

The Week

'che' on socialist man

A NEWS ANALYSIS FOR SOCIALISTS
Vol 8 No 16 October 19th 1967

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**VIETNAM AND
THE INDUSTRIAL
FRONT
ONE STRUGGLE!**

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MAN
SOCIALIST
'ers, on

THE WEEK

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Vol 8 No 18 October 1961

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GREETINGS TO THE VIETNAM DEMONSTRATORS

This weekend's demonstrations in the U.S., Britain and elsewhere will be both powerful and very militant. It is certain also that in the United States they will be subject to fierce police repression. These demonstrations represent more than a mere routine reflex action to the danger of war. They represent the agonised socialist conscience of the Western world. The fact that the main U.S. demonstration has a very clear political line: "Withdrawal Now!" is of great significance too. The major demonstration in Britain, that of Sunday October 22nd, will also be on this clear political line, a line which puts into operation Che's appeal for counter-escalation. The Week is proud to be completely identified with these demonstrations. The fact that thousands of people are willing to come face to face with police brutality on an issue that does not directly affect them is proof that affluence has not destroyed the spirit of militant solidarity of the people of the advanced capitalist countries. The fact that these movements have resisted the temptation to dilute their political line "for a broader movement" is proof of their maturity. The fact that the majority of the demonstrators will be young people who have never known unemployment or deprivation is our hope for the future. Out of this movement, on this very clear and principled issue, will come the basis for the mass socialist movements of the future. The agony of Vietnam has stimulated us into action, let us go forward and build a movement which will finish the job of destroying capitalism, once and for all. That is our message to the Vietnam demonstrators.

ALL-OUT SOLIDARITY WITH THE DOCKERS, RAILWAYMEN, PRINTERS, AND ALL STRIKERS

The industrial war has hotted up. Battles with the police, threats of mass sacking for "industrial misbehaviour", solidarity action by workers in defence of their brothers have become a daily occurrence. Each issue is complicated and the press, aided and abetted by the Labour Government and to the accompaniment of squeaks from the Lord Carron, tries to whip up hysteria against militants. But we know where we stand: these are our class brothers under attack and our place is by their side. We have, of course, the duty to explain in the clearest and most convincing way the issues at stake and to mobilise all shades of opinion in support of the militants. But, as to where we stand, there can be no doubt. We must resolutely oppose all those who seek to confuse the issues and who are on the wrong side of the fence in these struggles. This goes for all those sections of the trade union leadership - no matter how left they might be on other issues - who vacillate.

This paper has warmly supported the initiatives of the Transport & General Workers' Union in opposing the Government. It is delighted by the votes that union has cast against the Government on Vietnam and the Incomes Policy.

But that support is not unconditional. If the TGWU supports its members, we will be delighted and add our mite. If it does not, our criticism will be reasoned but trenchant. We will apply this standard to all other struggles.

A special task devolves on members of the Labour Party. They must first of all identify the left of the party with the industrial militants. Then they must work out practical solidarity actions that they take to support them. These actions must take the form of political, educational and material assistance. They must do this, first for moral-cum-socialist reasons; and secondly, in order to survive. As we have pointed out before, the only hope of the left in the Labour Party is to link itself with living struggles. Let every reader of this paper decide what action he or she can take along these lines.

DEFEND THE COMMUNIST PARTY

by Pat Jordan

Gunter's vicious speech about "red plots" needs complete and utter repudiation. There must be no bones about where we stand on this issue: in the past, sections of the left wing of the Labour Party have capitulated to anti-communist hysteria or been mealy mouthed in their opposition to witch-hunting.

This mistake has cost us dear. The same techniques first used against the Communist Party and its supporters has then been applied to other sections of the left. We need, in this issue as in all others, to apply the class test. Why, in simple class terms, is the Communist Party being accused of plotting to disrupt the nation's economy? The answer is easy to work out: it is because Gunter wants to confuse the issues, to intimidate trade unionists who are defending their living standards, and because the Government wants to create a political atmosphere in which to take drastic anti-trade union action. Gunter seeks to take advantage of the fact that many of the strike leaders are members of the Communist Party to obscure the real reasons for the so-called industrial unrest. We should expose this lying nonsense for what it is.

