

THE

Week

A NEWS ANALYSIS FOR SOCIALISTS

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EDITORS' LETTER

We referred briefly in the last issue to the requests we get for copies of The Week from various organisations. Sometimes individual members of these organisations write to us and ask for the organisation to be placed on the mailing list. Again, there are many organisations which we would like to send the journal to because we frequently refer to them or aspects of their struggle. We said in the last issue that we would produce a list of these organisations. However, when we came to compiling it, it was so lengthy that we decided instead to give some examples. Take South Africa, for example, we have devoted nearly every week space to news of the Anti-Apartheid campaign in Britain. It would obviously be very good for the morale of the various South African freedom movements to read this. However we have a list of no less than 25 journals and organisations we would like to put on the mailing list! Or Southern Arabia, we have carried some news on this not generally available, we would like the P.S.P. in both Aden and London to read this, we would like the Omani Liberation Movement in Egypt to know that there are plenty of people in Britain's Labour movement who are concerned over their struggle. In Venezuela, we have half a dozen addresses which should be on our mailing list. And so on....

Up to 100 addresses of this nature have been listed by us. But to put them all on the mailing list would require an expenditure of some £200 and we haven't just got that kind of money to spend. Can we appeal seriously to our readers to think about this question. If they would like to take a subscription for any organisation of their choosing we will be highly delighted - please send any amount for this purpose and we will act immediately.

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EX-GAOLBIRDS MEET THEIR GAOLERS

"Commonwealth talks off to a smooth start" ran the exciting headline in the Times. Pictures of Sir Alec Douglas Home surrounded by such familiar gaol-birds as Mr. Kenyatta and President Nkrumah are flooding down the news wires, to appear in discreetly prominent parts of the newspapers and in at least the first instalments of the television news. At a loss for something to say about it all, the Times editorial on Tuesday, promisingly entitled "The Great Conception", dribbled on about the perils of uniformity: "Uniformity is a trap..The Commonwealth's invertebrate informality...talk of a common charter ...but if the charter were enforced it would disrupt, if evaded it would deepen cynicism..." Gone, here, are the days when little boys and girls in schools all over the globe stood in still files before the solemn breaking of the flag on Empire day. Cynicism is taken for granted, the great problem of political strategy is how to avoid deepening it. With Mr. Shastri and the Indian continent indisposed, with the fond memory of the failure of the Common Market negotiations (spelt S-C-U-T-T-L-E), with even Sir Alec about to fall from the central pinnacle, practically all that is left of the commonwealth is the need it imposes on its citizens to switch off the tele for those 5 incoherent minutes at 3. 0'clock on Christmas day.

Or so it seems, But there is a much harsher reality. Mr. Wilson has demanded a presence among the ministers, only to be refused. There is much that he, and Labour in general, should be concerned with. In British Guiana, since the declaration of emergency, the casualty figures (in civil strife which is a direct product of imperial rule) have increased ten-fold. In Cyprus, the Archbishop is tied down in a conflict which has similar roots. In Aden, trade unionists are hunted men, and in the surrounding areas tribesmen and women are being visited with blockbusting bombs. In Sarawak the population is deserting the Malaysian fiasco en masse to fight for self-determination. In Nigeria, after a tremendous general strike, penal retribution is sought from the unions and Dr. Allen, the British scholar who is charged with sedition. Zanzibar has already shown how such conflicts as these can be resolved, and Tanganyika itself must now seem to be in doubt, as far as the majority of the securely corpulent public figures at Marlborough House are concerned. Their own future is none too certain. In the last century there was a popular myth about the journey from log cabin to the White House. The Sultan of Zanzibar and his entourage have pioneered its 20th century version, as far as the Commonwealth is concerned: from the White House to the Salvation Army Hostel. Perhaps sombre thoughts of this kind are pressing on the back of the minds of Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, or Tunku Abdul Rahman, as they digest Sir Alec's platitudes and hollow promises, and reflect upon the sad truth that even a common charter would disrupt their precarious unity, or smother them in cynicism. All the bull, all the heroic cavalier posturing, calculating fraternity and sleazy chivalry has now dissolved back to its basic grisly foundation: cash benefits. These are in no sense assured in a world that has learnt to count, and can see them plainly exposed.

In these circumstances it is important that Labour should break its diplomatic reserve, and come out fighting on the side of the disinherited world over which the remnants of commonwealth posture and out of which our own ruling group extorts vital resources for its continued dominance. Whether allowed into this meeting or not, the hero of the day could be Harold Wilson, fighter for freedom in Aden, Guiana, Malaysia. Alas, at the moment, and this is deeply symbolic, while Labour's organised voice is still, it is a lone socialist, Vic Allen, who is our commonwealth hero. Let us demonstrate our opinion of the farce at Marlborough House by the vigour with which we campaign for his release.

