

The Week

vietnam
campaign
progress

A NEWS ANALYSIS FOR SOCIALISTS

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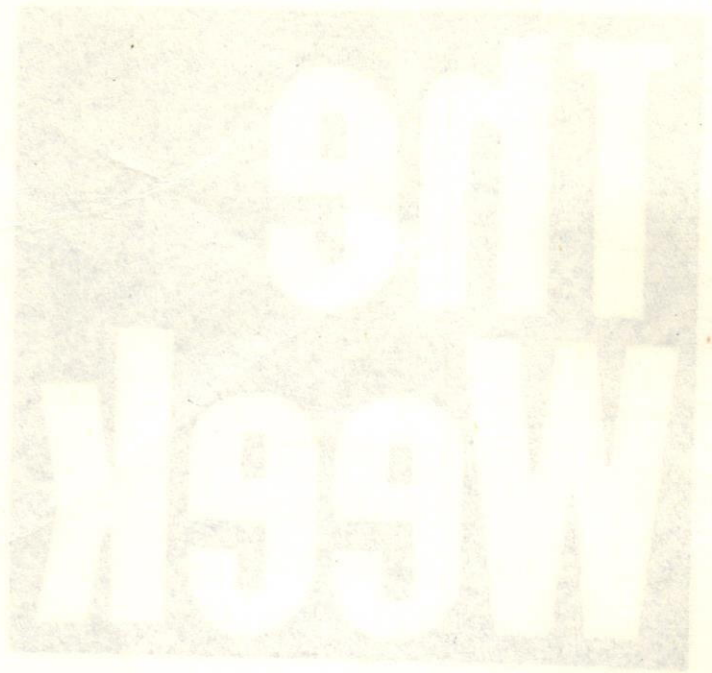
Volume 8 No 10 September 6th 1967

FORWARD TO

SCARBOROUGH

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A NEW ANALYSIS FOR THE
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FORWARD TO SCARBOROUGH

The victories of the left at the T.U.C. conference this week have transformed the political situation in Britain. No longer are the left wing forces swimming against the stream, no longer do opponents to the Government's disgraceful Vietnam policy and the wage freeze stand on the fringe. Now we speak as part, the most principled left section, of a mass movement of opposition to Wilsonism. The 1,300,000 victory for disassociation from American policy in Vietnam means that members of the Labour movement in Britain can look their Vietnamese brothers in the face. The 1,400,000 victory on economic policy (gained in spite of perfidious role of Carron) means that when in future a section of workers goes against the wage freeze they will be carrying out T.U.C. policy.

There are several lessons from the victories at Brighton: firstly, we must now go all out to ensure that similar victories are achieved at Scarborough. No doubt the arch-manipulators of Transport House will be looking for formulas to block such victories by the use of procedural measures, we must be equipped to deal with any attempts of this nature. Secondly, the change in line by the official trade union movement is an answer in and of itself to all those who have argued that the official trade union movement is finished or inevitably doomed to evolve farther and farther to the right. Thirdly, the Carron issue demonstrates the importance of a firm struggle for trade union positions: we must go all out to make sure that similar people are not elected in future union elections.

Of course we can find many faults with the text of resolutions passed at the T.U.C. The fact that we greet them as victories does not mean that we agree with the letter of these resolutions or that we intend to abandon the struggle for political clarification. We should view these events from the point of view of the development of class consciousness in the working as a whole. The most distressing thing about Wilson's manipulation of the Labour movement has been the way rank and file struggle has lessened. Despite heroic struggles like the seamen's strike and the protracted strikes at Roberts-Arundel and C.B.R. the general picture has been one of decline in struggle: the number of days lost in industrial disputes has declined dramatically since Labour took power. Now the left has a chance to change this situation. In the eyes of the mass of the working class the Labour Government has received a severe defeat at Brighton. The British worker, who is by-and-large very loyal to his organisation, now thinks of his union as being in opposition to the Labour Government. No longer can Wilson use the traditional loyalty of the British workers to emasculate them. This is why we greet the Brighton resolutions as victories.

