

THE BULLETIN

An Information Service
for
Socialists

Vol. 3. No. 6.

Aug 23rd, 1963.

PRICE FOURPENCE

Produced
by
voluntary
labour

Published by:
4, Lane St.,
Alexandria, Egypt

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Letter to Readers

Some weeks ago we published an item entitled "Boudiaf released" from a Paris correspondent. It has been pointed out to us that this could be misleading as in fact he is confined to a villa in a Southern part of Algeria (not a mud hut in the Sahara, as some would have!!). The title was ours, not that of the Paris correspondent. We would emphasise that we fully support the point of view expressed in the article, namely, that if Boudiaf has been arrested for political reasons this is a mistake. On the other hand if he has been arrested for taking part in a conspiracy he should be charged for this and permitted to have full rights of defence, etc.

As we said in last week's Letter to Readers we shall be publishing a supplement consisting of two articles on Algeria written by a correspondent now in that country. From this readers will see that it is necessary to carefully analyse the social forces involved in the Algerian Revolution rather than proceeding from a subjective assessment of being 'for' or 'against' certain leaders. We shall return to this question in future issues.

Subscription Rates:	six months	(24 issues)	12/6
	one year	(48 issues)	25/-

Published by:	International Bookshop 4, Dane St., Alfred St. Central, Nottingham	Produced by voluntary labour
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1694 The Builders' Strike: This is not merely the first official strike in the building industry for a number of decades but also the first large scale industrial struggle of 1963. It has ended the relative industrial peace which has characterised 1963 as against 1962. The latter year having among the most days lost through industrial action of any year since the General Strike, whilst until now 1963 has had among the lowest numbers of days lost since the war years. The strike is all the more significant because in essence it is a political strike.

As could be confidently predicted, the discipline and fighting spirit of the builders has been magnificent. This shows, despite all the talk of various right wing and ultra-left tendencies, the immense loyalty of the British working class to its organisations especially when these organisations seem to be giving a fighting lead. A strong desire has been apparent among the advanced workers to take the struggle forward and have a decisive conflict. However, the top trade union functionaries who initiated this struggle will do all in their power to contain and control operations.

The strike is against Nicky, and the trade union leaders who have called it did so, in the main, because they fear that their social role and position is threatened by the operation of the National Incomes Commission. They express this fear by their statements that Nicky interferes with and undermines 'the whole system of free negotiations.' Unless this system is in operation, unless the trade union leaders can show some results from their 'horse-trading' activities, unlo's, in a word, the top trade union functionaries can act as 'middle-men' between the workers and the employers, they have no role to play. And, of course, in their struggle to protect their social position these trade union leaders are quite capable of attempting to use the workers' militancy as a trump card.

The more advanced and highly organised sections of the building workers will maintain considerable pressure on the trade union leaders, they will not forget that the Scottish agreements and the 40 hr. a week victory was won by militant action. However, as matters stand, unofficial action, even in the event of an apparent sell-out is unlikely. The immense loyalty, already referred to, cuts both ways - just as the workers come out as a man on their leaders' instructions so they will go back.

Trade union leaders know, and the workers know, that the employers would have made a much more favourable offer had it not been for Nicky's condemnation of the Scottish agreements. According to the Financial Times of 16 August, one employer said: "We were being pulled in two directions - one by the N.I.C., and the other by our desire to bring our wage rates up to the level of some other industries. Until we do that we shall not be able to attract all the high quality apprentices the industry requires." On the other hand, it goes without saying that the employers are hiding behind Nicky to a certain extent.

The Government's hand is present in another sense too. About half of the annual value of the industry's work - or about £1,500m. - comes from building paid for partly or completely from Government funds. The employers fear that if they pay more than 3-3½% increase as envisaged by Nicky (in line with 4% increase in productivity) and then pass the cost on to their customers, the Government will reduce the volume of the work they pay for. To quote the Financial Times again: "For example, if £70m. were earmarked for hospital building, the Government would keep its expenditure down to that amount by postponing some of the contracts."

The next stage of the battle for exports promises to be very hard - whatever Government is in power in Britain will feel compelled to try to keep costs down. The building strike will be the prototype of many more battles, particularly because every time a wage increase over the 3% is won it will be increasingly difficult for the Government to apply its plans for the rationalisation of British industry.

