

The Week

A NEWS ANALYSIS FOR SOCIALISTS
Vol 8 No 20 November 14th 1967

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ALL OUT
ON
DEC 12TH

docks, mining, economy...

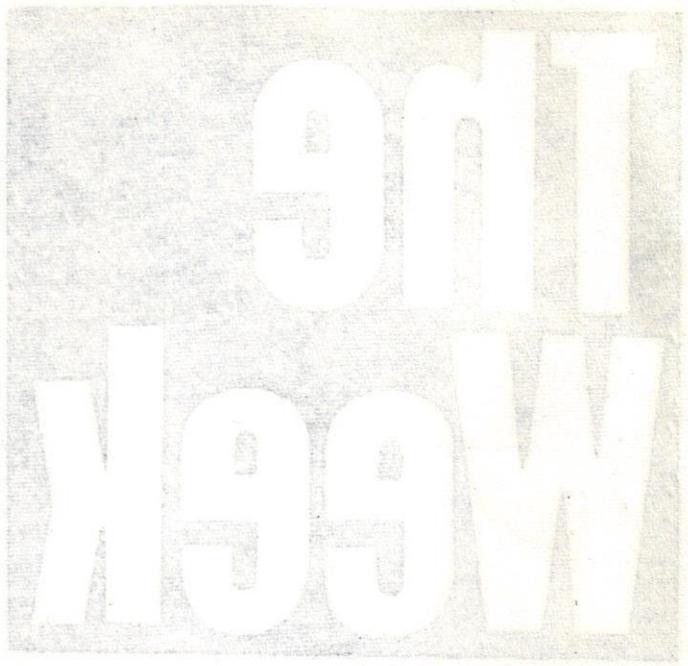
**WHERE IS
THE LEFT?**

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THE LEFT? WHERE IS

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Page	1	Editorial.	Page	2	Portugal.
"	3	Labour leaders.	"	4	Michael X.
"	5	Crisis in Uruguay.	"	6	December 12th.
"	7	Upturn in Peru?	"	8	Industrial notes.
"	9	Political notes.	"	10	VSC notes.
"	11	Bertrand Russell Foundation"	12	Adverts.	

WHERE IS THE LEFT?

Mr. Wilson is now in real trouble. The latest trade figures cannot be shrugged off or blamed on the dock strike. Following the recent veto of British entry, these figures indicate a complete failure of policy. On the industrial front, the militant struggles now taking place show that the Government can no longer keep the workers immobilised. If the Tories weren't so inept, there would undoubtedly be a big campaign by big business to overturn the Government. It may yet come as it becomes clearer that Wilson cannot rationalise British capitalism.

But in the complicated political equation, there is one factor missing: a meaningful left intervention. An aggressive and forcible left would now be taking advantage of Mr. Wilson's difficulties to overthrow him. But what do we get? Half the M.P.s who tabled a motion criticising Callaghan for his unemployment policies, also signed one welcoming Mr. Wilson's assurances that the Government did not want to increase unemployment. How can one mobilise when one plays parliamentary games like that? And when mining was discussed, where were the pledges of solidarity action from other unions? Surely, there was never a time like the present for re-establishing the "triple alliance" of transport workers, railmen and miners? But we must assume that Mr. Cousins was too busy trying to get dockers back to work to throw his union behind the miners in their fight to prevent the destruction of dozens of mining communities. Won't other unions' members be affected if whole areas of Wales, Scotland, Durham, etc., are turned into permanently depressed ghost town areas? Again on economic problems, where was the left alternative to going into the common Market, apart from speculation about devaluation?

Politics, like nature, abhors a vacuum so in the absence of a meaningful left opposition to Wilson in the labour movement the role is filled by right wing critics. Mr. Gormley talks of a new party, what he means is a return to Lib/Lab politics in which the trade unions merely put pressure on other parties to achieve purely trade union aims. Mr. Jay's Atlantic Free Trade Area is, if one can conceive such a thing, even more to the right than Mr. Wilson's desire to get into the Common Market. In Wales and Scotland, among the worst hit areas, nationalism flourishes. We are, indeed, paying a terrible price for the failure of the left to fight Mr. Wilson.