We are, of course, quite convinced that the majority of trade union leaders - even those who voted left at Brighton - are incapable of leading struggles. We do not regard them as a substitute for a firm and well-organised left in the unions and the Labour Party. However, events at Brighton, if we can organise properly and shed the twin errors of sectarianism and adaption, will make the task of organising the left wing much easier. We must go all out to ensure victory at Scarborough as part of the process of building a mass left wing alternative to the present leaders of the Labour Party and trade unions.

NATIONAL MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE thanks V.S.C.

The following letter has been received by the V.S.C. (which initiated the Oct. 22 Vietnam ad hoc Committee) from Rev. James Bevel, National Director, National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam.

"In the name of the National Mobilization, I should like to express my appreciation of your prompt response to our appeal for international support of our October 21st Washington Mobilization. The program you have arranged toward this end is inspiring and we are indebted to you for the hard work and enthusiasm that must have gone into the organization of these proposed activities. We are further pleased by the long list of Peace groups that you have united for your demonstration and to hear that you have invited speakers from other countries including the United States.

In reply to your request for further information concerning the aims and ideas behind our Washington Mobilization, let me stress that our plans are not finalized but that we shall keep you up to date as our program develops.

However, as you state in your letter that some of the Vietnam protest groups in Great Britain may not realize the importance of a week-end international demonstrations, let me list some of the major considerations that contributed to our decision for an international appeal.

As a result of the April 15th marches and the various Vietnam summer programs, more and more people throughout the United States are realizing the urgency involved in putting a stop to the war in Southeast Asia as well as preventing the occurrence of any similar situation in the future.

Consequently, we feel that action designed to focus international attention on the war-capital of the western world must be participated in by peace loving people of all countries.

Our slogan "Confront the War Makers October 21st" is designed to appeal to all nations.

Therefore, the National Mobilization hopes that as many co-ordinated demonstrations throughout the world will stand with us behind this slogan and that our united demands will strengthen the note of impatience we feel toward the continued policy of destruction.

I hope that this brief outline will help you in gathering support for this program and that you will keep us informed about your activities.

We shall be in touch with you throughout the following months and shall keep you up to date with the essential structuring of the Washington confrontation."

FIRMS DOING BUSINESS WITH CBR JERSEY MILLS, SHANKLIN ROAD, BRIGHTON

We are publishing below, information put out by the Joint CBR Action Committee, 7, Sillwood Place, Brighton, Sussex, following our report last week on the progress of the CBR workers' struggle.

YARN SUPPLIERS:

1. W.M. Tatton, Leek, Staff. 2. Lister & Co., Manningham Mills Bradford
Yorks. 3. Bankside Man.Ltd., Buckingham Hse, 42 Princess Street, Manchester 1.
4. Klinger Yarns Ltd., Silver Street, Edmonton, London N.18. 5. Fountain Yarn
Ltd., Blackburn. 6. Frost's Yarn, Macclesfield. 7. AB Spinning Ltd., Arma-
tidge Mills, Huddersfield. 8. Kahn Textiles. 9. Pansilk (Formport), 103
Portland Street Manchester.

FINISHERS:

10. Sketchley Ltd, Hinckley, Leics. 11. Spray and Burgass Ltd., Colwick.
12. British Celanese (Derwent Dyers), Derby. 13. William Denby, Baildon,
Shipley, Yorks. 14. John Heathcoat, Tiverton, Devon. 9. Pansilk

COMMISSION KNITTING:

15. Paulson and Paulson (Rothley 2612) 16. Jean Flemal et Cie (Strand
Knitwear), Leicester.

MACHINERY:

17. Saltzer Bros, Manchester. (supply needles, install machines). 18. Bentley
Group (Wildt-Mellor-Bromley: Stibbe, Leicester) (mechanics for major repairs.)
19. Singer. 20. Kilbourn and Martin (Leicester). 21. Yarnflow, Worthing*.

