

1	Page	Liberal leader says apply sanctions against firms paying too high wages
2	Page	Light was lost on NCU Executive The tin smelter by Combed. London Coop to sell East End store Royal Arsenal Coop protest against closing of (British Ironworks) Wife's pledge to Labour Peace Fellowship Washington and Washington LDC chairman elected Very reaction to Socialism in Uruguayan Lancashire Journal Council/Chairman's first day

# THE BULLETIN

3	Page	Home of retail trade firms badly
4	Page	Golden circle grows
5	Page	Coop share of retail trade firms badly
6	Page	Wife's pledge to Labour Peace Fellowship
7	Page	Washington and Washington
8	Page	Lancashire Journal Council/Chairman's first day
9	Page	Very reaction to Socialism in Uruguayan
10	Page	LDC chairman elected
11	Page	Wife's pledge to Labour Peace Fellowship
12	Page	Washington and Washington
13	Page	Lancashire Journal Council/Chairman's first day
14	Page	Very reaction to Socialism in Uruguayan
15	Page	LDC chairman elected
16	Page	Wife's pledge to Labour Peace Fellowship
17	Page	Washington and Washington
18	Page	Lancashire Journal Council/Chairman's first day
19	Page	Very reaction to Socialism in Uruguayan
20	Page	LDC chairman elected
21	Page	Wife's pledge to Labour Peace Fellowship
22	Page	Washington and Washington
23	Page	Lancashire Journal Council/Chairman's first day
24	Page	Very reaction to Socialism in Uruguayan
25	Page	LDC chairman elected
26	Page	Wife's pledge to Labour Peace Fellowship
27	Page	Washington and Washington
28	Page	Lancashire Journal Council/Chairman's first day
29	Page	Very reaction to Socialism in Uruguayan
30	Page	LDC chairman elected
31	Page	Wife's pledge to Labour Peace Fellowship
32	Page	Washington and Washington
33	Page	Lancashire Journal Council/Chairman's first day
34	Page	Very reaction to Socialism in Uruguayan
35	Page	LDC chairman elected
36	Page	Wife's pledge to Labour Peace Fellowship
37	Page	Washington and Washington
38	Page	Lancashire Journal Council/Chairman's first day
39	Page	Very reaction to Socialism in Uruguayan
40	Page	LDC chairman elected
41	Page	Wife's pledge to Labour Peace Fellowship
42	Page	Washington and Washington
43	Page	Lancashire Journal Council/Chairman's first day
44	Page	Very reaction to Socialism in Uruguayan
45	Page	LDC chairman elected
46	Page	Wife's pledge to Labour Peace Fellowship
47	Page	Washington and Washington
48	Page	Lancashire Journal Council/Chairman's first day
49	Page	Very reaction to Socialism in Uruguayan
50	Page	LDC chairman elected
51	Page	Wife's pledge to Labour Peace Fellowship
52	Page	Washington and Washington
53	Page	Lancashire Journal Council/Chairman's first day
54	Page	Very reaction to Socialism in Uruguayan
55	Page	LDC chairman elected
56	Page	Wife's pledge to Labour Peace Fellowship
57	Page	Washington and Washington
58	Page	Lancashire Journal Council/Chairman's first day
59	Page	Very reaction to Socialism in Uruguayan
60	Page	LDC chairman elected
61	Page	Wife's pledge to Labour Peace Fellowship
62	Page	Washington and Washington
63	Page	Lancashire Journal Council/Chairman's first day
64	Page	Very reaction to Socialism in Uruguayan
65	Page	LDC chairman elected
66	Page	Wife's pledge to Labour Peace Fellowship
67	Page	Washington and Washington
68	Page	Lancashire Journal Council/Chairman's first day
69	Page	Very reaction to Socialism in Uruguayan
70	Page	LDC chairman elected
71	Page	Wife's pledge to Labour Peace Fellowship
72	Page	Washington and Washington
73	Page	Lancashire Journal Council/Chairman's first day
74	Page	Very reaction to Socialism in Uruguayan
75	Page	LDC chairman elected
76	Page	Wife's pledge to Labour Peace Fellowship
77	Page	Washington and Washington
78	Page	Lancashire Journal Council/Chairman's first day
79	Page	Very reaction to Socialism in Uruguayan
80	Page	LDC chairman elected
81	Page	Wife's pledge to Labour Peace Fellowship
82	Page	Washington and Washington
83	Page	Lancashire Journal Council/Chairman's first day
84	Page	Very reaction to Socialism in Uruguayan
85	Page	LDC chairman elected
86	Page	Wife's pledge to Labour Peace Fellowship
87	Page	Washington and Washington
88	Page	Lancashire Journal Council/Chairman's first day
89	Page	Very reaction to Socialism in Uruguayan
90	Page	LDC chairman elected
91	Page	Wife's pledge to Labour Peace Fellowship
92	Page	Washington and Washington
93	Page	Lancashire Journal Council/Chairman's first day
94	Page	Very reaction to Socialism in Uruguayan
95	Page	LDC chairman elected
96	Page	Wife's pledge to Labour Peace Fellowship
97	Page	Washington and Washington
98	Page	Lancashire Journal Council/Chairman's first day
99	Page	Very reaction to Socialism in Uruguayan
100	Page	LDC chairman elected

An Information Service  
for  
Socialists

Vol. 3 No. 21/22

Dec. 23rd., 1963

PRICE EIGHTPENCE

Published by: International Bookshop, 4, Dane St., Nottingham  
Produced by voluntary labour