How wrong can people be in their sympathy? A lot of fuss is being made about the happily retired Leicester railway worker who has just tried to sell his presentation "gold" watch for 45 years' service. He finds it is worth £2. Its purchase price of £6 works out at well over $\frac{1}{2}$ d for each week of service. But as a British Railways spokesman puts it: "It is the thought behind the presentation of a watch rather than the value." The local rag wastes its sympathy by declaring: "it is only human to hope that a gift is all that it appears to be....a £6 watch for 45 years' work does suggest cut-price appreciation." After all we've got to make the railways pay haven't we?

No sympathy has been expressed for poor Mr. Philip Walker who has had £74,000 taken from him by the Government earning a bare £50,000 out of his compensation for losing his Reed Paper Group managing directorship. Ex-BR-man, Albert Higgins lives in retirement on his two pensions, whereas poor Philip Walker has to go on working and has taken on three directorships to eke out a living, and try to keep intact his badly tarnished and depleted nest egg. How can you compare a sham gold watch with the loss of £74,000, comrades?

MANY JOURNALS REPRESENTED AT NALSO SCHOOL from a correspondent

An interesting feature of the NALSO-New Left summer school this year is the number of editors of socialist publications who will be speaking. The co-editors of The Week, Robin Blackburn and Ken Coates; Perry Anderson, editor of New Left Review; Richard Bletcher, editor of Voice of the Unions; Alasdair MacIntyre, who edits International Socialism; Ernest Mandel, editor of the Belgian weekly La Gauche; Jim Mortimer edits the DATA magazine The Draughtsman; Ralph Miliband is co-editor of the annual Socialist Register. In addition, several of the speakers are connected with International Socialist Journal. Other speakers will include Ernie Roberts, an assistant general secretary of the AEU (in personal capacity), Andre Gorz of the French PSU, C.L.R. James, West Indian writer, Alan Lovell, the film expert, Roger Protz, former editor of Keep Left, Geoff. Carlson, AEU shop steward, and a speaker from the PSIUP, Italy. The school will be held at Woodlands Holiday Camp, Sevenoaks, Kent, and the cost is £7.7s for the week or £2. 12s 6d for the weekend. Send £1 deposit to B. Vester, 13, Keynsham Gardens, London SE 9.

AN EDITORIAL STATEMENT

We have received a number of complaints about the article on the 'demonstration' outside Transport House, which appeared on page one last week. The article, which was by the president of NALSO, was published because it represented a view current in Labour's student world, and not as a statement of editorial policy. As a matter of fact both editors were abroad at the time. The article has been read as implying approval for an assault on Mrs. Braddock. We do not think Chris Arthur intended this. Our editorial view would be that if Mrs. Braddock was attacked she has every sympathy: and the notion that it is justified to assault members of the Labour Party with whom one disagrees, is entirely alien to us. We do not know whether the press allegations about the demonstration were accurate, but if they were, it was inexcusable. The situation in the Y.S. gives us concern because we feel that it is extremely important that every effort should be made to win the general election, and the YS should be assisting in this process rather than causing embarrassment to it. We very much endorse the views put forward by Richard Clements in Tribune last week.

MORE ON THAT 'DEMONSTRATION'

from Ken Tarbuck

What Chris Arthur wrote last week about the recent events outside Transport House needs to be emphasised, but there are a few further points that I would like to make.

First, I feel his comments about Mrs. Braddock may be open to misrepresentation. True, those of us on the left wing may not have any sympathy for her political ideas, but we should protest as vigorously against the hooliganism directed at her as we would that against Tony Greenwood. Furthermore, we on the left must denounce any attempt to bring these methods into the labour movement, from which ever quarter they come. Such activities are 'mindless militancy' at its worst.

This brings me to my second point: it is true that such 'tactics' (sic) do play into the hands of the right wing but our main objection must not be this, although it is necessary to make this very correct point. Certainly, I don't think that we should go around advocating pacifism, in the sense of turning the other cheek, but neither do I think the left should in any way seem to condone unnecessary violence...Nor should we at any time seek to glorify violence.

This seems to me to be the fundamental issue, it is not one of tactics. One of the better traditions of the British labour movement is the lack of violence within it, it is one that we should seek to preserve. The sad thing is that, no doubt, the young people who demonstrated outside Transport House thought they were acting as militant socialists. We should try to point out to them the foolishness of this particular type of 'activity', and the discredit it brings on the whole labour movement. The struggle for socialist policies must not be confused with anti-social behaviour.

