

1404

**
**
**

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN ALGERIA ?
YOUNG SOCIALISTS IN DANGER.
DE GAULLE "PLAYING POKER".

1404

BULLETIN

An Information Service
for
Socialists

VOLUME TWO. NEW SERIES NO. 3. 19th January 1963.

4⁰

Produced
by
Voluntary Labour.

Published by - The International Bookshop,
4, Lamb St.,
Alford St., Central,
Birmingham.

CONTENTS.

- Page 1. - - - What's happening in Algeria.
- Page 2. - - - Young Socialist movement in danger.
- Page 3. - - - Young Socialists protest against expulsions.
Leicester Young Socialist Federation under fire.
West Nottingham Young Socialists call for democratic constitution.
Ilkeston Young Socialists in action for democracy.
- Page 4. - - - Russian MIG's on way to India.
Russians to cut aid to China.
Stalin's hand in 'British Road to Socialism.'
Indonesian and New Zealand C.P.'s back China's call.
British and American C.P.'s back Russians.
Japanese C.P. paper quotes 'Peoples Daily.'
- Page 5. - - - A.N.C. declares for armed struggle.
Repression in Sarawak.
Malayan Railway strike ends.
More Aden repressions.
Guerilla warfare in Central America.
- Page 6. - - - East Midlands 'Unity' conference.
'Wage claim' demonstration by building workers.
Tyne-side bosses want wage cut.
Support grows for 'lobbies.'
Trade Unions denounce 'Mirror.'
- Page 7. - - - Big Business investments to fall ?
E.E.C. 'balance of trade' deteriorates.
- Page 8. - - - U.S. Students hear defence of Cuba.
International Socialist Review arrives.
- Supplement. - Statement by Young Socialist National Committee members.

Letter to Readers.

Readers will note that we devote three pages of this issue to the current, and extremely serious situation in the Young Socialist movement. We make no apology for repeating the statement that the loss of the Young Socialists would be a deadly blow to the progressive forces within the Labour Party. And readers will understand the necessity for an immediate campaign in defence of the Young Socialists in Wards, C.L.P.s etc. Reports of any action in this campaign are needed by 'The Bulletin' and should be send in immediately.

Published by :- The International Bookshop,
4, Dane St.,
Alfred St., Central,
Nottingham.

Produced
by
voluntary labour.

Members of the editorial board of the Bulletin have recently held discussions with two comrades who have recently taken up residence in Algeria and who are to work there. We give a summary of some of the information they gave us, and we have the promise of regular information on the situation in Algeria. This report is, of course, very superficial and other journals will give greater information and a theoretical estimate.

The comrades explained the conflict between Ben Bella and his supporters, on the one hand, and Ben Khedda and the majority of the former GPR, on the other, in terms of a struggle between a genuine revolutionary tendency and a neo-colonialist one. Ben Bella and his team, whilst not being experienced Marxists want to carry out a social revolution and establish a socialist Algeria. But the main problem facing them today is to prevent an economic breakdown in the country. The economic problems facing Algeria are staggering - some 5 million people being destitute (unemployed or returned peasants finding their villages destroyed), hundreds of thousands of war orphans who have nowhere to live and no one to look after them, nearly all buildings, installations, etc. having been damaged or destroyed during the fighting (especially in the wave of destruction carried out by the O.A.S.), agriculture, which was highly mechanised, is facing tremendous problems because of the lack of tractors (the French destroyed them before leaving) and the recent sowing campaign was only 60% successful. There is a real danger of a famine later this year.

The new Algeria is receiving very little help from anyone. The workers states, with the exception of Yugoslavia which sent a large number of tractors, have done little except in the field of medicine. Various Arab states have made small loans but these are just a drop in the ocean. The situation reminds one of the early days of the Russian revolution when the country was hit by famine. Plans are afoot to get aid from all possible sources. We shall be carrying information on this soon.

The comrades told us of the Tripoli programme of the F.L.N. which is the most advanced political programme of any colonial revolution including the Cuban. This has been published in France and efforts are to be made to get a publisher in Britain. The comrades also told us of the appointment of Michel Raptis (Pablo) to an important post in the Ministry of Abandoned Properties. This covers the most important sectors of the economy because of the huge number of properties left behind by the colons. Raptis, whose services to the Algerian Revolution earned him a prison sentence, has helped to draw up laws for workers management committees in enterprises taken over (Peace News carried a favourable article on these committees earlier this month).