Page	1	Liberal leader says apply sanctions against firms paying too high wages
		Right wing lose seat on BTU Executive Big Jim snubbed by Confed. London Coop to sell West End store
Page	2	Royal Arsenal Coop protest against closing of Woolwich Arsenal Wilson's pledges to Labour Peace Fellowship Paddington and Rachmanism LCC chairman cleared Tory reaction to Rachmanism in Hampstead Lewisham Borough Council denounces rent act Hornsey CP split
Page	3	Cuban Hurricane relief fund Golden circle grows Coop share of retail trade fares badly
Page	4	Algerian press service on Chou's forthcoming visit Khrushchev says Stalin exported wheat while Russians starved Yugoslavs to hold CP congress in 1964
Page	5	Australian trade unionists fight for own press Israel's Zionist Labour Parties still seek unity Association to aid Algeria organised in Quebec 2,000 teachers march in Detroit
Page	6	West Indian notes: Subversion commission in Trinidad folds up Venezuelan Liberation fighters sent to torture chamber by Williams Shop assistants on strike for 4 weeks in Trinidad
Page	7	The struggle in the 'French' West Indies Trinidad dollar threatened with devaluation Martiniquan patriots imprisoned, 13 freed
Page	8	Angolan rebels prepare new offensive with arms from Algeria
Page	9	Further increase in U.S. unemployment More strikes in U.S. Johnson speaks on U.S. economic position 200 foreign cargo ships blacklisted by U.S. U.S. retaliative tariff on Common Market goods
Page	10	The affect of rationalization in Japanese coal industry Collapse on Tokyo stock exchange Prices soar in India
Page	11	Spanish Minister shows that Spain is completely dependent on tourism U.S. ownership of Canadian industry increases British Nylon Spinners to build big new plant in South Africa Common Market rate of growth slowing down
Page	12	The world crisis of excess capacity in the steel industry.

#### Letter to Readers

This is a very sad occasion for this special double issue of the Dulletin will be the last. A combination of circumstances has led to this state of affairs. We have had increasing difficulty in reaching publication dates (the essence of our service), and a number of journals are coming on the scene in 1964 which will carry out the function we have tried to achieve. We will be making arrangements with subscribers who have outstanding subscriptions and we earnestly ask our many correspondents to assist the new journals.

LIBERAL LEADER SAYS APPLY SANCTIONS AGAINST FIRMS PAYING TOO HIGH WAGES  
 A Loughborough correspondent has drawn our attention to the following report which appeared in the Guardian:

"Mr. Grimond, the Liberal leader, said in Aberdeen...that a national maximum wage would have to be set; sanctions might have to be applied against firms paying their employees too much. "We have long accepted that a national wage minimum should be enforced in the country," he said. "I believe we are bound to reach a stage where maxima are also set. I do not think this can be rigidly enforced by law, but there is no reason why some sanction should not be applied to firms which grossly exceed what is justified."

".....Mr. Grimond's proposal appeared to develop a motion passed by the Liberal Council in May. This called for a national incomes policy....

"A Liberal Party spokesman said.. "This is not necessarily Liberal Party policy. Mr. Grimond was just throwing out new suggestions." The subject had not been discussed "to this depth" at the party's conference in September."

RIGHT WING LOSE SEAT ON ETU EXECUTIVE from a T.U. correspondent

The rightwing group who have held the majority in the executive of the ETU for some two years now have lost a seat to a candidate with left wing support. E.W. Hammond, a shop steward from Thurrock, Essex, has defeated the sitting member Mr. L. Tuck in a contest for an area covering Kent, Sussex, and parts of south-east London. Mr. Hammond received somewhat over 2,100 votes and Mr. about 1,700. There was no change in the other executive seats.

BIG JIM SHUNNED BY CONFED from a T.U. correspondent

Big Jim Matthews, former leading member of the Municipal and General Forkers Union and supporter of ultra-right policies in the Labour Party and trade union movement, is not to be invited to the 1964 annual conference of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions. On hearing that he would not be invited to the conference and the social events and banquet, Big Jim said he didn't care if they behaved childishly and that anyway, even had he been invited he wouldn't have gone.

The present president of the Confed., John Doyd said that Big Jim had told him that he was doing very well financially and that his industrial relations business was doing well. Big Jim's financial position had improved since he retired added John Doyd who holds the position once occupied by Big Jim.

LONDON COOP TO SELL WEST END STORE based on Co-op News report

Because it believes it can "best serve the shopping requirements of its membership, and the general public, by consolidating its finances and providing still more and better su'urban shopping facilities," London Society has decided to dispose of its Oxford St. premises. An offer has been made which the society's board have decided to accept. An official statement says the society believes that the changing pattern of retail distribution in the food trades is the promotion of large units in the main thoroughfares.

ROYAL ARSENAL COOP PROTEST AGAINST CLOSING OF WOOLWICH ARSENAL

Royal Arsenal Co-op Society, which was founded in 1868 by a group of workers in the Woolwich Arsenal, has sent a letter of protest to the Secretary of State for War on the proposed closing of the Arsenal. The letter draws attention to the close association which has always existed between the society and the workers in the Arsenal, and to the fact that the RACS owns an estate at West Hall of 1,200 houses and flats built in 1916 to house munition workers.

WILSON'S PLEDGES TO LABOUR PEACE FELLOWSHIP

From a London reader

On Wednesday, December 4th, Harold Wilson addressed the Labour Peace Fellowship in the Committee Room at the House of Commons. He was introduced by Frank Allam. He said he would not "bark the issue of NATO", and pledged the next Labour Government to support it. He said, however, that the next Labour Government would rely more on conventional weapons. Labour would not bring back conscription. Labour would appoint a special Minister for UNO.

PADDINGTON AND RACHMANISM

Paddington Borough Council continues to be the scene of sharp exchanges and bitter fights, reflecting the problem of Rachmanism in the district. Labour members of Paddington Council now fear that landlords who are sent a direction under the 1961 Housing Act, to prevent their property from being overcrowded, may retaliate by throwing tenants on the street.

Labour members are now urging that an example be made of one landlord who gave a family of seven notice to quit, by the council's serving a compulsory purchase order on his house in Beethoven Street, Queen's Park.

L.C.C. CHAIRMAN CLEARED

The 2 month inquiry into the events leading to the resignation of Reginald Stamp, chairman of the LCC, has ended. The Director of Public Prosecutions said in a letter that "the evidence available is wholly insufficient to support a criminal charge against any person". The letter continues: "It is only fair to Mr Stamp to record that there is no evidence that he has ever sought, either directly or indirectly, to influence the council or any of its departments in the interests of any professional client".