If anyone is responsible for creating industrial anarchy it is the Government. Which set of people has caused huge losses in production? Who is responsible for the closing of hundreds of factories; for increasing unemployment, for disrupting the docks by forcing through unfair changes in conditions; for turning whole sections of Wales and Scotland into depressed areas; and for isolating huge areas of the country by savage rail cuts? I could go on, but to ask these questions is to answer them. This Government, because it has rejected the socialist option, has no other choice than to do terrible damage to the economy. Now it is blaming the workers for defending their conditions which have been threatened by these irresponsible actions.

Every section of the left should defend the right of the Communist Party to exist and to advocate its ideas without being the target of lying attacks. Let us defend the Communist Party from these attacks, let us pledge ourselves to get all our organisations on record against this rotten McCarthyism. He who hesitates on these issues has no right to call himself a socialist. I am certain that The Week supporters will do all in their power on this issue.

The new agreement signed between the E.T.U. and the National Federated Electrical Association for the contracting electricians has provoked an immediate and universally hostile response. That this should be so, is not surprising. The agreement was first canvassed at the 1966 bi-annual Shop Stewards Conference. The delegates were informed that the union and employers were to set up a Joint Industrial Board for contracting and that one of the first jobs of the Board would be to institute a grading system. The majority of the workers would be on the approved level, whatever the book of rules to be issued might say, and only those without the necessary qualifications and with less than four years in the industry would be on the C grade. Delegates tried to get further information and to pass a resolution on the agreement but Brother Hammond, who was in the chair, refused to allow the delegates to vote.

It is easy to understand the coyness of the E.T.U. E.C. when the new agreement is studied. The majority of men will be on Grade C and electricians mates will be downgraded to labourers. The mates are being asked to sign a contract for three years that will give them an increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour!

Another and more dangerous strand runs through the agreement; that of the corporate state. Amongst the aims are: "increasing the profitability of the industry"; "the abolition of the age-old distrust between management and men" - and after the soft-sell - "the rights of management to engage and dismiss employees are preserved"; the "eliminating of all unauthorised stoppages of work".

Behind the threats lies the reality of the disciplinary clauses of the agreement. Infringement of the rules, e.g. an unofficial stoppage, will subject the men to forfeiture of welfare benefits, suspension of membership of the Joint Board for three months, a fine of £100 and even expulsion from the J.I.B. The last means that the man would no longer be able to get a job in the contracting industry.

The response of the men has been immediate. Nearly 200 delegates went to Hayes to see the E.T.U. E.C. No satisfaction was gained, but it was decided to call a national conference in Coventry on October the 19th. In the East Midlands, men have refused to sign the contract and instead have called for a scrapping of all gradings and 1/- an hour rise. In Liverpool bonfires have been made of the contracts. The agreement has to be rejected. The ETU members involved realise that not only has this to be done, but the E.C. that made that agreement has to be rejected as well.

MORE DETAILS OF ROBERTS-ARUNDEL WEEK

The Roberts-Arundel action committee met during the weekend and decided on their campaign for the week beginning October 23. Deputations will be sent to Downing St., the Ministry of Labour, the T.U.C., the Board of Trade, and the American Embassy. More than 15,000 leaflets will be distributed to the public, and two coachloads of strikers will try to lobby members of Parliament. A half-day stoppage at the end of the week is expected to halt industry in Stockport - 25,000 men are to be asked to down tools for the afternoon.

John Broome, secretary of Stockport Trades Council, said he and his colleagues had been asked to meet Major Sydney Harvey, the deputy Chief Constable of Cheshire, later this week. There have been major disturbances outside the factory in the last week since it has become apparent that the management do not intend to re-employ the men laid off during the dispute over trade union recognition.

BLACK POWER ADVOCATES VICIOUSLY ATTACKED IN U.S. from Derrick Morrison (N.Y.)

With the black ghetto rebellions becoming more widespread the reaction of the government reaches new highs in its frenzied attacks on black power militants. From the local newspapers on up to the Texas outlaw sitting in the White House, a conscious attempt is being made to create a witchhunt atmosphere in which anything from petty harassment to assassination of black power militants is justifiable.