TRANSPORT:

22. Eric George Hawkes, 27 Meadow Lane, Burgess Hill (Vehicles LPM 21E and DUF
488C)*. 23. British Road Services (B.T.C.) B'ton Branch: Warwick St., Brighton 1*.
24. British Road Services (Parcels). B'ton Depot: Conbridge Grove, Hove 3.*
25. Stapletons Bros.Haulage (Atlas)* 14 Clifton Hill, Brighton 1* 26. Corall
Transport, Ellen St. Portslade.* 27. Dor-to-Dor Carriers, Davey's Lane, Lewes.*
28. Brewer and Turnball, 11 Gloucester Place Brighton 1.* 29. Federation Road
Transport, Leicester. 30. SD Freight (B'ton 507360) - (personnel transport)*
31. C.Claridge, Manchester. (Air Freight).

CUSTOMERS:

32. Gilford Modes. 33. Cunart, Oxford Court, off Oxford St. (Agency). 34. Henri-
ques (London). 35. Steward Goldfar. 36. Samuels (London). 7. Universal
Gowns (Market Sq., nr.Smithfield). 38. Paulette Fabrics. 39. Evendora House
(Highbury Road, Kentish Town). 40. New Look (Manningtree St). 41. Leonitza
(Frith St W.1). 42. Queen Street Warehouse (mail-order firm). 43. Shermans.
44. Harrimonde (Brighton)* 9. Pansilk.

MISCELLANEOUS:

45. British Visqueen, Crawley, (polythene)* 46. A&H Motors, Lewes Rd. Brighton.
(servicing of CBR vehicles)*. 47. McAarty, 746, Southover St. Brighton 7. (electrical
maintenance)* 48. Otis Elevator. 49. Blick Time Recorders. 50. Avery Scales
Ltd. 51. Palace Universal Traders, Puts Corner, Gloucester Place, Brighton*
52. Squires Employment Agency, Brighton* 53. Stuart Agency, Mitre House, Western
Road.* 54. Evening Argus, Brighton & Hove Gazette. (Job Advertisements)*

(* = local. ----- = more important)

U THANT AND VIETNAM - Alan Kinchin replies.

I gather that Mr. Rooney is a rather confused person. He would be less confused if he took the trouble to read items before commenting upon them. If he refers to your issue of August 17th he will see that I did not suggest that the War Crimes Tribunal did not help the anti-imperialist cause.

That part of U Thant's speech which defines the Vietnamese struggle as "a war of national independence" should be used to maximum advantage. It must be rammed down the throats of Labour M.P's and General Management Committees, especially those who deny the national liberation aspect and protest that they can't take sides. This surely is the most constructive help that can be given to the cause of anti-imperialism and is in accord with the wishes of the Vietnamese people. A National Liberation Front statement of February 1967 ended:

"Independence and freedom are more precious than anything. No matter how brutal the U.S. imperialists may be and whatever they may try to do, the South Vietnamese people are determined to struggle against aggression to defend themselves, save their country and safeguard peace. They are firmly confident that their friends all over the world, including those in the United States, and the whole progressive mankind will not forgive the U.S. imperialists and will not let them continue to commit monstrous crimes."

Mr. Rooney must no doubt deeply regret that the statement contains no hint of land reform and concentrates on the national liberation aspects. Perhaps this can be accounted for by the fact that the most urgent task confronting the Vietnamese people is the defeat of United States aggression.

FORTHCOMING CND ACTIVITIES

Sunday, 1st October

CND Demonstration in Scarborough, on the eve of the Labour Party Conference. Assemble Westwood Car Park, 2.00pm. March through town to open air rally. Details - CND.

Saturday, 21st October

VIETNAM AUTUMN MOBILISATION PROTEST. (from CND bulletin, North-West C.N.D.)
The American Peace Movement has planned a massive march on Washington (San Franciscans left this week to march to Washington and are now on their way) and have called for world wide support. Demonstrations will take place in the North West and Manchester will make this a great day of protest. Details later.