But all is not lost: because of the very crisis that Wilson is in; because many sectors of the working class are now prepared to fight; because among the youth there is a growing militancy, a strong and militant lead would evoke a response. If a section of those regarded by the movement as leaders of the left would issue a call for an all-out struggle to remove Wilson and his gang from the leadership of the Labour Party and the Government they would be surprised by the response. They have nothing to lose: Wilson's present policies will destroy the Labour Party unless a left alternative emerges. But if they fail to make this call they will be forgotten by history. This call will be made, and even if it takes longer, it must be made. Perhaps by people less experienced and with less prestige and resources than the traditional lefts. The latter are faced, in the immediate future with the most important decision of their lives. To fight or to be forgotten. That is the question.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION IN PORTUGAL,

from a Portuguese correspondent

The following are excerpts from a recent communique issued by L.U.A.R. (League for Unity and Revolutionary Action in Portugal).

"On the 17th September 1967 at 20.30 hours a commando of the LUAR armed forces led by Francisco Seruca Salgado carried out 'Operation Diana' in the city of Evora. This operation was conducted with the objective of obtaining arms (pistols, sub-machine guns and a large amount of ammunition) for use by the LUAR armed forces. The 'operational commando' entered the headquarters of the 3rd. Military Region (Evora) and after gaining possession of a large stock of war material, left, leaving the slogan 'LUAR shall win' written in large letters on the inside walls of the headquarters. The Council of LUAR congratulates the comrades who took part in this mission for the courage and audacity which they displayed in carrying it out."

This is the second important operation carried out by LUAR. The first was an attack on a bank in the city of Leiria in April in which £350,000 were taken by the LUAR commando. Thus far only three people connected with this first operation have been arrested by the police, all of whom had played only secondary roles. None of the money has been recovered. A warrant for the arrest of several other people has been issued by Interpol. One of those named in the warrant, Inacio Palma, was caught in France and is at the moment in a Paris jail awaiting a decision by the French Supreme Court on a request for extradition by the Portuguese Government. None of those involved in the attack on the military headquarters have yet been found. LUAR is a relatively new organisation whose aim is the overthrow of the fascist regime of Salazar by revolutionary armed struggle. Their actions have been very well received by the Portuguese people and it is expected that they are the preliminaries to a more intensive campaign against the repressive forces in the regime.

IMPRISONMENT OF GREEK EMBASSY DEMONSTRATORS

Picket Home Secretary's House

on Sunday November 19th., 12 noon till 2p.m.

Assemble Notting Hill Gate Station - March to Home Secretary's house;
33, Ladbroke Square, W.11. Picket in Ladbroke Square.

PROTEST AGAINST GREEK EMBASSY SENTENCES!

SUPPORT RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IN BRITAIN AND GREECE!

RESIST GREEK DICTATORSHIP AND THOSE WHO CONDONE IT IN BRITAIN!

BELIEVE IT OR NOT - THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN BOLSHEVIKS! by George Cunvin.

According to the London Evening News of November 8, several members of Her Majesty's Government are claiming that if they had been in Russia in 1917 they would have been Bolsheviks.

Lord Chalfont, Minister of Disarmament and Wilson's man in Europe said: "I would undoubtedly have been a Bolshevik."

Minister of Health, Kenneth Robinson, was no less emphatic: "Oh, yes, a Bolshevik, certainly", in reply to the question of where he would have stood on that fateful November day.

Mr. Peart, Minister of Agriculture, had no doubts that he would have been outside the Winter Palace helping to oust the old regime.

Anthony Wedgwood-Benn and Anthony Greenwood, perhaps with memories of Aldermaston marches, felt the same. "I would have been fighting," said Wedgwood-Benn.

It is, of course, very easy to cast yourself in an heroic role in events which took place half-a-century ago. But what is stopping these brave gentlemen from acting like Bolsheviks today? The Bolsheviks, when they seized power in November, 1917, had only one simple aim - to destroy the power of capitalism forever, not only inside Russia but throughout the world. No matter how one interprets subsequent history in the Soviet Union, this is what the October revolution was about. The storming of the Winter Palace was only a means to this end. Messrs. Peart, Robinson, Greenwood, Wedgwood-Benn and Lord Chalfont are all members of the Labour Government. This government has not exactly shown any Bolshevik determination to make a frontal attack on capitalism in Britain. On the contrary, it has acted as its staunchest defender - playing the role of Kornilov and Kerensky rather than that of the Bolsheviks.