DETAILS OF PROGRAMME OF SPEAKERS FOR HYTHE CAMP

1695			
Sat	p.m.General introduction followed by:	
		JOHN EBER (M.C.F.)	"Colonialism"
Sun	a.m.	ISAAC DEUTSCHER	"Russia"
	p.m.	A speaker from the Chinese Embassy	
Mon	a.m.	J. DEANE	"Algeria"
		A speaker from the Yugoslav Embassy	
	p.m.	T. CLIFF	"China"
Tues	a.m.	P. WORSLEY	"The Revolution in the Third World"
	p.m.	OSMUND JAYARATNE	"Socialism in East Asia"
Wed	a.m.	R. BLACKBURN	"Cuba/Latin America"
	p.m.	ERNEST MANDEL (Belgium)	"How to fight neo-colonialism in Western Europe"
Thur	a.m.	R. FLETCHER	} Union Voice
		W. KENDALL	
	p.m.	T. NAIRN (New Left Review)	
		J. HUGHES	"The next Labour Government's 'New Economic Policy'"
		J. MORTIMER	"Changing the Structure of British Trade Unions"
Fri	a.m.	K. COATES	"Marxism and Modern Socialism"

ELLIS HILLMAN (L.C.C.) will lead a discussion on "Science" if there is a break in the programme.

Also L. BASSO, C. BOURDET and an Italian C.P. speaker are "possibles"

"UNION VOICE" SCHOOL TO BE HELD IN NOTTINGHAM

A school is to be held on September 21st (Saturday) from 2.30 to 7.00 with a half hour break for light refreshments with Ernie Roberts, Assistant General Secretary of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, as the speaker. The first session will deal with the struggle for a 40 hour week and the second will outline the role of Union Voice in the Labour Movement. Prominent trade unionists are to chair the sessions. The Nottingham and District Trades Council are supporting the school and is to distribute to each of its delegates and affiliated organisations information about the school. A special effort is to be made to get participation by A.E.U. members and workers from industrial centres near Nottingham.

HACKNEY YOUNG SOCIALISTS MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN by a London correspondent

Hackney Central's Young Socialists are planning a series of activities in the coming months to boost membership. These will include film shows, meetings, a torchlight procession and a grand social.

The campaign has already begun with an open air meeting at the Odeon, Dalston. Among the speakers were Robin Jamieson, John Goldenberg and June Lester. Efforts are being made to tempt the Young Liberals to a return debate after the highly successful one at the Labour Party H.Q..

TORY WEEKLIES TURN ON "PRIVATE EYE" from a London correspondent

With Claud Cockburn as editor of Private Eye, the Tory weeklies are turning on this influential satirical paper with characteristic venom. With a circulation around 90,000, "A Spectator's Notebook" comments on the paper in these terms: "Private Eye to judge by the evidence of its grey pages, is the organ of those sections of the middle-class intelligentsia which is backing the left to win, and which busily proletarianising itself by dabbling in any filth that's going in order to be in with the new ruling class when the time comes! it is, in fact, selling^{out}" (The Spectator August 23rd, page 222)

This week's Peace News contains two interesting items concerning the activities of the police in relation to demonstrators, etc. Whilst the case of the alleged interference with correspondence has received some publicity because of letters appearing in the Guardian, the business of the alleged framing of Donald Rooum has received none. We urge readers to make the facts widely known.

Planting of brick by police officer alleged based on Peace News report
Rooum was framed by a police officer, Detective Sergeant Challinor who placed a brick with Rooum's property when he arrested him, and claimed to have found it in his pocket. He also gave Rooum a beating in the police cell and gave perjured evidence at the court hearing. The case against Rooum was dismissed chiefly because he had had the presence of mind - and enough money - to have the contents of his pocket analysed as soon as he was released from police custody.....

One of the most disturbing things about the case was that the magistrate did not award costs to Rooum - which amounted to £150.....What happens in the cases of police frame-ups who cannot afford to pay sums like these? The official answer is that they can get legal aid, but in practice even this can be quite arbitrarily denied...

Anyone who has been inside a British prison will know that the police frequently use force to extract confessions and give perjured evidence to obtain convictions when they think they have got the "right man." For the poor and underprivileged, who have the most dealings with the police, the question of costs is the crucial one. There is no reason why costs should not automatically be granted to a defendant who is acquitted.

