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A NOTE OF APPRECIATION: A groups of comrades worked very hard last week under difficult circumstances to bring out our journal. Most of the regular production team were at Sevenoaks - to people who stepped into the breach our heartiest thanks.

ON THE ELECTION

It isn't necessary to say much about the major topic of conversation and newspaper commentary: all readers of The Week will already have drawn their own conclusions about what to do, and the overwhelming majority of them will be working flat out for a substantial Labour victory. Those who aren't should. This is the season for knocking on doors, and the left wing will only be respected to the extent that it gets on with the job. We hope that all our supporters will be in the forefront.

One small hint, however, might be added. The election period is one of heightened enthusiasm and acute political interest. It will be a pity if the left passes up any changes to provoke thought about the long-range perspectives which are so vital to the healthy growth of the labour movement. An initiative worth taking up has been made by the active group of left wingers who push The Week in Aberdeen. They are calling a special election meeting to discuss the goals before us. Such meetings can contribute positively to the campaign, as well as helping people to work out their bearings. It will be a good thing if every left club, socialist society, or active group will take up one night in this period for a meeting of dedication, at which such matters are discussed. It will be doubly good if in every area there are three or four people, or groups of people, who are provoked into thought on such things in the process.

One word of caution. Good canvassers will stop work at 9.00 p.m. There's no reason why such discussion meetings shouldn't begin then, and carry on until the pubs close. We can think of one or two reasons why they shouldn't be held earlier.....

AFTER THE T.U.C.

The pace of politics is now so fast that most people have already forgotten the TUC. This is a pity, because its deliberations need discussion. The key to them is, we hope, in the composite motion on planning and wages which was moved by DATA and seconded by the ETU. Congress affirmed, in approving this, that:

"This is possible only by applying an extension of public ownership based on popular control in which trade unions participate on a democratic basis at all levels."

To this we can all say Amen. Unfortunately, the Report of the General Council, discussing its action on last year's ASSET motion on workers' participation in long range decision taking in the nationalised industries, spent most of its time reporting on the decline of fulltime appointments of ex-trade unionists to the national and area boards of those industries. Clearly such educational advance on this front is overdue! In the attempt to spotlight the issue of workers' control which we began by trying to link it to current issues, we tried to show its relevance to the problem of incomes policy. No central control of profits is possible until the employers' resources are subject to effective inspection, and we put forward that the best people to do this are the employees of the firms concerned. This slogan has been widely misunderstood. People are rightly apprehensive about appearing to condone state intervention into unions' life. But after the resolution adopted at the TUC, we feel that this issue is still the key one. Perhaps our old slogan needs correction. Very well. How about this one?

"No negotiations on incomes policy without opening the books!"

Can we hope that the left can gather round this programme to push next year's TUC further to the left?

'WORKERS CONTROL' AT THE DAILY TELEGRAPH by a special correspondent

A unique form of 'workers control' manifested itself at The Daily Telegraph printing works on Sunday the 20th of September. Three nights of the previous week, because of a spasmodic campaign of "non co-operation" the paper was unable to print its full quota of copies, being some 110,000 or 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ % of its circulation short. The men of the machine shop charged that an article by the editor in chief of the group, Mr. Michael Berry, was one-sided in explaining the dispute to its readers. The men's union, NATSOPA, say that the men were persuaded by one of its officials to continue working. However, afterwards there were repeated breaks in the run of newsprint over the presses. The dispute is over the management's decision to print the new Daily Telegraph weekly colour supplement in Western Germany. NATSOPA has neither supported the men nor opposed them. It is widely rumoured that their ambiguous attitude arises out of a fear of support for the men being construed as a threat of industrial action which <sup>may</sup> lay its officials open to a writ for damages a la Rookes versus Barnard. However, they did give a warning a month ago that because this £1 million a year contract had gone to Western Germany the union could not expect its members at the Daily Telegraph to co-operate with the management.