As far as is known, these self-proclaimed would-have-been Bolsheviks have done nothing at all about this. They have been content to draw their Ministerial salaries and support the anti-working class measures of the government of which they are members. The Bolsheviks of 1917 were International Socialists. One of their first acts when in power was to proclaim their solidarity with all the oppressed peoples of the world. Our self-styled heroes are members of a government which gives moral support and material assistance to the aggressive war against the people of Vietnam. They belong to a government which is now preparing to sell the people of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) down the river.

This is not Bolshevism! This is cowardice and hypocrisy and the sooner these Labour leaders are replaced with men and women with the spirit, the determination and the internationalist socialist zeal of the Bolsheviks the better for our movement.

British socialists have been criminally silent about the persecution of the the Black power movement in this country. In some cases this most likely arises out of genuine confusion about the aims of the Black Power movement. But I am obliged to say that in many cases it boils down to cowardice. It is noticeable that whenever the press makes a real hue and cry about something - the Middle East war was a typical example - whole groups, which normally posture as being left, capitulate. This is the basic explanation of that criminal silence over the handing out of a twelve month sentence to Michael X.

This sentence is only one aspect of a whole series of incidents in which members of the Black Power movement have been harried by the police. They are charged with breaking the laws of this country because they say that the white people are wicked. By coincidence, the same week that Michael X was sentenced a book on the history of slavery was published; readers will have seen reviews of it in the press. After reading these reviews, what surprises me is that the Black Power movement didn't come into existence many years ago. Coupled with the blatant discrimination that one can observe all around - who hasn't seen "Europeans Only" in the adverts for accomodation? - the black man's history forces him to think that white people are intrinsically evil.

Those who equate the policies of Ian Smith and Stokely Carmichael (as did one M.P. recently in Tribune) are making the oldest mistake in politics. Equating the sins of the oppressed with those of the oppressor is the equivalent of asking the oppressed to accept the status quo. This is exactly what Christianity did once it had completed its revolutionary stage. Can we equate the violence of the pickets with the violence of scabs or of that of the police who break up the picket line? Can we equate the devilish weapons the NLF uses (including poison snakes and terrifying booby traps) with the use of napalm? Can we equate the hatred of a worker for his boss (who is probably a very nice man) with the hatred employers have for unions? Of course we cannot, we are committed. Neither can we equate the hatred of black people for their white oppressors with racist theories designed to justify imperialism.

What we need to do is, of course, to show that slavery, colour bar and discrimination are in the final analysis products of capitalism. But it is no use telling a West Indian who has just been beaten by hooligans that. We have to try to have an understanding of what it feels like to be a member of an oppressed community. Neither can we preach an abstract "workers of the world unite" line. The black man will tell us that it is very difficult to unite with other workers who harbour crude racist feelings or with condescending liberals who repel them with paternalism. The slogan "workers of the world unite" must not be a sophisticated way of telling militant black men to hold back their struggle until the backward white workers are willing to struggle. Only once we have demonstrated our support for the black man's struggle against oppression in practice can we begin to expect our ideas to be examined.

This is why it is vitally necessary for white socialists to campaign against the twelve-months prison sentence on Michael X.

CRISIS IN URUGUAY

from Granma

In the first week of November Uruguay, the so-called "Switzerland of the Americas," was precipitated into one of the most violent political and economic crises that has occurred in Latin America in recent years. That country was shaken by two general strikes: one staged by the interurban bus workers and the other by the workers of the nation's telegraph and telex services. The Bank of the Republic closed down operations, a measure believed to be a prelude to a new devaluation of the Uruguayan Peso. The present official exchange rate is listed as 99 pesos to the dollar, but the black market rate is 150 pesos to the dollar.

This was the last straw. Strikes broke out in a number of industries; protests came from hospital patients, nine of the eleven newspapers have been closed down for more than three months; various private and public enterprises closed for the shortage of funds; the slaughter of cattle was suspended for a month; and a staggering rise in the cost of living occurred. All these factors combined to force the government of President Oscar Gestido to declare a state of siege last month.....

After the mass resignation of ministers, headed by Minister of Treasury Amilcar Vasconcellos, Gestido announced his decision to renew negotiations with the International Monetary Fund. Vasconcellos, who is opposed to the demands of that organisation concerning the devaluation of the peso, called the President's announcement a "declaration of disloyalty."..... Since January 1, the Uruguayan peso has been devalued seven times - four times during Gestido's term of office. Inflation continues to increase. In only a few months' time bus fares have risen by 400%, and further increases are expected. According to official figures, the cost of living has increased by more than 80% in the last nine months. The so-called "deterioration in the terms of exchange," a critical factor in Uruguay's foreign trade, forces the country to export more and more and receive less and less.