So ends an unpleasant chapter in which the Tory Central Office is clearly implicated. The Stamp affair was to be built up to create a scandal in time for the elections to the Greater London Council in April 1964. The manoeuvres failed, but more will be heard in the next few days.

TORY REACTION TO RACHMANISM IN HAMPSTEAD

Hampstead Tories, acutely sensitive to the climate generated by the Rachmanite disclosures, are now treading warily. In reply to a week old appeal to Hampstead residents for information about Rachmanite landlords, 20 written and verbal complaints have already reached the Town Hall. Even the Tory leader, Alderman Leslie Room, admitted that some of the cases were "shocking". Labour members of the council feel that the appeal to the public is an admission that housing racketeers are operating in Hampstead. The Tories are very much on the defensive, and have threatened bad landlords with compulsory purchase.

LEWISHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL DENOUNCES RENT ACT

Following the letter received by Lewisham Council from Stoke Newington on the subject of the Rent Act, Lewisham Borough Council passed a resolution denouncing the Rent Act by 34 to 20. This is the third in the S. London area to follow the lead given by Stoke Newington.

HORNSEY C.P. SPLIT

The split between the Chinese and Russian factions has led to rival recruiting campaigns. Max Morris, a leading local CPer standing against the left-wing Labour candidate, Stephen Yeo, has been having difficulty with some of his former associates, now in the Chinese faction, who have started to work with some of the left-wingers in the Labour Party and the Y.S. branches.

A letter published in a number of N. London newspapers on behalf of the Paddington Cuban Hurricane Relief Fund makes the following appeal to their readers: "We are all aware of the enormous damage that has been done to the economy of Cuba by the disastrous hurricane, and we are sure that all those concerned with the progress of peoples, and who recognise the enormous difficulties the Government and the people of Cuba are faced with will respond to this appeal."

It calls on those who wish to make a donation to send it direct to the Relief Fund at: Westbourne Grove Trustee Savings Bank, 101, Westbourne Grove, London W.2.

GOLDEN CIRCLE GROWSFrom a Croydon correspondent

The Evening Standard of Thursday, Dec. 5th reported: "The names of 145 new members of that most exclusive moneyed elite, the underwriting members of Lloyd's, are announced today. They are men who have more than £75,000 capital - Lloyd's call it "the show of wealth" - and the impeccable character necessary to pass the vetting of Lloyd's committee.

Some, of course, are professional insurance men. But most are just "names". They never go near the place. They simply invest their money in a syndicate and collect the profits 3 years later.

Mr. Raymond Montague Burton, son of the founder of the chain store tailors and a director of Peter Robinson, is on the list. So are Major-General Mortimer Bogert, former commandant of the Canadian Staff College and 8 other military men.

Men of many professions remote from the City are included in this charmed circle. Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, who was Governor-General of Ceylon until last year, and Mr. Brian Cuddigan, an Oxford lecturer, are both on the list.

Their money is certainly safe. The last total of profits published - for the year 1960 - was well over £29 million. And the social cachet is stamped in pure gold.

CO-OP SHARE OF RETAIL TRADE FARES BADLY

The Board of Trade Journal of December 6th carried an article on Retail trade in October. One of the things it did was to analyse sales by form of organisation and in a table the following figures emerged:

Index numbers of values of sales per week and percentage changes compared with a year earlier.

<u>TYPE OF SHOP</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>INDEPENDENT</u>	<u>MULTIPLE</u>	<u>CO-OP</u>
All kinds	111 up 6%	108 up 5%	118 up 10%	99 Nil
Grocers	109 " 5%	105 " 3%	126 " 12%	97 - 1%
Greengrocers	83 " 1%	83 " 1%	79 " 2%	80 - 1%
Dairymen	112 " 2%	-	-	105 - 1%
Clothing & Footwear	113 " 8%	115 up 8%	113 up 8%	99 up 4%
Footwear	113 " 8%	116 " 7%	113 " 9%	101 " 3%
Men's wear	103 " 7%	98 " 7%	110 " 7%	83 Nil
Women's wear	117 " 8%	119 " 8%	115 " 8%	104 up 5%
Durable goods	118 " 7%	114 " 4%	130 " 12%	108 " 5%
Chemists, photo-graphers	99 " 5%	100 " 5%	98 " 4%	96 " 3%

This covers all the categories where comparisons are made between co-op shops and others. It will be observed that in every case the co-op share either fell, or rose much less than the independent and multiples. Also in general multiples did better than independents.

ALGERIAN PRESS SERVICE ON CHOU'S FORTHCOMING VISIT

The December 7th Algeria Press Service reported: "Our people's welcome to Messrs. Chou En-Lai and Chen Yi is an expression of our friendship for the Chinese people and their leaders.

In their struggle for the liberation of their fatherland, the Algerian people have gained since very early days from the aid of the brotherly Chinese people who have proved by their deeds on many occasions their desire to be on our side. Today, the Chinese people continue to support us in our period of construction. A recent and concrete expression of the willingness to offer cooperation and aid in our development, and of support for the

Algerian revolution in the period of construction is a loan of 25,000m. old Francs in addition to many other gifts.

"Faithful to the struggle against the imperialist forces, people's China has never ceased to denounce these forces and support the just cause of the peoples fighting for their independence and a better life."

The commentary praised the achievements of the Chinese people in their revolutionary struggle. It said that the Chinese "revolution of the peasants and workers, which in the course of 'a long march' fought the Kuomintang reactionaries and afterwards the Japanese invaders, had overcome all kinds of difficulties thanks to the united people's forces rallying round the Communist Party, led by Mao Tse-tung, a philosopher, poet and theoretician".

KHRUSHCHEV SAYS STALIN EXPORTED WHEAT WHILE RUSSIANS STARVED

Speaking to the Central Committee of the CPSU on December 9th, Khrushchev said: "If we followed the methods of Stalin and Molotov in providing bread for the population then we should have been able to export grain even this year.

"This is what their method was: they exported grain while people in certain areas of this country became swollen with hunger and even starved to death. Yes, comrades, it is a fact that in a number of regions of the country, in the Kursk region for instance, people starved to death in 1947 and we sold grain at that time."

