

THE

WEEKLY

A NEWS ANALYSIS FOR SOCIALISTS

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CONTENTS

PAGE	1	Editorial notes: George Brown's spring song.
PAGE	2	Political notes: Important London conference on socialist education. Directory of participants in London conference.
PAGE	3	Trade union notes: Contracts of Employment law limits right to strike. Time to modernise the....TUC?
PAGE	4	Political notes: More public activity by Bristol Anti-Apartheid. Nottingham Left Club and Labour college starts winter programme. Two young Portuguese arrested after bomb explosion.
PAGE	5	Education notes: Go Comprehensive - a Plan for Hull. American parents won't be able to meet educational bills.
PAGE	6	N.C.L.C. notes: Labour Colleges carry on. Labour Colleges into continue in Scotland and Yorkshire.
PAGE	7	BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS: Brian Behan's expanded breast.
PAGE	8	Third world notes: The Nigerian elections.
PAGE	9	Colonial notes: Aden: Labour's legacy.
PAGE	10	The communist world: Soviet-JCP dispute goes on. Light industry still to the fore despite K's fall.
PAGE	11	Advertisers' announcements.
PAGE	12	Soviet economic notes: Soviet economist explains his ideas on role of profits.

EDITORS' LETTER

As we went to press news came through of the vicious sentence on Vic Allen. We are sure that all our readers will join with us in registering the strongest possible protest to the Nigerian Government. However, this is by no means enough - the Nigerian Government has chosen to ignore the numerous protests made already. Next week we shall announce a plan of action on this matter.

We have received verbal reports of many actions in protest against the execution of the 3 South African trade unionists. Next week we will carry a report of the campaign being conducted by students and staff of Reading University to raise cash for the appeal of one of their ex-lecturers, who is being charged under the Sabotage Act. These activities need a focal point - and we have asked correspondents to write on the whole strategy of the Anti-Apartheid struggle in the light of Labour's victory in the election.

Please send to us the names of any active Labour teachers - we will be carrying more and more educational material and we believe that many subs. can be won in this field.

The flowers that bloom in the spring, Tra la,
 Bring promise of merry sunshine,
 As we merrily dance and we sing, Tra la,
 We welcome the hope they bring, Tra la,
 Of a summer of roses and wine.

"Mr. Brown, Minister for Economic Affairs, directly asked the TUC to cooperate in an incomes policy to be introduced not later than next spring." So reported The Times on Tuesday morning. Mr. Brown has apparently suggested that the broad principles of the policy must be agreed by Christmas, so that its machinery and procedures can be elaborated on schedule. "The Minister", The Times observed in passing,.. "nearly spoilt the effect of his appeal by over-enthusiasm. Some members of the General Council thought he was going altogether too fast and there were murmurs that they were there for discussion not to be told what to do." Apparently the General Council have serious reservations. They want to know details of the Government's measures to control prices and profits; they are cautious about how the Government will determine its "guiding light"; they are apprehensive about the effectiveness of measures to protect workers who are unfavourably illuminated by it; and, above all, they are uncertain how much their members will be likely to swallow of Mr. Brown's new cure-all, and how long it may take to force it down them. True, it appears that behind the negotiations Mr. Brown has left, ill-concealed, the implications of drastic deflationary measures which may be invoked if Labour's forces fail to "see reason."

What now should be done? We of The Week have expected this day to come ever since we began publication. It is likely to be an ill day, unless the left can find an effective response. Those who cry out against all forms of incomes policy, saying that under capitalism they are likely to prove effective only in restraint of wages, will almost certainly be proved right: but unfortunately, after the event. This is not good enough for us. We want the event to be avoided. The unions can hardly be expected to refuse to talk to Brown about incomes policy, since the majority of their members are only dimly aware of the dangers which lie in store if the machinery of collective bargaining is overhauled, or rather dismantled, in such a drastic way as is implied. But no one can blame the unions if they set out prior conditions before agreeing to enter discussions on the matter. This is an elementary safeguard.

