

# The Week

A NEWS ANALYSIS FOR SOCIALISTS  
Vol. 5, No. 23, 9th June, 1966

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**Solidarity  
with the  
Seamen and  
Vietnam**

**DEFEND  
LABOUR PARTY  
DEMOCRACY**

54 Park Road, Lenton, Nottingham

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DEFEND LABOUR PARTY DEMOCRACY

The issue, widely raised in the left press, of the Nottingham purge, in which Labour's National Executive has cloistered and silenced three leading Nottingham socialists: Peter Price, Geoff Coggan, and Bob Gregory, and confirmed the totally unconstitutional expulsion of Ken Coates, is now growing into a major question of principle for the left. Hard on the Nottingham scandal follows another: in Epping, the C.L.P. had censured some members who had publicly traduced their left wing M.P., our own good comrade Stan Newens, immediately prior to the election. The N.E.C., we hear, have reversed this democratic decision, and thus slapped down the constituency in its defence of its own member of Parliament. When it deals with Ken Coates and John Palmer, the N.E.C. has only teeth and claws. When it comes to protecting unregenerate rightists, it is all sweetness and smiles.

This is no random fact. It fits into a pattern. Locked in battle with the National Union of Seamen, against fundamental trade union principles, the party leadership is now determined to suppress any local criticism which might bring home to the membership how precipitate has been the flight of the Wilson administration from any elementary form of socialist morality. Mr. Wilson's instruments, in Transport House, apt pupils of totalitarian example, are applying what the Hungarian despot, Rakos, used to call "salami tactics." You cut up the opposition a bit at a time, and devour it in separate slices. The fact that the first cuts are slim, and affect primarily outspoken individuals, should not allow them to be accepted. After Palmer and Coates, what next? The seamen? The T.G.W.U.? Make no mistake, the road which has been opened in Nottingham leads to a most forbidding wilderness.

For this reason it is vital that the case for the reinstatement of the expelled and "disciplined" victims of Sara Barker's Nottingham purge should be heard throughout the country. This means that publicity is essential. A fund to produce a pamphlet on the whole sordid intrigue is being established and contributions should be urgently rushed to the Committee for Justice in the Labour Party, 19, Greenfield St., Dunkirk, Nottingham. Constituency parties, unions, and other organisations are urged to vote donations, all of which will be gratefully acknowledged.

THE SEAMEN GET TOUGH

The measures adopted by the National Executive of the N.U.S.: to black all British ships and appeal to the International Transport Workers Federation, are timely and to be completely welcomed. The sooner this strike ends in the complete victory of the seamen the better and any measure taken to this end is entirely justified and correct. These steps should inspire us all to step up our solidarity actions and make an all out effort to ensure the quickest victory for the seamen.

## LAUNCHING OF THE VIETNAM SOLIDARITY CAMPAIGN : THE FIRST NATIONAL CONFERENCE

The first National Conference of the Vietnam Solidarity Campaign was held in London last week, when agreement was reached on the Statement of Aims of the Campaign. This important document is reproduced below, together with details of the newly elected National Council and the list of organisations sending delegates. A full report of the Conference, with the text of the resolutions passed, will appear in next week's issue.

### Statement of Aims of the Vietnam Solidarity Campaign.

The Vietnam Solidarity Campaign is a movement committed to the victory of the Vietnamese struggle against the war of aggression and atrocity waged by the United States. We regard the struggle of the people of Vietnam as heroic and just. We intend to work in all ways available to us in their support. We will campaign strenuously against the British Government's complicity in the Vietnam war.

We declare complete solidarity with the National Liberation Front and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in their resistance to American imperialism. Only the defeat of this vicious aggression, only the withdrawal of American Forces, weapons and bases and the triumph of the NLF and the Democratic Republic over their oppressors will serve justice and the principle of self-determination. The promotion of these aims is the purpose of our movement.

The Vietnamese people alone have the right to determine the conditions for ending the war. The negotiations proposed by Johnson and Wilson are fraudulent: words of peace to mask aggressive acts of war. We reject them contemptuously.