POLITICAL NOTES by Max Towell

Labour Party Membership Drops By 104,281

Labour Party membership dropped last year to the lowest level since 1962, according to the national executive's annual report, published this week. Total membership fell during 1966 by 104,281 to 6,335,612. Both individual membership and trade unionist affiliations declined. Individual membership in 1966 was 775,693, a reduction of 41,072 compared with the previous year. According to the report, the reason behind the fall is the doubling of the minimum subscription last year, from 6d. to 1/- a month. 'This has resulted in a loss of some members in most constituencies', the NEC report states. Despite this decline the report claims that many CLPs benefited from increased subscriptions, while the income from affiliations was lower than in 1965.

TUC Break with Wilson's Vietnam Policy

A Motion calling on the British Government to dissociate themselves from American policy in Vietnam was carried at the TUC on Tuesday by 4,686,000 votes to 3,319,000, a majority of 1,267,000. The resolution which was moved by Jim Mortimer for D.A.T.A. was one of the few resisted by the general council, and both the T. & GWU and the AEU supported it on a card vote.

* * * * *

Brighton Vietnam Meeting by Ian Birchall

The TUC's resolution on Vietnam was followed up on Tuesday evening by a highly successful meeting organised by local anti-war organisations and supported by the Vietnam Solidarity Campaign. An audience of over 140 heard speeches from Lawrence Daly, General Secretary of the Scottish Miners, Jim Mortimer of DATA, and Bishop Ambrose Reeves. Lawrence Daly spoke of his visit to North Vietnam on behalf of the International War Crimes Tribunal. He gave details of American atrocities and said that he had got the impression from talking to Vietnamese, that their hatred was for the American ruling class and not the American people. He expressed himself convinced of the justice of the demands of the Vietnamese people. Jim Mortimer, who received a long ovation as mover of the successful TUC resolution pointed out that the TUC policy was not changed by a few individuals but by the year long efforts of thousands of militants in the branches. He told the audience that condemnation of the Vietnam war was not merely a humanitarian duty but directly related to the struggle against the government's economic policies. The president of Brighton Trades Council, who was in the chair, pledged his organisation's support for a continued campaign against the Vietnam war. Leaflets were distributed appealing for support for the VSC Trade Union conference to be held on September 3rd.

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VIETNAM SOLIDARITY CAMPAIGN NOTES

OCTOBER 22nd VIETNAM AD HOC COMMITTEE

by Barbara Wilson

The first public meeting organised by the October 22nd Vietnam ad hoc committee was held on Tuesday night at Caxton Hall with about 60 people attending. It was emphasised that if the occasion is to be a success we have to reach, and mobilise whole new sections of the population. It just isn't sufficient to have the same faithful supporters turning up on every rally; hence special leaflets are being designed for distribution to immigrants, trade-unionists and students. In the latter category a group of LSE students are arranging to tour the VSC photographic exhibition around London Colleges, and bring out a bulletin at as many colleges and technical colleges as possible. It is also hoped that the resolution passed at the TUC condemning British support for American policy in Vietnam, means that a large number of Trade-unionists will join the protest on October 22nd.

The latest news from the U.S.A. is that they are aiming to mobilise one million for the March on Washington. The demonstration here is only one of many actions that will be going on simultaneously all over the world in Canada, Mexico, France, Italy, Denmark, Ireland, Austria, and many others. Three thousand posters advertising the London demonstration have been printed. Between now and October a great deal of help will be needed to get these pasted on to hoardings etc., so that thousands of people will see them on their way to work, school or the supermarket. Helpers should turn up at 49, Rivington Street, E.C.2. (739-6952) every Tuesday at 8.30pm and on Saturdays, 11am - 12 noon. Committee meetings, every Tuesday 7.30pm.

VSC FLAG DAY IN GLASGOW

- Tony Southall

The first attempt by the Vietnam Solidarity Campaign to raise money by way of a Flag Day took place in Glasgow on September 2nd. The object was to raise money for medical aid to North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front.