The fact is that the price of such discussions can be a very simple one: employers control the income of workpeople, so they know all about it, to the last halfpenny. But no one controls the income of the employers: least of all the taxmen. Anyone who doubts this should read Professor Titmus' important book on "Income Distribution and Social Change." The assumption of all socialists, even the most moderate, will be that any incomes policy to appear under Labour's umbrella must be redistributive. That is to say, it must to some extent take from those who have, and give to those who have not. If this is not agreed, then all the chatter about "fair" or "equitable" standards is so much gibberish. But if it is agreed, then it clearly implies taking from the amounts available for rent, interest and profit and adding to those available for salaries and wages. None of these things is possible, and it is even impossible to guarantee the continuance of things as they are, unless you know accurately what is the true extent of profits, and what is the actual source of claims (such as expense accounts) on company funds. Among some of the important literature which shows exactly how useless balance sheets are in evaluating the real extent of profits is Mr. Harold Rose's pamphlet; "Disclosure in Company Accounts". He complains that the shareholders are quite unable to properly check directors and evaluate their performance on the basis of the information furnished in balance sheets.

IMPORTANT LONDON CONFERENCE ON SOCIALIST EDUCATION from Richard Fletcher

On 7th November a conference was held in London to discuss the future of socialist education, following the absorption of the N.C.L.C. into the T.U.C. Education Department. More than 50 delegates, who came from all over the country, represented most of the existing publications and educational and research organisations on the Left.

After full discussion it was decided to publish a statement:

- (a) re-affirming support for the cause of socialist education;
- (b) urging existing Labour Colleges to continue on an autonomous basis and to extend their work; and
- (c) calling on socialists to consider setting up local educational organisations where they do not already exist.

The conference set up a Socialist Education (Provisional) Committee charged with drawing up proposals for the co-ordination and servicing of Labour College activities; the supply of courses and publications; and the compiling of a register of lecturers and tutors.

The following delegates were elected to the provisional committee:

Robin Blackburn (Editor The Week; New Left Review); Ken Coates (Chairman. Nottm. City Labour Party; Editor The Week); Richard Fletcher (Editor Union Voice; E.C. London Labour Party; Director London Co-op Society); Ellis Hillman (L.C.C., G.L.C) Walter Kendall (London District Committee USDAW); Ralph Miliband (Lecturer LSE); Ernie Roberts (Ass. Gen Sec. AEU - in personal capacity); Alan Rooney (Labour's Voice); Tony Topham (Hull University); Frank Ward (USDAW, Tribune).

The Provisional Committee would be pleased to hear from anyone interested in this project, and communications should be sent c/o, Frank Ward, 222, Tribune, 222, The Strand, London W.C. 2.

DIRECTORY OF PARTICIPANTS IN LONDON CONFERENCE*

Hamza Alavi, 74, Hodford Rd., London NW 11 (N.A. Party of Pakistan); R. Blackburn, 9, Warwick Sq., London SW 1 (NLR); D. & S. Bornstein, 117, Albert Rd., Ilford, Essex (USDAW & Ilford L.P.); T. Carter, 9, Lubbock Rd., Chislehurst, (STCS); K. Coates, 19, Greenfield St., Nottm. (Nottm C.L.P.); John Crutchley, 93 Huddleston Rd., London N7 (NALSO); S.C. Ellis (51, Coniger Rd., London SW6 (ETU)); G.H. Featherstone, 22, Goyton Rd., London NW3 (Peace News); R.J. Fletcher, 71, New Kings Rd., London SW 6 (ASSET); D. Godman, 48, Gillett St., Hull, Yorks. (NUGMW); R. Gregory, 54, Park Rd., Nottm. (USDAW); J.F. Hall, 241a, Dickenson Rd., Longsight, Manchester 13 (Labour's Voice); A. Harris, 361, Stanstead Rd., London SE 6 (West Lewisham LP); J. Higgins, 19, D'Arcy Gdns., Kenton, Mdx. (POEU); T.S. Hinton, 47, Courtfield Rd., London SW 7 (NALSO); Q. Hoare, 5, Kensington Hall Gdns., London W 14 (NLR); P. Jordan, 4, Dane St., Nottm. (Central Nottm. LP); W. Kendall, 73, Ridgeway Place, London SW 10 (USDAW).