Mr. Khrushchev, who comes from a village near Kursk, indicated the size of this year's grain harvest by saying that the state had purchased 13m. tons more this year than in 1953, the year of Stalin's death. This means that state purchases showed a reduction of about 20% on last year.

YUGOSLAVS TO HOLD C.P. CONGRESS IN 1964

From The Times 9/12/63.

The Yugoslav Communist Party is to hold its long overdue congress, the fourth since the war, next year. The date and agenda will be announced in February, when the Central Committee will appoint a commission to draw up the programme. The Congress is expected to approve a new party statute.

Yugoslavia's new constitution, promulgated earlier this year, included the principle that the tenure of state and Government executive posts was limited to a maximum of eight years. This may now be extended to party executive posts, whose holders will probably not be eligible for reelection after two terms of office. So far the experiment, confined to state and government, has not meant much because the same people have merely changed places in the administration and in Parliament. There is no doubt, however, that the principle of rotation of office will later offer possibilities for the quicker promotion of younger men. If it is applied to party posts, there will certainly be an opportunity to introduce more new people into the executive, particularly as there is a gradual abandonment of the old system whereby one person has occupied highposts both in party and in government.

Hsinhua of December 15th reported:

"Working people in Australia's richest mining city, Broken Hill, the heart of Australia's biggest monopoly - Broken Hill Pty. Ltd. - are fighting to prevent monopoly press interests from swallowing the country's only trade union daily newspaper -- the Barrier Daily Truth....

"Published around the turn of the century, this daily is one of the oldest trade union papers in the country.

"In recent times, the Murdoch monopoly press interests tried to take the paper over. When Murdoch's offers were rejected, Woolworths,....which operates in nearly every major city in Australia, discontinued advertising in the paper.

"The Barrier Industrial Council which runs the paper then ordered all trade unionists to boycott Woolworths. The boycott had been very effective in Broken Hill because about 80% of the local adult population belong to some trade union or other.

"To avenge the boycott, the local chamber of commerce on December 13th ordered all shops to close; thus the whole city became involved in the struggle. The attention of the entire nation is now focussed on the struggle and support for keeping this daily newspaper of the trade unions out of the clutches Australia's newspaper monopolists has been rapidly mounting.

#### ISRAEL'S ZIONIST LABOUR PARTIES STILL SEEK UNITY from a special correspondent

Israel's three Labour Parties - Mapai, Mapam and Ahdut Avodah are still discussing the problem of closer cooperation but nothing final has yet been decided. Mr. Reuben Arzi, political secretary of the left wing Zionist Labour Party, Mapam, has said that all three parties recognised their common interest in presenting the dominant position of Labour in the country.

The present Mapai Prime Minister, Levi Eshkol, has not invited Mapam to join the coalition which now rules Israel.

The problem in Israel is not simply the question of the unity of the Israeli labour parties, but the question of a break with Zionism.

#### ASSOCIATION TO AID ALGERIA ORGANISED IN QUEBEC

In response to the appeal for non-governmental aid to Algeria, some outstanding figures in the province of Quebec, Canada, representing various organisations and points of view have sponsored the formation of the Association d'Aide et de Solidarite Quebec-Algerie. The purpose of the organisation, declares a press release issued by the Provisional Committee of the Association is "to inform the Quebec public about the realities and problems of the New Algeria and to organise a campaign of aid and friendship for this country" as well as to help arrange "cultural and technical exchanges" and to forward requests of French-speaking technicians wishing to go to Algeria to work.

Among the sponsors of the committee are Jacques Dofny and Alfred Dubuc prominent figures of the Parti Socialiste du Quebec; Emile Doudres, assistant director for Quebec of the Metallurgistes Unis d'Amerique; Dr. Jacques Ferron, writer and physician, Naim Kattan, journalist; Jean Lebas, maritime inspector; and Andre l'Heureux, a technical adviser.

#### 2,000 TEACHERS MARCH IN DETROIT

A mass-march by 2,000 Detroit school teachers, on December 10th, resulted in a partial victory when a meeting of the Detroit School Board agreed to listen to their demands for a collective-bargaining election and new pay increases. Last May, the Detroit Federation of Teachers presented the Board with a petition signed by 70% of the city's 10,000 teachers requesting such an election. Their request had gone unanswered.

Subversion Commission in Trinidad folds up

The work of the Commission to investigate subversion with particular reference to the trade unions, the public service and youth organisations which was appointed on September 25th, 1963, came to an abrupt end on Nov. 11th this year. The commission will meet in Lagos, Nigeria, under its chairman, Sir Louis Mbanefo, Chief Justice of Eastern Nigeria, to draw up its report.

Sir Louis Mbanefo publicly claimed that the four writs filed against the Commission by the National Union of Government Employees, the Civil Service Association, the Oilfields Workers Trade Union, Lemmo Pierre, Solicitor, were no way responsible for the sudden folding up of the Commission's investigation,....

The Trinidad evening paper, the Evening News, commenting on the fact that the Commission had ended five and a half weeks of "hearing evidence" (in secret) concluded: "This newspaper has never disguised its belief that the inquiry was neither necessary nor desirable. And it has voiced disquiet at the fact that all the Commission's hearings, save the formal opening session, have been held in camera."

The Commission and its Report which is to follow is the smoke. The fire is behind. McCarthyism and repression of the workers' movement is being hatched in Trinidad and the West Indies.

VENEZUELAN LIBERATION FIGHTERS SENT TO TORTURE CHAMBER BY WILLIAMS

In complete violation of all normal principles of international practice in matters of this kind, the Williams Government of Trinidad returned to the Venezuelan Government the members of the FALN who captured a plane and landed in Trinidad. This was done to focus world attention on their struggle.

During the incident Professor Triet was at pains to explain in the columns of Le Monde that such acts were not piracy since their motivation was not personal gain but were acts of serious political import. Because of this their participants were entitled to 'political asylum.' Brazil has recently given political asylum under similar circumstances. At least Prime Minister Williams could have been less callous than return these patriotic young people to be tortured perhaps to death.