### The Structure of the Vietnam Solidarity Campaign

- 1) That this conference elect a national council to be the governing body of the Vietnam Solidarity Campaign.
- 2) That the national council be answerable to national conference, which shall be the final authority.
- 3) That a national conference be held annually as long as the need for a Vietnam Solidarity Campaign remains.
- 4) That the national council be composed of eleven elected members.
- 5) That the national council have the right to co-opt up to five further individual members and representatives of supporting organisations and local supporters' groups.
- 6) That the president of the Campaign be elected by annual conference.
- 7) That the national council's chairman be elected by annual conference.
- 8) That the national council normally meet three times a year.
- 9) That the chairman of the national council be also the chairman of the executive.
- 10) That the national council appoint from amongst its number an executive committee of seven to be responsible for the day-to-day work of the Vietnam Solidarity Campaign.
- 11) That the national council make all necessary further arrangements for the effective working of such a structure, including the preparation of a constitution.
- 12) That a constitution be adopted by the next national conference.
- 13) That membership be open to all those who accept the aims of the campaign and pay the required subscription, and
- 14) That the national council take immediate steps to set up local solidarity groups.
- 15) That membership fees be determined by the incoming national council.

List of Organisations sending delegates :

Arab Revolution; A.S.S.E.T. (London District Council); Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation; Bristol Sponsors for Peace in Vietnam; Cambridge Ad Hoc V.S.C.; Committee for the Rights of Oman; Croydon South Young Socialists; Brighton YCND.; Ealing No.2 NUR Branch; East Walthamstow Young Socialists; Edinburgh Ad Hoc V.S.C.; Edinburgh A.S.L.E.F. No.1 Branch; Exeter University Socialist Society; Ex-Servicemen's Movement for Peace; Haringey Committee for Peace in Vietnam; Hammersmith North C.L.P.; Hampstead Young Socialists; Hackney Young Socialists; Hackney Central C.L.P.; Hornchurch C.L.P.; Horley Council for Peace in Vietnam; Humberside Voice; Hull Vietnam Solidarity Committee; International Socialism; Iraqui Students' Society; Lancaster University Socialist Union; Lewisham Trades Council; London Workers Committee; L.S.E. Socialist Society; Merton B.C.P.F.; Mid-Beds C.L.P.; National Awami Party (U.K.); N.A.L.S.O.; New Left Review; Nottingham V.S.C.; Nottingham Voice; Oxford Vietnam Peace Movement; Putney C.L.P.; St.Mary's (Twickenham) College Socialist Society; St.Pancras North Young Socialists; Southall Indian Workers' Association; Socialist Action (Bromley); Sussex University Vietnam Committee; The Week; Willesdon Clerical & Administrative Workers' Union; Willesdon East C.L.P.

Organisations sending Observers :

Australian Medical Aid for Vietnam Fund; Waltham Forest Council for Peace in Vietnam; Wood Green C.L.P.; Zenit (Sweden).

Officers Elected at National Conference :

PRESIDENT: Bertrand Russell.

CHAIRMAN : Ralph Schoenman.

National Council :

Ken Coates (Nottm V.S.C.)	Chris Farley (B.R.P.F.)
Quintin Hoare (New Left Review)	Dave Horowitz (New Left Review)
Pat Jordan (The Week)	Ted Knight (Lewisham Trades Council)
John La Rose (Individual)	Ian Millar (Edinburgh V.S.C.)
John Palmer (International Socialism)	Ralph Rosenbaum (Individual)
Jim Scott (Young Socialists)	Ernie Tate (Individual)
Tony Topham (Humberside Voice, Hull VSC)	Barbara Wilson (Individual)

14 people were nominated from the floor for the national council and a motion was carried unanimously that the three unsuccessful candidates be co-opted on to the national council under provision (5) of the Structure.

The list is made up of people with good records of struggle on the question of the Vietnam War, and most are well known to readers of The Week. Two people - Ken Coates and John Palmer - have fallen foul of Transport House because of their militant policies. Chris Farley and David Horowitz have been stalwarts of the B.R.P.F. Quintin Hoare, Ralph Rosenbaum, Ernie Tate and Barbara Wilson have put in countless hours in preparing this Conference as members of the Preparatory Committee. Pat Jordan was Secretary of this Committee. Ted Knight is Secretary of his Trades Council with a good record on Vietnam. John La Rose is a West Indian who has taken part in National Liberation struggles in his homeland. Ian Millar and Jim Scott have struggled, in the Labour Party and Young Socialists, against the Wilson policy in Vietnam. Tony Topham has been the main force behind Humberside Voice, which has a record second to none.