This tragic situation has its paradoxical side. It is estimated that members of the Uruguayan oligarchy have between 300 and 500 million dollars stashed away in accounts outside the country. A few months ago ex-Minister of the Treasury Vasconcellos was begging them for 60 million in an attempt to solve the nation's crisis. This crisis has come to be, in practice, a vicious circle in each which each new phase represents yet another blow for Uruguay's working class. For example, in the last ten years nominal salaries have increased by 940%, but the cost of living has increased by 1,085% during the same period. This represents a 13% decrease in the real wages of workers.

A new shadow has now appeared to make this picture even darker: the interest of the Argentine and Brazilian military leaders in the Uruguayan crisis. The Evening Star recently stated that a secret unwritten agreement exists between Brazil and Argentina to intervene in Uruguay if the present crisis worsens. In Brazil Correio da Manhã published the text of a pamphlet issued to officers of the Brazilian navy entitled Uruguay, Subversion Mart, indicating that the neighbouring "gorillas" are alerted and are watching the deterioration of the situation in Uruguay intently, and are prepared to intervene in that small nation at the least sign of "subversion." A "Sword of Damocles" hangs over the grave scene of crisis in Uruguay.

As the consequences of the Government's policies become clearer, there is a desperate need for militant action by trade unionists. The fragmentary struggles on the docks, by the electricians, by the busmen and by the building workers - to name a few - need welding into a coherent whole. It needs to be demonstrated in unmistakable terms that all these struggles are part of a general struggle against the Government's policies in toto. The erosion of the fighting spirit of the workers' organisations, which has occurred under the Labour administration, must be reversed. This can only be done by waging a militant struggle and showing that the workers' organisations can still be weapons in the hands of their members. Such struggles have to have a focus and be on such a scale that the left is enthused. An opportunity to do just this exists: the Lobby of Parliament on the question of unemployment called by the Tyne and Blyth district of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions on December 12th.

Of course, we can have no illusions that this Government can be persuaded by such lobbies to change its mind: on the contrary, its mind is made up and it is determined to pursue aggressive pro-capitalist policies, no matter what the effect on its supporters. If no other evidence were available, the butchery of Britain's coal-mining industry, in the name of rationalisation and designed to facilitate entry into the Common Market, would be decisive. But this Government could be intimidated, and the success thus gained be a spur to further militant and uncompromising struggle. So long as this is understood support for the December 12th Lobby should be enthusiastic and unstinting.

There are signs that the lobby has broad and important support on the Tyneside, each day brings news of new delegations being elected, the latest being that 40 are coming from the Elswick and Scotswood Vickers factories, 14 from the Hawthorn Leslie shipyards at Blyth and 6 from the Tyneside district of the A.E.U. In London, numerous trade union groups, including the giant London district of the C.S.E.U., are mobilising support. The contracting electricians are following up their successful and well-attended mass demonstration last week with a one-day strike on December 12th. From another quarter, we learn that the Vietnam Solidarity Campaign has decided to postpone its trade union conference, due to be held on December 3, so that its trade union supporters can give undivided attention to mobilising support for the December 12th Lobby.

But an all-out effort needs to be made in the four weeks between now and December 12th. The miners, white with fury over the Labour Government's betrayal of their industry, should mobilise support for that day. The dockers, under attack from the Government, their own unions and the press, should throw their weight behind this united effort. The busmen, locked in struggle with their tight-fisted employers, should, wherever possible, call strikes for December 12th and join the lobby. The same goes for many other sections.

The October 22nd demonstration showed that thousands can be mobilised for militant struggle by a united front effort. Let all the left groups and journals unite in their endeavours to make December 12th a day to remember. Let us show the Government that we mean business. It is time we had a really militant demonstration against this Government's deliberate policy of creating unemployment. Let every reader of The Week go all out for December 12th.