Only an innocent will not believe that the pressure from the U.S. was intense to obtain this result. The Venezuelan Government must have also pressed hard in the same direction.

The pay-off for Trinidad is to be the lifting of the 33% surtax on the exports to Venezuela. Sr. Echevarria let it be understood that the matter was receiving "favourable attention." On the other hand, President elect, Leoni, may well choose to ignore the promise under pressure from Venezuelan business men.

Thus Williams retains his reputation of being a puppet and reduces the international prestige of Trinidad and Tobago to zero.

SHOP ASSISTANTS ON STRIKE FOR FOUR WEEKS IN TRINIDAD

The Union of Commercial and Industrial workers are engaged in an all-out strike on behalf of its shop assistants with the firm of J.T. Johnsons in Port of Spain. The strike has lasted over four weeks already. The strikers have now got the support of the port workers and the morale of the pickets is high. After a series of successful strikes commencing in mid-1960 the employers are attempting to hold the line at Johnsons and inflict a defeat on the workers.

ED. NOTE: Messages of solidarity, etc., should be sent to: UCIW, Stanford House, Henry St., Port of Spain, Trinidad.



THE STRUGGLE IN THE 'FRENCH' WEST INDIES

The trial in Paris of 18 young Martiniquan progressives, members of OJAM (Organisation of the Anti-colonialist Youth of Martinique) has aroused considerable interest in the West Indies. The Trinidad Guardian in an editorial entitled "French integrity" commented in the following strain:

"It is with deep concern that we draw attention to the trial of 18 Martiniquans now being held in Paris. It appears that most of them have been members of the Organisation of Martiniquan Youth against colonialism, 12 have been imprisoned since February. All seek independence for their country.

It continued:

"Accordingly they have been charged with endangering the integrity of French national territory. These charges probably make sense in law. But legal issues cannot destroy one great inexorable fact. The end of World War Two was the beginning of the end of empire."

The West Indies Committee for Sovereignty in a letter dated 10th December addressed to the governments of Jamaica and Trinidad, drew this situation to the attention of both governments and requested solidarity with those still fighting colonialism in the Caribbean.

The Trinidad Government "noted" the contents of the letter. The Jamaica Government expressed itself in harmony with the sentiments expressed. Now is the time for them to act. Is France an extra-continental power in the Caribbean? Then she must be made to get out. (See below - Ed. Note)

TRINIDAD DOLLAR THREATENED WITH DEVALUATION

The Trinidad Manufacturers' Association has called for devaluation of the dollar. The Minister of finance has denied that the dollar will be devalued. The most sinister fact of all is that a delegation of the IMF (International Monetary Fund), principal protagonists of devaluation in Chile, Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela, was recently in Trinidad to "look around."

The construction industry, a good indicator of how the economy is moving, is in a state of paralysis. Trinidad, in spite of the babblings of OPEC still produces more crude oil for less revenue. A loan of \$50 m. could not be raised over the last four months. The Government has no doubt consulted with the IMF about shoring up its currency.

And the IMF (i.e. U.S. financiers) will certainly demand austerity and the usual "control" over financial matters to make certain that things are as they ought to be. Prime Minister Williams is not likely to buck. He will continue to bend in the imperialist breeze. The Trinidad dollar will be devalued as sure as daylight. It is only a matter of time.

MARTINIQUAN PATRIOTS IMPRISONED - 13 FREED

The 16th Chamber of the Correctional Court of the Seine, Paris, gave its decision on Tuesday, December 10th, in the affair of the 18 young Martiniquans accused of "attempting against the integrity of national territory."

Since 1946, Martinique, Guadeloupe and French Guiana have been departments of France and as such, ironically, they are regarded as part of French national territory.

5 members of the OJAM were condemned to serve prison terms. Flortut, Lamotte, and Armougon were condemned to 3 years imprisonment; Desire to 2 years and Lessort to 18 months. All 5 have been deprived of their civic rights for 5 years. The other 13 were acquitted on the ground that the prosecution did not prove that what they did went beyond the limits of freedom of expression, or that they had participated in subversive or even their knowledge of these activities. Those condemned are likely to appeal.

The New York Times of December 16th carried a report from a special correspondent, Lloyd Garrison, who is with units of the Angolan Liberation Army in Northern Angola. We have extracted some of the most revealing parts.

Almost every night a column of Angola rebels slips across the border from the Congo. The rebels are bound for secret staging camps here in the north of Angola. They carry mines, mortars, bazookas and new automatic rifles. The influx of men and weapons is a vital part of the rebels' first major drive against the Portuguese since the revolt for independence erupted more than two and a half years ago.

The drive is being pressed by 7,500 disciplined troops of the Angolan Liberation Army with modern weapons received from abroad. Ranged against the rebels are more than 40,000 Portuguese troops. Lisbon maintains that Angola is a province of Portugal and has vowed to defend it at all costs. It is a bitter, frustrating war of ambush and counter-ambush, of mines planted along trails and beside water holes, of forays against Portuguese-held bridges and communication lines.

In March, 1961, when the revolt began, the rebels had only one advantage: the element of surprise. Except for a few Angolan deserters from the Portuguese army, none of the insurgents had any military training. There was no overall strategy and only a trickle of supplies filtered through from Angolan exiles in the Congo. In recent months, however, the entire character of the rebellion has changed.

Today the troops of the Angolan Liberation Army are soldiers who have passed through a rigorous basic training course at Camp Kinkuzu in the Congo. The camp was started by 22 Angolan officers who little more than a year ago were undergoing basic training themselves in Algeria. Camp Kinkuzu is now turning our reinforcements for the Angolan rebels at a rate of 2,200 men every 8 weeks.

In addition, 25 members of the banned Pan-African Congress in South Africa and 50 volunteers from South-West Africa are being trained in guerilla warfare at Kinkuzu. Others are expected to follow them. War material for the Angolans has come almost entirely from Algeria. A new, 100-ton Algerian arms shipment will probably contain enough weapons to arm 7,000 men.