R. Kerr, 320, Regent St., London W1 (ASSET); R. Kreizman, 79, The Downs, Wilford, Nottm., (South Nottm. LP); B.M. Kuper, 47, Courtfield Rd. London SW 7 (NALSO); R. Miliband, 1, Rosecroft Ave., London NW 3 (Socialist Register); JTM Millar, (St. Margarets, Tillicoultry, Scotland (NCLC); F. Morel, 109, Rugby Rd., Dagenham (ILP); H. Mukhejee, 9, Wilton Rd., London N 10 (ILP); TR Murray, Ruskin College, Oxford (NGA); J. Palmer, 2, Clock House Mead, Oxshott, Surrey (NUJ); D. Parson, 161, Drury Lane, London WC 2 (LRD); E. Roberts, 43, Copers Cope Rd., Beckenham, Kent (AEU); A. Rooney, 11, Chatham Grove, Manchester 20 (CND); R Scott, Trinity Hall, Cambridge (NALSO); G. Selvaraj, 61, Garlaston Rd. London SW 15 (ATTI); D. Steele, 31, Danemere St., London SW 15 (TGWU); EP Thompson, "Hollybank, Whitegate Halifax (New Left); T. Topham, 1, Plantation Dr., Anlaby Park, Hull, (The Week); F. Ward, 10, Comyn Rd., London SW 11. (Tribune).

* There were many supporting apologies for non-attendance.

CONTRACTS OF EMPLOYMENT LAW LIMITS RIGHT TO STRIKE

from Tom Nicholls

Although more attention has centred on the Rookes v. Barnard case, the implementation of the Contracts of Employment legislation could also have the effect of limiting the right to strike. The draughtsmen's union (DATA) has officially rejected the statement of the Contracts of Employment issued by the British Aircraft Corporation (Filton). The firm say that they propose to stick to the letter of the law with regards to walk outs, unofficial strikes, etc., i.e., the company would exercise its right to revert an employee to minimum notice should he take part in a walk out, etc. This could make it difficult for workers to take effective action, for example, in many cases of victimisation where it is often impractical to make the dispute official.

TIME TO MODERNISE THE...T.U.C.?

by Pat Jordan

We hear a lot of talk about the necessity of the unions 'bringing themselves up to date'. This advice comes not only ^{from} big business sources, the TUC itself is very handy with advice to its component unions. But what about the TUC modernising itself? This question was posed in an article in the Economist commenting upon the decision of NALGO to affiliate to the TUC. The TUC's structure reflects the trade union movement of long, long ago. To quote from the article in question:

"..If the council seats were shared out equally between them each member of the council should represent 250,000 unionists. It does not work out that way: the seats are allocated according to industrial groups - 18 of them and a separate one for women...." The article gave the figures and I have added the number of trade unionists represented by each councillor:

<u>TRADE GROUP</u>	<u>AFFILIATED MEMBERS</u>	<u>MEMBERS PER COUNCILLOR (approx.)</u>
Mining & Quarrying (3)	535,500	178,500
Railways (3)	412,000	137,000
Other Transport (3)	1,494,000	498,000
Shipbuilding (1)	120,500	120,500
Engineering (3)	1,666,000	555,000
Iron & Steel (2)	209,000	104,500
Building, Furnishing (2)	530,500	265,000
Printing & Paper (1)	359,000	359,000
Cotton (1)	95,000	95,000
Textiles (1)	90,500	90,500
Clothing (1)	162,000	162,000
Leather, Boot & Shoe (1)	97,500	97,500
Glass, Pottery, Food, Chemicals (2)	475,500	238,000
Agriculture (1)	135,000	135,000
Public Employees (1)	328,000	328,000
Civil Servants (2)	503,000	252,000
Non-manual (1)	324,000	324,000
General workers (3)	788,500	263,000
Women (2)	1,515,500	757,500

The disproportion is very great indeed - members of the AEU & TGWU carrying only one/sixth the weight as members of textile and cotton unions. In general it can be said that proportional representation would strengthen the left wing, e.g., the TGWU would have 6 members. Let's hope Mr. Woodcock shows the same energy in this bit of 'reforming' as he has in other fields.