Ben Bella, in spite of the terrible economic problems which face Algeria consciously jeopardised a big American loan by expressing solidarity with Cuba against the USA. The talks were broken off when Ben Bella stood his ground. Algeria has become the H.Q. of revolutionary movements from all over Africa, and Ben Bella has repeatedly stated his government's intention of arming anti-colonialist revolutionaries, only this week it was announced that the Algerians have been arming the Angolans. On the domestic front the Government has passed laws setting a maximum salary for officials related to the earnings of workers, the land reform is to apply to all land including that of Arab landowners, and a drive has begun against speculators and others who have tried to use the economic situation to their advantage.

Our comrades are confident that the Algerian Revolution is now entering its social phase. This makes it more imperative than ever that all socialists mobilise maximum aid for this heroic movement.

Almost certainly in the next few months the future of the Young Socialist movement will be decided. Clearly the present state of affairs cannot continue; either the NEC will disband the present set up or some break through on democracy will have to be made. Once the step of disbanding the Y.S. movement is taken it will be extremely difficult to reverse, perhaps impossible until the left gains a decisive majority. For Labour to be without a youth movement would have serious long term effects on the fight for socialist policies.

The outrageous behaviour of the NEC indicates that the right wing is determined to ride rough-shod over the Young Socialists. It is important to note that as matters stand now, the NEC is in no mood for compromise. Whether the right wing is working to a long term plan or is reacting wildly to events one cannot know, but the likely result is the same either way - that in face of the resignations and walkouts they will take further undemocratic measures.

Faced with the intransigence of the NEC, faced with a position where their democratically elected representatives are expelled or obliged to resign, faced with a position where their conference decisions (except for one carried by a tiny and dubious majority) are ignored, the Young Socialists are bound to ask themselves: is it worthwhile trying to work through the official movement? The undoubted success of the Keep Left organised unemployment demonstration, quite unofficial and led by expelled members will strengthen this feeling. Many will feel that one cannot fight for militant policies without being expelled like the Keep Lefters. The events of last week end would seem to prove this point. The combination of intransigence by the NEC and a feeling of frustration in the ranks could very well, without any structural changes forced by the NEC, lead to the end of the Young Socialists as a viable body.

We need to take a hard look at the way left wingers have conducted themselves in the Young Socialist movement. Without doubt the responsibility for any mistakes made is that of the fragmented and faction-ridden adult Marxist movement. The Young Socialists' movement has been the happy hunting ground for all the sects, who have, to differing degrees, been far more interested in making recruits for their brand of 'absolute truth' than in building the Y.S. into a mass movement. Ultra left tactics have resulted in taking the fight outside the Labour Party and have pressurised the Young Socialists into fighting the right wing in isolation from the broad left in the Labour Party. The practical fallacy of this is seen when one considers the different outcome of the fight against Y.S. expulsions and the fight against the 'guilt by association' clause. Many people have criticised the ultra lefts but in practice tail end their politics under pressure of the ultra left's activism. This danger has become more acute now when conditions are ripe for the acceptance of ultra left policies.

But it is not too late and perhaps, after all, the trials and tribulations of this period may prove beneficial. There is now in the Young Socialist movement a cadre force of young people acquainted with the rudiments of Marxism. The stage is now set for them to learn the more difficult task of applying this knowledge to day to day politics. But this can only come about if the present crisis is met and tered. Along with a deeper and deeper integration of the Young Socialists with the Labour Party at all levels a tremendous campaign along the following lines should be mounted: (a) a maximum protest movement against the NEC's recent undemocratic actions with the specific aim of staying the hand of the right wing before it takes further action; (b) this to be linked with demands for autonomy for the Young Socialists, which without separating them from the Labour Party will give them control over their own affairs and organisations; and (c) all this to be linked with a fight on youth issues particularly unemployment. This to be conducted together with left in the adult party and in such a way that the initiative is taken out of the hands of the ultra lefts. This fight to have a perspective and aim to build the Y.S. movement.

