

The Week

Support the Railmen

A NEWS ANALYSIS FOR SOCIALISTS
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WITHDRAW



NOW!

South Arabia

71, Onslow Gardens, London, N.10.

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WITHDRAW FROM ADEN NOW!

A famous philosopher said: "He who does not learn from history is doomed to repeat it." One might say that the Government's Aden policy is living proof of that proposition. The lesson of every liberation struggle would point to the necessity for British troops to be withdrawn; instead, the Government is sending more. Moreover, George Brown announced in the House of Commons on Monday, June 19, that the Government had decided: (1) to pay for the re-equipment of the South Arabian Army with modern small arms and other weapons obviously meant for internal use; (2) to finance the equipping of the South Arabian Air Force with Hunter and Provost aircraft; (3) to pay for the Hadrami Bedouin Legion; (4) station a strong naval force in South Arabian waters (including an aircraft carrier), and (5) keep a V-bomber force on the island of Masirah indefinitely.

Well might Duncan Sandys say that "he thought he was listening to himself!" These measures are, as Christopher Mayhew put it, "textbook neo-colonialism." They represent a complete betrayal of every promise that the Government has made on Aden. They will inevitably lead to Britain being involved in an Algerian-type war over a period of years. The Tories denounced Labour Members of Parliament who protested and accused them of betraying British troops in Aden. The exact reverse is the case: it is the Labour Government and its Tory backers who have the blood of British troops on their hands.

The left must demand the complete and immediate withdrawal of British troops from South Arabia. No one has been able to advance a rational reason as to why British troops should remain - the Government and the Tories are not honest enough to say that they are required there to "protect" the interests of the monster oil monopolies in other parts of the Middle East. A campaign on this question would evoke a response from many sections of the population. It is very good to protest against American aggression in Vietnam but unless one protests against one's own Government's crimes this could be a mere conscience-salver.

SUPPORT THE RAILMEN.

The striking rail depot men have been subjected to a filthy barrage of misleading propaganda. Vicious cartoons portraying them as representatives of so-called Luddism and every atavism in society have appeared in many papers. It is important that this attack be countered. The N.U.R. has through its newspaper, Railway Review, explained the facts of the case. The men are striking to defend their jobs and standards, instead of abusing them the Labour Party should be praising them. We suggest that Labour Parties in London get speakers from the strike committee to explain their case and that material be distributed to explain facts of the strike. Not so long ago the left materially assisted the N.U.R. in a fight against a Tory Government; we must do the same now, even if it is against a Labour one.

STEEL-WORKERS' CONTROL CONFERENCE: Ian Mikardo's Important Statement.

The Sheffield steelworkers' group met last Sunday at Transport House, Sheffield, to consider the next moves in their campaign for workers' control in the nationalized steel industry. It was a significant occasion. Within two years of first formulating their demands, they face important decisions as to how they will react to the Steel Corporation's offer of "workers' directors", on the eve of nationalization. (vesting date is July 28th.) In that time, they have come a long way, and the chairman last Sunday, Michael Barratt-Brown rightly commenced the proceedings by congratulating them on shifting the whole climate of opinion. In his opening remarks however, he also added a note of warning. Richard Marsh, the government spokesman on the industry, having last year rejected all pressure for workers' representation as "inappropriate", was now turning to the workers - because he needed them to collaborate in the nationalisation of the industry. Seen correctly, this meant that the workers were in a very strong bargaining position. They should respond by saying "yes..IF". Their conditions should include proper accountability of workers' representatives, the opening of the books, and the power of workers to vote managerial appointments. They should include the right to insist on the provision of alternative work at existing wages, before redundancies took place.

Later, the conference discussed and endorsed many of these points - several steel-workers expressed very strong objections to Ron Smith's proposals for worker directors. They agreed however, that positive proposals for properly accountable representatives were an essential part of nationalisation. The conference discussed plans for a big public meeting on or near vesting day, and for leaflets, and a Steel Voice, to carry the campaign onto the shop floor. It was agreed that the other major steel areas should be approached for their participation in the campaign. The conference welcomed the idea of taking the whole issue to the Labour Party Conference, in the form of a reconvened all-industry national CSE conference, and found great encouragement from the evidence of the Coventry conference, that many other industries were moving into action on workers' control.