300 people jammed into the Militant Labor Forum Hall on May 27th to attend a memorial meeting for Leo Bernard, the Detroit socialist who was shot down by a fanatical anti-communist. The meeting was sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance. The speakers list and the audience itself represented the broadest act of left-wing unity that has been achieved (in America) for more than three decades. This was also true of the messages that poured into the meeting. All of the speakers were agreed that the Detroit shooting was not simply the act of a deranged individual, but a product of the anti-communist poison pumped into American society over the years. The unprecedented presence on the platform of the Communist and Socialist Workers parties, along with a wide range of other tendencies, was clearly a source of great inspiration to the audience. Speaking for the New York State Communist Party, Timothy Wheeler was given an ovation when he declared that Leo Bernard was "committed to the very highest dream of mankind, which is socialism. And it is because he was committed to that dream that I count Leo Bernard as my comrade". Farrell Dobbs, national secretary of the SWP, told the gathering: "On behalf of the Socialist Workers Party, I wish to address myself first to the guest speakers and those of you in the audience who are not members of our organisation. We deeply appreciate your presence here tonight. In simple human terms, your act of solidarity gives us comfort and lends us encouragement at a time of grief and a time of trial."

Other speakers at the meeting were from Students for a Democratic Society; national field secretary of the Student Peace Union; Canadian League for Socialist Action; a Denver civil liberties attorney; editor of 'Liberation'; A.J. Ruste; W.E.B. DuBois Clubs; Puerto Rican Pro-Independence Movement; editor of the 'National Guardian'. Similar meeting took place in Los Angeles, Boston, Chicago, Berkeley, Cleveland and Detroit. Messages of condolence were received from many people, among them were Herbert Aptheker (director of the American Institute for Marxist Studies); Isaac Deutscher, James P. Cannon, Stokely Carmichael (chairman of SNCC), Bertrand Russell and Betty Shabazz (widow of Malcolm X).

Jan Garrett, Wayne County chairman of the SWP, is now recuperating at the home of his parents. He is in a body cast from his waist to his toes and will require a great deal of care for a prolonged period of time. The other victim, YSA member Walter Graham, is still listed in serious condition at Receiving Hospital. He has already undergone several operations and it is not known when he will be released from the hospital. A preliminary hearing on Waniolek, the man arrested for the murder, was adjourned until June 8th when the sanity commission will issue its report on whether the defendant can legally be tried for murder. An emergency fund has been set up with two Wayne State University faculty members serving as co-chairmen. Donations should be sent to: Emergency Medical Fund for Bernard, Garrett and Graham, c/o, English Dept. Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, 48202.

\*'The Militant' is associated with the Socialist Workers Party. It appears weekly, except during July and August, and is invaluable for its coverage of the left movements in America. Most issues carry up-to-the-minute reports on the anti-war demonstrations and the negro struggle. It can be obtained from: 873, Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003, U.S.A. or from Pioneer Book Service, 8, Toynbee St., London E.1, a three subscription costs 9/- post paid.

## SOLIDARITY WITH THE SEAMEN

Amongst those attending the Seamen's Meeting in Trafalgar Square last Sunday was Lord Russell, who joined the open-air meeting immediately after speaking to the Vietnam Solidarity Conference held elsewhere in London. In a statement Lord Russell said:

"Harold Wilson has recently voted himself a salary of £280 a week. The seamen have asked for more than £15 a week. Harold Wilson has declared a state of emergency. If the old age pensioners ask for more than £3, he may declare war.

"The Wilson Government is hypocritical. It is also brutal and corrupt. The seamen are waging a struggle for the entire working class, whose just claims to the wealth of this country are denied. If a Tory Government threatened to send in troops and the navy, it would risk a general strike. It is a Labour regime which has been used for this purpose. This makes clear once and for all that the Labour Government is the servant of Tory capitalists in Britain. They are the servants also of the real masters, the capitalists in Washington, who are committing countless war crimes and atrocities against the people of Vietnam. The Vietnamese struggle for the same rights, the same economic justice, the same political control and the same self-respect for which the seamen stand and fight today.