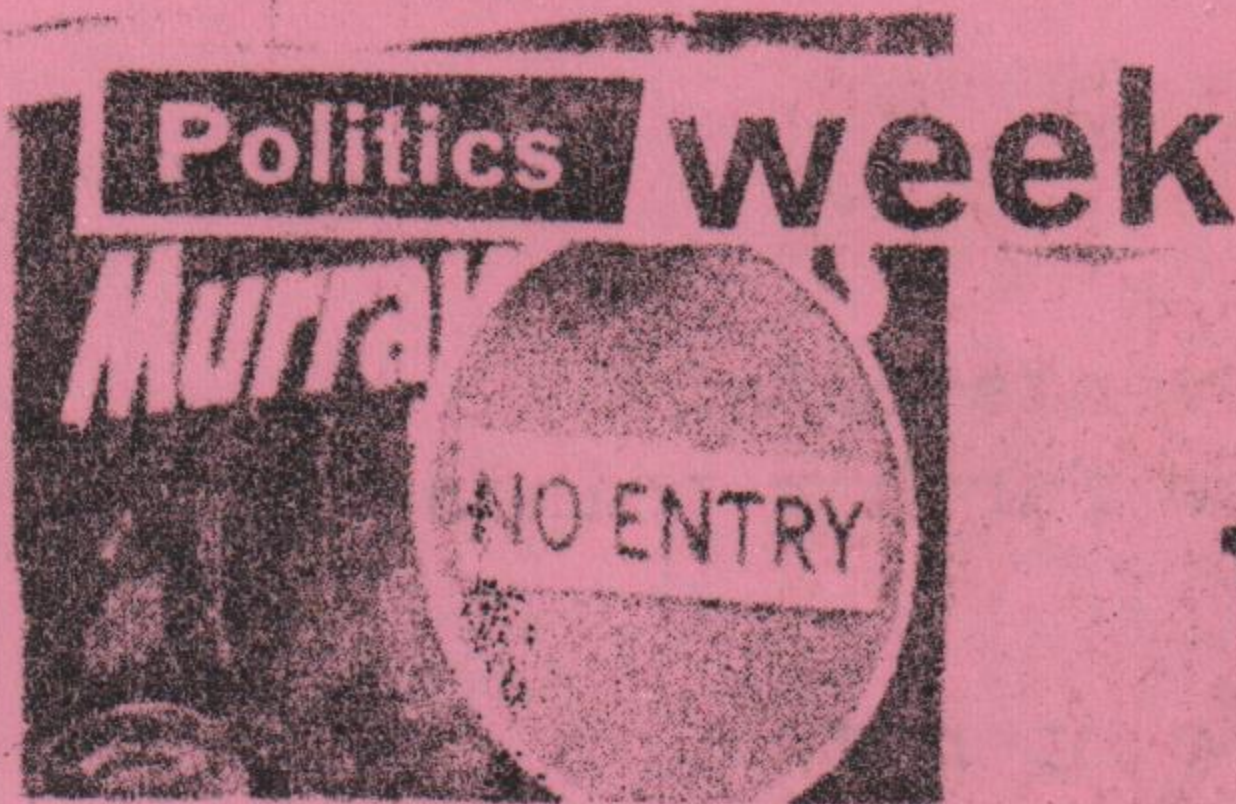
WHAT A MESS!

from Dave Windsor

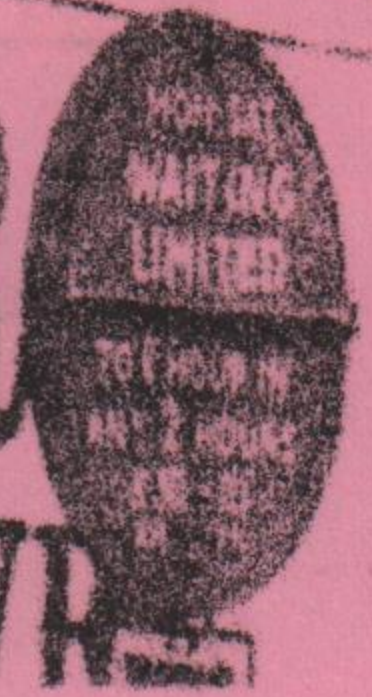
Vol. 2 No. 1 of The Week contained two items on the Young Socialists - Chris Arthur's piece rapping the mods and rockers outside Transport House and the statement of the Young Guard editorial board. Neither of two items was, in my opinion, as positive as the general run of articles in this journal. What a contrast with the short note sent in by Alan Rooney about the Manchester AEU apprentices. That is not to say that I am condemning the authors of these items for writing what they did but surely the valuable space of The Week can be utilised more positively?