Ian Mikardo, in a most effective and thoughtful speech, stressed that the parliamentary role in the campaign could not claim priority or exclusive importance. It could reflect and express the demands which workers made for themselves. Workers' collective action - if necessary industrial action - could alone ensure effective control. He looked forward to the time when a strike would occur about a precise issue of workers' control - such as the demand for secret information. He welcomed the change of attitude towards workers' representation which was evident in the trade unions and the TUC. From a long experience of nationalised industries' joint consultative machinery, he showed how effective representation had been prevented, in part by the almost exclusive occupation of the higher level committees by full-time trade union officials. He wanted to see a pyramid of representative committees, occupied by elected lay members, reaching from local to national level, and accountable downwards at each level. He stressed that documents - such as the recent published Labour Party Report on Industrial Democracy - were best seen as supports or "crutches" upon which workers could lean whilst they worked out their own demands more fully.

Mikardo thought that Harold Wilson was personally "very keen" on the industrial democracy idea, and predicted that, apart from the steel and docks cases, there

would be legislation soon on participation in private industry. He hoped however, that the Prime Minister did not see this as a method of diminishing or heading-off criticism of the incomes policy. He agreed with Michael Barratt-Brown on the strength of the workers' bargaining position, and suggested the following principles as starting points.

1. That workers' representation should be organised through the unions.
2. That there should be an end to the division of industrial relations into bargaining and joint consultation. Bargaining should cover all aspects of managerial authority.
3. That far from minority representation, workers should be seeking rights of joint management - as in the proposals of the Labour Party Report on the Docks.
4. That workers' representatives must have proper facilities for carrying out their function - time off work, etc.
5. That they should be able to call on independent qualified investigators, to probe the workings of their industry.
6. That the books should be opened - he drew attention to the long list of items on which workers' representatives should have information, which is included in the Labour Party Report on Industrial Democracy.

STEEL CORPORATION'S "PARTICIPATION" PROPOSALS ATTACKED BY JACK JONES:-
from an industrial correspondent.

The Steel Corporation's proposals for workers' participation in the management of the nationalized industry had little to do with industrial democracy, said Mr. Jack Jones, assistant executive secretary, Transport and General Workers' Union, June 15 at an Industrial Society one-day conference.

Mr. Jones, who was chairman of the Labour Party's working party which produced the report on "Industrial Democracy", said that they advocated experiment but he thought the Steel Corporation's proposals were a muddle. He advocated the necessity of trade unionists on the boards of nationalized industries being elected by and responsible to the workers.

ONLY FOR THE GENERAL MUNICIPAL ! from a special correspondent.

The following item which appeared in last Sunday's issue of the Sunday Times business section speaks for itself:

"It would be difficult to imagine Giles Radice working for any union other than Lord Cooper's General and Municipal Workers; he fits so well into the scenery.

While the GMW, Britain's third largest union, is the only one to have set up headquarters in a stately home, complete with 11 acres of rhododendrons, tennis courts and a heated swimming pool, Radice must be the only full-time union official to have held a commission in the Guards.

Radice joined the Coldstreams straight from Winchester - 'At the time I simply wanted to go into the best regiment I could find' ".

Towards the end of last year, three prominent Fabians delivered a series of lectures on the social programme of the Labour Government. All were critical, even stridently critical, of what had been done. Brian Abel-Smith showed that the old, defunct National Plan had aimed to secure a smaller growth in the welfare services than had actually been achieved in the comparable last years of Conservative administration. Peter Townsend carefully evaluated the Government's abysmal record in the treatment of poverty. And Richard Titmuss analysed the priorities of the Government's approach to welfare with devastating effect. All three of these lectures were published as pamphlets, and extensively (and warmly) reviewed in The Week. Now they have been reprinted as a book*, together with a long reply by Richard Crossman, who has been pushed out to defend the Government's record against three powerful adversaries, who know as much about its retreat from its promises as anyone, since they drafted key sections of its policies.

Mr. Crossman's reply is not his best effort. He comments more shrewdly on Plato and Bagehot, who possess an added advantage in that they are unlikely to answer him back. In this case, he finds it necessary to agree with "a large section" of Townsend's critique, to find himself "in a good deal of sympathy" with Abel-Smith, and to concentrate well over half his reply on a passionate acceptance of their complaints that social service information is scant, disgracefully inadequate, and requires considerable augmentation. He gracefully explains that while Nye Bevan pursued the holy grail of power from UDC to County Council to Parliament to Cabinet to inner Cabinet, so he, Crossman, has sought the decision which was taken in the light of the available evidence. It, too, has always eluded him.