"This weekend I sponsored a National Conference of Solidarity with the Vietnamese. I consider it an honour to join you today. You struggle on behalf of the people of Britain. The enemy is the same. The seamen and the people of Vietnam struggle against the same exploiters. When the exploited join hands a real victory will be assured."

Delegates to the Vietnam Solidarity Conference made a collection for the N.U.S. Strike Fund, and then adjourned their own meeting in order to attend in force at Trafalgar Square.

### "No Neutrality" in the Seamen's Struggle

"When there is a battle between Labour and capital there can be no neutrality", said Mrs. Bidwell, Labour MP for Southall in Trafalgar Square. This sense of unity was also displayed at meetings throughout the country. Speaking to 200 seamen in Manchester on Monday, Frank Allaun, MP for Salford East, said that more than 150 Labour MPs were now supporting their fight. "In addition to the 110 who had given to the strike fund, about 50 others are in sympathy but were unavailable when the collection was taken. If the price of the incomes policy is to refuse seamen more than £14 for a 56-hour week, then the price is too high", he added.

Amongst local Labour Parties giving full support to the strike were Salford City L.P., which condemned the incomes policy, and Stockport Central L.P., which passed a resolution declaring: "We believe that the strike called by the N.U.S. should not be subject to attacks from Labour spokesmen, including the Prime Minister."

Donations to the strike fund have included £100 from A.S.S.E.T., £100 from the Association of Scientific Workers, £100 from print workers in Liverpool, an undertaking by Construction Workers at Fiddlers Ferry, Cheshire, to levy themselves a regular £1 a week for as long as the strike lasts, an initial

At the annual week-end school of the Labour Peace Fellowship, held at East Grinstead (Sussex), several M.Ps. made highly critical statements of the Government. James Dickens, the newly elected member for Lewisham West, said that this was "make or break year for British social democracy." If Parliament failed, the people would "begin the search for new political avenues." Discussing the recent Parliamentary motion calling for a "drastic reduction" in military spending and "withdrawal from Malaysia, Singapore and the Persian Gulf", Mr. Dickens said that not a single person spoke in favour of the Government's policy. The chairman of the week-end school, Norman Atkinson, member for Tottenham, expressed the opinion that when a vote was eventually taken on this motion, it would show "overwhelming support" for withdrawal. Stan Orme, MP for Salford West, also spoke of the need to cut commitments East of Suez, and expressed his fear that the present Labour Government "might go the same way as that of 1945."

MILITANT YOUTH MOVEMENT FORMED IN JAMAICA from a Special Correspondent.

The "Youth Forces for National Liberation" (YFNL) is the name of a newly constituted Youth Movement in Jamaica. It proclaims itself as part of the International Liberation Movement and the International anti-imperialist front, and affirms its solidarity with "our brothers" in the Congo, South Africa, Mozambique, Angola, South Vietnam, Latin America, the West Indies, and Cuba.

On its home front the Movement stands for the ending of the colonial two-party system headed by Bustamante and Manley, and for the establishment of a Peoples' Republic with full power in the hands of the workers and peasants. It calls upon all young men and women - employed and unemployed, students and intellectuals - to join the struggle against imperialism and local tyranny. Says the YFNL: "Three hundred years have passed since we were brought from Africa as slaves. The degradation of slavery, the injustices of British rule, and now the unbearable pressure of U.S. imperialist domination, disease, illiteracy and hunger have been our only reward. The leaders we have elected have betrayed our national sovereignty and national wealth. They do not speak for the people of Jamaica, but side with the white imperialists against the patriots of Africa, Asia and Latin America."

SOLIDARITY WITH THE SEAMEN Continued from previous page

donation of £50 from the Derbyshire Area of the NUM, pending branch approval of a much larger sum, £10 raised at a collection in the "Dolphin" Kings Cross, by the Young Communist League, £50 from shop stewards at the Sheep-bridge Steelworks in Chesterfield, £40 from Babcock & Wilcox, Dalmuir, £10 from Glasgow Trades Council, £100 from the Betteshanger branch of the NUM, £21 from South Shields Trades Council.