What is needed in the columns of The Week is not an abstract discussion of the principles of the issues facing the Young Socialists but reports of practical activity (on the correct political basis) carried out by young socialists. Only by turning outwards can the Young Socialists' movement break the present deadlock. The task of The Week should be to assist this by distilling out the experience of those sections of the Y.S. which have had some success in this direction. After all, all that can be said about the organisational wrangles has been said already.

The present Young Socialist set up is an empty shell - the working class don't care two hoots about it. It would be wrong to equate the attitude of the young workers to the Y.S. with that of the adult workers to the trade unions and Labour Party. That is not to say we should give up the fight for democracy within it - but let us have a sense of proportion and not see this as an end in itself. Only when the Y.S. becomes an instrument of struggle for the workers will it be worthwhile....



LIFE'S BETTER WITH THE CONSERVATIVE



BRITISH STUDENT DELEGATION ON WAY TO CUBA

by Connie Kirkby

Keen to find out for themselves the truth about what is happening in Cuba since the revolution, Britain's first batch of students have just left London to travel by rail and sea to Havana. Travelling by a trade boat from Rotterdam the dozen students will stay a month as the guests of the Federation of University Students of Cuba. At the request of some of the Cuban students, the British students are carrying with them a number of books vital to the Cuban students who are studying Chemical Engineering. On their return the students will give reports on what they have seen and how they evaluate the Cuban experiment first hand.

Already 75 students from the U.S., in defiance of the state department ban on travel to Cuba have arrived in Havana and in addition to make a positive contribution to the establishment of friendly and mutually beneficial relations between America and Cuba will return to give America first hand reporting on Cuba. From all parts of Canada 50 students have been selected to spend their summer vacation in Cuba where they will help to repair damage caused by the hurricane last Autumn. French students also left this week to fly to Havana by chartered plane. They were accompanied by some American students who are unable to go direct from the U.S. because of the travel ban.

The British group of students is comprised of students from the Universities, technical colleges and art colleges. The trip has been organised by student section of the Britain Cuba Committee. Applications to join the Britain Cuba Committee should be made to G. Jerrom, 57, Crystal Palace Park Road, London S.E. 26.

RAPTIS TO SPEAK IN LONDON

from R. Fletcher

M. Michael Raptis of the Bureau of the Socialist Sector of the Algerian Government will be visiting England shortly and we (the British Algeria Committee) have arranged a meeting for him on Monday, 13th July. It will be held in a Committee Room in the House of Commons and Stephen Swinger, M.P., will be in the chair. The meeting starts at 7.30 p.m. M. Raptis will speak on "Algeria Today." This is a public meeting, open to all. It is being advertised in Tribune and the New Statesman.

WEST-END BINGO

from a Leicester correspondent

Crockfords, the London gambling club has had another bumper year. Profits for the year climbed from £202,000 to £260,000 and although the dividends are a formidable 245%, they amount to only £26,250. The 10/- shares (35,000 issued) are changing hands at around £34 each. Times 4/7/64

Trade union platform



WHY A.S.S.E.T. IS GROWING

by Gavin Kennedy

The post-war development of British capitalism is eating away the traditional basis of the Labour movement, not at all in the way that certain commentators would have us believe. True, the increase in living standards of the working class is giving many of them a stake in affluent Britain, but it is also creating an entirely new stratum of organised workers - the so-called white collar workers. This influx of what are generally considered to be lower middle-class workers into the trade union movement is having a profound affect upon the trade union structure, and concomitantly, the Labour Party. For from being a force for compromise and a watering down of the socialist policies of the Labour movement, they are becoming its most dynamic section and are giving the Labour movement stimulus politically.

The reason for this development is clear when a close look is taken at the income trends of 'booming' Britain. Salary earners number about 7 million out of 24½ million in the Labour force. More significantly, the rate of growth of the salariat is much higher than the growth of the wage-earner - salary workers have increased 25% since 1954 compared with a 2½% increase in wage workers. This trend will continue as British industry develops modern methods of production. The proliferation of methods study in factory and office, the expansion of computer techniques, the transformation of management into a science, the growth of technical education, and so on, are becoming closely associated phenomena, as yet not appreciated by the left, nor understood by the right.