It is a convincing complaint: but it will not do as an answer to these critics. The major problem in the social services is not that we do not know enough, although we do not: it is that nothing is being done to meet the problems of which we do know. While more research will be helpful in a dozen key fields, there are many perfectly simple decisions which are clearly necessary in the light of ample evidence, but which are nevertheless not being taken.

Mr. Crossman knows this very well. The Art of Government, brought to perfection in England, and now being carried beyond perfection to absurdity by the present Government, is not the art of acting on all the information, but the art of not acting on any of the information. A rough seven-and-a-half million people in poverty would like help now. If it takes a precise count two years to materialise, and then we find that the exact figure is 7,493,099, or 7,501,003, they will still need the help in two years' time that might have been given two winters previously. Delay saves money: and of money there is none, because the growth upon which all Labour's plans were predicated has not and will not come about.

Of course, Abel-Smith and Townsend had both quite rightly insisted that "the gap between private affluence and public squalor could be corrected without economic growth". Robin Hood knew that. But that is precisely what Crossman denies. To take from the rich, allocate to the poor, to cut into advertising accounts to build schools or hospitals, all this used to be an axiomatic demand for all socialists. Today, says Mr. Crossman, it would produce a "siege economy" which would "court electoral defeat". Not long ago, Mr. Crossman would have argued that if this dismal prediction was true, then all the more

reason to court that defeat and be damned. His failure to do so exposes as sheer wind all the rhetoric about equity in incomes policy, "fair shares", and "waging war against poverty", which has raged through the conferences during the past two years. Indeed, the depths of cynicism are plumbed in his reply to Townsend's reproach that it was wrong to move from a flat-rate to a graded system of benefits by stages: introducing redundancy payments and unemployment and sickness benefits first, and leaving earnings-related pensions for a later stage. "If we had failed to provide the redundancy payments and the earnings-related benefits before this winter began", he says, "we should have been guilty of making no provision for those who have suffered redundancy as a result of the July measures." In other words, "we were going to throw hundreds of thousands of people on the dole, and we had to cushion their fall first." Either this claim is completely specious hindsight, or it reveals the most brazen and conscious denial of every pledge given by the Labour Party to maintain full employment.

Such a "reform by stages" is not precisely what the electors expected when they sent Mr. Crossman up to the government front bench. But even more damaging is his reply to Abel-Smith's basic charge about the inadequacies of the National Plan's allocations to public and welfare spending. "True, we were going to spend less than the Tories", he admits, "but that was because they overspent!" "we took over Departments geared to a Conservative four years' spending programme, to which the country had been committed without any proper consideration of the relation between public sector growth and private sector growth."

So much for the old war-cry of "Private Affluence, Public Squalor", on which Richard Crossman bounced into office. "Local authorities", he tells us, "were encouraged to work out ambitious expansion plans - more roads, more houses, more hospitals, more schools - combined with fantastic projects of central development." Little wonder that, in order to curb this orgy of conservative public works, "quite novel socialist measures" were called for. These, such as the incomes policy, Mr. Crossman has described elsewhere. But, by this time, readers will feel that they have read it all before, anyway: Mr. Crossman's Ministry of Truth, doublethink and newspeak, war is peace: shades of George Orwell flit across these fabian pages. Dizzy, we catch on to the theme. Poor is rich. Mr. Wilson is a staunch defender of the weak and humble. Two faces good, one face bad. Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the Party!

* Socialism and Affluence - four fabian essays. Fabian Society, 10 shillings.

NALGO CALLS FOR TAKE-OVER OF NORTH SEA GAS

The Executive Council of NALGO, meeting in Eastbourne last week, passed a unanimous resolution demanding speedy exploitation of the "tremendous potential" of natural gas, and demanding the public ownership and control of all forms of fuel and power. Minister of Power, Richard Marsh, who had previously addressed the conference, devoted most of his speech to a defence of the Iron and Steel Act. Of the meagre provision that three workers should be represented on each of the group's boards, he saw this as a significant advance which went "farther than elsewhere in British industry."

LENTON LABOUR PARTY CALLS FOR ANTI-POVERTY CAMPAIGN from a Nottingham reader

The following resolution was passed at the June meeting of the Lenton Labour Party. It will go to South Nottingham C.L.P. to be considered for sending to annual conference.