The reason given for placing the contract in Western Germany is that the only printer in Britain with the machinery to produce as many colours as the Telegraph wants, E. Bemrose of Liverpool, have not enough trained craftsmen to take on the job. The craftsmen's union, the Society of Lithographers, Artists, Designers and Engravers (SLADE), exercises control over the intake of apprentices and other trainees into photogravure. This has led to a position where the printing companies bid against each other for photogravure workers. Members of SLADE are amongst the highest paid in the printing industry. Bemrose want another 80 workers but the union has offered to allow a smaller number of its members to be transferred from other photogravure firms. Bemrose have rejected this because they claim it would transgress a 'no poaching' understanding among employers in the industry.

NATSOPA members at the Daily Telegraph have two main criticisms of Mr. Berry's article. Firstly, they say he did not give due weight to the technical as opposed to manpower difficulties, and secondly, they are angry because he did not mention the possibility of Odhams of Watford being able to produce a colour supplement (although not of the same size).

The affair would seem to be a 'dress rehearsal' for future struggles. The press barons are under powerful competitive pressures to all get into the colour supplement line - with bigger, better and more colourful supplements. This naturally brings them into conflict with the unions whose structure - and monopoly grip in some cases - corresponds to present day techniques. Here, there is a real argument for restructuring the unions. Not in the interests of the 'nation's welfare,' etc., but in the interests of keeping the unions as fighting instruments.

POSTSCRIPT: As we go to press we learn that the dispute mentioned in this article has been settled. The Daily Telegraph has given an assurance that as soon as Bemrose's is able to undertake the work, the supplement will be transferred to them, and SLADE have agreed "to provide the necessary labour as soon as possible" from other sections of its membership.

NEW LEFT REVIEW NUMBER 26 IS OUT by Bob Gregory

The latest issue of New Left Review is a balanced and valuable contribution to the thinking of the left in this election period. The review section has been extended to cover more publications and a good balance is struck between consideration of the British scene and the problems of socialists abroad. A brief but useful article by Joan Robinson traces the decline of laissez-faire since first pronounced dead by Keynes in 1926 and concludes with recommendations which would prove useful medicine for the economy, if adopted by a Labour Government: "Let us wind up with all speed the few rags of empire left and leave the US to their arms race and space race. If NEDC calculates that with our 'defence effort' we could immediately achieve a 4% national growth, we could evidently work up 6 or 7% without it." Exit an incomes policy!

Another key article by J.H. Westergaard considers and contests the crop of sloganised clichés for modern society, from the "welfare state" and "affluent society" to the more unlikely "post-capitalism". Thomas Balogh contributes a review of Galbraith's new book "Economic Development" in an aptly entitled article "The conventional wisdom of Kenneth Galbraith". For those who read Octavio Ianni's study of "The political process and economic development in Brazil" in NLR 25, the concluding article in the current issue, posing the prospects for socialism after a consideration of the role of the class struggle in Brazil and the party system, is compulsory reading. Among other articles and reviews are "The essays of James Baldwin" (Orlando Patterson), "The left in France" (J.M. Vincent) and a study of the work of Stanley Kubrick (Lee Russell).

New Left Review is available from 7, Carlisle Street, London W.1., price 3/6 for single copies. An annual subscription costs 21/-.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE NO LONGER SUPPORTS CAPITAL PUNISHMENT from Alan Richardson

The following appeared in Justice of the Peace and Local Government Review: "A recent convert to the cause of the abolition of capital punishment, it appears, is the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Parker. In an address last January to the Society for Individual Freedom, now published in the spring issue of that society's official journal, Freedom First, Lord Parker told his audience that whereas a few years ago he was "unhesitatingly in favour" of retaining the death penalty, he was now being rapidly forced to a different view. In the main, Lord Parker's conversion appears to have arisen from the anomalies of the Homicide Act. "It is not only unsatisfactory," he said, "but it is difficult to administer without a feeling of complete abhorrence." The Lord Chief Justice dismissed the possibility of repealing the Act and returning to the status ante. In the first place one could seldom go back in this world, he suggested...and in the second it would involve the continuance of the difficult question of reprieve, under which certainty, which was the greatest deterrent, was liable to cease to operate. But if life imprisonment was completely to replace the death penalty as the standard punishment, Lord Parker continued, he would like to see this sentence mean something more like life imprisonment in the serious cases. A possible course, he suggested, would be to allow the sentencing Judge to lay down a restrictive period indicating the least number of years that he thought the man deserved....."