The silence of the press on Donald Rooum's case is another disturbing - though perhaps predictable - thing. Press and radio gave considerable publicity to the fact that people had been arrested for carrying offensive weapons during the Greek visit demonstrations. Not a single national paper reported Rooum's acquittal, though several of them had the case drawn to their attention.....

Letter confirms interference with mail based on Peace News report

On Thursday, August 5th, a letter from Miss Jane Buxton, co-secretary of the Hampstead Committee of 100, appeared in the Guardian in which she criticised the way the police had handled her personal belongings confiscated during a search conducted by the Special Branch in June. They had been kept by them for over 6 weeks without giving Miss Buxton a proper receipt. She also mentioned that members of the Committee had received letters which had taken three and, in one case, six weeks to cross London,....

As a result of this statement in the Guardian, Miss Buxton received the following letter:

Dear Miss Buxton, I shall have to do this anonymously in view of the Official Secrets Act. You may have guessed, or perhaps you knew, but anyway I confirm, that the postal authorities can intercept letters at the final delivery office. They are sent to the Investigation Branch at GPO headquarters by a special messenger who waits while they are examined and then returns the letters for normal delivery. No doubt this is what is happening to your mail, this one may slip through in view of the envelope, and it is worth a try. You could put another letter ^{in the paper} of your choice if it does....

It was signed "Well wisher" and was in a Board of Trade envelope. Miss Buxton thinks that it came from somebody in a Government department....Miss Buxton and other members who have experienced delays are keeping the letters as evidence as they will try to get the matter raised in the House of Commons.

HILL HOLDS PUBLIC MEETING IN MELBOURNE TO DENOUNCE THE TEST BAN TREATY

E.F. Hill, former member of the Political Committee and Central Secretariat of the Communist Party of Australia, denounced the test ban treaty on his return from a visit to China and Japan. Hill, the leader of the 'Chinese' faction of the Australian C.P., was denounced in the Soviet 'open letter' of July 14th. We quote from the Hsinhua report of the meeting:

"...Hill was speaking at a reception held in his honour in the Melbourne Trades Hall on August 20, arranged by the Building Workers Union, the reception was attended by more than 100 members of trade unions, including officials representing about 30 unions..... He said that the treaty "does not reduce the threat of war; it does not stop the manufacturing of nuclear weapons. It fools the people. It is not a step towards peace but a step towards war because, unless it is exposed, it can weaken the vigilance of the people."

"The Chinese criticisms of the treaty were in the interests of the Australian people, he said. He added, "We, along with the Chinese, believe that nuclear weapons must be struck right out of the hands of the imperialists, stockpiles destroyed, the manufacture and use of nuclear weapons totally prohibited just as poison gas was."

"He spoke in detail of China's achievements in socialist construction and refuted the slanders that China was "warlike" and "aggressive."

SOME BACKGROUND NOTES TO THE HILL FACTION from a Melbourne correspondent

In the last few weeks there have been 62 resignations from the Victorian section of the C.P., in addition at least 3 expulsions. At least 13 trade union officials are involved. It is estimated that there will be up to 200 members who will go with the Hill group without touching the other states where, of course, the numbers will not be nearly as many. Hill himself, by the way, is still formally a C.P. member as he has not resigned nor been expelled but reduced to the status of rank and file member. In a statement issued by the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the A.C.P. it said: "...these resignations were a planned move in the campaign of disruption and factionalism by a group led by E.F. Hill. Unable to force their incorrect and dangerous policies on the membership and leading committees of the party, and finding themselves in an isolated minority, this group has taken the path of desertion from the cause of socialism..."

PRO-CHINESE GROUP EXPELLED FROM THE SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY

A Madrid dispatch in the August 24 New York Times reports that a pro-Chinese group has been expelled from the Spanish Communist Party and has tried "to gain control of the anarchist movement." Spanish police announced a few days earlier the smashing of a clandestine ring of "terrorists" belonging to the Iberian Federation of Liberarian Youth.

Spokesmen for the Communist Party reportedly described this party as a "force of order" which had expelled the pro-Chinese activists on the grounds that acts of violence would rally the population behind Franco. A four-page pamphlet circulated by the Iberian Federation is said to reject the CP line of "national reconciliation" and to denounce Moscow's concept of "peaceful co-existence" as indifferent to revolutionary needs.