Changes in production processes are very clearly altering the wage-salary structure of many factories. The charge-hands, foremen, planners, rate-fixers, progress and various clerical grades are being sharply reminded of their vulnerability vis-a-vis the company in matters of both salaries and conditions. The existence of the trade union in the shops, and the general increase in earnings among workers on the shop floor as compared with the "staff" is creating an interest in union organisation inconcievable in the pre-war years. As part of this trend the growth of the Association of Supervisory Staffs, Executives and Technicians in the past 5 years is significant. Now topping the 40,000 mark, it claims to be Britain's fastest growing union. Special recruiting efforts being made in big engineering and success include the Biit, Aircraft Corp., G.E.C., I.B.M. and many others.

THE BRITISH COMMITTEE FOR PORTUGUESE AMNESTY ACTIVITIES from Stan Mills

In the latest news bulletin published by the British Committee for Portuguese Amnesty there are reports of encouraging successes: the release of Ivone Dias Lourenco, and other political prisoners who have been imprisoned for far longer than their original sentences as a 'security' measure. The campaign for the release of Maria da Piedade Gomes dos Santos is yet to bring any results. She has been held for two years' prison sentence and three years' detention under security measures. This expired in March, but she has been held illegally for a further six months to allow the judge time to consider the defence plea for provisional or absolute liberty, which he was empowered to grant in any event by a provision embodied in Security Measures. In fact she is being held as a hostage for her husband, with whom she was arrested in 1958, but who escaped in 1961.

She has stated that she is prepared not to engage in any further political activity, she is desperately ill, and yet she is considered a threat to the security of society. 40 Portuguese lawyers have taken up the whole question of the illegality and unconstitutional nature of the retention of her detention. Her defence has had to be conducted in the face of such obstacles as the prisoners being refused visitors for as long as 2 months at a time. One of Portugal's leading writers, Ferreira de Cartio, has made a dramatic and moving plea for justice and humanity in this case. In several countries a campaign is growing to force the Portuguese authorities to release Maria da Piedade, and demands for her release in Britain should be sent to:

- 1) Judge Cunha Ferreira, President of the Porto Tribunal, Largo S. Joao Novo, Porto, Portugal;
- 2) Judge Azevedo Soares, Tribunal de Segundo Juizo Criminal, Rua de Cedofeita, Porto;
- 3) The Minister of the Interior, Ministry of the Interior, Lisbon, Portugal.

As well as this individual campaign, something must be done about a group of political prisoners in the Peniche Fortress, whose health is causing grave concern to their families. The prisoners have been split up in an attempt to undermine their solidarity, and all books and writing materials have been removed from their cells, and they are not getting proper medical treatment. Protests against this situation should go to:

Director,
Forte de Peniche,
Peniche,
Portugal.

and a copy should be sent to the Portuguese Embassy in London.

There are also reports on the Beja trail, the student demonstrations in Lisbon and the activities of the British Committee for Portuguese Amnesty. The Committee are publishing a pamphlet entitled "Portugal: Women in Prison" (price 1/3 including postage) in September. Information and enquiries should go to:

British Committee for Portuguese Amnesty,
30, Benson Rd.,
London, S.E. 23.

ALEXANDER CASE APPEALS UNDER PREPARATION

by Bob Pennington

Preparations are being made for an appeal by the Alexander case defendants, imprisoned victims of the second of South Africa's big three sabotage trials held since last September. The trial of Dr. Neville Alexander, and his ten co-defendants concluded on April 15 this year. Charged under 'sabotage' act the defendants were originally brought to trial in December. Evidence soon emerged of intimidated witnesses and ill-treatment of prisoners. A prosecution witness, Cecil Dempster, admitted police told him to deny his presence in Cape Province during August. Another witness against the defence stated: "my evidence was instructed by the police."

Defendant, Marcus Solomons, told the court he had been, "kicked" and "punched" by the police during interrogation. After a postponement of the trial until February, during which time the male prisoners were taken to Robbin Island, thus complicating the prisoners' defence arrangements, 'justice' resumed its progress. The prosecution's case rested on the fact that the prisoners organised the National Liberation Front. Their study of marxist works and books on guerilla warfare was the alleged proof of a conspiracy. Judge van Heerden, blandly conceded no actual deeds of sabotage had been committed, all that was involved was the expressions of ideas.

Dr. Alexander and three co-defendants, including Solomons, each received 10 year sentences. Two others were sentenced to seven years in prison, the rest, one of whom was Alexander's sister, were given five year sentences. The defence is faced with serious difficulties concerning their appeal. The costs involved are quite beyond their own financial resources. Supporters of human rights in South Africa are debarred from organising an active campaign for defence funds. Such activity would make them liable to arrest under the 'sabotage' laws.