SOME REACTIONS TO THE MEMO ON WORKERS' EDUCATION

The following replies have been received in response to the memo on workers' adult education. We will publish others as they come in.

From Frank Allaun, M.P.:

.....Yes, I am very interested in the big educational project you propose....

From Henry Collins:

Many thanks for your circular of the 11th regarding the proposed educational society.

My preliminary and tentative reactions are not hopeful. The kind of sustained effort needed to launch a new educational movement calls for a degree of ideological commitment - and agreement - which I am sure does not exist and is, in fact, antipathetic in the present climate of empiricism. This is not an argument for capitulating to the climate. On the contrary, such ventures as The Week, N.L.R., Views, New Left schools, Socialist Register, etc., are all valuable. But your proposal requires the creation of a new apparatus which would absorb considerable energy and compete with the W.E.A. and T.U.C. There might well come a time when, as in 1909, sufficient numbers of trade unionists and working class students are discontented enough with existing provision to make a new educational apparatus feasible and useful. I doubt whether this is such a time. My scepticism, however, is related to the possibilities of a national movement and not meant to disparage local initiatives on a more modest scale....

From Brian Simister:

It was with great interest that I read about the proposed educational project in The Week. Ken Coates and Tony Topham have outlined a scheme which would be of great benefit to the Labour movement, if carried through, particularly following the demise of the NCLC. The complex problems facing trade union and Labour Party members will be thrown up by incomes policies, automation, and regional differences in economic prosperity, will stand a better chance of being solved to the advantage of the working class if there is a trade union and Labour Party rank and file with a systematic knowledge of the basic working of modern capitalism, and with an equally systematic strategy of socialist aims. A socialist education society or workers' university could play a vital role in this connection.

However, there is one snag. If such an educational project is going to be much use, then it must be organised in a big way. Buildings need to be acquired, excellent staff will have to be engaged, and paid wages. Once started, the project will have to be kept up for a number years. Therefore, unless the project can attract large donations from individual trade unions, it will be nothing more than a pipedream. The big question is - will the unions pay up? Everything hinges on that.

YOUNG FABIANS LAUNCH 'YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT PROJECT' from David Steele

The Young Fabians, explaining their motivation in launching the project, had this to say in the covering circular:

"Insufficient is known about the size and nature of the problem of youth unemployment. Much analysis can be made from nationally published statistics. We would like to get underneath the figures and find out more about the problem at local level....

"The short term problem needs to be separated from the more deep seated long term structural difficulties. Short term fluctuations in trade have always hit the depressed regions harder than the rest. Young people feel the blow as much as older workers in these regions, though they are probably more adaptable. However, even when trade improves, the differential between the regions remains, indicating the deeper structural reasons for the problem and there are signs that the difficulties of finding employment are growing <sup>more</sup> acute for young people. What we would like to know is, are these difficulties due to the increasing rate of technical change? Are there particularly local questions which may make the problem worse? Do employers in your area feel reluctant to take on young people when they are forced to reorganise because of automation? Are trade unions protecting their older members by resisting new entrants into trades, or even single factories?

"....There are no rigid lines to follow, and there is considerable scope for the initiative of participating groups. The number of people who should make up a group is flexible. In this project it is clear that the wider <sup>the</sup> range of contacts, the more likely is it that the required information will be found. Involve the local Young Socialist branches as much as possible in the work, and make sure a representative is in the policy making section of the group....There are two main parts to the project. First, there is the sample survey of young persons who are either unemployed now or were so recently, and secondly, we want some background information showing the particular circumstances of the locality."

The circular then goes <sup>to</sup> on to make suggestions of how to contact unemployed and recently unemployed young people. This is followed by a suggested list of questions covering details of the interviewee's background and qualifications, information covering the actual period of unemployment, what effects unemployment had, and other matters such as whether or not the person returned to school. The next section deals with what kind of background information is needed to 'fill in gaps in our knowledge about the demand by employers for young workers.'" Part 3 explains how the statistics should be used, and goes on to outline lines of enquiry should the demand for young workers be falling off.