Arms, ammunition, bandages, even typewriter ribbons are carried into Angola on the heads of bearers over narrow animal tracks. The bearers march at night to avoid enemy patrols and spotter planes, often covering 40 miles by daybreak. It is a crude system of supply, but it works. Some columns of bearers trek as much as 200 miles southward to the "rotten triangle" a mountainous rebel stronghold where fighting is particularly intense.

Angolan military leaders like Antonio Muandazi, the 32-year-old commander here in Serra de Canda, 65 miles in the interior, have no illusions about a clear-cut military victory. "The war here is like Algeria," he said. "We can't beat the Portuguese in the field but we can wear them down until the politicians are ready to talk." He added: "This is a war of the will. It took the Algerians 7 years before the French gave in. We are just as determined."

Antonio Muandazi commands more than 1,000 men. Yet his uniform is the same as a private's. No one in the Angolan Liberation Army wears any identifying insignia. Officers and men alike address each other as "Comrade" - a term borrowed from the Algerians. "The troops know who is who," Commander Muandazi said. "After independence we can have a regular army with bars and chevrons and no doubt someone will invent some medals. But not now."

His remarks reflected a spirit that motivates this army: that all men share equally the hardships of war and that, while there must be sergeants and officers to command and lead, rank bestows no special privilege. Every soldier is a volunteer. No one is paid.....

FURTHER INCREASE IN U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT

The U.S. Labour department announced on December 6th that unemployment in the U.S. rose by 483,000 to a total of 3,936,000 in November. This brought the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment from 5.5% to 5.9% of the labour force, the highest level since last May. In November, total employment fell by 566,000 to 69,325,000.

MORE STRIKES IN U.S.

According to U.S. Labour Ministry statistics, 3,333 strikes occurred in the U.S. in the first 10 months of this year, which means a monthly average of 330 strikes, as against 291 in 1962. From January to October this year, 1,030,000 workers took part in strikes, and 15,400,000 man-days were lost. In October alone, there were 500 strikes involving 160,000 workers.

JOHNSON SPEAKS ON U.S. ECONOMIC POSITION

At his first News Conference since assuming office, President Lyndon Johnson admitted that unemployment in the U.S. is "much too high. We are going to make intensive drives to reduce it". He indicated that he would increase government spending further, exceeding the \$100 billion mark, despite the huge deficits in the budget of the current fiscal year. Besides the 98.8 billion dollars earmarked for expenditure, another 3.5 billion dollars would be added to the budget for fiscal 1964, owing to increases in military pay, for the national aeronautics and space agency, "Alliance for Progress" and many other items. Fearing the mounting discontent within the U.S. over the gigantic expenses of the government and the grave financial crisis, Johnson said that his government would not "waste a dime".

200 FOREIGN CARGO SHIPS BLACKLISTED BY U.S.

The U.S. Maritime Administration announced on December 6th that nearly 200 foreign ships were blacklisted by the U.S. in the first 11 months of this year for engaging in trade with Cuba. These ships will be forbidden to carry any U.S. government financed cargo.

U.S. RETALIATIVE TARIFF ON COMMON MARKET GOODS

The U.S. will raise import duties on trucks, brandy, dextrin and potato starches in retaliation against the Common Market increased import levies on American poultry. This decision was announced in a proclamation by President Johnson and the measure will come into force on January 7th.

94% of U.S. imports of these goods in 1962 came from the Common Market countries. W. Germany is the biggest supplier of trucks, more brandy is imported from France than from anywhere else, and the Netherlands is the main supplier of potato starches and dextrin.

Christian Herter, U.S. special representative for trade negotiations, said that the U.S. counter action was announced to "restore the balance of tariff concessions upset by restrictions imposed on poultry imports by the European Economic Community." He explained that "the tariff concessions are suspended, not withdrawn.....And they can be reinstated at any time that there is an agreement with the E.E.C. to restore reasonable access for U.S. poultry." A spokesman for Herter indicated, however, that he thought the chances for such a step by the E.E.C. countries were dim.

26m.\$ worth of U.S. exports are affected by the increase in E.E.C. poultry duties. E.E.C. exports affected by the announced U.S. action roughly correspond to this figure. E.E.C. officials expressed disappointment that the U.S. had retaliated before further talks could be held.

THE EFFECT OF RATIONALISATION IN THE JAPANESE COAL INDUSTRY

Hsinhua of December 9th carried a report from its Tokyo correspondent which described the effect of the 'rationalisation' of the coal industry in Japan. This policy has been enforced as a result of U.S. dumping of oil in Japan which has hit the coal industry hard. A large number of small and medium sized pits have been closed. Labour intensity has been drastically raised with the average monthly quota of each worker increased from 14 to 38.8 tons. The result being that in the space of less than one year nearly 50,000 coal miners have been laid off. Most of these workers have been unable to find work and many of those who did find work did so only on a casual basis. In the coal city of Takawa, Kyushu, for instance, 20% of the total population subsist only on dole.

COLLAPSE ON TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGEfrom Financial Times 5/12/63

Japanese Stock Markets December 4th continued their down-trend and fell to a new low level for 1963, due mainly to fears that the country's balance of payments might begin to deteriorate soon, necessitating a credit squeeze..... For some time government officials and economists have been divided over the assessment of current economic conditions in Japan.

Some economists report that Finance Ministry officials in compiling the Budget for the next financial year (April to March), discovered that industrial production was at a level 14% higher than last year against the predicted pace of 6%. They found inventories were also increasing, while the whole sale price index for October was 3.3% higher than a year previously. If the present trends are allowed to take their natural course, Japan's gold and foreign exchange reserves which were only slightly above \$1,900m. at the end of November, might fall below \$1,800m. by the end of March 1964, because the first quarter is normally a heavy import season.

Japan's gold and foreign exchange reserves at the end of November totalled \$1,911m. the Ministry of Finance announced. The Ministry said this decline of \$11m. from a month earlier was due mainly to an increased outflow of short-term capital such as "Euro-dollar".

PRICES SOAR IN INDIA

The Indian Express reported confusion in the Calcutta rice market after the Indian Government's announcement of a new rice policy to be effective from December 2nd, controlling the retail price of rice. Since then, prices have risen generally: in New Delhi wheat flour has gone up 2 rupees per quintal in the last few days and the price of cotton cloth is rising because of an artificially created shortage of yarn.