Much of the defence costs were raised by West German students' organisations. Dr. Alexander after graduating at Cape Town took a doctorate at Tübingen University and is well-known in German academic circles. Following his arrest over 1,000 students wrote an open letter to UNO Secretary, U Thant, asking him to intervene in the case. Various students' organisations in West Germany sent more than £2,000 for the defence. We must now hope that similar efforts can be made here in Britain to help to finance the Appeal.

ANOTHER LABOUR COUNCIL IMPOSES A BOYCOTT from a London correspondent

Erith is a staunchly Labour industrial suburb of South East London. Its Council has decided to boycott South African goods. This decision was taken at the June Council meeting following a recommendation from the Catering Committee. It was opposed by the lone opposition councillor, Liberal member R.J. Marsh. The Mayor, Mrs. J. Sidders, said that members intended the boycott to be a strong expression of their disapproval, she believed other councils were taking similar action. Cllr. Brett-Smith said he hoped the council were setting an example which others would follow. He regarded the boycott as "the action any right-thinking people must take" to bring home to the South African Government what people thought of their oppressive system of Apartheid.

UNIONS UPSET OIL EMPLOYERS

from Julian Atkinson

Two items in the June 15th Oil and Gas Journal demonstrate the extent to which recent militant trade union activity has upset U.S. oil bosses; comment by me is unnecessary! Under the heading: "Teamsters at it again" we read:

"Continental Oil Co. is using supervisors from plants in 6 cities to help local supervisors run a teamster-struck plant at Lake Charles, La. The Teamsters' Union Local 663 called the strike of 550 workers after negotiations on a new contract broke down over the issue of flexibility in work assigned by management. Continental quickly flew in 80 supervisors from other plants to join some 120 salaried personnel in Lake Charles in working 12 hour shifts.

"The manager, K. Andrea, said the union was told the company would attempt to get flexibility without lay-offs but the union committee "did not believe us." The Teamsters won bargaining rights over an independent union at the plant in an election in March. The strike is the first in the plant's 23-year history."

Another item goes:

"The industry's largest union is waging an unprecedented battle to win the loyalty of organised workers away from their employers and to tarnish the industry's image with public officials and the public at large"

"The Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union is broadly suggesting to its members and to elected officials that oil companies may be tax-cheaters, profiteers and price-gougers. These are 3 of 22 counts on which OCAW raises questions of the industry's guilt.

"The extraordinary attack on the industry that gives them their livelihood is a turnabout for OCAW officials, who until this year have generally supported the industry. This radical shift in policy and posture is being interpreted in the industry as a desperate attempt to substitute political power for the strike power that the union has lost through automation. Behind the assault on the industry is a steady decline in union bargaining leverage over the past 5 years.

"Automation in refineries and oil fields has reduced the number of employees needed in operations and maintenance. The large automated processing unit can be operated with much less manpower. Thus the union has lost financially through declining membership and it has lost power at the bargaining table. The modern plant can be run efficiently by supervisors, which would have been impossible a few years ago. This was the hard lesson learned in the long strikes first against American Oil Co., then against Shell and Mobil in the past 5 years. In each case the union suffered crushing defeats...Jack Knight, OCAW president, frustrated with his weakening position in traditional bargaining, believes the balance has swung too far to the management's side. And he feels obliged to find a new source of counter-balancing strength. OCAW is seeking congressional help in its fight against the use of supervisors in strikes. What irks the union is that because of automation, supervisors often are able to continue operating a refinery indefinitely during a strike with no loss of output. This means the union has a tough time making a strike effective. The union favours legislation which would make it illegal for a company to let anyone take over the work done by union members on strike...."

MISSISSIPPI POLICE HARASS RIGHTS WORKERS from SNCC, Jackson, Mississippi

The Atlanta-based Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee charged on June 30th "Mississippi law enforcement officials and private citizens are engaged in a conspiracy to harass and intimidate local Negroes and civil rights workers through cross-burnings, beatings, shootings and illegal arrests." SNCC workers here said "over 30" recorded incidents of violence and intimidation show "the climate of fear and oppression that exist across the state today." A run-down of incidents in the past two weeks shows:

Ruleville, June 21: A car-load of summer volunteers arriving here was stopped for "questioning" by police.

Clarksdale, June 21: Summer workers arriving by bus were ordered off the streets by local policemen.

Mayben, June 21: A civil rights worker, James Brown, 21, was jailed by local police on a charge of "reckless driving."

Natchez, June 21; SNCC worker Andrew Barnes barely eluded 10 men who broke into his car and stole literature and personal items.