MORE PUBLIC ACTIVITY BY BRISTOL ANTI-APARTHEID from a Bristol reader

There will be a demonstrations, with posters and leaflets, to call public attention to Verwoerd's treatment of political prisoners, urging the boycott of South African goods on Saturday, November 14th and 21st in Bristol. The demonstrations will start from the Quakers' Friars by the Registry Office and supporters should be there at 2.30. The Students' Committee Against Racial Discrimination is also supporting the demonstrations.

NOTTINGHAM LEFT CLUB AND LABOUR COLLEGE STARTS WINTER PROGRAMME. by P. Price

Nottingham Left Club has announced the first two meetings of its winter programme. The are:

(1) on Friday 13th November, at 7.30, Nicolas Krasso speaking on the Hungarian Revolution of 1956, at the Clinton Arms, Shakespeare St.,

(2) on Friday 27th November, at 7.30, Michael Barratt Brown, speaking on The Place of Nationalised Industries in a Planned Economy, at the Clinton Arms, Shakespeare St.

Both speakers are eminently suited to talk on their subjects. Nicolas Krasso, a philosophy graduate from Budapest University, was a member of the Budapest All-Workers Council set up during the Revolution. He also took part in the discussion in the Petoefi circle which led up to the Revolution. Michael Barratt Brown is, of course, the author of numerous books, pamphlets and articles on economic and political subjects.

It is to be hoped that all readers of The Week in the Nottingham area will both attend and do their best to boost attendance at these two important meetings.

TWO YOUNG PORTUGUESE ARRESTED AFTER BOMB EXPLOSION from a Portuguese reader

An official statement published in the Lisbon papers reads:

"On the 5th of October in the premises of a Lisbon office - Sociedade Avenida Parque - a bomb exploded when a timing device was being fitted by Artur Manuel Ventura Figueira Gouveia, aged 20, first year student at the Agricultural Institute, who immediately escaped. The consequences of the explosion were serious, the premises being badly damaged and individuals suffering injuries. The PIDE" (the political police) "was called and immediately started investigating the matter. Only a few hours later they were able to identify the culprit, and they arrested him on the 13th, together with a nurse by the name of Bartilia Rosa de Almeida e Silva, aged 21, who was found with him. It is known that the detainee belongs to a communist organisation called F.A.P." (Front for Popular Action).

This is the text of the official report. What this young Portuguese anti-fascist and his companion are now suffering at the hands of the political police is certainly far beyond our most pessimistic fears.

Ed. note: This item is a timely reminder of the daily struggle being waged against Portuguese Fascism both in Portugal and that country's colonies. Will Labour repudiate Britain's 'oldest ally'? We must make sure it does!

GO COMPREHENSIVE, A PLAN FOR HULL.*

By J.C.D.

That The teachers of Hull are to be congratulated for taking the initiative in preparing a scheme for the re-organisation of the whole of the educational system on comprehensive lines in Hull. They have done so in a way which though it will necessarily entail quite a deal of movement of staff and even of pupils, can be accomplished within the ordinary limits of school building. They believe that their scheme could be implemented fully within two years.

However, they are suggesting a fairly fundamental change in the general structure of education. They reject the idea of changing the age of entrance into the infant school but want the children on entry to stay in their first school, which they call a primary school for four years up to the age of nine. At the age of nine they will transfer to the Junior High School from whence they will move onwards to the Senior High School. Notice that at no stage do they suggest the introduction of the selective principle though their reason for making the age of transfer at the age of thirteen is not only because of the building space available but because they believe that "as a matter of principle all Senior High Schools should be able to offer a comprehensive range of subjects capable of being taken to 'O' level and in the case of some subjects to 'A' level". Unfortunately the existence of the C.S.E. will prove to be a particular thorn in the flesh for this type of organisation, and transfer at the age of thirteen will at least insulate all children from the pressure of public external examinations until the Senior High School stage.

I am not sure whether this is the best plan for Hull. I think it is a brave one, and because we stand in need of a change, I do hope it is tried.

*Published by the Hull S.T.A., 22, Victoria Ave., price 9d post paid.