That this Conference is shocked by the revelation that seven-and-a-half million people are living in poverty. That it accordingly requests the Government to undertake an emergency programme of action along the following lines:

- (a) The immediate introduction of minimum wage legislation, to establish the £15 weekly minimum wage.
- (b) The family allowance be increased to 25/- per week plus rate, applying to all children except those in full-time education over the age of 16 years, who shall qualify for a 10/- increase on this sum.
- (c) That the failure of the present incomes policy be recognised, and that serious attempts be made to negotiate a genuine incomes policy, based on the two fundamental principles that it should be heavily redistributive, and that it should be accompanied by the introduction of legislation to compel employers to open their books to work peoples' inspection, since without full accountability no worker can know that the policy is not being cheated by his employers.
- (d) Thus the cost of these measures be met by taxation of the rich and cuts in armaments expenditure.

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DOCKERS BLACK ARUNDELS from an engineering correspondent.

Strikers at the American Roberts Arundel Company's Stockport factory - out for over six months in defence of union rights - are claiming a great victory. Dockers on June 19 at Liverpool and Birkenhead refused to handle two cargoes consisting of 51 cases of textile machinery equipment.

Pickets followed the lorry by car and watched as the consignment was transferred to another transport firm which eventually delivered it to Birkenhead. Dockers at Birkenhead refused to load the cargo on to the City of Bristol, bound for Bombay, where the goods were to be delivered to the Century Rayon Co.

JERSEY MILLS STRUGGLE WIDENS from a Brighton reader.

The C.B.R. Jersey Mills issue is to be widened into a trade union campaign to bring home to trade unionists throughout the country the critical issues of union recognition and freedom to organise. The campaign will culminate at the Trades Union Congress at Brighton in September. A joint action committee has been established composed of the lock out committee, Brighton Trades Council, Brighton Council of Labour, Young Socialists, University Socialists and South Coast Young Liberals.

HOW BARBARA CASTLE HELPS BRITISH ELECTRIC TRACTION by a special correspondent

A report carried in The Times (Business News June 19) shows how the private bus interests are building up their anti-nationalisation campaign.

The general manager of Midland Red, Mr. Womar, is leading this campaign. Many of the Midland Red buses now carry the banner "Don't let Nationalisation Eliminate This Service." He is chairman of the recently formed Anti-Nationalisation Group of West Midland Bus Operators. The Times reports that he is "about to embark on an exhausting round of meetings with his opposite numbers all over the country who are busily forming similar groups. Such a body has already been formed in the North East and the Coventry area is expected to follow suit within the next few days."

All this is the big business response to Mrs. Castle's announcement that she is considering the establishment of Public Transport Authorities to run public transport in Britain's main urban areas. What is particularly absurd about the Midland Red anti-nationalisation campaign is that the Midland Red (the Birmingham & Midland Bus Co.) is already 50% nationalised!

Week readers should refer to their copies of 'NO BUS TODAY' to remind themselves of the position. The state-controlled Transport Holding Company owns equal shares in all the British Electric Traction companies such as Midland Red and scores of others. The General Manager of a 50% publicly owned bus company is running an anti-nationalisation campaign by spending public money to pay for 'free enterprise' banners on buses.

When is Barbara Castle going to sack Mr. Womar for defacing public property? When are the T.G.W.U. nationally going to demand workers' control of all these private B.E.T. parasites? The June issue of Humberside Voice is demanding that the half B.E.T. East Yorkshire bus company be taken over now under a system of public and trade union control.

THE T.G.W.U.'s 'NO BUS TODAY' MUST BE ACTED ON.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

As part of "ANGRY ARTS WEEK"
a special public meeting called:
VIETNAM: THE ABUSE OF SCIENCE

shall be held at Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, W.C.1, Wednesday 28 June at 8.00 p.m.