Philadelphia, June 21; Three workers reported missing.

McComb, June 23: Three homes were bombed.

Greenwood, June 23: Two cars of reporters were chased here from Ruleville at speeds up to 90 miles an hour.

Jackson, June 23: A negro man was shot twice in the head while following two white men who had fired into a Negro cafe.

Ruleville, June 24: Cars driven by whites circled the Negro community, throwing bottles at cars and homes.

Drew, June 24: Voter registration workers were met by armed whites.

Hollendale, June 24: SNCC worker Morton Thomas was ordered from Hollendale by the Mayor and Police Chief who said he could not do voter registration work without a permit.

Canton, June 24: A car frequently used to transport voters registration workers was shot into near Jackson.

McComb, June 24; At least 5 bomb threats have been reported here.

Canton, June 24: CORE worker Scott Smith narrowly missed being hit by a shotgun when a deputy sheriff warded off the blow.

Collins, June 24: Forty M-1 rifles were stolen from a National Guard Armory here.

Moss Point, June 24: A white man set fire to a meeting hall used for registration meetings, and two white SNCC volunteers were arrested and held overnight without charges.

Jackson, June 24: A Negro minister's home was shot into.

Clarksdale, June 24: Police Chief Ben Collins threatened to hit volunteer Fred Winyard "if he didn't shape up."

Ruleville, June 25: Williams Chapel Church was firebombed.

Itta Bena, June 25: Two volunteers were ordered out of town by two truck loads of white men.

Clinton, June 25: The Holy Ghost Church here was set on fire.

Durant, June 25: Two SNCC workers were ordered to leave town.

Columbus, June 26: Eight voter registration workers were jailed.

Jackson, June 26: CORE worker Ed Hollander was beaten in jail.

Hattiesburg, June 28: Night-riders shot into volunteer's car. Pete Stoner, a white SNCC field secretary, was arrested June 29 on two traffic charges.

SNCC workers in Jackson said a "Freedom Vote" campaign last fall resulted in over 100 incidents of harassment in 21 days.

PROGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BOYCOTT OF SOUTH AFRICA from a correspondent

The Review of International Affairs for June (a Yugoslav publication) contains a useful article on the progress made in establishing an international boycott of South Africa. A table of trade between eight leading western countries and South Africa spotlights the key role of Britain and America in maintaining the existing regime in South Africa. Apart from Britain's £1,000 million investments in South Africa (see The Week No. 22) she imported £111 million worth of goods from South Africa in the first six months of 1963. Exports to that country were worth £118 million. The article lists what individual states have done to apply the boycott:

"...Algeria announced a total boycott of South Africa on April 30, 1963, and at the same time broke off all relations with Portugal. Cameroon closed its sea and airports to South Africa on July 12. Ethiopia, which had no diplomatic relations with South Africa, announced a total trade boycott and closed her air space to South African planes. Ivory Coast closed her sea and airports on July 16 and refused overflying rights to South Africa." Libya did likewise on August 31. "Mauritania also closed her air and seaports and announced a trade boycott of South Africa. Sudan had already broken off trade relations with South Africa in 1962, and she now closed her air and seaports. Tanganyika announced a total direct and indirect trade boycott of South Africa on September 30. Uganda boycotted South Africa goods in November 1962, and has now banned all Uganda exports to South Africa. United Arab Republic refused overflying rights to South Africa on August 7 and announced the breaking off of all economic relations on September 23. It further banned all South African ships from calling at UAR ports and instructed UAR vessels not to enter South African ports.....By September 30, 1963, Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Tunisia, all informed U Thant that they had fully complied with the November 1962 resolution of the General Assembly. Kenya announced a total ban on trade with South Africa on November 13...

