

1	Editorial: Aid for Algeria	Page
2	Special of Conference of Non-Governmental Aid to Algeria	Page
3	The Campaign for Aid to Algeria	Page
4	South African Labour Party Resolution	
5	South African Labour Party Report of Conference	
6	South Africa, U.S. does report of Conference	
7	South Africa's Report to Conference to be published	

THE
BULLETIN

An Information Service
for
Socialists

Vol. 2. No. 24 June 30th, 1963

Published by: - The International Bookshop,
4, Dame St.,
Alford St. Central,
Nottingham

Page	1	Editorial Notes: Aid for Algeria.
Page	2	Appeal of Conference of Non-Governmental Aid to Algeria The British Delegation Some notable Delegates from other European Countries
Page	3	The Campaign for Aid to Algeria South Nottingham Labour Party Resolution East Midlands NCLC to study Algerian experiment South Notts. Y.S. hear report of Conference Ben Bella's Speech to Conference to be produced Nottingham paper carries Algerian Conference article
Page	4	Algerians set up Centre for Socialist Studies
Page	5	The Situation in Peru
Page	6	Pro-Chinese Communist Party to be set up in Australia?
Page	7	East Germans attack Chinese for distributing pamphlets Rumanians publish Mao's 25 points Vietnam C.P. claims Yugoslav workers management leads to capitalism Yugoslav Aid to Algeria.
Page	8	Nottingham Firemen dissatisfied with Union leadership Good Sale of <u>Union Voice</u> at Miners' Gala John Ebers Speaks to Nottingham University London debate on 'Coming World War' Ilkeston Young Socialists Campaign against Rail Closures
Page	9	Armed Defence Groups needed in South
Page	10	Economic Notes: Facts about Britain's Coal Industry Farm Price Crisis will hit Algerian exports Big Takeover by North American Group.

Letter to Readers

The editor of our little journal has returned from Algeria as one might think judging from amount of material on this question appearing in this issue.

First of all, an appreciation must be shown of the way comrades rallied round at short notice to keep the journal coming out during his absence. It is not an easy thing to take over a job like this, especially in view of the way in which much essential information is filed away in the memory of the editor.

Secondly, you will not have been told that the editor came back thoroughly convinced of the necessity of organising a big campaign of aid to Algeria. We want not only to ask readers to take part in this campaign but also to make suggestions and keep us informed of any action they take. We will be returning to this question in future issues and other material will be available shortly.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE 12/6 FOR SIX MONTHS (post paid)

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

Produced
by
voluntary
labour.

AID FOR ALGERIA: Those returning from the Conference of Non-Governmental Aid for Algeria are likely to face the question: why should British socialists get steamed up about Algeria? Such a question must be expected, after all, throughout the seven years war the British press carried news of the struggle except when something of a 'sensational' nature occurred. Since the ending of the war the news coverage has been even more cursory. Of course, we can argue from general principles: that here is a country which suffered terribly in its struggle for freedom, etc., etc., but such an argument applies to a number of countries. What needs establishing is that aid to Algeria, apart from its obvious humanitarian function, will materially and significantly help the advance of world socialism.

Like all revolutions, the Algerian Revolution is an extremely complex affair and has many contradictory features. The social forces in the liberation front were varied despite the fact that the main force was that of the oppressed masses of the countryside. The pressures on the Algerian Revolution are many and no one would say that the leftward evolution of the Revolution since Ben Bella took over is irreversible. However, it is clear that the majority of the leadership of the Algerian Revolution want to go along the Cuban path and, even more, the mass of the people and middle cadres want their revolution to become socialist. Such an evolution will only take place against fierce resistance from French imperialism and from various reactionary forces within the Algerian state. The speed with which Algeria goes along the socialist road will largely be determined by the strength of the Algerian economy. Whilst 80% of Algeria's foreign trade is done with France and whilst the Algerian budget depends upon a French subsidy big obstacles are placed in the way of taking decisive action against French interests.

Not only is aid essential for speeding up the social evolution of the Revolution, but to the extent that this aid comes from workers' organisations and to the extent that the thousands of technicians who are required have a socialist outlook, so the hand of the left in the Revolution will be strengthened. Whilst every socialist is in favour of massive aid from the workers states to Algeria, we would be foolish to ignore the dangers that excessive reliance on such a source can bring. Substantial aid from workers' organisations in the capitalist countries will help, in many ways, to counter forces which tend to distort the Revolution.

There is an element of urgency too - relations between France and Algeria are not only strained by the takeover of and placing under workers' management of former French concerns. The French Government is under pressure from its own farmers to cut down Algerian imports (how far this is encouraged by the Government as a bargaining counter is difficult to tell) There is the strong possibility that relations between France and Algeria will deteriorate very rapidly. This would lead very quickly to a 'Cuba-like' situation. The repercussions of this on the workers movement of Europe (especially in the Iberian peninsula) and on the development of the African Revolution would be tremendous. This would be all the more significant in view of the Algerian experiment of workers management on a completely democratic basis. In short, Algeria, of which we hear so little today, could almost overnight become one of the main focal points of world politics. Let us not leave matters until we have a crisis on our hands. Everything we do now to help the Algerian Revolution will have a ten-fold effect in the future.