The circular concludes: "Results of the research should be sent to the 'Youth Unemployment Projects Organiser, Young Fabian Group, 11, Dartmouth St., London S.W. 1. If the results are impressive they should be written up and sent to the local press. They might merit a pamphlet to be locally published. Advice on this can also be obtained from the Group's offices. Do not hesitate to write to the organiser on any subject connected with the project, where there is a doubt, or where we can help."

ROGER PROTZ APPEALS FOR YOUNG SOCIALIST UNITY by Ian Taylor

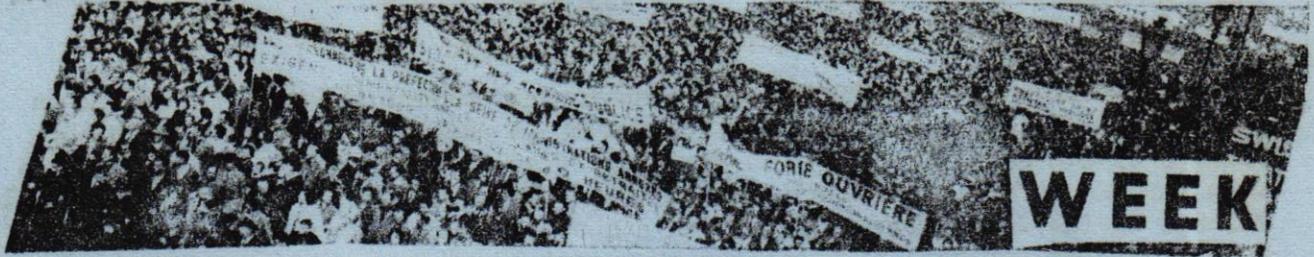
Speaking at the NALSO/New Left school on 17 September, Roger Protz, ex-editor of Keep Left, called for a truce in the faction fighting in the Young Socialist movement. The YS must unite, he said, to fight in the election with the common aim of kicking out the Tories and in so doing showing the adult Labour Party that the YS is an essential part of the labour movement. The bulk of Protz's talk was devoted to explaining how the present crisis in the YS had arisen. There was no doubt that Transport House, under pressure from the regional Labour Party organisers who never supported the creation of the YS in 1959, had tried to divert the movement into a backwater. When Keep Left was suspended, an all time low was reached in the behaviour of Transport House. There can be no doubt now that the Labour Party leaders intend either to close down the YS or alter the structure of the YS after the election.

What the left in the YS should be doing, however, is not to raise ballyhoo at each and every closure, giving the Tory press manna from heaven in its search for 'fellow-travellers and communists' in the Labour Party. Instead, the YS should immediately get to work in their local CLPs, canvassing against the Tories and at the same time whipping up support among the adult members for the YS for when the attack comes after the election. In the meantime, no one should suppose that the YS intends to go back on its decisions at its 3 conferences. The YS is a militant, leftwing organisation - and there is no reason to hide the fact. But too much talk has been devoted to relatively obscure issues in the recent past. An analysis of more long-term relevance has to be worked out.

On the question of a NALSO-type constitution for the YS, Protz said that if the YS was to become a mass movement, then it would be uncontrollable by Transport House anyway and it would become independent more or less of its own volition. Although Transport House was largely to blame for the chaos in the YS, he did not think that meddling with the constitution would help at all. Julian Atkinson, ex-secretary of NALSO, pointed out the advantages of integration with the Labour Party at present outweighed the disadvantages. A parallel could be drawn with Sweden where the autonomous 100,000-strong, leftwing Young Socialist movement was fully integrated with the adult party. Ken Coates supported this, saying that the practical test of all the left was saying was to take it to the ordinary LP member. Within each member, the potential was there for agreement to every one of the ideas the left is pushing. The role of the YS and the left was expanded upon and the idea of the leftcentre focus was mooted. In his summing up Protz, warned first against jumping on to the anti-Keep Left bandwagon. Keep Left had been very active when a lot of people had sat back and discussed. They had organised some short but useful campaigns which may have been misused but were: none the less, relevant to contemporary problems. If one is seriously talking about unity of the left and an agreed focus, this must include Keep Left.

Protz said he agreed with a point made by Bill Vester that the election will be a great opportunity for recruiting young people into the YS. The YS must be available to them and this is only possible from within the Labour Parties. He defended the new YS paper, Militant, saying that the YS could stand another paper in an attempt to end the quarrels between the others. Protz concluded by appealing to all YS members to get to their local ward and CLP meetings immediately, there is only 3 weeks to the election and in that time YS activists must get themselves known in the adult parties.