The ignorance that white Americans have of the intolerable conditions that produced the Cuban Revolution is matched by their ignorance of the intolerable conditions that produce ghetto rebellions in this country. In both cases, the creation of the abominable conditions are rooted in the outmoded capitalist social system. The capitalist politicians completely ignore the gang of cut-throats, thieves, and gorillas that the U.S. government aligns itself with in the Organization of American States. They also take little note of the fact that an American satellite, Great Britain, has refused to allow Carmichael back into the country because of their mounting "colored problem. The British government did the same thing when it banned the late Brother Malcolm X from their country, a week before his assassination. Contrary to the situation when Brother Malcolm was alive, there is a significant black power movement afoot today.

Last June, while Senators and Congressmen sat around bestirring themselves with speeches of H. Rap Brown they cracked jokes over a bill that would use a paltry sum of \$40 million to exterminate rats in the ghettos - and then voted to defeat it. At the same time, these Senators and Congressmen saw fit to pass a \$75 million anti-crime bill, which will deck out the local policemen in the latest equipment and weapons used to quell disturbances in the city. The militarization of the actions of the government abroad goes hand in hand with the increasing militarization at home. The Senate will now decide whether to pass the anti-riot law, designed to allow the government to arrest "outside agitators." There is also pending legislation to restrict the basic constitutional right of Americans to bear arms. Putting more arms in the hands of the police goes hand in hand with disarming the civilian population.

Instead of issuing threats against the life of the system responsible for the rebellions, the government officials issue threats against the lives of black militants. Because Brown is one of the chief spokesmen, he is the target of the most threats, which explains why he carried a rifle. In the middle of August, he was arrested in New York for carrying a carbine on an airline from New Orleans, which is a violation of an Act, prohibiting transport of a weapon across state lines while under indictment. The point to be made is that the rifle was no secret. Two deputy sheriffs assigned to protect Brown when he was traveling on bus from New Orleans knew that he had the gun. And when Brown went to board the plane he affirmed the fact to airline personnel when they asked about the rifle. In fact, Brown turned it over to an airline employee who carried it on the flight to New York. Therefore, either the airline personnel did not know about the law, or were part of the plot to trap Brown for violating the Act. This incident reveals not only attempts by local governments to frame up black militants, but also by the federal government as well. Around the country there are cases where black militants have been charged with assault-to-murder indictments as a result of some cop having been shot in a ghetto rebellion. There are also thousands of people languishing in jail who were arrested for participating in the justifiable black uprisings that swept the nation this past summer. The job of all black radicals and other partisans of the struggle is to help publicise the legal cases of these victims of capitalist misrule whenever it is possible.

Edward Galeano, writing in Monthly Review, March 1966 wrote this:

"He (Che) was totally committed -- 'as one must be' -- to the difficult task of building socialism in Cuba. Of all the leaders he was the most austere and bore the closest resemblance, in his capacity for sacrifice, to the Christians of the catacombs. Convinced as he was that the mystique of socialism on the march and the faith of the people in the new world aborning should be the motive force of development, he rejected the excessive use of material incentives and of systems of payment which might give each person the hope of "becoming a Rockefeller". It was clear to see that Che was not a 'desk man' he was a maker of revolutions, and I hope he continues to be one."

Galeano in writing this article shortly after Che 'disappeared' commented that he felt as if he was writing an obituary and now as we reproduce these words they are being used for this sad task. Guevara will be remembered for many things: his leadership of the Cuban Revolution; his writings on guerilla warfare; his dramatic call from the depths of the Bolivian jungle for the opening of new fronts to confront the Imperialists and to defend the Vietnamese Revolution; and his final brutal murder at the hands of the Bolivian 'gorillas'. But one thing may be overlooked in the tributes to Guevara the revolutionary and that was his *raison d'etre*, his driving motive, - the creation of a 'new' man, freed from the alienation of capitalist society and educating himself in the norms of a new society, a socialist society. Guevara illustrated his ideas on this subject in a letter to Carlos Quijano of the Uruguayan radical weekly *Marcha*, which is available here in English under the title "Notes on Socialism and Man"*