GENERAL STRIKE IN AREQUIPA MAY MARK NEW TURN IN PERU

from 'World Outlook'

Although the Belaunde regime seemed to have established a kind of grave yard peace in Peru...that peace may now be on the verge of being shattered by a new rise in the class struggle. The basic reason for the turn is grave inflation and economic stagnation affecting the country. The price of fish meal, which accounted for 27% of export earnings in 1966, suddenly dropped last year from \$143 to \$107 a ton. The cost to produce a ton of fish meal in Peru is about \$130 - the manufacturers decided to stockpile the product pending a more favourable price. At the same time, military expenditure for the "Gorillas" in charge of keeping down the peasants and workers, rose to new heights, further dislocating the budget. On September 1st, Belaunde met this situation in the customary manner. He devalued Peru's money, reducing the Sol from 26.80 to the dollar to 40. A newspaper columnist in Lima noting that the Government wanted to cut imports by 50% in 1968 to check the outflow of dollars and to curb inflation, commented: "This will happen because 50% of the population will be dead of starvation."

In Arequipa, Peru's second city (160,000 inhabitants), the workers were unwilling to die of starvation for the sake of balancing Belaunde's budget and keeping the military supplied with US armaments. They demanded a 30% increase in wages to make up for the 35% devaluation of the sol and its immediate reflection in soaring prices for basic necessities. When they got no satisfaction they decided to call for a general strike. This went into effect on October 19th. Arequipa, some 700 miles south of Lima, was sewed up tight. The strike began with militant demonstrations. The strikers sought to block the railway line. They sent rocks sailing through the windows of some of the stores. The police responded in the typical way of police in Peru. They moved brutally against the demonstrators. 20 were injured and about 100 arrested. But this did not have the expected effect and did not halt the strike. The government decided to follow up with more serious action. It suspended the sectors of the constitution guaranteeing civil rights and civil liberties. But the strikers refused to give up their struggle and the entire city remained paralyzed.

On October 23rd the confederation of workers went into action in Lima, staging a demonstration at the government palace. Fighting flared as the police again resorted to their favourite tactic. The general strike lasted a solid eight days in Arequipa before it came to an end. Details were not indicated in the papers outside Peru, but the government apparently made a significant concession to the workers in both Arequipa and Lima. The Belaunde regime proclaimed that the ending of the strike action indicated that things were again well in hand.

However, it was also clear that Belaunde feared a grave social and political crisis was in the making for he held secret meetings with Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, who stands more or less for the liberal bourgeois opposition, and Manuel A. Odria, the retired General who was dictator of Peru from 1948 to 1956 and is still a powerful figure among the most reactionary circles. It remains to be seen whether this tentative coalition can be cemented into something durable. That it could block a fresh upsurge in the class struggle seems highly dubious. An average per capita income of only \$267 a year is clearly far below what is needed to keep body and soul together among the workers and peasants upon whom the entire society rests.

Draughtsmen Beat Wage Freeze.

More than 350 draughtsmen working for Pressed Steel are to receive a 6 per cent wage increase, back-dated to August 1, in spite of repeated efforts by the Ministry of Labour to stop them. A company spokesman stated last week, "We have no alternative if we are to avoid holding up the new models planned not only by B.M.C. but by other companies for next year. The union has warned us that the draughtsmen will resume the policy of 'working without enthusiasm' if the agreement is not put into operation."

This policy was carried out by the union for four months during the summer after their claim had been through the procedure for settling disputes and a failure to agree had been registered in April. Mr. Gunter has said that he will approve no increases for draughtsmen higher than those offered by the engineering employers nationally in September, increases which the draughtsmen have rejected even before the Prices and Incomes report on their pay, expected at the end of November.

Bank Clerks to Take Strike Action.

The increasing militancy in the National Union of Bank Employees will take the form of a two-day strike on Friday and Saturday, November 24 and 25, of their members in Wales. Over 250 bank officers will be affected, and some towns may have no banks open at all on these two days. The Committee of London Clearing Banks has been given notice that unless they agree to full national recognition and negotiating rights the stoppage will go ahead as planned. Two-day strikes in other parts of the country may follow this action. As soon as recognition is granted by the clearing banks, the union will put forward a substantial pay claim and press for equal pay and opportunity for women bank clerks. Since October 1 the union has gained 10,000 members and the demand for strike action has developed as a spontaneous grass roots movement among bank clerks utterly frustrated by the present situation.

Railmen Wage Claim Rejected.