A meeting of Blackpool North CLP was held last Tuesday and a motion passed strongly deprecating the expulsion of the three members of the Young Socialist National Committee by the National Executive of the Labour Party. The motion was moved by a local young socialist and one local councillor said that she despaired of the party and felt that it was not worth working for. Another delegate said that this incident was part of a bigger attack on the Young Socialists by the right-wing and instanced the prevention of Tony Greenwood being elected Chairman of the YS national youth committee. Attacks on party unity were thus being made by the right. The chairman pointed out that no charges had been made against the expelled YS members. The motion was carried unanimously.

At a meeting of Blackpool Young Socialists on Wednesday the following motion was passed for submission to annual conference: "This conference, deploring the lack of democracy within the Young Socialists, calls for "New Advance" to be run by a democratically elected editorial board meeting regularly (delegates to be elected by branches); further strongly condemns the action of the NEC in proscribing "Keep Left" and expelling three members of the National Committee, without their having been informed of the charges against them and calls for all members of the YS supporting "Keep Left" to be re-instated".

From a Blackpool correspondent

LEICESTER FEDERATION OF YOUNG SOCIALIST UNDER FIRE

The Leicester Federation of Young Socialists has been warned by the police not to hold collections outside three Leicester factories. The collections were to have been in support of an anti-unemployment campaign the Young Socialists are running. Shortly after the police issued their instructions the City Labour Party accused the Young Socialists of acting unconstitutionally in running the campaign and organising the collections. The City Party has not taken action itself but referred the matter to the Regional Organiser of the Labour Party. It is widely believed that the Federation will now be disbanded. Among left wing members of the adult party there is considerable regret that the Young Socialists organised this action unilaterally, and comrades felt that had they worked with the left things would have turned out differently and their position would have been stronger against the right wing.

From a Leicester correspondent

WEST NOTTINGHAM YOUNG SOCIALISTS CALL FOR DEMOCRATIC CONSTITUTION

At its meeting to elect delegates to Annual conference, send in resolutions, etc. the West Nottingham Y.S. passed the following: "Conference, viewing recent events in the movement with grave concern, calls upon the new National Committee to present to the NEC and Party Conference a new Y.S. constitution similar to that of the National Association of Labour Student Organisations." The meeting was also notable for the fact that various ultra left attempts to react to the present crisis in a hystorical way were defeated.

ILKESTON YOUNG SOCIALISTS IN ACTION FOR DEMOCRACY

At its meeting held on Friday, 18th January, the Ilkeston Young Socialists passed a similar resolution to the above for Annual Conference. It also decided to raise the matter vigourously at the South Derbyshire Federation of Y.S. which is to be held next week. The branch is to contact local trade union branches and Labour Party organisations calling upon them to protest.

N.B. North Nottingham and Derby Y.S. branches have also protested.

A Daily Worker report (15/1/63) stated that 'informed sources' in Moscow has said that 'at least four Soviet Mig 21 jet fighters' were on their way to India. Leaving Odessa, where the Indians have a consulate, 'they will arrive in Bombay in about a fortnight.' Thus Khrushchov joins Kennedy and Macmillan in arming India with the most modern weapons whilst that country is in dispute with China.

RUSSIANS TO CUT AID TO CHINA. - SOME DIVERTED TO CUBA

The Financial Times of 15/1/63, in an item by its Soviet correspondent, reported that details of cuts in European Communist aid to China had come through. 9% of the Soviet Union's heavy machinery output, 14% of her precision instruments, 17% of her food packing production, 6½% of her chemical output and 3% of her oil output had been sent to China previously. Now this, together with substantial aid formerly coming from Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, etc., is to be redistributed; some - notably machines and textiles is being sent to Cuba, - the rest is to be redistributed among the European Communist countries.

KHRUSHCHOV ADMITS STALIN HAD A HAND IN 'THE BRITISH ROAD TO SOCIALISM'

It had been widely believed that Stalin helped to draft the programme of the British Communist Party - 'The British Road to Socialism.' Confirmation of this 'Trotskyite slander' has come from Khrushchov. Speaking at the Socialist Unity Party (C.P.) of East Germany 6th Congress he said: "...But after the 2nd World War even Stalin, in discussion with British Communists, developed the idea of taking a peaceful, parliamentary way to the victory of Socialism."
N.B. There will be a full report of this speech and Chinese reactions when the full texts become available, i.e., in the next issue of the Bulletin.