Two factors hampered our efforts. Firstly the city magistrates had allowed us to collect on the same day as the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, a Catholic charitable organisation who are reputed to be able to summon up more collectors than any other regular Flag Day organisers in Glasgow. Certainly our collectors were swamped by theirs - I think it safe to say that we could have doubled our takings without their presence. Potential organisers of Flag Days in other towns would be well advised to check that dates do not clash in this way. Secondly, the response from those we had counted on to come out collecting was very poor. We were limited to members of the VSC Committee, several sympathisers from out of town and the Pollok and Woodside Young Socialists who both brought a number of their members. Particularly disappointing was the absence of YPV members.

The meetings of the latter organisation have been supported by VSC. The absence of members of the Young Communist League was also noted. It is to be hoped that this does not denote an onset of sectarianism in a matter so important as the defence of the Vietnamese revolutionaries.

In the event 22 people collected approximately £55. It is hoped to supplement this sum with pub collections in the next 2 weeks.

Bristol October 22nd Mobilisation plans announced

A meeting has been called for 9th September at 7.30pm at 33, Burghley Road, St. Andrews, Bristol 6. to discuss arrangements for mobilizing support for October 21st March on Washington against the Vietnam war. The possibility of setting up a V.S.C. branch in Bristol will also be discussed.

A day School will be held at 4, Portland Street, Clifton Bristol on the following day, Sunday 10th September. The title of the school is 'Third World Solidarity against Western Imperialism'.

Speakers: 2.30pm. Pat Jordan - 'The International Implications of the 1967 Havana Conference of O.L.A.S.'

4.30pm. Jim Clough - 'The Vietnam War and The Response of the British Left'

Both speakers will be travelling from London to the Saturday planning meeting. They work in a number of Anti-War organisations including the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation and the Vietnam Solidarity Campaign.

The weekends activities are arranged by the Bristol Centre for Socialist Education, Convenor; Tom Nicholls, 33, Burghley, Bristol 6.

Scottish Trade Union Conference for Vietnam Aid

Saturday 14th October, 1967. Woodside Halls, Clarendon Street, Glasgow N.W.

Speakers: First Session 11am-12.30pm, A Journalist from North Vietnam, Pat Jordan, Secretary, Vietnam Solidarity Campaign.

Second Session 2.0pm-3.30pm., Links between towns in Scotland and towns in Vietnam, i.e. as has been done between the ports of Hull and Haiphong.

3.30-5.0pm. Lawrence Daly (NUM) will speak on the effect of US bombing of North Vietnam.

The organisers hope that discussion around actions on the following lines will help to raise the campaign against the war onto a new level.

- a) by raising money to help restore bomb damage.
- b) by drawing up a list of people with technical skills to go to Vietnam to help reconstruct the country.

Send for further information and delegates/individual credentials to A. Southall, 97, Otago Street, Glasgow, W.2. with fee of 2/6d.

Scottish Vietnam Medical Aid Campaign Sponsors

The Scottish Medical Aid Campaign, organised by the Vietnam Solidarity Campaign, will work closely in co-operation with the members of the International War Crimes Tribunal, who will be able to advise on the exact nature of the medical supplies required by the Vietnamese. Donations will provide aid only for North Vietnam and the NLF and will not go to the assistance of the American supported Saigon Government.

Sponsors are; Lawrence Daly, General Secretary, Scottish N.U.M. Councillor A. Henderson, Clydebank., Raymond MacDonald, Regional Secretary, T.&G.W.U., Robert Lowe, President, Edinburgh Trades Council, Provost D. Smith, Dalkeith.

All donations will be acknowledged and all money will go to Vietnam. Donations should be sent to Secretary, IAN MILLAR, 32, MORNINGSIDE ROAD, EDINBURGH 10, (MOR 7893)

STATE AID TO INDUSTRY

The following important information is reprinted from the September 1967 issue of Labour Research Vol. LVI No. 9 which can be obtained from LRD Publications Ltd., 78, Blackfriars Road, S.E.1 at 1/6d per copy.