This list is necessarily a random one, intended only to illustrate the breadth of the support which has come from every section of the Labour movement, and the cumulative value of the collections which are being made in factories all over the country. The sour notes come only from some of our own leaders and from people like Lord Watkinson, a former Tory Defence Minister, who blandly tells a city businessmen's lunch of the seamen's attacks on "our country and our livelihood."

"A much tougher incomes policy" is called for in the latest issue of Economic Review, the journal of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research. The National Institute, which contains the most influential group of economic - but sometimes rather inaccurate - forecasters outside Whitehall, also have a go at attempting to prove that the seamen's strike, if prolonged, will worsen the balances of payments. They estimate that the losses could be up £20 million a month through reduced shipping earnings and a permanent loss of exports.

But the main bone of contention in the journal is that wage rates are rising too fast. "Advocates of faster growth," the journal states, "must now acknowledge that the need to slow down the rise in wage rates is immediate, and some new action on the incomes policy front, to be effective in 1966, is needed."

Commenting upon this, the Financial Times of June 1st said: "The latest issue of National Institute Economic Review makes disquieting reading. True, the balance of payments forecast has been revised and the Institute now believes that after taking credit for a positive balancing item we shall be paying our way both in the second half of this year and the first half of 1967. But, one cannot help feeling that this view errs on the side of optimism, even assuming - as has been done - that the price of copper will fall and the seamen's strike is settled without grave damage to exports. In the longer term more worrying though, is that at best we shall achieve external balance at a time when the economy is expanding at the rate of only 2% per annum. On the basis of this the repayment of our foreign debt will require four years of stagnation at home...."

In other words, "even at best" all Mr. Wilson is likely to achieve is to balance British capitalism's foreign payments by slowing down the growth of the economy. The problem of increasing the rate of increase in production without affecting the balance of payments seems no nearer solution than before.

"AIMS OF INDUSTRY" PAMPHLET SAYS 'DECLARATIONS' FUTILE from a London reader

Professor Colin Clark has recently written a Aims of Industry pamphlet which claims that the only real incomes policy should be one aimed at bringing down the the number of unfilled vacancies without increasing the number of unemployed. Professor Clark asserts that an incomes policy that tries to hold wages down or to stop prices rising is based on a fallacy. "When pressure on the labour market is high, average earnings rise rapidly, incomes policy or no incomes<sup>policy</sup>. Since 1947, the general upward trend in hourly earnings of all wage workers has been at the average rate of 6.3% per year. Most people seem to think that it is possible to stop wages rising by calling meetings, by declaration of intent, by early warnings, and by generally talking round the subject. These ideas are futile. The course of earnings is determined by the changing pressures on the labour market, not by the speeches of politicians."

Professor Clark thinks that the Government is a major culprit in bringing about this state of affairs: one form of demand of labour has persistently increased faster than the available supply, he states. "This is the demand of the Government itself. Even under George Brown's national plan, the demands of the Government for labour are planned to go on increasing faster even than his planned rate of national growth..." Professor Clark ends by praising Mr. Wilson's call to scrap "antiquated union rule-books".

The ice appears to be breaking in Parliament. Torn as they were by conflicting loyalties, the left in the last Parliament tended to err on the side of caution. The fact that Mr. Wilson is continuing his remorseless shift to the right in spite of his overwhelming majority is beginning to provoke an increasing number of M.P.s beyond worry into open protest. On Monday, Frank Allaun, M.P., an old friend of The Week, told a rally of 200 N.U.S. members that now there were 160 M.P.s behind the strike. 110 had already contributed to the strike fund, but also about 50 others are in sympathy but were not around when the collection was taken, he said. Quite rightly, these members are increasingly concerned to press the Government to attack the shipowners, not the seamen. Newcomers like Kevin MacNamara, the Hull M.P. who won the famous by-election, are proving very sharp critics of the Government's trade union policies. Mr. Wilson will force a fight, it is to be hoped, when he tries to give the incomes policy "legal teeth."