The Indian Planning Commission released figures on November 26th which showed that the price index had risen 8% in the last 9 months, with the bulk of the increase in food, especially rice and sugar. Fish and eggs cost at least 25% more than at this time last year, because large quantities of the supply is being diverted to meet the requirements of the military personnel.

According to official data published by the Indian Government, by the end of July 1963, India's wholesale general price index had reached 135.4, and the food index 137.8 (with the 1952-53 figures as 100), an increase of 7.6% and 12.2% respectively over December 1962.

When the Nehru Government published its 1963-64 budget in February this year, prices rose more rapidly than ever. In the 3 months between March and July, the wholesale general price index rose by 6.5% and the food index by 11.6%. Soaring prices affect particularly such daily necessities as rice, edible oil, cloth and kerosene.

SPANISH MINISTER SHOWS THAT SPAIN IS COMPLETELY DEPENDENT ON TOURISM

Writing in the Financial Times Supplement - Europe in the Balance, Don Alberto Ullastres, Spanish Minister of Commerce, had this to say about Spain's balance of payments position:

".....imports (have been) \$668m. in 1960, \$1,038m. in 1961, \$1,494m. in 1962, \$1,850m. foreseen for 1963. Notwithstanding these soaring foreign purchases, Spain's balance of payments has shown continuous surpluses which have made it possible to accumulate net reserves of gold and foreign exchange close to \$1,100m.

"The increase of exports, on other hand, has been slow and was handicapped this year by a very poor citrus crop. But tourism has developed beyond the most optimistic calculations. The number of tourists entering Spain increased by 27% in 1962 and 22% in the first 8 months of 1963. As not only the number of tourists but also the average spending per tourist has increased, the gross income in this sector amounted to \$385m. in 1961, \$512m. in 1962, and is expected to reach \$675m. this year...."

U.S. OWNERSHIP OF CANADIAN INDUSTRIES INCREASES

Foreign control of Canadian manufacturing from the end of 1959 to 1961 rose from 57% to 59% and ownership from 51% to 54%, according to the latest figures of the Canadian Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Non-resident ownership of other key Canadian industries at the end of 1961 included 60% of the oil and gas industry, mostly in the hands of Americans, 25% of railways and 13% of utilities.

As for non-resident control, the corresponding figures were 69%, 59% and 5%. Again the United States had the lions share. In the make-up of all capital employed in Canadian manufacturing from 1959 to 1961, the Canadian share dropped from 48.7% to 46.4%, while the U.S. share rose from 41% to 42.5%.

BRITISH NYLON SPINNERS TO BUILD BIG NEW PLANT IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Financial Times of December 20th reported:

The nylon yarn plant in South Africa now being built for British Nylon Spinners is to manufacture industrial yarns as well as apparel yarns. Expansion of the project was revealed in Cape Town, December 19th, by Mr. Paul Fisher, chairman of the South African subsidiary.

Work on the new spinning plant is proceeding rapidly, and it is now expected that the first limited quantities of yarn will be produced about the middle of 1964. ....the plant will eventually supply South Africa with the whole of her nylon yarn requirements and will result in substantial savings in foreign exchange.

COMMON MARKET RATE OF GROWTH SLOWING DOWN based on Guardian report

The Economic Commission of the Common Market estimates that the aggregate national product of the six member countries has increased by 4% this year. The commission's economists forecast a similar rate of growth for 1964. Thus, the Community as a whole has settled down to a pace of expansion no greater than this country is hoping to maintain over the next few years. The annual rate has been declining from 7.1% in 1960 to 5.2% in 1961, 4% in 1962, and an estimated 4% in 1963.

However, prospects for the six member countries are uneven. While West Germany appears to have come through a period of acute wage inflation and financial instability without lasting damage, France and Italy have not yet conquered their inflationary tables. (Ed. note: these two latter countries have been, in the main, responsible for the big rise in British exports to the Six). The commission says, in fact, that rising prices in France and Italy must be checked if the Community's economies are to be kept in harmony.

This article is based upon information from 'The Economist' of December the 7th.

Between 1955 and 1962, production of crude steel throughout the world increased from 240 Million tons a year to 370 Million tons, an increase which lagged behind investment in new capacity, which increased from 250 Million to 445 Million tons a year. This massive increase in capacity, a rate of 6.4% a year, has far outstripped demand for steel, which has been increasing throughout the world at the more seemly rate of 5%. Producers are therefore faced with a surplus of capacity over demand, which has increased from 7% to 18% of capacity. Such averages only give an indication of the situation, since the problem of excess capacity has occurred entirely in traditional exporting countries. 10 years ago, there were major producing areas who supplied the world's steel trade, and normally imported only a small proportion of their total requirements. These major producing areas were the U.S.A. the European Coal and Steel Community, the Soviet Union, and the United Kingdom. Other countries had small steel industries, but none of them were exporters. But a deep change has taken place. Last year, a third of the steel capacity in the United States was lying idle. The European Coal and Steel Community countries were better off, with only 11% of their capacity idle, while plant in Britain was 28% unused.

One major reason for excess capacity in the traditional exporting countries has been the fact that production in the hitherto importing countries has increased by more than 4 times. Therefore the total steel imports of these latter countries has increased by only a relatively small amount, nowhere near enough to take up the amount potentially available for export from the traditional exporting countries (the difference between capacity and internal demand). One of the most important expansions in production on the part of a formerly importing country, has taken place in Japan. Its capacity has increased by 4 times, and its exports have increased in the same proportion. This greater volume of exports, unable to find markets in the traditionally importing countries, has been diverted back to the traditionally exporting countries. The increased imports entering the traditionally exporting countries from countries like Japan has added greatly to the pressure upon the exporters' own domestic markets, thus aggravating their problems of excess capacity.

The result of these extra pressures can be seen in the following prices realised for steel in the European Coal and Steel Community. Between the first quarter of 1960, and the first quarter of 1963 export prices for hot rolled sheet declined from \$160 to \$100 a ton; for medium and heavy plates from \$110 to \$90. Average import prices have declined from \$140 a ton in 1961 to \$118 a ton in the first five months of 1963.