The Ministry of Technology is to give £200,000 worth of 'support' to Staveley Industries to help the company in developing new machinery for robot assembly. This is typical of the announcements which appear with increasing frequency as the Ministry steps up its assistance to firms which are developing new and advanced types of machinery and plant. The cost of these research and development contracts will rise this year to £6.5m. compared with only £1m. last year. This is dwarfed by the vast scale of the help given to the aircraft industry. But it is a new and very significant kind of state intervention because it extends what has hitherto been mainly confined to aircraft and electronics to the whole of the engineering industry. It is a recognition of the fact that, without continually increasing state aid, private enterprise cannot achieve the rate of technical innovation that is needed in many sectors of engineering to be able to compete effectively on world markets.

The table shows that private industry and agriculture are now benefiting from government financial assistance in the shape of grants, loans, and research contracts which, for the first time, approaches £1,000m. a year. Admittedly it can be argued that some of the items which have been put in ought to be left out, and others which have been left out ought to be put in. But our table is based mainly on Table X of the Memorandum by the Financial Secretary to the Treasury showing the estimated government expenditure for 1967-68 on assistance to private industry etc. Table X arrived at a total of £722.5m. Since it was compiled, the Government has decided to go ahead with the new Regional Employment Premium which will pump £100m. a year into manufacturing industry in the development areas, beginning on September 4th. Every manufacturing employer in these areas will get a premium of 30s. a week for every man employed, 15s. for women and boys and 9s. 6d. for girls (on top of the Selective Employment Premium, payable to manufacturers in all areas, of 7s. 6d. per man, 3s. 9d. per woman or boy, and 2s. 6d. per girl). We have included Regional Employment Premium in the table at the annual rate of £100m. though of course only about £50m. will be paid out in the financial year 1967-68 since it is starting half way through the year.

The Government's Table X also omits the cost of research and development of military aircraft and missiles amounting to £173.9m. But it includes the cost of research and development of civil aircraft - mainly the Concord - and it is difficult to see the distinction in principle between military and civil aircraft. The fact that the aircraft industry is still in private ownership and the shareholders benefit from having practically the whole cost of research and development borne by public funds.

Investment grants of £154.5m. are the largest item after research and development and the two kinds of employment premium. Before 1966 companies were encouraged to buy new plant and machinery by means of generous investment allowances which gave them tax relief in proportion to their capital investment, and were therefore equivalent to a cash grant to those firms that were paying enough tax to benefit from them. Since 1966 investment allowances have been abolished and replaced by investment grants payable to all manufacturing companies at the rate of 45 per cent in development areas and 25 per cent in all

STATE AID TO INDUSTRY (Cont'd.)

other areas. Thus Courtaulds are to build four new weaving mills in development areas, costing £10m. in all; so the actual cost to Courtaulds will be £5½m.

It is clear that investment grants are a form of financial aid which must be included in our table. On the other hand, companies benefit from various other kinds of fiscal incentives as well. They receive 'initial allowances' for their investment expenditure which are somewhat complicated in their operation but are equivalent, in the words of the White Paper on Investment Incentives, to an interest-free loan. Then there is the export rebate, running at the rate of about £80m. a year, paid to all manufacturing firms in relation to their exports. Neither of these two forms of financial aid have been included in our table, though a strong case could be made for putting them in.

In any case the total is likely to increase rather than diminish. The Government is committed to giving loans of up to £62.5m. and grants of £5m. to shipbuilding firms if they arrange to merge into a few large firms to the satisfaction of the Shipbuilding Industry Board; yet the estimates for the current year include only £1.9m. for the expenses of the board. The Industrial Reorganisation Corporation (IRC) has been set up with a capital of £150m. to stimulate the reorganisation of industries into larger companies, and has already lent £15m. to English Electric as a 'sweetener' to tempt it out of its previous reluctance to take over Elliott Automation and its mixed collection of computer and investment companies. Negotiations are going on for the merger of Hawker Siddeley and the British Aircraft Corporation into a single giant airframe company in which the Government will take a substantial shareholding.