In foreign policy, the debilitating cry for a "negotiated settlement" in Vietnam is also coming under question. The obvious fact that the Americans have ruthlessly killed the results of the Geneva negotiations, which had already led many on the left to echo the demand of the Vietnamese National Liberation Front, that new negotiations were pointless until the old ones are honoured, has now found an advocate in Parliament. Mrs. Anne Kerr, another friend of The Week, pressed the Prime Minister the other week in the most remorseless way. How would we have reacted to talk of negotiations, if half of Britain was occupied and the other half being bombed? she asked.

It is very good to see left wing M.P.s open up. They are welcome allies - one might say necessary allies - in the fight against the rightward course of the Government. What is now needed is for the Parliamentary opposition to begin to come together with the opposition in the country, and to work out a constructive alternative programme of socialist advance upon which the left can unite. For this reason the support given by M.P.s to the C.S.E. seminar on workers' control is entirely to be welcomed.

I.R.I.S. GOES "LEFT"!!

from Brian Simister

I was absolutely staggered to read in the latest issue of Iris News, the journal of the so-called Industrial Research and Information Services Ltd., a defence of the seamen's strike. What is more this editorial was followed by another criticising the payroll tax. Of course, this red-baiting outfit always has to have a posture of support for trade unionism but I think this is more than that. It is an illustration that the Government's policies are so right wing that this organisation - dedicated as it is to countering communist and left-wing influence in the trade union movement, sometimes in the most flagrant way - has to criticise or lose all claim to be pro-trade union. Mr. Wilson finds himself not only to the right of Woodrow Wyatt but even to the right of I.R.I.S.!!

FABIAN PAMPHLET ON "CHINESE AMBITIONS"

The Fabian Society has issued a pamphlet entitled "Chinese Ambitions and British Policy", price 1/9d p.p., from 11, Dartmouth St., London S.W.1. in which the whole question of China's foreign policy is examined. The author, who is editor of The China Quarterly, Roderick MacFarquhar, is by no possible stretch of the imagination an apologist for the Chinese Government, but he concludes: "if the basis of Britain's East of Suez policy is fear of Chinese expansionism then I believe the fear to be mistaken..."

Seamen presented their case to the Labour movement at a meeting on May 31st in the Hull Dockers' Club, about a hundred people being present. The following report appeared in the Hull Daily Mail the next day, flanked by three photographs:

"Telegrams have been sent from Hull to the Prime Minister and the TUC stating that the seamen's claim is justified. This move came last night at a public meeting at the Stevedores' and Dockers' Club, Postergate, Hull, attended by some 200 people. Organised by the Hull Centre for Socialist Education, the meeting heard the seamen's case put by members of the National Union of Seamen. Mr. Gordon Norris, a member of the Victoria and Albert Dock strike committee, London, who is also National Maritime Board negotiator, said the shipowners would pay up if the Government told them to do so.

"The incomes policy was being used to shield the shipowners, he claimed. The Government should tell them to meet the seamen's claims out of the profits which the owners had amassed. Mr. Norris said the seamen's strike was the most important dispute the country had faced since the 1926 General Strike. 'The seamen have been waiting for this a long time, and have responded to it in no uncertain terms. The seamen today are more united than at any other time in the history of the movement.' One union after another had pledged support to the NUS and the biggest trouble with the dockers was trying to persuade them to stay at work. 'They would come out if we asked them,' he claimed. 'We must go forward to victory. We cannot lose. We need nothing else but the unity of our members to beat the owners.'

"Mr. Norris said there was much more at stake in the dispute than the seamen themselves. The whole British trade union and British working class movement were at stake. 'We want a share in the contribution which we are making for the shipowners in big profits,' he said."

The chairman was John Bumphrey (NUVB) and the chairman of the strike committee in Hull, Charlie Hodgkin, was also on the platform. The other main speaker, John Prescott, a seaman, now at Hull University, was the Labour candidate at the last election in Southport. He described how the British Merchant Marine has been declining during the last century through lack of interest and initiative of the owners, profits being invested in other industries. Whereas shipowners in other countries had been operating "container ship" for many years, British shipowners appear to have only just heard of them, being interested only in their "licence to print money." He also defended a "political" approach to the strike, emphasising that seamen did not choose this ground originally, but that rather it was the Government who in siding with the employers under cover of the incomes policy, had tried to present the strike as the "seamen against the nation."