# European



## THE MANIFESTO OF THE MOVEMENT FOR REVOLUTIONARY ACTION (MAR) OF PORTUGAL

Ed. note: Our readers will, we think, be interested in the manifesto of a new Portuguese socialist opposition party.

Considering the urgent need for an effective and decisive struggle against the Fascist dictatorship of Salazar and against the reactionary forces that support it; considering the necessity of eliminating the domination of national and foreign capitalism and of the latifundia in the interests of all the exploited classes in the country; considering that a democracy will not be possible in Portugal whilst the war in the colonies lasts and whilst the right to freedom and independence is denied to the colonised peoples; considering that the Salazar dictatorship keeps itself in power against the unanimous wishes of the people, through the use of police and armed forces:

The MAR will undertake a revolutionary armed struggle as a decisive means of mobilising the masses of the people for the destruction of the repressive, military, and political apparatus of the Fascist state, and for the accomplishment of reforms in the interests of the people. The MAR will also promote and collaborate in other forms of illegal struggle supporting and supplementing the armed struggle. The MAR will participate in those forms of legal and semi-legal active and passive resistance which are directed to the creation of insurrectional conditions.....

The MAR has as prime objectives to be achieved immediately after the victory over Fascism, without prejudicing later measures for the building of a socialist society:

- (1) To extinguish the organs of Fascist power, and to try those responsible for the policies..of the regime, and to confiscate the fortunes..acquired under Fascism;
- (2) to put into practise the liberties contained in the U.N. 'Declaration of Human Rights', namely those of association, expression, assembly, religion and strike;
- (3) to expropriate the latifundia in favour of the rural workers;
- (4) to abolish the usurious debts and mortgages of the small farmers...;
- (5) to nationalise energy, communications, transport, the main banks, insurance and monopolies;
- (6) to carry out a national campaign to end illiteracy.....(7) to socialise medicine, health services, etc.;
- (8) to support the cooperative movement with practical measures;
- (9) these foregoing measures shall be accompanied by the necessary steps to increase the national output and to plan the economic development of the country;
- (10) to recognise the right of the peoples of the Portuguese colonies to self-determination...(11) to follow a policy of non-alignment...safeguarding the economic and political independence of the country.

To adopt a policy of solidarity towards peoples fighting for their freedom... The MAR supports the Patriotic Front for National Liberation..and will participate in all its unitary activities, namely those of the Patriotic Action Juntas. The MAR will maintain its own structure and initiatives.

VIC ALLEN ON TRIAL

by Ian Macdonald

Only meagre coverage has been given in the British press to the trial in Nigeria of Vic Allen. Many socialists and trade unionists may, therefore, be unaware of its significance. The Nigerian trade unions are weak and they are much harried by the Government. Dr. Allen, who is senior lecturer in Industrial Science in the University of Leeds and a specialist in trade union studies, has been in Africa for some time collecting material and interviewing union leaders. In June he was in Nigeria at the time of the general strike in that country and was arrested together with leading Nigerian trade unionists. He is now charged with conspiracy and sedition. The motives of the authorities are clear; to strangle militancy in the unions and to link labour unrest in Nigeria with outside agitation.

The trial itself has been in progress for more than two months. Almost half the prosecution's case so far has been taken up with arguments and evidence relating to the admissibility of a statement made to the police by one of the accused, Sidi Khayam, an official of a Nigerian dockworkers' union. Defence Counsel contended that the statement was not admissible "because it was not voluntary" (Daily Times, Lagos, July 18). On August 18 the magistrates ruling on this important question was given in favour of the prosecution and in a letter written on the same day to a friend in England Allen said: "From my own observations and experiences I knew the police were lying yet the magistrate went out of his way to say that he believed as true the very things I knew were lies...I lost all faith in the court and now expect the worst." In another letter three weeks earlier Allen had described a visit to the British High Commissioner "I put to him details concerning bribery - said there was strong evidence that he (the magistrate) had actually accepted a bribe as well as having had the government instructions...said he could do nothing about the matter."