AMERICAN PARENTS WON'T BE ABLE TO MEET EDUCATIONAL BILLS

Newsweek, November 9th, reported:

Can American parents keep up with the high cost of education? "No," was the candid answer offered last week by Rexford G. Moon, Jr., director of the College Scholarship Service, a division of the College Entrance Examination Board. Speaking at the board's annual meeting in New York City, Moon said that by 1970 American parents will be running an educational deficit of some 3,300,000,000 dollars. In other words, while average tuition and costs will add up to 2,000 dollars per undergraduate, the average family will be able to meet only 1,260 dollars of the bill. The other 740 dollars, Moon says, will have to come from largely new sources of financial aid.

Moon also said that parents will have to pay educational bills for more students over a longer period of time. Moon-gazing into the educational future, he predicted that by 1970 students will be staying in college and graduate schools two years longer than they did in 1960 and that "the number of women in higher education will be equal to the number of men, instead of 70/30 ratio existing in 1960."

LABOUR COLLEGES CARRY ON from J.P.M. Millar *

With reference to the discussion that has taken place in your columns, it is not yet known how many of the Labour Colleges attached to the National Council of Labour Colleges are going to refuse to be closed down, and will carry on independently. Up to the time of writing, I have been advised that the Ayrshire college, the Hull College, the Nottingham College, the Wakefield College and the Fife College have all decided to continue as independent organisations.

While on the 1st of October the N.C.L.C. educational work was handed over to the T.U.C., the N.C.L.C.'s publishing activities - carried out by the N.C.L.C. Publishing Society - including publication of the N.C.L.C.'s monthly Plebs, was not handed over as it was hoped that arrangements could be made with other publishers to keep the publishing work going. In fact discussion is already proceeding.

The N.C.L.C.'s publications have included text-books, some of which have been translated into a number of languages, booklets and pamphlets. Any of your readers who are not familiar with Plebs or its publications can get a copy of the magazine, together with a list of books, by sending a three-penny stamp.

* Editor, "Plebs", c/o N.C.L.C., Tillicoultry, Scotland.

N.B. The Labour College Movement was started by the Plebs League in 1908. It was an organisation of individuals. It was succeeded by the N.C.L.C. individual membership. This membership still exists and any of your readers who are interested in Socialist education can get details by writing for them.

LABOUR COLLEGES TO CONTINUE IN SCOTLAND AND YORKSHIRE based on Plebs report

The Ayrshire, Fife, Hull and Wakefield Colleges have decided to carry on as independent units providing Independent Working class Education. Plebs has been asked to give the Secretaries' names and addresses. Here they are:

Ayrshire College Secretary: Mr. H. Mitchell, 28, Kingswell Avenue, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire;

Fife College Secretary: Mr. R Plunkett, 54, Sinclair Drive., Cowdenbeath, Fife;

Hull College Secretary: Mrs. D. Cook, 190, Hopewell Road, Bilton Grange, Hull, Yorkshire;

Wakefield College Secretary: Mr. W. Hannaford, 11, Marsland Avenue, Wakefield, Yorkshire.

Ed. note: The Week, in line with the conference in London last Saturday, aims to assist the maintenance of NCLC Colleges. We will be pleased to publish any information on the question and would urge all readers to work through their local College for the continuance, but, above all, keep us informed. We will be pleased also to assist in the publicising of courses, lectures, etc. We hope to publish a register from time to time of existing Colleges and interested people.

BRIAN BEHAN'S EXPANDED BREAST*

by Bob Pennington

On a cold bleak October day in 1958, motor coaches jammed with 'scab' labour, protected by hundreds of mounted and foot police tried to break the picket line at McAlpine's Shell Mex site. Over 1,000 men - building workers, electricians, steel erectors, engineers and clerks, inspired by a tall, red-haired Irishman, repulsed their every effort. For his actions that morning, Brian Behan was jailed for three months. It was his second prison sentence due to political activity. The man who organised the Festival of Britain Site in 1951, who broke away from the British Communist Party in 1957, with his socialist beliefs still intact, was a real rebel. Fire burned in his belly, salt spiced his humour and there was compassion in his heart.

Today he is a little older, some of the humour has dried up, an eye for the main chance has replaced the compassion. Now he 'will never join another union again'. Bemused he asks: 'Is our dictatorship any less evil than the employers'?' Disparagingly he describes the sacking of an Indian worker as 'another Bengal Lancer biting the dust'. Sneeringly commenting 'How inoffensive the Indian is'. But how tragic the one-time militant, who parodies his own past like some grotesque jester in an undignified attempt to join the coterie of society's 'kept rebels'.