IMPORTANT BOOK BY REVOLUTIONARY PUBLISHED

by a London correspondent
Readers who have read Victor Serge's "The Case of Comrade Tulayev" can now obtain Serge's most important work, "Memoirs of a Revolutionary 1901-1941," first published posthumously in 1951. It is published by the Oxford University Press at 42/-, or for those who haven't got 42/- it can be obtained from a library. This edition was translated by Peter Sedgwick who is well-known to a number of readers of the Bulletin.

The following report, which is based upon a Reinhua item, is very important for a number of reasons. It places the blame of the recently intensified attacks on Cuba (since the test ban treaty!) fairly and squarely on the American government. Whilst the Cubans have not sided with the Chinese Communists openly, what Guevara has to say about revolution in Latin America and the role of the Cuban C.P. in the Cuban Revolution clearly disassociates the Cubans from the Khrushchovite line of peaceful coexistence. Ed. note.

The recent attacks on Cuba "are not isolated incidents. They were not carried out by common counter-revolutionaries, but were organised and financed by the United States," said Ernesto Che Guevara, Cuban Minister of Industry (and generally considered 'number 2' man in Cuba), on Monday August 19th, when addressing the delegates of Latin American countries who had gone to Cuba to take part in the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of "July 26th".

He said that these attacks were evidence of intensifying U.S. pressure on Cuba. Answering the question whether the latest attacks "are the prelude to a major attack by U.S. imperialism," he said, "We do not know, but we are always ready to defeat any attack. If they come, we will resist them. If they do not come, then so much the better. The United States will cling to all its aggressive intentions against Cuba." The U.S. imperialists do not want the Cuban revolution to live. They will create tension by every means possible, he said.

Answering the question whether revolutions in Latin America should be made through armed struggle or through peaceful means, he said: "Whether a revolution will be made through armed struggle or through other means depends on many conditions. In each country, revolution will be carried out in accordance with its objective conditions and conditions of its revolutionary vanguard. Generally speaking, the form is armed struggle. But in particular, it should be decided by each country itself. How will revolution break out in a specific country? It depends on the exploiters and the exploited.

"If the conditions are ripe, the form is war; if the conditions are not ripe, then it will be a failure. The revolutionary vanguard of each country should make the decision. If it is wrong, it will cease to be a vanguard and will be replaced by other combatants. In Venezuela, fighting is now underway. Here the answer is clear: the form is armed struggle."

Answering the question "How did the Cuban Revolution become one of Marxism-Leninism" Guevara said: "Marxism-Leninism was neither the official doctrine of the (July 26th) movement nor the intention of some comrades. The whole process has demonstrated to us the truth elucidated by the great theses of Marxism-Leninism. During our struggle against imperialism and the exploiting classes, we have seen how Marxism has prepared solutions for all these problems. We were a group of revolutionaries engaged in a fight for liberation. We have seen clearly that this struggle brought with it a struggle against imperialism. We became acquainted with Mao Tse-Tung's theory on guerilla warfare after we had launched a guerilla war in Cuba, and what he said corresponded very much to our reality." Answering the question whether "a revolution can be carried out without the existence of a communist party," he said: "This was made clear during the epoch of Lenin. In order to carry out a Marxist-Leninist revolution, it is necessary to have a Marxist-Leninist party which is influential among the masses.

He added: "In Cuba, the Communist Party did not lead the revolution, but it had exercised an influence on it; at the present stage of socialism, its participation is important." "In Cuba, the C.P. neither saw clearly, nor understood correctly the form of struggle. It committed a mistake in estimating the possibility of victory. Here, this serious mistake was not costly because there was Fidel Castro and a group of genuine revolutionaries. In other parts of the world, a mistake like this may be very costly....

THE SITUATION IN SURINAM (DUTCH GUIANA)

1699 The following report has been sent in for publication in the Bulletin by a member of the Nationalist Movement of Surinam. We are pleased to receive this report because so little is known in Britain about the situation in Surinam although it is adjacent to British Guiana, a country which has occupied the attention of left wingers in Britain on many occasions. Ed. Note.

British socialists, and even the whole British nation, should know what is happening in this part of South America which is called Guiana, so that they can make up their minds to take concrete steps to support the freedom movements in their struggle for full independence and social reform. Believe me, there is need for that. As you know, Surinam or, to call it by its colonial name, Dutch Guiana has been dominated by Dutch colonialism and imperialism for more than 300 years. These two evils still exist in our country and have led to United States' domination of Surinam's economy (this despite the Monroe doctrine!!). Surinam is the main producer of bauxite for the U.S. market (84% of Surinam's exports consist of bauxite). It is used to produce aluminium in large quantities for U.S. rockets and missiles.