The IRC has also taken £3m. worth of shares in the Rootes group in order to safeguard British interests, now that the American Chrysler company has secured control of the group. This could be a precedent in relation to future American takeovers of important British firms. Judging by Mr. Harold Wilson's statement on July 18th it seems likely that a Bill may soon be introduced to extend the Government's power to take shareholdings in private firms, with a view to hastening the necessary structural reform of industry. The purchase of shares in a company by the Government does not seem to be any different in principle from the grant of loans - the state hopes to get its money back in due course, but in the meantime the private firm benefits from the injection of public finance.....

ASSISTANCE TO PRIVATE INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

	£m
Investment grants (a)	154.5
Selective Employment Premium	134.3
Regional Employment Premium	100.0
Research and development:	
military aircraft and missiles	173.9
civil transport aircraft	50.0
other industries	19.5
Development areas: loans and grants to firms	53.9
Industrial Reorganisation Corporation	15.0
Industrial training	7.3
Other forms of assistance	14.7
	720.1
Aid to agriculture, fisheries and forestry	275.4
Total	995.5

(a) Estimated at £166m., but £11.5m. will go to public corporations.

Source: Estimates 1967-68, with the addition of Regional Employment Premium, beginning on September 4th, at the annual rate of £100m.

SURREY COMMUNISTS CRITICISE KING STREET

The following article on the draft resolution of the National Congress of the Communist Party appeared in last week's issue of 'Comment':

"A major question for Congress is why in this favourable situation there is a serious decline in our mobilisation, organisation and influence. Claiming that our mobilisation is growing, that the Morning Star is advancing and that there is a "very great improvement in attendance at our public meetings" does not help. Selecting certain positive features is not a substitute for analysis. These always exist and must be seen as part of the whole.

There is a decline in practically every measurable aspect of our work since the last Congress. The claimed membership is slightly up, but the dues payment, a better reflection of the real situation, is down to 58 per cent. Sales of Comment declined by 1,096 (13 per cent) in 17 months. The Morning Star sales, despite the large expenditure of reserves and its increased size, are below the paid circulation of the Daily Worker at the time of the last Congress. This includes a loss of one-quarter of the weekend extras. The financial situation has caused staff cuts in many districts and at party centre.

These facts are a reflection of the serious and growing problem in many branches.

Despite the new councillors elected our overall vote is falling steadily. Between the two General Elections our vote dropped by 16 per cent. In this year's local contests the votes in most big towns fell, e.g. Glasgow by 7 per cent and Greater London by 28 per cent! Among the reasons for this are serious errors which the Party leadership is making.

Our electoral policy is a distortion of The British Road to Socialism, giving us the worst of all worlds. It helps isolate us from the Labour Movement and not only hinders the development of left unity, but our independent work as well. As our votes fall the mobilisation of our members around our candidates gets less. It has led to a neglect of the mass movement a failure to fight sufficiently on Vietnam and other peace, industrial and social issues, and not enough help to the various broad organisations' campaigns.

Above all this is seen in industry, where our support of the campaigns against TU legislation, the various wage demands and the lock-outs has been totally inadequate.

The aim is apparently a new respectable image, but with it we have unfortunately lost much of our campaigning fervour and fighting spirit. Two examples were the disastrous decision to change the name of the Daily Worker and the way it was rushed through immediately after the Congress, for which we paid a heavy price; and our attitude to the world Communist Movement. Our Party refuses to support the proposal of 67 Communist Parties for a world conference. This undermines the feeling of international and class loyalty.

The new EC must give a dynamic lead to overcome the problems. It should be

/Cont'd.....

SURREY COMMUNISTS CRITICISE KING STREET (Cont'd)

instructed to do so with a fresh approach and emphasis, including:

A much greater proportion of the Party's effort to be directed to industry, the mass movement, and our work as part of the Labour movement;

an electoral policy based on this, in which we contest only where our mass work and Party development justifies it;

the redevelopment of the paper along fighting, class lines, so that it will grow with the help of a much greater proportion of our members and supporters;

assisting the unity of the world communist movement by supporting the call for a world conference.

This will provide the basis to resume the party's advance, particularly in the factories.

Surrey District Committee."