Guevara took as his main thesis, the argument by the ideologists of capitalism that "socialism, or the period of building socialism into which we have entered is characterized by the subordination of the individual to the state". He took as his non-theoretical, practical evidence, the history of the Cuban experience and its reliance at every stage on the individual. He showed how from the attack on the Moncada barracks; to the landing of Granma ("In this stage, in which there was only the germ of socialism, man was the basic factor. We put our trust in him--individual, specific, with a first and last name-- and the triumph or failure of the mission entrusted to him depended on his capacity for action"); to the stage of guerrilla struggle where there developed two distinct elements - the mass, whom it was necessary to mobilize and its vanguard which created the subjective conditions necessary for victory; and through to the taking of power and the stage culminating in July of the same year (1959) when President Urcutia (representative of the national bourgeoisie) resigned under mass pressure. "There now appeared in the history of the Cuban Revolution a force with well-defined characteristics which would systematically reappear -- the mass. This many faceted agency is not, as is claimed, the sum of units of the self-same type, behaving like a tame flock of sheep, and reduced, moreover, to that type by the system imposed from above. It is true that it follows its leaders, basically Fidel Castro, without hesitation; but the degree to which he won this trust corresponds precisely to the degree that he interpreted the people's desires and aspirations correctly and to the degree that he made a sincere effort to fulfill the promises he made".

*Socialism and Man, Pioneer Book Service, 8 Toynbee St. Price 2/6

/((Cont'd...))

Guevara goes on to discuss the relationship between the leaders and the mass, noting the inadequacy of formal guarantees of democratic expression but illustrating how the masses show their will as in 1962 when a sectarian policy was imposed on the party by Anibal Escalante and a decline in collective enthusiasm is reflected by a resulting quantitative decrease of the contribution of each individual, each of the elements forming the whole of the masses. Work is so paralyzed that insignificant quantities are produced. And he goes on; 'The difficult thing for someone not living the experience of the revolution to understand is this close dialectical unity between the individual and the mass, in which the mass, as an aggregate of individuals, is interconnected with its leaders'.

In the under-developed countries the absence of a proletariat educated in social labour constitutes a big drawback in the formation of an industrialized, socialist country. The pressure of new economic forms creates pressures on the individual to conform, the individual attempts to adjust himself to new norms, new needs and he begins to educate himself. "Society as a whole must be converted into a gigantic school".

"Despite the lack of institutions, which must be corrected gradually, the masses are now making history as a conscious aggregate of individuals fighting for the same cause, man under socialism, despite his apparent standardization, is more complete; despite the lack of perfect machinery for it, his opportunities for expressing himself and making himself felt in the social organism are infinitely greater. It is still necessary to strengthen his conscious participation, individual and collective, in all the mechanisms of management and production, and to link it to the idea of the need for technical and ideological education so that he sees how closely interdependent these processes are how their advancement is parallel. In this way he will reach total consciousness of his social function, which equivalent to his full realization as a human being, once the chains of alienation are broken. This will be translated concretely into the regaining of his true nature through liberated labour and the expression of his proper human condition through culture and art".

Che went on to talk of the role of art and culture in the revolution and gave a theoretical criticism of that school of art known as 'socialist realism'. "Why then should we try to find the only valid prescription for art in the frozen forms of Socialist Realism? We cannot counterpose the concept of Socialist Realism to that of freedom, because the latter does not yet exist and will not exist until the complete development of the new society. Let us not attempt, from the pontifical throne of realism-at-any-cost, to condemn all the art forms which have evolved since the first half of the 19th Century for we would then fall into the Proudhonian mistake of returning to the past, of putting a straitjacket on the artistic expression of the man who is being born and is in the process of making himself. What is needed is the development of an ideological-cultural mechanism which permits both free inquiry and the uprooting of the weeds which multiply so easily in the fertile soil of state subsidies".

The last portion of the document should be reproduced in full, but owing to space problems a small portion will be given. Che talks about the responsibility of a revolutionary in our epoch, about the necessity for a vanguard leader to idealize his love of the people to make it their most sacred cause. He talks about the sacrifices that must be made.