SPEAKERS INCLUDE:

Professor Dorothy Hodgkin, F.R.S., crystallographer
Professor E.H.S. Burhop, F.R.S., physicist
Dr. Patricia Lindop, biologist
Mr. Martin Birnstingl, surgeon - recently returned from Hanoi

THE NEW COMMERCIAL TV SET-UP: £11m overnight profit

Within a week of the announcement of the new commercial television contracts, profits have soared astronomically. The original value of the London, Yorkshire and Welsh groups' shares was £6½m. Within a week the value of these shares had rocketed to over £17m. Individuals such as Aidan Crawley and David Frost have each made over £100,000 last week simply through owning London TV shares. 'The Times' wrote a worried editorial about it all last Saturday (June 17) under the title 'Lord Hill's £11m patronage'. The Times seems to be worried on three points:-

1. Excess profits. It compares this commercial TV bonanza with the Ferranti and Bristol Siddeley scandals. In the TV case "it is known beforehand that equally excessive profits will be made".....
2. Political influence. Lord Harlech, who is chairman of the new Harlech TV group is also Tory spokesman on the House of Lords. Aidan Crawley, chairman of the London TV group, is a well-known right-wing Tory MP. And Maurice MacMillan, another Tory MP is associated with the Yorkshire group. And as the 'Times' comments.. "Lord Hill, whose board is responsible for this situation, is himself a retired Conservative Cabinet Minister."
3. TV and the Press. The Times points out that the new contracts will mean that even more newspapers are involved in commercial TV than are at present. (The Mirror, Mail, Express, Times and Guardian already have considerable TV interests) With the new contracts, the Sunday Telegraph, The Observer, The Economist, the Yorkshire Post, The Spectator and the New Statesman all have interests too.

The Times summed up its objections thus:

"What is intolerable is to create out of public property a great new series of fortunes for individuals, chosen on an arbitrary basis, required to take the minimum of risk, and including politicians and newspapers in an inflated profit!"

Clearly the Labour Government is simply continuing Tory policies on commercial television. The idea of popular control of the mass media is inconceivably under this capitalist regime. Hugh Jenkins, MP, wants all the commercial television companies turned into non-profit trusts. This is worth thinking about, but clearly it will not come about under a capitalist government. We must recognise this. Similarly, it is not a socialist policy to suggest that commercial TV should be taken over by the B.B.C. which is simply part of the Government apparatus, quite lacking in a democratic structure.

With the increasing monopolisation of the British press and the perpetuation of the undemocratic television set-up, the democratic outlet for socialists in mass communications is virtually closed in this country. And it is not an accident that Harold Wilson now wants to strengthen his D-notice system so that the Government can increase its powers to tap phones and cables. It's all part of the corporate state Labourism. The least we can do is to expose the anti-democratic drift of this Government. And the television profits should certainly be useful ammunition for the anti-incomes policy struggle of trade unionists.

Alan Rooney.

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BESSIE BRADDOCK GOES INTO SECURITY BUSINESS: from a Liverpool reader.

Mrs. Bessie Braddock, M.P. for Liverpool (Exchange) and Sir Mark Milbank, former Master of the Queen's Household, have joined the board of Securicor North-West. Sir Charles Martin, former Chief Constable of Liverpool, has been appointed chairman of the firm. Bessie and her husband John were reputed to run Liverpool for a number of years. It will be like old times working with Sir Charles.

A LETTER FROM RAYMOND WILLIAMS, WHITE COTTAGE, HARDWICK, CAMBRIDGE.

In his article "The Left and the Middle East Crisis" (The Week, 15 June), Pat Jordan includes my name as one of those who "went as far as protesting because Christopher Mayhew spoke on the radio - accusing him of being pro-Arab". I made no such protest or statement, either in fact or in wish, and what Mr. Jordan has written in this way seriously misrepresents my attitude to the recent war. I must ask you and him to withdraw the statement, as well as publishing this letter. I would also be interested to know where this piece of misinformation came from.

A MOST SINCERE APOLOGY TO RAYMOND WILLIAMS from Pat Jordan

I am particularly angry with myself for having made a careless error in putting Raymond Williams instead of Raymond Fletcher in my article "The Left and the Middle East". Quite from making a completely wrong statement about someone, the mistake was obviously very far from the mark. Raymond Williams is one of the authors of the New Left May Day Manifesto and it is clear from the section in that pamphlet that comrade Williams supports the liberation struggles in the third world. In fact the May Day Manifesto argues a case for an attitude towards liberation struggles which runs parallel with the argument I used in my article. So in fact my mistake was not only slanderous but politically wrong. I want to assure Raymond Williams that I will do all in my power to correct the mistaken impression I created.

KY WANTS 138,000 MORE G.I.S based on A.P. report

Premier Nguyen Cao Ky said today 600,000 American troops were necessary in South Vietnam to successfully prosecute the war. There are now more than 462,000 U.S. troops here. Marshall Ky has said several times before that more troops were needed, but never specified a figure.