The Lagos Daily Times has reported that both Sid Khayam and Allen had made statements and that these statements had been extracted from them by a white South African named Ceulman employed by the special branch of the Nigerian CID. On July 25 the Daily Times said that Khayam alleged that Ceulman "threatened him and told him he was capable of doing anything to get information from prisoners" and on August 28 that "Dr. Allen said Ceulman had told him that if he made the statement he would not be tortured." Allen himself gave details of his three-day interrogation during evidence on August 27: "Ceulman, in particular, asked questions and gave himself his own answers...he tried to separate me from what he called my accomplices and to get me to incriminate them....He appealed to me as a European, he said I should neither trust nor associate myself with Nigerians because he said Nigerians are only one stage removed from savagery, they still eat human flesh and they like it fresh. He advised me to make a statement incriminating other people, Nigerians, and he made specific promises to me that would be carried out if I did so..."

The trial is continuing and may be very lengthy - The Week will be carrying further reports. Meanwhile Vic Allen and his fellow-accused desperately need support - political, financial and moral. Resolutions should be sent to the Nigerian High Commissioner in London (9, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2); money direct to Vic Allen, c/o, Barclay's Bank, DCO, 40, Marina, Lagos, Nigeria, and messages of support (these he does want) to Vic Allen, c/o Office of United Kingdom High Commissioner, Lagos, Nigeria.

DEFENCE WITNESS ARRESTED

On Wednesday, September 2, the Daily Times of Nigeria reported a Defence Counsel protest that defence witness Mr. Babu Omojola, had been arrested by the police. Two days later the Daily Times reported "all the accused persons now facing sedition charges...were rigorously searched in the early hours of yesterday morning by a team of CID."

GERRY JONES DESCRIBES TREATMENT FROM POLICE

Gerry Jones, who works in Ghana as a mathematics teacher, went to see Vic Allen on a purely social mission. On his return to Ghana, he wrote to a friend in Britain describing his treatment when he was arrested by the Nigerian police:

"I was taken from the office where I was being questioned at 1.30 a.m. approx. I was taken to a nearby room, which was a conference room, by three Nigerian officers. When inside one asked me why I was wasting their time; why wasn't I answering their questions. He slapped my face, pushed me against a wall, pulled me back and slapped me again. Two of them then grabbed a hand each and started twisting my thumbs, fingers and wrists. The third was behind hitting my elbows with something wooden. Then he hit my back, pinching and slapping my face and trying to pinch my fingers with a bulldog paper clip.

"By this time I found myself half sitting or lying across one of the benches. The first two still had my hands. The third now got hold of my hair - he was careful to gather in as much as he could in one hand. He then pulled me back so that I was lying on the bench, while the other two were exerting pressure to make me rise. The third starting banging my head on the bench and punching me in the throat. All the time they were shouting questions and insults at me. Then they started to knock and punch me towards the door, the third man punching and pulling at my testicles. Upon reaching the door I was taken back to the first room for more questioning. I should estimate I was in the room 20 minutes.

"Bruises and broken bruises on back. Cut on neck, throat painful, head bruised, right hand sprained...."

ANOTHER LETTER FROM VIC ALLEN

The first person to meet Gerry on his release was the High Commissioner representative and he heard Gerry's story first. He says he believes everything Gerry told him. There is no question of any of us getting at him. The police are making a lot of fuss about a breakfast Gerry was given at a hotel. He was given it four hours after he had been forced to sign the statement but the police are using it to show he was well treated...When the prosecuting counsel got up in court and said Gerry has been taken in on an immigration technicality ...the magistrate says "Thank you Mr. Miller for telling us this". The head of all the police is a Nigerian, Edet, but the operational head is Lynn, described by Urwin as a sensible British policeman. He is unscrupulous and unpleasant. Gerry was not examined by a doctor....A High Commission person saw the bruises, so did 3 lawyers. I shall get on to the High Commission here, but can you try to get a statement from the CRO about its attitude to the Nigerian Govt's treatment of Gerry and about what has been done in protesting? The High Commission is trying to get me a flat but are finding it very difficult. The lowest rent so far is £25 a week, but that is not the obstacle. No one wants to rent to me ..By the way if I do get a flat I shall have to revise my expenditure estimates"

WIDESPREAD REPRESSION CONTINUES IN SOUTH AFRICA from a South African reader

Ed. note: repression in South Africa receives much publicity over such cases as the Rivonia Trial, however, it is difficult for us to appreciate the extent and depth of the political persecution. We are, therefore, grateful to our South African reader who has sent us press cuttings which illustrate this persecution. We will publish a selection this week and another batch next week.