When will the fiction that women prefer less skilled, less demanding jobs than men, disappear? Only when women have access to, and avail themselves of, the same training facilities as men. In most fields the interests of men and women workers are the same but an age-old prejudice and the tactic of divide-and-rule obscure this. A recent example can be seen in the Roberts-Arundel dispute, where women were essentially brought in as strike breakers. If they had been integrated into production and the unions on the basis of rights fully equal to those of men, such a situation could not have occurred.

It is therefore very important when planning programmes for the advancement of working class interests to constantly bear in mind the necessity for advancing the interests of women within the class. Two proposals which do this, in addition to the demand for equal pay, are those concerning (a) a minimum wage and (b) day release. The £15 minimum wage would put an extra £5 in the majority of women's wage packets, we can only regret that this proposal was defeated at the recent Labour Party conference.

Secondly, it should be obligatory for all employers to grant day release to all employers under 21 years of age. At present the percentage of girls receiving no day-time education in the age group 18-20 is 91.15% and yet girls are in a substantial majority among those enrolled for vocational evening-only courses (92,000 girls to 59,000 boys). Hence, given an opportunity to attend day release courses I'm sure that there would be no lack of volunteers from among the ranks of women workers.

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LETTER FROM ANTI-APARTHEID MOVEMENT

11th October 1967

THE WEEK

71 Onslow Gardens

LONDON N10

Dear Sir,

I would like to thank you very much for your assistance at the Labour Party Conference in helping to publicise our meeting. In fact, it was well attended and the audience extremely responsive, no doubt in part due to the fact that Rhodesia was so rigidly kept off the agenda.

Again, our thanks.

Yours sincerely,

Ethel de Keyser

* * * * *

REPRESSION CONTINUES IN PERU, URUGUAY

from Russ Stetler

Le Monde reported on October 13, 1967 that Hugo Blanco's sentence of 25 years, which he received before a military court last year, was confirmed by the Supreme Military Court of Peru, to which he had appealed. Hugo Blanco was captured in 1963 and accused of killing three members of the civil guard in the department of Cuzoo. As The Week reported last week, the prosecutor demanded the death penalty when Blanco's appeal was heard.

On October 10th, five hundred demonstrators marched in front of the Peruvian Embassy in Paris to protest against the treatment of Hugo Blanco. On the same day, twenty-five trade union militants and leaders were arrested in Uruguay. The Uruguayan Government had enacted 'immediate security measures' the night before, and acted in accordance with the new regulations. The leaders of many unions held deliberations, of which nothing was revealed save the decision to maintain the general strike set for this Wednesday for all over Uruguay, despite the security measures.

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PICKET AT PERUVIAN EMBASSY

from John Edmunds

On Thursday "The British Committee for Solidarity with the Victims of Repression in Peru", received the text of a cable from Lima to say that the Trial of Hugo Blanco, the Peruvian peasant leader, had started. After three years of imprisonment in the El Fronton jail, he now faced the death penalty. It was decided that we would take immediate action together with similar groups in Europe and in America. The Paris Committee, sponsored by Simone de Beauvoir, Jean-Paul Sartre and others, held a vigil outside the Paris Peruvian Embassy.

On Saturday morning, twenty or so supporters, carrying FREE HUGO BLANCO banners, of many types, and representing many groups, marched backwards and forwards across the front of the Embassy. Curious faces were seen peeping out and the police soon arrived, whilst police vans cruised around keeping an eye on us. In a short time, most of us were engaged in explaining to the wealthy Knightsbridge citizens the facts of the case, where Peru was, who Hugo Blanco was and the brutality of the death sentence particularly for political leaders whose ideas are often no more demanding than those of Lord Attlee's and others of our milder Socialist leaders, a few decades ago. We met with a totally unexpected amount of good will! A deputation handed in a petition, asking for Hugo Blanco's release, and was loudly cheered.

It may be decided to increase the scope of our Committee to include support for all fighters against feudal conditions in Latin America.