His attempts to copy the Rabelaisian wit of Brendan do not come off. If Brendan was distrustful of the organised socialist movement, he nevertheless mercilessly pillorised society's institutions and castigated its inhumanity. Brian lends only a stylised prose to consecrating the status quo. In an unusually perceptive lapse, he describes how the talented Brendan was drowned in the vortex of commercial success. 'Cut off from his main source of supply, real people, he couldn't write much about the cavorting set of false-faced bastards who praised his every belch as a sign of heavenly inspiration'.

Brian's best years were when he too had contact with real people and when he fought on their behalf. For what he did then the socialist movement will always owe him a debt. That past and that part of himself he has now sold via MacGibbon and Kee for 25s. per volume. That is his market value, not a literary talent. 'With Breast Expanded' is a reckless and tragic expenditure of a former rebel's only capital. The ex-trade unionist, ex-Communist, ex-Trotskyist, ex-Anarchist, is now probably an ex-author.

* 'With Breast Expanded', MacGibbon & Kee, 25s.

Editorial continued from page one/

If even the shareholders don't know how profitable a firm is, how can the unions of the Government judge it?

BEFORE ANYONE TALKS TURKEY WITH MR. BROWN, THESE PROBLEMS MUST BE CLEARED UP. The employers must be made to put their cards on the table. Until they are compelled to open their accounts to trade union inspection, Labour is blindfolded. No one can afford to negotiate blindfold, on trust. The General Council should tell Mr. Brown that it can only open talks on incomes policy when it has had information about what profiteering incomes are. Until then:

The flowers that bloom in the spring, Tra la,

Have nothing to do with the case,

We cannot come under your wing, Tra la,

Or embrace that repulsive old thing, Tra la,

Until you unveil its face. And, of course, we may not even then!

THE NIGERIAN ELECTIONS

From a Lagos Correspondent.

Preparations for the scheduled December elections in Nigeria are occurring in a tense social and political atmosphere. The general strike last June was a very important event in the life of the country and it left a deep impression. The hostility of the masses towards the ruling layers is generally shown quite openly and the government is turning more and more openly toward outright police methods, above all against trade union militants and members of the political vanguard.

Since the 1959 elections, the political scene has changed. New parties have been formed, splits have taken place; and it is possible that shifts registered on a regional level and certain groupings will find a reflection on the electoral plane. It goes without saying that despite an agreement to conduct the elections honestly, there is not the slightest chance of preventing trickery and frauds - including, of course, the use of police pressure. This is all the more likely since various parties dominate the different regions and each one will try to liquidate the opposition in its own territory. It is sufficient to note in this connection the manipulation of population figures for electoral purposes in the various regions. The census of 1952-53 put the number of inhabitants in the country at 31M; the most recent estimates listed 40M; but now the total is claimed to be 55M!!

The aspect that appears most paradoxical in the elections is that the two parties which have collaborated in the federal government - the N.P.C. (Northern Peoples Congress) and the N.C.N.C. (National Convention of Nigerian Citizens) - head two opposing electoral blocks. The N.C.N.C. is a front with the A.G. (Action Group) in addition to the N.E.P.U. (Northern Elements Progressive Union) to which it was already allied in 1959. The Action Group, which retains greater popularity than the other big parties, held a wider distribution of seats on a national scale in 1959 but it was excluded from the federal government and later also from the western region which it controlled for a time. Its leader Obafemi Awolowo remains in prison under a very heavy sentence (even if a little paradoxically the main street in the Federal Territory continues to carry his name).

Against the N.C.N.C. - A.G. - N.E.P.U. block, which has taken the name (United Progressive Grand Alliance), stands the N.N.A. (Nigerian National Alliance) which includes the reactionary conservatives of the N.P.C. - which dominate the North and head the Federal government - and the N.N.D.P. (Nigerian National Democratic Party) which was formed after a split last March from the A.G. Another participant in the N.N.A. block is the D.P. (Dynamic Party), which claims to be socialistic but which includes dangerous elements, even fascist types.