"Red" Act used against all who oppose Nationalists from Sunday Times (30 Aug)

"Mr. V. Berrange, the distinguished advocate whose name was published in the latest "communist" list.., said yesterday that "it was well known to the Minister of Justice and the Security Police that he had not taken part in Communist activities for many years." He said the Suppression of Communism Act in terms of which people were named as communists, was being used not only against communists but against all who opposed the Nationalist Government. Mr. Berrange said that he was, and would remain, totally opposed to the Government's racial policies and discriminatory laws..."I joined the Communist Party in 1938 and was among the first six to be listed in 1950," he said. "In 1962 I replied to the Minister's invitation for listed people to apply to have their names removed from the list..I was asked how and why I joined the Communist Party. I told them that, in 1938, the Communist Party was an organisation which I thought expressed in practice those economic and social theories which appealed to me. Later my views underwent a change in regard not only to the practice of communism but also to the theory leading to such practice. I pointed out that... I had not taken part in communist activities for many years."

"Another question that Mr. Berrange said he was asked by the police was whether he would publicly denounce the Communist Party. He replied that he considered this a most improper question. "I sent this statement to the Minister and to the Security Police. More than a year elapsed before I was abruptly told by the Minister that my application to have my name removed from the list had been refused. Meanwhile no inquiries were made in order either to establish or to negate what I had said in my statement....."

90-Day man dies in jump from Grays window from the Mail (10/9/64)

A 32-year-old Indian attorney's clerk, Suliman Saloojee, who was detained under the 90-day clause 65 days ago, jumped to his death from the 7th floor of Johannesburg police headquarters at the Grays yesterday afternoon while he was being interrogated by Security Branch detectives....Mrs Julie Saloojee, 28, said last night she would demand a judicial inquiry into her husband's death. She would also demand a post mortem by their own doctors. Mrs. Saloojee was told by a reporter of her husband's death nearly three hours after he died...She said she had been told by Security Branch detectives that her husband had jumped from the 7th floor of their ..headquarters..."We searched from hospital to hospital trying to find out where he was..."

90 days: attorney arrested at court: The Mail (28/9/64) reports - Mr. L. Baker, a well-known Benoni attorney, was arrested at 10.00 a.m. yesterday under the 90-day detention clause while defending a client in..court." He was taken home and a large number of books were taken away with him.

RANK & FILE CONFERENCE TO AID HOFFA

from 'The Militant'(USA) Sept.14th.

A "Rank and File Conference in Defence of our Unions" was held in Los Angeles on August 22nd. Composed mainly of members of the Teamsters' Union and the West Coast International Longshore and Warehousemen's Union, the Conference resolved to aid "the defence and vindication of Brother James Hoffa, leader of the largest and most pivotal labour organisation in our country, through all the forums and avenues available to us." A rally in defence of Hoffa was organised for October.

AMERICAN SOCIALIST PARTY SUSPENDS YOUTH ORGANISATION by Barry Sheppard

The Socialist Party on Sept. 8 suspended indefinitely its affiliated youth organisation, the Young Peoples Socialist League (YPSL), because the youth group at its Labour Day convention came out against both Johnson and Goldwater. The YPSL is demanding the same right to present its viewpoint publicly as the right wing of the SP has to present its pro-Democratic Party views. At its convention, the YPSL passed a resolution declaring that it would not consider itself under the discipline of the Socialist Party as long as that party did not discipline its own members who are publicly supporting Johnson. For example, Norman Thomas, honorary national chairman of the SP, has been speaking around the country, advocating support of Johnson and the Democrats, and so have other SP spokesmen.