THE CIA IN SOUTH KOREA

The International edition of the New York Herald Tribune reported: "The CIA wants to know everything, they say, and is not willing to leave anything to the discretion of Korean citizens. A focal point of CIA pressure has been the Korean press. Korean newsmen say reporters have been detained, editors told what to print and what not to print, and dispatches doctored. A CIA spokesman acknowledges that his agency does try to guide the press so that it will not give assistance to the Communists. Anything printed here is picked up immediately by North Korea and can be broadcast back as Communist propaganda".

ZANU DERAILS TRAIN from Press Reports

The Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army has blown up a railway line eight miles from Que Que (approximately half-way between Bulawayo and Salisbury) - derailing a goods train carrying tobacco and other cargo to South Africa. Announcing this from Dar-es-Salaam, the Zimbabwe, chief representative, Mr. L. P. Chihota, said the incident took place on June 15. Mr. Chihota's "war communique" claimed that the Liberation Army had burnt maize stocks on three large farms near Karoi.

14-18,000 Killed mostly by Napalm in Jordan

The following report by the Beirut correspondent of Economist, which appeared in last week's issue, was rightly entitled "The Horror of War":

"In Jordan, where there was the highest civilian deathroll, the informed estimate is between 14,000 and 18,000 people killed, of whom maybe almost half were civilian. The main cause of death was napalm bombing. Eye-witness reports from Lebanese doctors speak of continuous napalm bombing of roads where civilians were fleeing from the West Bank. Ambulances and medical units were bombed. Three hospitals were totally destroyed. Refugees in and around Amman are estimated by Unwra (the UN relief and works agency) and others at 100,000, of whom 60,000 were already refugees living in the camps near Jericho which were bombed.

Israel is believed to have pushed out Jordanians from the West Bank, especially in the area north of Jerusalem up to Jenin and round Tulkarm. An emissary from King Hussain to the Lebanese mufti on Tuesday described the miserable state of the refugees who lack everything - accommodation, food, medicine, clothing. Trucks have been carrying supplies from Beirut to Amman since Saturday, and your correspondent has seen impressive piles of blankets and clothes awaiting transport. The food situation is all the worse because the West Bank supplied much of east Jordan's needs. Unwra officials say there is now some return of refugees to Jericho camps, and even to the West Bank.

Communications with Gaza are still difficult but it is believed that there were high civilian casualties there too. Unwra has instructed its people to continue to care for the refugees on an emergency basis. But the Arabs fear that there may be reprisals against Palestinians and are demanding prisoner-of-war status for the Palestine Liberation Army.

The estimates of Egyptian casualties are still very rough. It is feared that there may be as many as 20,000, some of them military. No information is available about the units still in Sinai. Syrian losses are also not known. The Lebanese Red Cross reports 5,000 Syrian refugees in southern Lebanon, as well as 600 Lebanese from border villages. Damascus hospitals are reported full, with civilians as well as military casualties.

TIMES' REPORTER BELIEVES ARABS NAPALMED AND TORTURED

Stewart Harris writing from Cairo said in the June 19th Times: "The Egyptian authorities have taken foreign journalists to two military hospitals in Cairo, showing them men said to have been injured by napalm and at least one man who said he had been tortured by Israel troops. The first hospital was at Helmia, the second, where I went, was at Al Maadi. Not everything was made clear, because of the language problem, and it was impossible to verify statements. However, I believe that the men were burned by napalm and I believe that some Arabs, in addition to those who had to suffer the Sinai desert, must have been ill-treated, perhaps tortured, by some Israelis. We saw burned men from Sinai, brought back in Red Cross aircraft, and one man from the Ismailia area. Then we saw 22-year-old Corporal Souilem Abdel Rasoul Gadall, who had been in a tank near Rafah, in the Gaza Strip. He had lost his left arm and been hit by nine bullets."

HOW ISRAEL CAME TO ATTACK From The Washington Post

Bernard Nossiter wrote:- "Israel's cabinet made the crucial decision to go to war against its menacing Arab neighbors on the night of June 3, about 36 hours before the conflict broke out in its full fury. According to authoritative sources in the Jewish state, the secret cabinet session was the scene of a bitter debate. This footnote to the war's history could not be reported from Israel because of the strict censorship in force there.