INDONESIAN AND NEW ZEALAND COMMUNIST PARTY CALL FOR WORLD COMMUNIST MEETING

As reported in the last issue of the Bulletin the above two parties have had delegations in China. Now they have both come out for a world meeting of Communist parties. The Indonesian call was made in a speech by its chairman D.N. Aidit in Djakarta on January 6th. The New Zealand C.P.'s Political Committee made its call at its December meeting.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN COMMUNIST PARTIES BACK KHRUSHCHOV

In a 3,000 word statement issued by the Executive Committee of the British Communist Party, that body firmly comes down on the side of Khrushchov. The statement, issued 'with extreme reluctance', is little more than a reiteration of the arguments of Khrushchov with the exception that it criticises the Chinese directly instead of the 'Albanians.' The U.S. Communist Party statement, reported in the Daily Worker of 14/1/63, seemed from the extracts given to much sharper, e.g. it charged the Chinese with 'dogmatism and sectarian repetition of phrases', and described the policies of the Chinese Communist Party as "erroneous and dangerous."

JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY PAPER CARRIES PEOPLES DAILY EDITORIAL

According to the New China News Agency of 10/1/63 "Akahata" organ of the Japanese Communist Party, in its January 3rd issue prominently carried detailed excerpts from the Peoples Daily December 31st editorial: "The Differences between comrade Togliatti and us."

1410

The ANC in a statement issued from its office in Algiers declared that the Africans in South Africa, like people of other parts of the continent, would win independence and seize political power through their own struggle. The statement signed by Member of the ANC National Executive Committee Robert Resha and its representative in Morocco, Johnny Makatini, was carried by AlChaab. The statement said that the South African government which had used every conceivable means to crush the South African Peoples Liberation struggle was at present preparing to unleash a hot war against them. The statement further declared: "The African National Congress, as the leader and spokesman of millions of oppressed Africans, has accepted the challenge. It has asked the African people to mobilise themselves on an unprecedented scale in order to be ready for a bitter conflict. For a political organisation to insist on peaceful and non-violent struggle when confronted with the constant aggression of the enemy forces is an act of treason against its people" the statement adds. The statement pointed out that workers, revolutionary intellectuals in South African cities and peasants and progressive chiefs in its countryside were all saying; "Freedom Now or Death". It was precisely in this revolutionary situation that the Umkont We Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), an organisation which was carrying out armed struggle was born. The statement said that this organisation would be a military wing of the African National Congress.

REPRESSION IN SARAWAK AFTER REVOLT. Based on Hsinhua reports.

British Colonial Authorities recently arrested 50 people who opposed colonialism, according to a Kuching report quoting the paper Sarawak Tribune on the 9th of Jan. The report said that the arrests were still continuing. Before these arrests 48 local patriots had been detained. A communique issued by the Sarawak Govt on the 5th said that the British Governor in Sarawak had declared 8 organisations illegal, including the Party Raayat of Brunei, the Sarawak Peasants' Association and the National Army of North Kalimantan.

MALAYAN RAILWAY STRIKE ENDS "CONSIDERABLE CONCESSIONS" WON.

On Jan 14th the national railway strike in Malaya was called off, after the Government and railway administration agreed to partly meet the railway workers' demand for higher pay and better service conditions. Having struck for 22 days, the 14,000 railway workers forced the govt. and the management to make "considerable concessions" during the recent negotiations, according to press statement. The stoppage is estimated to have cost the country 13m Malayan dollars, making it the costliest strike Malaya has ever known.

MORE REPRESSION OF TRADE UNIONISTS IN ADEN.

On Jan 15th Reuter reported from Aden that 19 members of the British Forces Local Employees' Union were today fined £5 each for taking part in an illegal strike on Oct. 25th. Last weekend 13 union members were sent to prison for 2 months and two others fined £20 for similar offences.

GUERRILLA WARFARE IN NICARAGUA.

Three guerilla detachments of the Nicaraguan Insurrectional Front have been active in various places in Nicaragua in anti-government operations. According to leaders of the front, one detachment launched armed attacks along the northern borders around Christmas day, last year. One of the detachments was composed entirely of young men, most of them university students.

1411 There will be an East Midlands conference of supporters of 'Appeal For Unity' in Nottingham, Sunday 10th February at 2.30. Among the speakers will be Bert Wynn, the secretary of the Derbyshire Miners' Union. The conference will be open to supporters from an area stretching from Chesterfield in the north to Northampton in the South, from Lincolnshire to Derbyshire. Comrades should book this date now and try to get as many left-wingers as possible to attend.