There were several speakers from the floor, both seamen and other trade unionists, and a collection for the seamen was moved from the floor. This realised five pounds, with more promised from various sources. Many speakers pledged support for the seamen, without mentioning any practical proposals, and this stimulated Mike Kidron to propose that mass meetings of trade unionists be held to affirm solidarity with the seamen and work out practical proposals to help in various different circumstances.

## RUSK UNWELCOME IN NORWAY

from Hsinhua News Agency

The Norwegian people held a mass meeting and demonstrations in Oslo against Dean Rusk who went to visit there on June 2nd. After the meeting more than 1,500 people marched through the main street to the American Embassy. They carried placards reading; "You are not welcome, Rusk" and "Get out of Vietnam". On the same day, several hundred people went to Rusk's residence and held a demonstration there.

## PHILIPPINES OPPOSITION TO VIETNAM INVOLVEMENT from a special correspondent

On June 3rd the Philippine Senate decided to send 2000 "engineers and security troops" to South Vietnam. Thousands of students demonstrated on June 4th in the streets of Manila. An A.F.P. report admitted that the bill was "Opposed by a wide section of the Philippine press". Before the passage of this bill, Philippine workers, peasants, students and youth and other sections of the people, staged many massive anti-U.S. demonstrations.

## AMERICAN COMPANIES PROFIT FROM VIETNAM WAR from 'Die Zeit'.

"For the industries on America's west coast, the intensification of the war in South East Asia means the beginning of a great boom- and managers in California frankly admit this openly. One of them confessed in an interview with the magazine 'Newsweek': "The economic results of the escalation are for us the cream on the cake".

'Die Zeit' gave as an example that the Norris-Thermador Company of Los Angeles has revealed the following figures: it ships to South Vietnam each month 500,000 2.75-inch rockets and 40,000 bombs. In the last six months, the profits of the enterprise increased no less than 155%. The rate of growth of profits in the aircraft industry is almost the same as that in the munitions factories. The United Aircraft Company announced that its rate of profit in 1965 was 70%. The Lockheed Aircraft Corporation with 1.7 billion dollars worth of defence orders is the most important business partner of the Pentagon. It expects to continue to receive big orders for the starfighter planes. The profits are not confined to the munitions industry. Big shipping interests in San Francisco have seen prosperity for the first time since the Korean War: the Defence Department has chartered more than 100 merchant ships of which 87 are liberty ships 'mothballed' since the Second World War.

Aviation companies are doing a brisk business. 220 tons of materials are airlifted to South Vietnam daily. For example, the Seaboard World Airlines uses 1/3 of its capacity ship supplies to Vietnam. This alone almost doubled its profits in 1965. The pharmaceutical industry reported that the demand for quinine was so great that its selling price rose from 0.35 dollar an ounce in 1964 to 3.25 dollars at present. Freight cars of the railway transport companies were bringing supplies day and night to ports along the west coast. Textile mills were turning out a large quantity of trousers for the Army. The price of shoes rose by 12% in a few months because the Defence Ministry had placed big emergency orders with shoe factories for supplies of army boots. All these companies are making fortunes out of one of the most costly small-scale wars ever launched by the United States.

In contrast to South Africa, little attention has been paid to police methods in Rhodesia..... But evidence collected suggests that police use of force is frequent and widespread. Court evidence over the last three or four years and interviews with Africans, who had recently been interrogated indicate a general pattern of police violence; this can be shown by some individual instances. Under cross examination in April this year, a doctor admitted that when a prisoner, who had complained of police assault was sent to him by the prison superintendent for examination, he had been told to look at certain scars and to leave out others; these were all old ones, and he was therefore able to say quite honestly to court that the scars he had seen could not have been inflicted by the police within the last month.