There are only a few details available of the decisive Saturday night meeting; however, it is known that Foreign Minister Abba Eban led those pleading for a further diplomatic effort. But Moshe Dayan, the newly appointed Defense Minister, insisted that the nation could wait no longer. In the end, Gen. Dayan carried the day. The cabinet agreed that if Arab states continued their shelling of Israel's borders an assault would be launched. In Israeli circles, the strike is now referred to as a pre-emptive attack - one designed to forestall an Arab assault!.....

"Liberal use of Napalm" in Syria from The Washington Post

The same article concluded:- "Perhaps most surprising, the Israelis lost only 80 men in the assault on the strongly fortified Syrian hills. Here again, the low-flying air force seems to have made the difference. Its strafing and napalm destroyed the defenders in the deeply dug entrenchments of Syria's "Maginot Line." Today, those hills are covered with burned and blackened fields, silent testimony to the liberal use of napalm. "

Israel to Ban Strikes?

The Financial Times of June 19 reported:- "Israeli manufacturers are pressing the Government to sponsor a high powered investment-seeking mission abroad. One of the main reasons for the urgency is the prospect of catering for an extra 1.25m. Arab consumers on the West bank of the Jordan and in Gaza, according to Mr. H. Susaveff, chairman of the Israeli Manufacturers Association.

A representative of the Association to-day met Mr. Zeev Sharef, the Minister of Industry and Commerce. Among their proposals to help reassure foreign investors is that the Government should make strikes illegal for a three-year period. At the same time, the Association is seeking an agreement from the National Federation of Labour on a three-year pay pact, whereby annual wage rises should be at a rate lower than the increase in productivity.

Why Dayan Wants Jerusalem - from U.S. News & World Report, June 26

Before the fighting, Israel took in about 60 million dollars in foreign currency annually from about 300,000 tourists. But the number of visitors was declining. Now, with the Old City being incorporated into Israel, all the Holy Land is under Israeli occupation - although the possibility has been raised that Bethlehem might be returned to Jordan. With the added attractions of the Old City, Israeli officials expect tourist revenue to go up at least 20 million dollars a year.

JOSEPH NEEDHAM TAKES UP DEBRAY CASE

Joseph Needham, the distinguished biochemist, historian and orientalist has written the following letter to the Bolivian Ambassador in London:

"I write to inform you of the great concern which is felt by many here concerning the case of the French scholar and journalist Monsieur Regis Debray. There seems to be no doubt that he entered Bolivia as an accredited journalist, and that he stands in danger of his life for trying to report what the people of the world have a right to know about, the internal situation in Bolivia, however much your Administration may dislike this. We are also much alarmed about the fate of the Englishman Mr. G.A. Roth and the Argentinian Senior C.A. Fructoso. The eyes of the world are upon Bolivia in this matter, and we hope that your Government will take an enlightened course in it."

DUTCH SOCIALIST HELPS G.I.'S TO DESERT

The French press agency reported that a member of the First Chamber of the Netherlands Parliament said on June 21 that he belonged to a secret Dutch group which has helped between 10 and 20 American soldiers stationed in Germany to desert through Amsterdam to Paris in the past year. Mr. Oscar M. Boetes, a Quaker, a member of the Socialist Pacifist Party, said that the group had contacts in Paris who saw to it that the American deserters were housed on French farms. The soldiers included troops wishing to avoid service in Vietnam, and conscientious objectors generally.

Mr. Boetes explained that if he was the only group member willing to reveal his identity, it was because as a member of Parliament he enjoyed a certain degree of immunity; but he doubted whether his group's activities were punishable under Dutch Law. He said that the group began operating in June last year. It included Provos and Socialist Youth, all of whom were active in organizing demonstrations against the war in Vietnam. He was the only Quaker member.

SNCC APPEALS TO AFRO-ASIAN NATIONS based on UPI report

The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee has appealed to "the Afro-Asian delegations of the United Nations" for help against "unwarranted and brutal suppression" of American Negroes by police, a SNCC official said last night.

James Foreman, director of international affairs for SNCC, addressed a rally to raise money for bail for three of five Texas Southern University (TSU) students charged with murder. The students are charged with the slaying of policeman L. R. Kuba, 25, in rioting May 17 at Texas Southern. "This is an appeal in the form of direct and indirect pressure on the U.S. government," Mr. Foreman said. "This represents the first time in history that a civil rights matter has been taken to the UN".