1,000 BUILDERS' WAGE CLAIM DEMONSTRATION

On Wednesday the 16th January, representatives of the building trades' unions presented a claim for a 1/6d per hour increase to the employers. To back them up 1,000 builders marched from Marble Arch to the employers' headquarters, and from there went to a mass meeting in Friar's Hall, Blackfriars Rd. The march was headed by a pipe band and deputations from 30 London building sites and from Merseyside, Manchester and Crawley took part. At the employers' headquarters Harry Weaver, general secretary of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, met them and accepted a resolution pledging support from the sites for any action called for to back the claim. The claim, which has been denounced as excessive by the bosses, would still leave the average wage well below what the Ministry of Labour claim is the average wage for industry as a whole.

TYNESIDE SHIPBUILDING EMPLOYERS TRY TO IMPOSE 25% CUT IN PIECE RATES

Taking advantage of the 16% rate of unemployment among shipbuilding and ship repair workers, the Tyneside Shipbuilding Employers, at a meeting with union representatives on January 14th, demanded a 25% cut in piece rates for welders. Leaders of the main union affected, the Boilermakers, angrily denounced the move. According to press reports, John Hepplewhite, national executive member of that union said: "What the Tyne employers are attempting to achieve must be seen as an attack on the wages of every trade unionist. If they get away with this it will be the green light for every employer in the country to try his hand." A strong fight against the move is expected.

SUPPORT GROWS FOR LOBBIES

Two lobbies of Parliament are planned by trade union organisations in connection with the growth of unemployment. The first is being organised by the miners and railwaymen of South Wales and is called for the 13th of February. This is mainly directed against the closures of branch lines and pits in South Wales. This will have big support from South Wales itself and many other trade union organisations are to take part in it. During the week the Manchester District Council of the N.U.R., representing 20,000 railwaymen decided to back it; among the other organisations were Earls Court N.U.R., Gladstone No.2 A.E.U. and others. The trade council federations of Tce-side, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cumberland and Westmoreland announced on Sunday January 13th that they had decided to organise a giant "We want Work" lobby for March 26th. A statement by the secretary of the Glasgow Trades Council next day indicated that that body would support the lobby.

TRADE UNIONISTS ANGRY WITH DAILY MIRROR

Trade Unionists up and down the country have reacted quickly and sharply to vicious, McCarthyite and disgusting attack on the leader of the Power Workers' Shop Stewards, Charles Doyle, which appeared in the Daily Mirror of the 15th of January. The same day over 100 electricians at West Thurrock power station condemned the attack, after hearing two power workers, the demonstrators at Blackfriars (see above) elected a delegation to protest, other protests came from Barking 'C' station, Battersea, Clarence Dock and Manchester power stations.

1412

The latest estimate from the Board of Trade states that investment in private industry is likely to fall by 10 per cent this year from its 1962 level. If this is born out by events, investment in the private sector will be cut by about £200 m. this year. These figures tally closely with Board of Trade figures published last September. Expenditure in the manufacturing industry is expected to fall by more than the average for industry - by about 14 per cent. But on the distributive and service side of industry a decline of only about 6 per cent. is expected.

DE GAULLE PLAYING POKER ACCORDING TO FINANCIAL TIMES.

The Financial Times of 15th of Jan. carried a long editorial on De Gaulle's speech of the previous day, it stated: "General de Gaulle, like the good poker player that he is, has laid out his stakes and begun to reveal his hand. It is not at first sight, a comforting one for the British. Talking of the Common Market, the General was just as tough - probably even more so - than he had been before. The best that could be hoped for was some sort of trade pact between GB and the six. Since the general and everybody else negotiating at Brussels knows that such a pact is out of the question, the tone of the speech from the UK's point of view was grey. But this is not the whole story . . . his view is heavily tinged with anti-Americanism; the Europe that is being built around the Treaty of Rome, according to the General, will form the nucleus of a power block sufficiently important to provide a counter-weight in the Western Alliance, to the United States."