Candidates will be entered by the S.W.A.P.P. (Socialist Workers and Farmers Party) a Khrushchevist grouping which is running under its own banner after being turned down on its offer for an alliance with the AG and UPGA. The young Nigerian Labour Party, founded by the former left wing of the SWAPP has decided to run trade union leader M.A.O. Imudo in Lagos, despite its recent constitution and practical difficulties. It may run a few others in another region.

ADEN: LABOUR'S LEGACY from the Bulletin of the People's Socialist Party of Aden

What has been going on in Aden and the Protectorate since the "London Constitutional Conference" last June? Under the sweeping powers of the shameful State of Emergency, hundreds of our citizens have been arbitrarily arrested and interrogated for several hours or days. Some of them have been imprisoned without trial or even a charge being preferred against them. Prisons in Aden and the dungeons of Lahej, Dathina, Beihan, Fadhli, Zaulaqi, Whahidi, Kathiri and Qyati States are full of innocent men and women.

In Aden state, the British Colonial Authorities see the People's Socialist Party as the "enemy", behind every incident that occurs in the territory. It has been adopting a new method of terrorising and intimidating our members by detaining them for questioning and threatening them with possible trial without formal or informal charge. The People's Socialist Party HQ in Aden was raided by the Police last August, and was kept under Military control. Some of our files, documents and office equipment has still not been returned.

Day to day activities of Political Parties, Trade Unions, Cultural and Social Clubs, are severely restricted, meetings of five persons or more are prohibited by law, police raids of houses, cars and individuals walking in the streets became a daily occurrence. At the same time, a violent dirt-slinging campaign against the People's Socialist Party and its leadership, is being launched by the Authorities through the local press and Radio. Some members of the High Commissioner's office have been actively and openly engaged in spreading rumours to perpetuate the State of Emergency and the resultant confusion, uncertainty and instability thereof.

This month troops opened fire on students peacefully demonstrating against the arrest of some of their colleagues. All schools in Aden and the Protectorate have since been closed by the Federal Ministry of Education until further notice. Two months ago, in Mukalla (Hadhranout) the police opened fire on people demonstrating against the refusal of the British Authorities to allow the entry of badly needed teachers some Arab Countries have kindly offered. This month in Mukalla again, Police used tear gas to disperse the large crowds gathered to welcome the Vice-President of the Aden Trades Union Congress.

Obviously, this state of affairs is no credit to Great Britain. It has been condemned by the Labour party itself when in opposition, the Socialist International, the I.L.O., the I.C.F.T.U., the United Nations and world public opinion at large.

The new London Government is duty-bound to create the necessary healthy democratic atmosphere, for our people to exercise their rights in self-determination and establish thereby a basis for mutual co-operation and respect. THIS IS THE RIGHT TIME TO ACT BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE!

SOVIET-JCP DISPUTE GOES ONbased on Hsinhua reports

Although there is a lull in the Sino-Soviet dispute, one of its most important by-products continues unabated. Most readers will have read of the expulsion from the Japanese Communist Party of Yoshio Shiga, Ichizo Suzuki and other former leaders of that party because of their support of the Test Ban Treaty. Now it appears that these people are going to set up another Communist Party with Soviet support. Indeed, Yoshio Shiga is on his way to the Soviet Union just now on the invitation of the Marxism-Leninism Institute of the Central Committee of the CPSU. According to the Kyodo News Agency, Mr. Shiga said he planned to hold talks with the new Soviet leaders and seek their explanations about Khrushchov's fall.

On October 30th, the Soviet paper Trud devoted its entire third page to articles by Japanese and Soviet writers on the situation in Japan. These articles quoted and praised the journal set up by Messrs. Shiga and Suzuki, Voice of Japan. Among these articles were ones attacking the JCP leadership - some going so far as to say: "The JCP leaders are in the same camp with those who oppress and exploit the Japanese working class."