As Latin America is extremely sensitive to public opinion from Europe we ask readers, who are sympathetic to our cause to write to :

President Belaunde Terry, Lima, Peru

demanding clemency for Hugo Blanco.

* * * * *

On the following pages we have printed a few of the messages of support for Sunday's demonstration which we have received from individuals and organisations all over the world. A number of demonstrations have taken place in London over the last few weeks and this activity will culminate in the rally in Trafalgar Square and march to the embassies of those countries most involved in Vietnam, on October 22. On Monday, October 9, twenty-four New Zealanders picketed New Zealand House and handed out leaflets publicising October 22 and the fact that the march will stop outside N. Z. House while a letter of protest is handed in. The international aspect of this coming weekend's protest was highlighted again on Monday, October 16, when members of the Stop It Committee returned their draft cards to the American Embassy. On Sunday Allan Krebs (founder N.Y. Free University), will make a statement on why they took this action.

Tariq Ali, who visited North Vietnam earlier this year and who has recently returned from Bolivia, will stress the world-wide implications of U.S. aggression in Vietnam with particular reference to the struggle in Latin America. A special message from Bertrand Russell will be read out in Trafalgar Square and at meetings in many other countries including Japan, Austria, New Zealand, United States, Canada, Netherlands and Denmark.

As well as the leaflets and posters etc. produced by the October 22 Vietnam Ad Hoc Committee twenty-five thousand printed leaflets have been distributed among students by members of the Vietnam Student Action Committee based on the L.S.E. Socialist Society. A very large number of printed leaflets have also been distributed by NALSO and the response from universities all over the country has been extremely encouraging. Coaches have been promised from Cambridge, Leeds, Oxford, Hull, Nottingham, Reading, Bristol, Cardiff, Leicester, Sheffield, Southampton and Manchester.

Mr. Nguyen van Sao, London representative of the North Vietnamese magazine, Cuu Quoc Weekly, has agreed to attend our Vietnam Concert on Saturday, October 21 to accept a cheque from the V.S.C. Medical Aid Fund. The artists appearing are Adrian Mitchell, John Arden, Critics Folk Group and the Cartoon Archetypical Slogan Theatre. All seats are 7/6 and tickets are available from Vietnam Protest Concert, 49 Rivington Street, E.C.2.

A number of demonstrations will take place in the regional centres on Saturday, October 21. In Glasgow the march starts at 2 p.m. from Blythswood Square and goes to York St. Quay, Broomilaw, for a rally. The speakers will be Tariq Ali, John Rankin, M.P., Jim Mortimer and Rev. Ian Reid. The V.S.C. photographic exhibition is on show in Glasgow this week. V.S.C. supporters in the Glasgow area should contact Tony Southall, 97 Otago St., Glasgow W.2.

In Hull there will be a vigil at the Cenotaph from 12 noon to 5 p.m. and a march starting from Kingston Square at 3 p.m. This activity is organised by the October 21 Committee, 12 Salisbury Street, Hull, Telephone 41045.

The Edinburgh rally will be at Hillside Crescent off London Road starting at 2.15 p.m. Speakers will be Russ Stetler, B.R.P.F., Bill McClean, Scottish N.U.M. and Rev. Clyne Middleton, C.N.D. The address of Edinburgh V.S.C., which is supporting this demonstration, is 32 Morningside Road, Edinburgh.

MESSAGES OF SUPPORT FOR OCTOBER 22

ERNIE ROBERTS* (Assistant General Secretary AEU)

"The war in Vietnam is reaching a most critical stage and is pregnant with danger to world peace. Either the war must be brought to an end quickly by the Americans ceasing their war of aggression and leaving the Vietnamese to settle their own affairs or we shall find ourselves involved in a World Wide Nuclear War. The T.U.C. and the Labour Party have made clear their opposition to this worst of all wars and I urge all Trade Unionists to continue their opposition until peace and justice has been established in Vietnam."

* in his personal capacity.

* * * * *

ALLAN SILLITOE - writer

"I am very glad that this demonstration is being held, and regret that I am not able to speak at it.