Our problems are, in general, similar to those of neighbouring British Guiana: we have in common a very mixed population (much more mixed in Surinam), a small population (a little smaller than British Guiana at some 300,000) and a poor backward economy. But there is this difference: that in Surinam the East Indians are a minority group and the negroes (creoles) form the majority. Our struggle is now sabotaged by internal reactionaries, egged on by United States imperialism, who are creating racial troubles. These haven't, so far, taken the same proportion as those in British Guiana. The colonialists oppose our slogan of INDEPENDENCE NOW because - and now comes the old, old story - we are a specially negro organisation because our party president, Dr. Eddy Bruma (a lawyer), is a negro, only wanting to bring Russian Communism to our country, etc., etc.

In 1954, after some campaigning by our movement - the Nationalist Movement of Surinam (N.B.S., our ideological wing) - the Dutch granted home rule to Surinam but excluded us so that the reactionary forces came to power. In 1959 we established a political party, the Party of the Nationalist Republic (P.N.R.) and we are now operating under very difficult circumstances because of the repressive measures of the bourgeois government of Premier J. Pengel. The principal aims of our party are: (1) Full and immediate transfer of independence to the Surinam people; (2) Nationalisation of all foreign industries (most United States and Dutch) that are of importance to the country's economy; (3) Socialisation and reform of the land; (4) Social Justice; and (5) a foreign policy of neutralism, according to the principles of the Belgrade conference. Also a policy of revolutionary socialism.

This is why the colonial and bourgeois government is very hostile to us and this month took the following steps against our party: (a) a P.N.R. representative in Holland, after completing his studies has been forbidden to return to his country; and (b) two leading members of the N.B.S., R. Ravales and Th. Uiterloo, have been sent to jail, accused of revolutionary activities. Surinam seems now to be South Africa! We are now busy in Holland collecting money for the families of the arrested men. We also have a cadre school in Amsterdam for the teaching of elementary socialism.

U.S. OIL PIPE LINE IN VENEZUELA DYNAMITED: The Ule-Amuay oil pipe line of the U.S. Creole Petroleum Corporation in Falcon state and the gas pipe line of the Venezuelan Atlantic transmission in Arrecifes were dynamited on August 20 by armed Venezuelans as a demonstration against the pro-U.S. dictatorship. This is the second dynamiting of the oil pipe line within less than a month. The fire from the previous dynamiting has not yet been put out.

The following report was sent to us by a British Young Socialist now working in Cuba. The students he refers to have visited Cuba despite an embargo imposed upon travel to Cuba by the United States Government. This is why aid committees have been set up, others returning from Cuba since the embargo have been taken to court, notably the negro journalist William Worthy. We haven't up-to-date information as to what happened when the students returned (if they have returned yet) but will give this as soon as possible. Ed note.

I have mixed in with some of the 58 American students here and found them an interesting lot....There are aid committees being set up in the universities and colleges in support of these students, and also the majority of the families of the students are really moving - getting motorcades and celebrations organised for them when they return (even though before the trip many of the parents were anti-Cuba!)....

The reaction in Cuba to the students is a wonderful example of internationalism - the people have cheered them wherever they have gone and they have been everywhere. (they have ^{even} visited)...prisons (political and civil) and had interesting conversations with Fidel, Che Guevara and President Dorticos (separate interviews) with no holds barred, in fact, there were even some questions about Trotskyism....As far as I am concerned these government leaders are bang on the ball. They set an example to follow in everything! bureaucracy is between the government and workers - the middle class of before the revolution, some opportunists, etc., but the people aren't subdued by these types, on the contrary. The government have stated time and time again to the people (that they should)..stop and smash bureaucracy whenever and WHEREVER the tendencies appear. Between them and with the new rising youth growing in the midst of the revolution I can only see a bright prospective future for the Cuban people and the revolution.

CUBA'S PROGRESS IN SELECTIVE INDUSTRIALISATION from Financial Times Aug. 20

Selective industrialisation in Cuba is proceeding more or less according to plan and is far from being a stillborn policy as reported widely in London this week.