Akahata, the journal of the JCP, commented editorially on Mr. Shiga's trip to Moscow, under the title of "The Conspiracy of Yoshio's Shiga's trip to the Soviet Union" in its November 4th issue. It said that Shiga's group suffered a telling blow as the result of Khrushchov's removal and the trip was being made to recover lost ground. The article concluded: "The leadership of the Soviet party was compelled to relieve Khrushchov of his posts because of the aggravation of contradictions in the Khrushchov revisionist line. It is precisely because of this that Shiga's attempt to place his last hopes on the new leadership of the Soviet Union will likewise be doomed to fail. If some people abroad think that this handful of despicable anti-party revisionists are still useful to them they will surely be severely condemned by history."

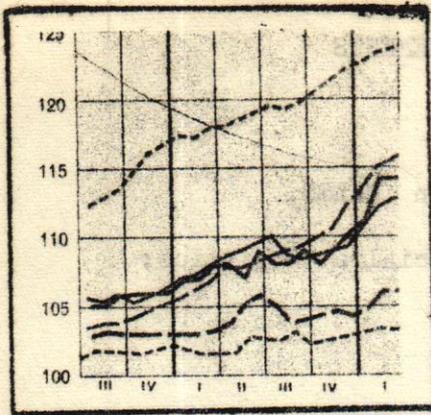
LIGHT INDUSTRY STILL TO THE FORE DESPITE K's FALL from Soviet News

In an item in the November 2nd issue of Soviet News, M. Maximov had this to say about economic policy now K. has gone:

"In the West some people are trying to make guesses and are asking themselves: 'Will the replacement of the Prime Minister lead to the plan for stepping up the development of agriculture and light industry being abandoned? Will these branches fail to get the large allocations planned by the December and February plenary meetings of the central committee of the CPSU? Doesn't the change of leadership mean a change of policies in connection with the raising of the people's living standards?'

"All these questions can be answered with one short word: "No!" In both its internal and foreign policy, the USSR is abiding by the general line, by the tasks put forward in the Communist Party Programme, in the decisions of the party congresses. The line of the party and the state is not determined by the will of one individual; it is the result of the collective will and collective thought, of collective decisions.... The task of speeding up the production of consumer goods for the population continues to hold good..."

Comment: this categorical statement seems designed to refute the speculation that it was a "light industry v. heavy industry" dispute which led to K's fall.



ECONOMIC OUTLOOK — THE WEEK

SOVIET ECONOMIST EXPLAINS HIS IDEAS ON ROLE OF PROFITS

There have been references from time to time in the Western press about the discussion which has been going on in the Soviet Union about the role of profit in central planning. The main protagonist of the idea of giving individual factories a 'profit motive' is one Professor Liberman of Kharkov State University. After the Economist had referred to an article by him in Pravda he wrote to explain his ideas to the readers of the Economist. We think the points he touches upon are of great interest. His letter went:

"....Central planning under socialism does not mean that every detail of production has to be dictated from above. Of late, heads of a number of enterprises have been given broad powers and opportunities to display initiative. Let me offer clothing factories in Moscow and Gorky as an illustration. Total volume of output in these economic areas is fixed in money terms by the central plan on the basis of an analysis of such factors as increase of population, purchasing power and the share of income that goes to buy clothes, and raw material resources. The plan does not fix exactly what styles or sizes of clothes the factories are to put out. These are stipulated in contracts between shops and factories. Prices are specified in the contracts on the basis of the average prices fixed in government price lists, but taking into consideration the newness of the item, its attractiveness, convenience, packing and so on.

"The success of a factory's work is judged, first how well its wares sell, and, second, by the profit level...It is quite compatible with the principle of central planning of the basic proportions and rates of development of the economy as a whole, and of individual branches and of geographical areas. It does not weaken central planning, but rather strengthens it, as it frees the planning bodies of detailed control, permitting them to concentrate on planning technological progress and scientific research. A factory's profit cannot be appropriated by its heads or by the collective as a whole. Large investments out of profits are made only under the central plans, but with consideration given to the factory's proposals. A certain share of the profits goes to incentive premiums...But these premiums are a form of socialist remuneration according to labour performed; they do not create owners of private capital.

"The 'resistance'" (to) "...my recommendations...did not spring from the conservatism of particular individuals but from the fact that the whole of this complicated problem had not been worked out...practically...I was afforded the opportunity of testing my proposals in practice. Today such opportunities are being extended despite the contrary viewpoints of individual economists, however high a post they occupy. These conditions have been created..since the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union."