The Railways Board has declared that only about 1,000 men out of 330,000 covered by a wage claim, are eligible for anything at all under the Government's wages policy. The N.U.R. executive is meeting this week to consider their next action. The board has declared that increases can only be paid where the men are prepared to accept new "productivity schemes". However, over recent years the men have given a great deal to the Railways Board in the way of accepting new working arrangements and very little of this has been paid for with increased wages. Many branches of the N.U.R. want the wage claim pressed home against the board's policy which is that it should be dropped and the results of the new grading scheme awaited. Talks on this scheme have already been dragging on for many months and it could be well into next year before practical proposals are put forward.

POLITICAL NOTES

from Claude Anderson

WRITERS' TRIAL JUDGE HONOURED

Judge Lev Smirnov, who sentenced the writers Andrei Sinyavsky and Yuli Daniel to prison terms, has been awarded the Order of Lenin "for his services in strengthening Socialist legality", it was recently reported in Moscow. Judge Lev Smirnov is chairman of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and was honoured with some thirty other judges, prosecutors and lawyers. Sinyavsky and Daniel were gaol-ed for seven and five years respectively for alleged slandering of the state.

OBJECTIVE IS TO MAKE PROFITS

In a statement on the realistic objectives of any company in business, the head of a large chemical concern - Mr A.J.A.Argenti - said that the realistic objective of any company was to make profits. He debunked the suggestions made by some economists that companies existed to generate a benefit or that they were there to expand exports or to lead the industry in technology or only to produce worthwhile goods.

"There should be one survival and only one objective. All others such as wish for survival, are logically false or turn out to be means or constraints but not ends," he asserted. Turning to targets, Mr Argenti said "The target for a public company is about ten percent interest to shareholders. This usually takes the form of a three per cent net dividend yield plus a rise in the dividend of about seven per cent. To achieve this pattern of divided payments a company will have to earn seven per cent more profits every year if its dividend cover is to remain constant. " This gives a clear unequivocal profit target to aim for. If the company's profit after tax was £100,000 last year, then it should be aiming at £107,000 this year, £114,000 next year and so on until in 1977 the profits should have risen to £200,000." In emphasising the importance of objectives and targets, he went on to say that often these were set with scant regard for logic or realism. Companies struggled on when they should be wound up; subsidiaries were written off because their return on capital employed - "a wholly spurious measure" - was considered too low; or they struggled on to increase their size of the market when what they should be doing was to diversify into a wholly different market. "I believe that determining the objective for a company is not just an academic exercise. It really does matter." He added.

Editorial note: this remarkably frank statement about the aims of capitalist enterprises was made in a speech to the joint Financial Times and University of Bradford Commerce Department conference on long-term business planning which is being held in Harrogate this week.

GORMLEY GETS FAT

from the Financial Times

Since Gormley joined the NUM executive, and later the Labour Party executive, he has become a familiar figure around London. "He's getting a bit of a connoisseur on wines and the better eating houses in London" - and to prove it, he has added a couple of stones to his girth over the past three years. He is also considered to be a likely candidate for the job of Union general secretary when Mr Bill Paynter retires in the not too distant future.

REPORT ON VIETNAM SOLIDARITY CAMPAIGN.

A great deal of enthusiasm has appeared for our research into British complicity in the Vietnam war. The Tyneside V.S.C. branch is investigating the manufacture of war materials in their area and reports of British military involvement have been verified in the House of Commons. Last week we printed details of the training of American and South Vietnamese troops at the British taxpayers' expense. In The Times on November 9 the parliamentary report revealed a little of the direct involvement of British forces.

Mr. Healey stated in the Commons: "There are seven attaches and assistant defence attaches on the staff of her Majesty's Ambassador in Saigon, together with a supporting staff of 10 other ranks. Visits to South Vietnam by Service officers to gain information have numbered 19, involving 42 officers in all, in the last two years. On three occasions a Beverley aircraft has been detached from Singapore to Saigon to help with the distribution of relief and welfare supplies provided by various charitable organizations. The total number of Service personnel concerned has been 56.

Since 1965 some 30 British Service personnel who have been on loan or exchange with Australian or New Zealand forces have been to South Vietnam for short visits, mainly in ships..... One Royal Naval officer, who retired from the Service in January this year, took part for a few days while previously on a loan posting to the Royal Australian Navy, in bottom searches of merchant ships in Vietnam waters."

On Tuesday, December 12, the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions is holding an unemployment lobby of Parliament. V.S.C. has booked a room at Central Hall, Westminster from 2.30pm till 5.30pm and we will be holding a continuous meeting and showing films on Vietnam. The theme of the meeting will be Vietnam and the Wage Freeze. Due to the pressure of fund-raising activity etc. we have postponed our Trade Union Conference until the new year and will be publicising it at the meeting on December 12.