It is true that Dr. Fidel Castro, the Premier, speaking at a rally at the week-end announced the death of the idea of building a steelworks on the island. But this project, based as it was on a rather intricate system of using iron ore recovered during the refining of nickel, was never firmly based in reality and its abandonment could not be counted a reverse to Cuban industrialisation.

Meanwhile work on more hardheaded plans for using more easily available natural resources are proceeding. Production is already in progress at the British-built plant for processing kenaf (a jute substitute) and work is nearly completed on a French-built plant to process the liquid by-products of sugar manufacturing, principally yeast.

To remedy what is perhaps the principal defect in the country's mechanisation, a factory is currently turning out a wide variety of spare parts for the great variety of U.S.-made equipment in Cuba. The non-availability of spares for machinery from buses to sugar equipment owing to the U.S. trade embargo has been and continues to be a major headache for Cuba's planners.

Evidence that Cuba intends to continue industrialisation, if possible in co-operation with Western European suppliers, is evidenced by the plans already referred to and also by the presence in London of Sr. Fernando Guerra of the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Trade....

Referring in his week-end speech to the agricultural sphere Dr. Castro also announced an increase in the proportion of cultivated land that would pass into public ownership. The final percentage is likely to (be) over 60%

Kennedy's proposal of the "interest equalisation tax", a new measure for the preventing of the outflow of capital, immediately caused a big slump on the Japanese stock market. The Japanese government sent Foreign Minister Ohira to Washington to solicit sympathetic considerations. After the talks the U.S. and Japanese sides agreed that should serious economic difficulties arise in Japan the United States would consult with Japan on the appropriate measures that might be taken to meet the problem, including consideration of some form of exemption from the proposed "interest equalisation tax." But Dillon, U.S. Treasury Secretary, has now changed his tune. He testified to the Congress on August 20th that there was no reason for "exempting" Japan from the proposed tax. The Japanese stock exchange suffered from another wide-front decline on hearing the news.

The tax will directly affect Japan's absorption of U.S. capital and its improvement on international payments. According to the Japanese press, the hope of Japan to secure 6 to 7 hundred million dollars from long-term loans this year has been dashed by this U.S. measure. It is estimated that in this year alone Japan will suffer a loss of 2 to 3 hundred million dollars with regard to foreign capital. The August 13 issue of the Japanese journal Economist pointed out that one of the props of investments under the "high economic growth" policy of the Ikeda government was foreign capital. The imposition of "interest equalisation tax" by the United States would pose difficulties for Japan's distribution of new investments and would also affect the "high economic growth" policy.

The Japanese Ambassador to Washington has reported that the United States had decided to further reduce "off-shore procurement" in Japan. Under this decision, the United States would stop purchases if 30% of spare parts of the commodities in "off-shore procurement" comes from Japan and other industrial countries. Nippon Keizai Shimbun of August 16 pointed out that the new U.S. decision aimed at establishing the principle that products shipped to foreign countries under the U.S. "foreign aid" programme should be 100% U.S.

The paper also reported that the U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, Philip Trizise, indicated to the Japanese Ambassador to the United States on August 20th that the United States would impose similar import restrictions on Japanese woollen fabrics as on Japanese cotton fabrics and that an international agreement had to be concluded. Prior to this the Japanese radio reported that the United States had decided to raise the import duties on 22 items of imports. Japanese commodities to be affected were trucks, buses, films, scissors and six other items.

The radio said that the Japanese shipping circles were worried by the prospect of further pushing ahead by the U.S. of the "ship American" policy as it would further affect Japan's non-trading international payments. Colossal deficits had appeared for three successive years in Japan's non-trading international payments chiefly owing to increasing deficits suffered by Japanese shipping business. The non-trading international payments deficit this year was estimated at three hundred and twenty million dollars.

These U.S. measures to shift its economic crisis onto Japan under the name of "defence of the dollar" have aroused strong reaction from the Japanese government. According to the Japanese radio, the Ministry of Finance made it clear that Japan might have to change its line of taking the United States as its main market.

The Japanese Prime Minister Ikeda pointed out not so long ago that Japan must study why the United States adopted such stern "defence of the dollar" measures and Japan's basic policy vis-a-vis this problem. He said that Kennedy's message had caused a tremendous effect on Japan's economy especially as the United States had special relations with Japan and it was "regrettable" that the United States had not consulted the Japanese government on this matter before-hand.

based on Hsinhua reports