The Socialist Party claims to be "all-inclusive" and tolerant of many different tendencies having the right to present their views publicly. But its consistent practice has been to bend over backwards in allowing the right wing to do and say anything at all but to come down hard on the left wing and to stifle and silence it. Even though the openly pro-Johnson group in the SP failed to gain a majority at the last party convention, the SP has no trouble in living with the public activities of these campaigners for the Democratic ticket. But when the YPSL merely passes a resolution stating its opposition to the two capitalist parties (an elementary duty of socialists) the SP leadership within the week suspends them for taking a position "outside the basic framework of democratic socialism."

"YOUNG SOCIALIST" ANNOUNCES CHANGE OF FORMAT AND CONTENT

The editorial board of the Young Socialist has announced that the monthly youth newspaper will be changed to a magazine. The paper was founded in 1957 and gathered support until in 1960 the group around it established the Young Socialist Alliance - readers will remember material we have carried on the Indiana prosecution of members of the YSA. The new journal will carry more discussion material. The first issue, now available, contains articles on the election campaign, Vietnam, Harlem, an interview with a student who went to Cuba, book reviews and other features. It appears five times during the school year and costs 1/9d per issue, or 7/- for the five. It can be ordered from: Young Socialist, Box 471, New York 3, N.Y. U.S.A.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT SENATOR JOINS REPUBLICAN PARTY: On September 16, Senator Thurmond of South Carolina announced his adherence to the Republican Party. The announcement was timed to coincide with the arrival of Senator Goldwater in South Carolina during his campaign tour of the South. Thurmond is an extreme segregationist and in 1948 he ran for President on a "States' Rights" ticket (to oppose federal action against segregation.)

BANKS MOVE SLOWLY TOWARDS TIGHTER CREDIT based upon Financial Times article

Ed. note: Lombard is a regular and authoritative contributor to the Financial Times on financial questions. In dealing with this complex question he confirms the fears of many that this winter will see, arising from the balances of payments position, powerful pressures for a downturn in the British economy, thus facing the newly elected government - Labour or Tory - with severe economic problems. The article reads:

"Although it is still true to say that nothing in the nature of a full-blooded old-time credit squeeze is in prospect, the U.K. banks are slowly giving a rather more stringent character to their lending arrangements - notably by extending to other classes of borrower in water<sup>ed</sup>-down form the rationing system applied a short time back to those seeking finance for property development. And since the authorities have recently drawn attention to the need for the business system to avoid wasting the country's resources at the present juncture by holding excessive stocks, it can be taken for granted that one of the principal aims of the new policy will be to achieve economies wherever possible in the use of credit for this purpose.

"When official concern over the possibility of the economy becoming overheated was signalled by the 1% increase in Bank Rate at the end of February, bankers expressed fears that their lending activities might be subjected before the year was out to the restraining pressure of a call by the Bank of England for them to make special <sup>deposits</sup> with it... (but) most bankers seem to have interpreted recent official pronouncements on the economic situation to mean that the authorities no longer feel that the country is exposed to the danger of serious overstrain at home and that they are also satisfied that such disequilibrium tendencies as do exist are not attributable to excessive credit creation by the banking system.... (however), after a slow down in the closing months of last year, the offtake of advances from the banks has been proceeding in recent months almost as fast as any time since the credit squeeze came off two years ago.... The trouble is that, while welcome enough for the benefit it confers on earnings positions, this upsurge in lending is leaving the banks more and more exposed in the structural sense. In the first place, the margin by which their liquidity ratios exceed the new and reduced official minimum of 28% is now not so large in most cases that they can count upon it being sufficient to enable them to deal with the seasonal run down in liquid assets due to begin in a little over three months time without embarrassment - if, that is, the rise in lending figures continues to accelerate.

"...at the moment.. many of the banks have arrived at the point at which the proportion of their deposits represented by their next line of defence after liquid assets - Government securities - is considered to have fallen about as low as it ought to be allowed to go. And - on the assumption that special assistance was not going to be available - the only way in which they could prevent their liquidity ratios dropping below the official floor during the seasonal stress phase if margins built up for the purpose proved insufficient would be by further reducing investment holdings. The banks are, in short, coming under a two-way stretch, so to speak on the ratio front... What this means in practical terms is that borrowers in general are going to be liable to encounter rather more resistance from their branch managers when making requests for additional credit than they have done during the past year or so. But this generally gentle constraint is quite likely to be selectively more severe..."