In an inquest on Alexander Mashawira, who was found dead in his cell in Salisbury central police station in January 1965, the court was told of a deserted building, nine miles out of Salisbury, used as an interrogation centre for the deceased. Several witnesses admitted that the deceased had been seen to fall on more than one occasion and that he had to be carried to his cell. Yet, said one detective, 'I was under the impression that he was pretending'. 'What made you change your mind?' 'When he died

These cases are no longer reported in the press, but interrogation continues. Usually beating up is done with fists and boots, but there are complaints that prisoners had their heads bashed against a wall, that sticks and batons were used and, particularly in Bula wayo, the police seem to use a mild form of electric shock treatment. This is in the form of a long flex hanging from the ceiling in the centre of a small blacked out cell. The flex swings and inflicts shock when it touches the body. There are also other methods: 'I was forced to agree that I took part in the destruction of the post office... and each time I refused I was given some form of punishment like the fastening of a stone onto twine and onto my testicles and let the stone hang from my testicles for a period. If I resisted this, the stone would be swung back or front or sideways,' wrote one man, presently restricted at Gonakudzingwe. Another, now in Wah Wah said, 'When they took me into the interrogation room, before they asked me anything, one of the senior security members took a chair and hit me with it on the neck and I fell to the floor. When I rose from the ground they started asking me of the train derailment which I had no knowledge of.'

The effect of this widespread use of force by the police, both for questioning and intimidating people they suspect of being politically active, but having nothing specific against, is a strong reluctance on the part of Africans to make any protest at the way they are treated. They assume that whatever the legal rights and wrongs, police power is such that in practice they can do whatever they like and the result of complaining about mistreatment could well be more mistreatment. Certainly in some cases, Africans have been restricted after complaining, and in others police have refused to listen.

The Government's answer to general allegations of violence has been categorical. The Minister admits some cases of injury or even killing by the police, but as few cases are reported he says, little violence is used and general allegations of violence can only be based on one thing. 'I consider there is a general campaign being waged to undermine police authority in this country,' stated the Commissioner of Police.... 'and every effort must be made to counter it.'

CAMDEN CENTRE FOR SOCIALIST EDUCATION

from Paul Foot

An inaugural meeting to launch a Camden Centre for Socialist Education is to be held on June 23rd. A leaflet has been distributed announcing the meeting; it reads:

"Camden C.S.E. is to be set up on Thursday 23rd June, at 8.00 p.m. at the

"Duke of Bedford, Eversholt Street, N.W.1. (Mornington Crescent Tube Station, opposite Holborn Labour Party rooms.

"Convenor and Chairman: Paul Foot, Editor, Labour Worker and author of Immigration and race in British politics;

Speakers: Ralph Miliband, C.S.E.;  
Karl Dubbar, South Kilburn Tenants Association;  
Oscar Abrams, Islington C.A.R.D.

"All are welcome and there will be discussion."

It is hoped readers of The Week in this area will give this venture their support.

EAST OF SUEZ

from a special correspondent

The first shot has been fired in the campaign to democratise the Labour Party in Parliament. Bankbench M.P.s are to be congratulated in insisting that "East of Suez" be debated by the Parliamentary Party. What is needed is a massive campaign of support from the constituencies and unions. Send your resolutions to the secretary of the Parliamentary Party and the N.E.C. - Send a copy to your M.P. if you have one, and ask him to raise the issue at the party meeting on behalf of his General Management Committee.

It is disgraceful that the calling of party meetings should depend on the chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party. The next step is to amend Standing Orders to ensure that regular meetings are held as a matter of right.

WORKERS' CONTROL SEMINAR, THE LATEST NEWS

by Ken Coates

More applications for places at the Centre for Socialist Education seminar, on Industrial Democracy, which is to be held in Nottingham on June 25th-26th, have been coming in from all over the country. A Scunthorpe building trade worker, who is also a councillor; four Bristol-Siddeley shop stewards, representing their committee; a Lincolnshire W.E.A. tutor and students from Oxford and Cambridge are among the latest batch of applicants. But it doesn't stop there. Enquiries are coming in from trade union bodies in Europe, and there is interest in the seminar in Sweden, Norway, France and Italy. Academic participants will include Ray Collins, Dr. Malcolm Caldwell, Bill Messom, Chris Otley and Peter Smith, as well as a whole number of people from the universities who have been previously listed in this journal.

The C.S.E. Bulletin containing preliminary papers for the conference is in active preparation. Delegates should hasten their registrations with all possible speed to Geoff. Coggan, 47, Brindley Rd., Wollaton, Nottingham, who is still very keen to hear of any offer of accommodation in the Nottingham area (telephone: Nottingham 281364)