The above figures mean a falling rate of profit for the steel bosses in the U.S.A. and in Western Europe, and it is against this background that the bitter squabble between different vested interests in the E.E.C. countries, which has been taking place during the last few weeks, should be seen; for this squabble to a great extent, is about whether the external tariff should or should not be increased, and if so, by how much. Or to put it another way-How far should the E.E.C. go in its efforts to minimise the threat of foreign competition. In Britain, the situation is being manifested very clearly by the determined resistance of the Steel Company of Wales to any major wage increase, because they know that with the present market situation, a large increase could not be passed on to consumers in the form of higher prices. In a long term sense, the world steel crisis demonstrates the inability of the bourgeoisie to plan and integrate their economies on an international basis.

1861

SECOND HAND BOOK BARGAINS (all in good condition unless otherwise stated)							
Title	Author	Publisher	Date	Price	Post.	Remarks	
Soviet Union Yearbook	-	George Allen	1927	10/-	1/-		
Principles of Political Economy	J.S. Mill	Longmans	1866	15/-	1/-	Fairly Good	
The 2nd 5-year plan	W.P. Coates	Methuen	1934	2/6	7d		
Programme for Progress	J. Strachey	L.D.C.	1940	3/-	7d		
Federalism or Socialism	" "	" " "	1940	2/6	7d		
What are we to do?	" "	" " "	1938	3/-	8d	Spine damaged	
Coming struggle for Power	" "	Gollancz	1933	15/-	11d		
Toward the Light	Lewis Berens	Sonnenschein	1903	2/6	9d		
America over Britain	P. Dolsover	L & W	1953	2/-	5d		
Vogeler/Sanders trial	-	Hungarian SPH	1950	3/-	7d	(Show Trial..)	
Mirror of the Past	K. Zilliacus	L.D.C.	1944	2/6	7d		
War and Democracy	A. Greenwood						
	et al	Macmillan	1915	7/6	8d		
Rebuilding Britain	E.D. Simon	L.D.C.	1945	2/6	7d		
Public Speaking	R. Acland	L.D.C.	1945	2/6	6d		
China Fights Back	A. Smedley	L.D.C.	1938	2/6	7d	8th Route Army	
Appeasement's Child	T.J. Hamilton	L.D.C.	1943	2/6	7d	Franco Spain	
Production for People	F. Verulam	L.D.C.	1940	2/6	7d		
Salute the Soviet	Mrs. Chesterton	Chapman	1942	2/-	8d		
Mission to Moscow 2 vol.	J.D. Davies	L.D.C.	1942	5/-	10d		
New Reasoner No. 4.	-	-	1958	1/6	4d		
An American Testament	J. Freeman	L.D.C.	1938	4/-	1/1d		
Margaret E. MacDonald	J.R. MacDonald	George Allen	1924	2/6	8d	F. Page loose	
State.....	W. Paul	S.L.P. Press	1917?	10/-	8d	Fairly good	
Why to take the Chair	J. Rigg	George Allen	1955	1/6	4d		
How to Conduct a meeting	" "	" "	1955	1/6	4d		
Communist Education	Kalinin	F.L.P.H.	1950	2/6	8d		
Communism and Society	W. Paul	C.P.G.D.	1922	7/6	6d	Paper cover	
Britain in the world front	P. Dutt	International Pub	1943	5/-	10d		
Education	Krupskaya	F.L.P.H.	1957	2/6	8d		
Three Plays	Lunacharski	Routledge	1923	7/6	10d		
Plan for a Democratic Britain	G.D.H. Cole	L.D.S.	1939	2/6	8d		
How Britain is governed	R. Crossman	L.D.S.	1939	2/-	5d		
Class and Society	Kurt Mayer	Doubleday	1955	1/6	6d	88p. pamphlet	
Hitler the Pawn	R. Olden	L.D.C.	1936	4/-	1/-	Early biography	
Imperial Preference	R.S. Russell	Empire Economic Union	1947	4/-	9d		
Secret of High Wages	Austin & Lloyd Fisher	Unwin	1926	2/6	8d		
Comrades & Citizens	Seema R Allan	L.D.C.	1938	2/6	9d		
An Englishwoman in USSR	V. Lansbury	Putman	1940	5/-	1/2d		
Who are the Patriots	Foot & Bruce	Gollancz	1949	1/6	5d		
Russia, Finland.....	W & Z Coates	L & W	1940	2/6	5d	Paper covers	
Nationalization of Railways	A. E. Davies	Black	1908	7/6	6d		
Raw Materials Or War							
Materials	A. Plummer	L.D.C.	1937	2/6	5d		
Forward from Liberalism	Stephen Spender	L.D.C.	1937	4/-	8d		
Cripps	F. Taylor	Harrap	1942	5/-	6d	Early biography	
A Window in Moscow	A. Jacob	Collins	1946	5/-	10d	Almost as new	
Common Secondary School	B. Simon	L & W	1955	4/-	7d	" " "	
Financiers and the Nation	T. Johnston	Methuen	1934	5/-	10d	Very Good	
Freedom Road	H. Fast	Bodley Head	1946	2/6	6d	Fairly Good	
Programme of the Yugoslav	C.F.	Jugoslavija	1958	5/-	9d	As new 272pp.	

1862  
**WARNING**

---

Last September the NATO countries put on an exercise, Fallex 62, to discover what will happen in the event of nuclear war. They got such disastrous results that they dared not even tell Parliament. The results were labelled secret—secret from us, the 'casualties'.

On 14th-17th November a similar exercise, Fall x 63, will be put on to tell what would happen in Britain. This time everybody will be told the results. Find out what would happen to YOU and YOUR family in a limited nuclear attack in

**FALL X '63**

Britain has a defence policy based on the H-Bomb deterrent, and Civil Defence in case the deterrent doesn't work. Learn about the alternatives in

**FALL X '63**

---

C.N.D., 2 CARTHUSIAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.1. CLE 5146

*Precision Press (TU) Teedington*