friday he submerged the poverty, oppression and disease under which the Ethiopian police regime holds Selassie's subjects beneath plaudits for 'independence', 'unity' and 'peace'.

In his reply Selassie outdid all-comers in 'diplomacy'.

He recalled with warmth his previous visit to Rome (in 1924) and **made no mention** of Italy's brutal war against Ethiopia in 1935-1941.

For, although he was compelled to lead the war against Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia, he rules the country as a police dictator, in the closest collaboration with foreign capitalists and officials, UN 'experts' and so on.

Favourable

Needless to say he is also viewed very favourably by the Stalinist governments, since his diplomatic policies (particularly in the Organization of African Unity) raise no obstacle to collaboration with imperialist powers.

So all the powers-that-be favour the cynical charade in Rome—not least the Vatican, whose scarcely-concealed support for Mussolini's brigandage caused even some priests to protest.

Over three-quarters of a million Ethiopians were killed by the Italian troops, using modern weapons, including mustard-gas, against fighters (many of them unarmed) who attacked tanks with their bare hands.

Though every major capitalist power (except, for its own reasons, the USA) recognized the Italian occupation of Ethiopia, the country was never subdued.

The invasion was assisted by Stalin, who supplied Italy with oil and petrol throughout 1935.

Real enemy

When the British forces, under General Cunningham, took Addis Ababa in 1941, they recognized that the real enemy was the popular revolt, and even allowed 40,000 Italians to keep their weapons and help in suppressing it.

Having reinstated Haile Selassie as Emperor, British forces were in action as late as 1948 suppressing revolts against his rule.

The 'Lion of Judah' demonstrated his gratitude on the occasion of the Queen's state visit in 1966, when the diseased, the beggars and the cripples from Mussolini's war were rounded up off the capital's streets and imprisoned in concentration camps lest they should offend Her Majesty's eyes.

Opposition

Yet the opposition to Selassie and his imperialist masters is growing in both numbers and political preparedness.

In 1969, as workers in the Dutch-owned sugar plant at Wonji struck and occupied the factory in one of the largest recent strikes in Africa, the Union of Ethiopian Students prepared for a 'Year of Propaganda' in 1970, based on an understanding of the joint struggle against the Emperor's feudal dictatorship and the imperialist interests it protects.

Then, in December 1969, Telahun Gizaw, president of the student's union, was shot by a police assassin, and more were killed when Haile Selassie's Imperial Bodyguard opened fire on the funeral demonstration.

It is this regime that the junketings and 'amity' in Rome are designed to conceal from the labour movement in Europe.

Scheel in Warsaw talks

BACK FROM a visit to the Nazi murder camp at Auschwitz, W German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel resumed talks yesterday with the Polish government in Warsaw.

One of Polish leader Gomulka's main aims in the talks is to secure official W German recognition of Polish rights to the territory annexed from Germany following the defeat of the Nazis in 1945.

Previous W German governments have refused to recognize the so-called 'Oder-Neisse' line as final, but the Brandt administration is committed to a far more flexible approach to its eastern neighbours.

SMALL PRICE

Formal recognition of what has been accomplished fact for more than 25 years is a small price to pay for closer working relations with the E European and Soviet bureaucracies.

The Polish regime, which has already won an international reputation for strike-breaking, could prove a valuable ally for the Brandt government in future clashes with the increasingly militant W German workers.

Brandt seeks alliance with Polish Stalinists

BY A WORKERS PRESS CORRESPONDENT

Jobless

● FROM PAGE ONE

ment has the power to push through the legislation — already being drafted — if it wishes.

They have thrown in the sponge without a blow being landed.

Yet the council workers have forced the government back, and some employing-class commentators have already indicated they think the miners can do the same.

Divisions deepen as the ruling class faces up to the miners' pay struggle and the fight over the government's legislation plans.

The Charter of Basic Rights advanced in yesterday's Workers Press must play a central role in the campaign to widen these divisions and force the Tory government to resign.

If firms like British-Leyland are faced with bankruptcy or closures, this immediately raises the question of who controls them.

Workers whose jobs are threatened have no other recourse than to fight for the expropriation of these employers and the nationalization of their property without compensation under workers' control.

The weight of the employed must be brought to bear in defence of the unemployed in every area.

Tomorrow's one-day strike on Clydeside makes a start in this direction — bringing together this struggle with that against anti-union legislation, as it does.

Every union leader must be subjected to irresistable pressure to mobilize all-out official action against the Industrial Relations Bill.

Heath and his government are engaged in open war against the working class.

Its counter-attack must be no less determined.

Little comfort from state elections

THE OUTCOME of the Hesse state elections in W Germany leaves unsolved the chronic political crisis which is dogging Herr Willy Brandt's coalition government.

Brandt can take little comfort from the performance of his own Social-Democratic Party, which lost 5 per cent of the votes and its overall majority in the state.

But his coalition allies, the Free Democratic Party, won just over 10 per cent of the votes.

The neo-fascist National Democrat Party was severely beaten, losing all its seats in the state legislature when its vote fell to 3 per cent from the 7.9 per cent it gained in 1966.

Had the Free Democrats not polled so well, they might have lost their seats in the state assembly, leaving the Federal government facing a hostile state administration.

Brandt's own Federal government has been in a shaky state ever since three Free Democrats left the government over their disagreements with its policy towards the Soviet Union and E Europe.

Walter Scheel, Bandt's Free Democrat coalition partner, is at present in Warsaw negotiating a peace settlement with Poland.

No EEC back door entry

CHIEF British Common Market negotiator Geoffrey Rippon yesterday met Maurice Schumann, the French Foreign Minister, for talks in Paris on British Common Market entry.

The French government has warned that Britain cannot enter the Market by the back door—in other words, the Tories must impose the full price for entry on the working class at home.

The first phase of negotiations is over, and the Tories are now concerned to speed entry on whatever terms they can get.

The schedule agreed at Brussels earlier this month aims at having the membership agreement initialled by the end of 1971.

Points

The main points now on the agenda between the Tories and the capitalists of the Six are:

- **The overall transition time for the 'changeover' to bring Britain in line with Common Market economies—in particular, France wants the full effects of higher food prices imposed by 1974.**
- **The solution of problems arising from Britain's financial, economic and monetary situation—the Tories must straighten out the economy at the expense of the working class before entry, the Six say.**
- **Commonwealth preference — the Common Market countries' demands will hit particularly hard at the Caribbean sugar industry, which faces the prospect of losing its privileged position for exports to Britain.**

Rippon's plans are in reality a blue-print for massive increases in the cost of living in Britain so that the British employers can gain entry to the European monopolists' club.

ALL TRADES UNIONS ALLIANCE MEETING

'No anti-union laws'
'Force the Tories to resign'

BENTLEY: Tuesday, November 10, 7 p.m. The Bay Horse Inn. 'The Miners' Strike.' Speakers: Trevor Parsons, Brian Lavery.