What does this mean for Britain? The editorial continues: "What the UK wishes to know now as before, is what the French conception of the Common Market means in terms of bargaining, first and foremost on agriculture. Everyone, including the French, has said that there is room for compromise, and so there should be. What emerges . . . is that the French will make their concessions only at the last possible moment, and only if pressed hard to do so, by other members of the Six. It is still possible - no-one will know until the negotiations have either succeeded or broken down - that the general's tough words are only a bargaining posture, aimed at securing terms which open the British market as wide as possible to French farmers. If so, then Mr. Heath's job, though long and drawn out, should come to a successful conclusion. If on the other hand, the French have decided to make a stand against British entry, the issues become more complex. What pressure can, in the last resort force the French to shift their ground? Pressure from the other five would help; an openly pro-British line from the Germans would be better; and support for Britain's entry by the Commission would probably be best of all".

LONG TERM DETERIORATION IN E.E.C BALANCE OF TRADE POSITION.

The European Economic Commission in its latest economic notes reports imports are rising more rapidly than exports and it is unlikely that there will be any real long-term trend towards an improvement in the trade position. Though there was an improvement in the Common Market's balance of trade in Oct., Nov., produced a deficit, and the Commission estimates that in 1962 the Common Market balance of trade position deteriorated by some 1,500 million dollars. In this connection we note a report in the Bonn paper Die Welt that West Germany's steel production last year was 32,700,000 tons, less than 1961 by 800,000 tons.

1413

We are pleased to reproduce this report by Peter Valdez, National Secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance, which appeared in the 'Militant' of 14th of Jan 1963. It shows that even in the heart of imperialist reaction there are people who have the courage to stand up and fight against the barrage of hysterical propaganda. It is moreover to be noted that the Young Socialist campaign evoked a response. We look forward to carrying more material about the activities of our American comrades in arms:

"Although the overwhelming majority of the students in the US today are either apolitical or accept the State Department's position on Cuba, I discovered in the course of a recent national tour that a significant minority is seriously questioning US foreign policy. Unlike a few years ago, most campuses have a small active socialist group. Many of these students became socialists in response to the achievements of the Cuban Revolution. A Young Socialist Alliance social gathering held after my talk at the University of California at Berkeley drew over 50 students for further discussion. At Tufts University in Boston over 150 students attended the meeting. This was one of the largest political meetings held there in a long time. The audience was more conservative than at other places but even so a serious attitude prevailed.

"After a meeting of 125 at the University of Colorado, a member of the Young Peoples Socialist League told me of his disagreement with YPSL's position for the overthrow of Castro's Government. He took a trial subscription to the Militant to learn more about Cuba. At the University of Chicago, Bob Brown, a national officer of YPSL, took the floor after my talk to ask a question, but instead gave a ten-minute speech attacking the Castro regime. The Chairman asked if Brown or anyone in the YPSL at the University would agree to a public debate on Cuba with me or some other YSA spokesman. We are still waiting for the answer.

"At the University of Minnesota I did not give my regular speech in defense of the Cuban revolution. My meeting had been scheduled by the campus socialist club, but the administration objected to the number of meetings the club was sponsoring - several others, including one for Daniel Rubin, editor of Communist Voice, on the McCarran act. So all were combined into a panel discussion on the Cold War. I had my talk on Cuba re-scheduled for an off-campus meeting at the Socialist Workers Party hall and was pleased to participate in the panel with Rubin, Bob Brown of YPSL and a local leader of the Student Peace Union. I was staying over with V.R. Dunne, the grand old man of Minnesota's S.W.P. and labour movement. He was himself one of the first victims of the Smith Act. I passed onto Rubin Dunne's offer of the S.W.P. hall for his meeting on the McCarran Act. However the invitation was not taken up. Students, impressed by the YSA's militant position on Cuba and Latin America, requested membership in the YSA after meetings at San Francisco State College, University of Indiana, Michigan State University, University of Wisconsin, Northwestern University and Antioch College.

"Some of the other campuses at which I spoke were Harvard, University of California at Los Angeles, Brown, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Haverford, Bridgeport, University of Michigan, Carleton College and the University of Minnesota. The tour covered a total of 23 cities, I was able to get about ten hours of radio time, some of it during the blockade crisis. There were also some excellent breaks on newspaper publicity and good coverage in the college papers."

WINTER EDITION OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW RECEIVED

We are in receipt of the Winter edition of the International Socialist REVIEW. This can be obtained from the Bookshop at 2/6d post free. Important articles include several on the Cuban Crisis seen through the eyes of American Socialists: "The Week of the Brink", "Case History of Guantanamo" and "Fidelismo and Marxism in Latin America". There are also two important theoretical articles on American labour.