LETTER FROM TONY TOPHAM

"I wish to disclaim authorship of the article on the TUC which you published under my name last week. The circumstances attending it's receipt at The Week's offices may have made proof-reading difficult, but the number of errors - particularly the whole-sale omission of quotation marks, other punctuation howlers, and several mis-readings of the words in the original - makes gibberish out of much of the article.

I offer a free copy of the Report of the 5th Workers' Control Conference (price 10/-), which will shortly be published, to any reader who can correctly identify all the hidden quotations from the TUC General Council's Report which appear in the article!"

ORDER LITERATURE FOR OCTOBER 22nd NOW

POSTERS AND STICKERS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FROM THE VIETNAM AD HOC COMMITTEE, advertising the October 22nd demonstration.

POSTERS: 14" x 20" with slogan 'US OUT OF VIETNAM NOW' and 'END THE LABOUR GOVERNMENT'S COMPLICITY IN US AGGRESSION'

STICKERS: 5" x 3" with 'US OUT OF VIETNAM' slogan. 'Oct. 22nd Mass Rally and Protest; Trafalgar Square 2.30pm.'

These Posters cost the Ad Hoc Committee £2 per 100 to produce and the stickers cost about £1.10.0. per 1000, so please send donations towards the cost when ordering from: Vietnam Ad Hoc Committee, 49, Rivington Street, London E.C.2. (739-6952)

NOTES ON THE BLACK STRUGGLE IN THE U.S.A. from Russ Stetler

The past week's news from the United States shows further evidence of the hardening of forces most opposed to the Afro-American freedom movement. In Mississippi, an overt white supremacist who backed Senator Goldwater in the 1964 Presidential election has won the nomination for Governor. The securing of the nomination is tantamount to victory in the ultimate election, since the Democratic party exercises overwhelming control throughout the American South. Elsewhere in Mississippi, Mr. Hop Barnett, a man indicted for murder in 1964, won election to the office of sheriff. The victories of these two racists follows months of active campaigning and voter registration by moderate Negro organisations in Mississippi. All of the Negro candidates for local offices were defeated by their white opponents.

Attempts by Negroes to work through constitutional channels have thus been thwarted: the segregationists not only maintain their dominance in these institutions, but brazenly solidify their ranks by installing the most extreme racialists in office. Efforts by the Federal Government to rectify racial injustices continue to be feeble. A typical token gesture is the appointment of a Negro to the Supreme Court. Justice Thurgood Marshall's appointment has been ratified by the U.S. Senate, and much publicity has attended this individual's achievement as a victory for black Americans. That it fails even to touch the social nature of racial problems is acutely obvious.

The National Guard, meanwhile, has taken important steps in the field of public relations, hiring a Madison Avenue advertising firm to 'repair' its image. Largely composed of inexperienced, trigger-happy forces, the National Guard is known to have cost many lives in recent ghetto uprisings. Full-page advertisements have already begun to appear in The New York Times and the Washington Post. The National Guard appeals to the hysteria which has been manufactured in America about black power and ghetto violence in order to describe its activity as nothing more than the restoration of order.

Indications of black solidarity also appeared. There was a strong suggestion that American Negro athletes would refuse to participate in the Olympic Games to be held in Mexico next year, thus depriving the USA of the leading contenders in the 100, 200 and 400 metre races, the high hurdles and the high and broad jumps. Mr. Stokely Carmichael travelled from Havana to Hanoi, where he expressed the solidarity of Afro-Americans with the Vietnamese people. Back in the U.S.A., Mr. Rap Brown, commented in a speech calling for self-defence under present conditions in the ghettos: 'It is no accident that 22% of the casualties in Vietnam have been black people who are fighting brown people for the white man's cause.'

In Milwaukee, a white Catholic priest led an Open Housing March into a poor white ghetto, where they were greeted with a barrage of bottles and rocks. Freedom House, the headquarters of the Milwaukee group, was burned out. The Mayor of the city then banned all demonstrations, but further activity continued undeterred. And in Cleveland, Ohio, Dr. Martin Luther King advocated a rent strike against ghetto landlords. The priority of housing needs and problems was thus indicated in both places.