The American troops in Vietnam are continuing the age of barbarism. They have no moral right whatsoever to oppose the Vietnamese peoples struggle to take control of their own country and their own destiny. The presence of the Americans perpetuates appalling suffering and ruin, and they should be immediately withdrawn. The American attempt to occupy Vietnam is the most vicious form of imperialism the world has yet seen, and every person must condemn it, and do what they can to end it."

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NEW ZEALAND

"Auckland Council on Vietnam, representing growing disquiet at New Zealand involvement in this shameful war, sends warm greetings to London demonstrators, and our thanks for your part in helping to save our country's honour".

* * * * *

JAPAN

"We are grateful to send our greeting of solidarity of international anti-war movement.

We are going to stage a nation-wide unified campaign against the Vietnam war on Oct. 21 as our participation in the international campaign against the American imperialist invasion into Vietnam. Two million workers of Sohyo (the Japan General Council of Trade Unions) are going to have their rallies throughout the country. Another significant feature of the present situation is that antiwar youth organizations are taking the initiative of activities through the campaign under the influence of the struggles for the victorious people of Vietnam. We hope our solidarity and contact with you will be strengthened and consolidated through the struggle against our common enemy.

With the greeting of solidarity,
Osaka Antiwar Youth Committee.

/Cont'd.....

MESSAGES OF SUPPORT FOR OCTOBER 22 (Cont'd.)

NATIONAL MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE

"The American Peace Movement has set October 21-22 as the date for our next national demonstration. On these days we plan to confront the warmakers at the Pentagon in Washington, D.C. to demonstrate and communicate our opposition to the United States government's policy of aggression in Vietnam.

Beginning on Saturday, Oct. 21, we will gather in Washington and march to the Pentagon grounds. Here we plan to hold a rally, where many distinguished people, representing the spectrum of American society's opposition to the War, will speak. Towards the end of the rally those many thousands who are prepared to take more direct action against the war machine will attempt to enter the Pentagon in order to sit-in, blocking hallways and entrances in a dramatic, non-violent action. The direct action and a supportive picket line will continue on Sunday, October 22.

Your support has been a source of encouragement and enthusiasm to us. We are excited to hear about the many demonstrations planned throughout the world. Let's continue to work together to bring an end to the War and to build a world where peace and freedom can and will exist".

* * * * *

NALSO - from their recruiting leaflet

"NALSO supports the demonstrations of 21st/22nd October which are being organised throughout the world against the continued aggression of the United States in Viet-Nam. In the United States a massive "March on Washington" is being organised with the slogan - "US Get Out Of Viet-Nam Now". In Britain the Ad Hoc Committee supported by NALSO will hold a mass rally in Trafalgar Square at 2.30 p.m. with international speakers. The March will then set out for the US Embassy via the Australian and New Zealand High Commissions"

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FRANK ALLAUN M.P. - Member Labour Party N.E.C.

"There is growing war weariness in America. So President Johnson knows he must get the war over soon - and well before the Presidential elections in November, 1968. Whilst he is being pressed very strongly by the U.S. peace movement - a magnificent one - to end the bombing of North Vietnam, without which there is no possibility of peace talks, he is also being pressed by the hawks to get the war over by wiping out the whole population of North Vietnam. The hawks are prepared to risk a war with China and with Soviet Russia. So the decision could go either way. At this moment of decision it is most urgent that the British Government be pressed to bring its influence to bear against the terrible war in Vietnam."

tribute to **CHE GUEVARA**

Speakers: KEN COATES (B.R.P.F.), ROBIN BLACKBURN (N.L.R.), a speaker from the M.C.F.
organised by the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, New Left Review, and the
Movement for Colonial Freedom

TUESDAY-OCT 24th-Mahatma Gandhi hall-7-30

All enquiries to: 49, Rivington St., E.C.2. Telephone 739 6951.

SUNDAY OCT-22

RALLY IN TRAFALGAR Sq 2-30

International protest demonstration in solidarity with the U.S.
anti-Vietnam March on Washington . Speakers at the rally in the
square will include Tariq Ali, John Palmer, Syd Bidwell, M.P., and
Al Krebs. After the rally there will be a march to the U.S.
Embassy, via the Australian House, Downing Street, and New
Zealand House.