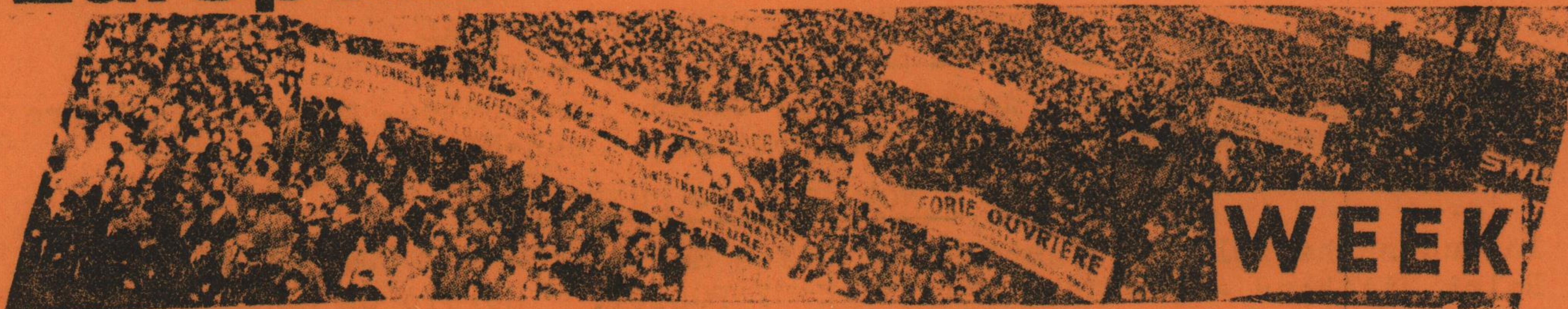
"In May, 1963 Burma failed to renew her contract for the purchase of 300,000 tons of South African coal. On July 13, India refused landing and a passage facilities to South African aircraft....Indonesia cut off all commercial and diplomatic relations with South Africa....In October, the Kuwaiti Government broke off diplomatic relations with South Africa and announced a trade boycott, and closed its sea and airports. In August, the Philippine Government announced a ban on strategic materials. The supply of hardwoods to South Africa valued at R4 million annually was abandoned. Malaya also took definite boycotting steps.

"Japan, Ceylon, Pakistan and the oil-producing countries of the Middle East have taken no action. Japan takes well over 7% of South Africa's exports. Ceylon's exports increased between 1962 and 1963. South Africa imports oil worth R36 million a year from Iran. In addition to certain countries in Latin America and Europe, South Africa imports oil from Aden, the Bahrein, and Saudi Arabia." The article goes to list the actions taken by Communist countries all of which are operating a complete boycott. The table of trade with the west goes:

SOUTH AFRICA'S TRADE WITH CERTAIN WESTERN COUNTRIES OF THE "FREE WORLD" in £m.

	Imports into South Africa Jan to Aug		Exports from South Africa Jan to Aug	
	1962	1963	1962	1963
Britain	99.1	118.2	99.4	111.3
U.S.A	57.4	65.3	27.1	27.2
France	7.3	12.1	8.4	8.7
W. Germany	34.3	43.1	13.6	15.6
Belgium, Holland,)	30.4	40.3	43.5	40.0
Italy & Canada				
combined % total trade	68.2	70.0	60.0	61.5

European



CRISIS IN FRENCH SHIPPING INDUSTRY based upon Financial Times report

The Common Market expanding as it has France's trade with her E.E.C. partners to the detriment of trade overseas, has brought particular hardship to French shipping - in especially difficult straits even against the background of the world shipping crisis. The president of both of France's leading shipping concerns, the semi-public Compagnie Generale Transatlantique (French line) and Chargeurs Reunis, the largest privately owned company, set forth in their reports for 1963 a pessimistic view of the French situation following what one of them calls "one of the worst years of French shipping since the beginning of the crisis."

Concerning the effect of the Common Market Chargeurs Reunis president Francis Fabre pointed out that France's trade with two such overseas countries as Brazil and Argentina, for example, which in 1953 represented 3.3% of her total foreign trade, came last year to only 1.6%. Trade with "Black Africa" had experienced a similar proportional decline. Mr. Fabre also emphasised the continued decrease in the proportion of French seaborne freight being carried in vessels flying the French flag. M. Lanier, president of the French Line, emphasised the "dangerous imbalance" resulting from the high French shipping costs. Operating costs of foreign shipping lines, he said, even those of the highly industrialised countries, were more than 25% lower than those of France. M. Fabre said that during 1963 French shipping capacity dropped from 5,052,000 to 4,856,000 tons.

TRADE UNIONS CLASH WITH OECD OVER SPAIN from ICFTU Bulletin

All trade union representatives walked out of a meeting with representatives of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development when Spanish governmental representatives tried to seat two delegates of the Spanish "sindicatos verticales" - the state-controlled trade unions.

The incident took place on 24 June 1964 in Paris at one of the periodic meetings between ^{the} Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD - representing over 40 million workers in Europe, the United States and Canada, whose organisations are affiliated to the ICFTU and the IFCTU (Christian) - and the liaison Committee of the Council of the OECD... The object of the meeting was an examination of 3 questions of primary importance: operational activities..., Economic growth and development aid. As soon as the Spanish Government delegate announced that he was accompanied by two representatives of the Spanish trade union, TUAC General Secretary, Walter Schevenels, immediately protested against this procedure.....

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