We are in desperate need of helpers for typing, duplicating and all manner of general office work and also to help with the organisation of our future activities. The V.S.C. office at 49 Rivington St. will be open every Tuesday evening for a WORK PARTY. There will also be an opportunity for informal discussion on our future work - the N.L.F. Celebration Concert etc. If supporters cannot make it on Tuesdays but are free some other evening then please let us know, but in the meantime Tuesday night is WORK night for V.S.C.

As is made clear in the statement from the foundation on the opposite page, we will continue to operate from the office in Rivington St. in the near future. However, it is obvious that once we are operating on a firm independant footing it would be an advantage for us to have a separate office. If anyone can help in our search for office accomodation would they please let us know.

We need: MONEY - HELPERS - MONEY - HELPERS - BANKERS ORDERS

STATEMENT ON BERTRAND RUSSELL PEACE FOUNDATION.

The following statement from Christopher Farley was published in the Guardian on Monday, November 13.

"Mr. Christopher Farley, one of the eight members of the foundation's board, said yesterday it was "a travesty of the situation and completely untrue" that the foundation was shedding the Vietnam Solidarity Campaign because it had become a political embarrassment after the incidents at the American Embassy in London last month. The campaign has had rent-free offices in premises run by the foundation for the past 18 months, and Mr. Farley said his understanding was that it would continue to occupy these offices. He could not understand suggestions that the campaign was being evicted.

"The situation has been entirely understood between the foundation and the campaign for 18 months. The foundation took a leading part in getting the campaign started and many of us with the foundation were on the executive until it was clearly standing on its own feet," Mr. Farley said. Mr. Farley said the foundation was solvent and there was no financial crisis. The foundation did not want to discuss publicly its financial position.

REVOLUTION IN LATIN AMERICA

Speaker: KEN COATES.

A Public Meeting on Sunday 26th November at 2.30 p.m.

in the Trades Union Social Centre, 81 Carlton Place, GLASGOW, C.5.

The tragic death of Che Guevara has focussed attention on the struggles in the U.S. imperialists' stronghold of Latin America. Ken Coates attended the recent conference of the Organisation of Latin American Solidarity in Havana on behalf of the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation. He will report on this and discuss the development of the revolutionary movements on this Continent.

Sponsored by The Week, c/o Tony Southall, 97 Otago St., Glasgow, W.2.
Telephone: 041 KIL 5859.

VIETNAM AND TRADE UNIONISTS.

British trade unionists are faced with very difficult problems: the incomes policy, increasing unemployment and anti-trade union legislation. There is a growing movement of struggle on these questions. Although the Vietnam Solidarity Campaign was formed to oppose the aggressive war against Vietnam it is not indifferent to these struggles. This important new pamphlet examines the close links between the Labour Government's home policy and its support for American aggression in Vietnam.

One shilling per copy from: V.S.C., 49 Rivington St., LONDON, E.C.2.

WORLD OUTLOOK

World Outlook is an international news service and analysis of particular interest for all those who are active in the Working Class movement. It has correspondents on all continents and its coverage of events and developments in the third world, especially Latin America, are unsurpassed by any left-wing journal in Britain. World Outlook began in Paris in 1963 as a mimeographed news service designed primarily for labour and socialist publications in many countries. Shortly, subscriptions began to come in from individuals all over the world who had heard by word of mouth about its contents. Evidently it was meeting a widely felt need.

In 1966 World Outlook was transferred to New York and it soon expanded to the photo-offset process. Circulation climbed steadily, but was limited in Britain to a small audience because of the cost and the fact that it arrived by sea-mail three weeks after the publication date. However, it is now being brought to Britain by air-delivery and is much less expensive. Subscribers will receive it on the day after publication date.

Material originally provided by World Outlook is used by many publications in various countries. This is due not only to the editorial line which is Marxist, but to its emphasis on accuracy on reporting and to the fact that it publishes material with which it does not necessarily agree but which it considers to be of interest to socialists. It is a self sustaining co-operative project lacking any subsidies from rich angels. Its subscribers consider it valuable enough to keep it going.

A subscription to World Outlook can be obtained at the following rates:- £1 for three months (13 issues) or £2 for six months (26 issues), from:-

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