Thus we have the possibility not merely to assist the development of a living revolution but to influence its course. Arising out of the conference important plans are to be drawn up to wage a practical campaign of aid for Algeria. We shall give extensive coverage to all these proposals.

1633 At the end of seven years of cruel war Algeria finds herself with 250,000 orphans, 800,000 returned refugees, thousands of villages laid waste, 80% of her people illiterate, whole regions deprived of medical care, hundreds of factories abandoned by their managements, her economy disorganised by the massive emigration of Europeans.

Algeria needs teachers, doctors, industrial and farm specialists, technical training officers; men who are ready to share, generously, their knowledge with the Algerian people.

Algeria needs material equipment in every field: tractors, mobile surgeries and dispensaries, sanitary equipment, educational material, books for libraries.

Algeria needs food for her children, clothing, drugs.

Algeria needs people to understand her problems, her efforts, her hopes. She needs people to tell, loud and clear, the truth which has so often been travestied.

At the time that the Algerian working people are affirming their will to take their future into their own hands, and declare that they are beginning on the road to socialism, the 150 delegates who have come from ten countries to the European Conference on Non-Governmental aid to Algeria, from 15-19th June, 1963, address an urgent appeal to international opinion to rally to the help of new Algeria. We appeal particularly to the labour organisations, trade unions, co-operatives, youth movements, local authorities, peasant associations, intellectuals, to undertake to this purpose speedy and humanitarian action.

The heroic struggle of the Algerian people for independence has called forth the admiration of the whole world.

Long live solidarity between Algeria and Europe.

THE BRITISH DELEGATION AT ABOVE CONFERENCE

Stan Awberry, M.P.; John K. Baird, teacher; John Baird, M.P.; Sonia Clements, M.C.F. and Anti-Apartheid; Ken. Coates, vice chairman, Nottingham City Labour Party; Marina Coates, typist; Eric Ernstzen, teacher; Richard Fletcher, Union Voice E.B.; Peter Fluk, artist for Union Voice; Frank Henderson, Sheet Metalworkers Union; David Jones, Agricultural economist; Pat Jordan, Nottingham Co-op. Political Committee; Russel Kerr, Union Voice; S. Mani, Young Socialist; Roger Murray, New Left Review E.B.; Maurice Orbach, Labour candidate for Stockport; Ruth Orbach, housewife; Mike Randall, editor, Peace News; Tom Wengraf, N.L.R.; Juliet Mitchell, N.L.R.; Perry Anderson, editor, New Left Review; and Gertrude Elias, secretary British/Algeria Society.

SOME NOTABLE DELEGATES FROM OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

These included: Germany: Peter Blachstein, Hamburg M.P.; Weiskamp, director "Neue Heimat International" co-op; Austria: Economic editor "Arbeiter Zeitung"; Belgium: Andre Colls, Ernest Glinne, M.P.s, Crevecoeur & Legreve, prominent T.U/ists, E. Madnel, Ed. "La Gauche"; Claude Bourdet, Rene Cafroux, Daniel Guerin, Lelio Basso, H. Reithof, secretary, Dutch Socialist students.

SOUTH NOTTINGHAM LABOUR PARTY ANNUAL CONFERENCE RESOLUTION

The South Nottingham C.L.P. at its last meeting passed the following resolution to be sent to the Annual Labour Party Conference:

"This conference views with sympathy the developments going on in Algeria and notes that serious attempts are being made to create a libertarian, Socialist and Co-operative society. Conference particularly welcomes the growth of workers' self-management committees which is an experiment deserving of thorough study by the British Labour Movement. Conference requests the next Labour Government to do all that it can to develop trade with Free Algeria and seek every possible opportunity to give aid to that country which is of crucial importance to the development of socialism in Africa."

EAST MIDLANDS N.C.L.C. TO HAVE COURSE ON ALGERIAN WORKERS' MANAGEMENT

Shortly after returning from the Conference on Non-Governmental Aid to Algeria, one of the delegates contacted the East Midlands organiser for the N.C.L.C. As a result of their discussion a course on workers' management in Algeria is to be included in ^{the} prospectus for the year starting September. This should be popular as there has been considerable interest in the question of workers' control shown in the British Labour movement. Organisations ranging from the Fabian Society to some of the left wing groups have published material on the question. The East Midlands area covers Derbys., Leics., Lincs., Northants., and Notts.

SOUTH NOTTINGHAMSHIRE YOUNG SOCIALISTS HEAR REPORT OF CONFERENCE

As we have reported previously, the South Nottinghamshire Federation of Young Socialists organised a school on Algeria Sunday 23rd of June. Despite the fact that it was not very well attended (some 15 or so people), it was very valuable, in that not only were people attending an account of the history and development of the Algerian Revolution from Denis Anderson, but also heard a report of the Aid to Algeria Conference. The contributions of the speakers evoked a lot of questions and general support was given from the audience for the idea of establishing a viable local committee to help the work of getting aid for Algeria. Several projects were discussed in a practical way. Plans are afoot to have speakers on the conference at the different Young Socialist branches.

BEN BELLA'S SPEECH TO CONFERENCE TO BE PRODUCED AS A LEAFLET

Arrangements are under way to translate and produce as a leaflet the speech made by Ben Bella to the 'Aid to Algeria' Conference. Delegates and others interested in this work are of the opinion that this will provide a very good basis for explaining to people what the conference was about and generally obtaining support for the campaign.

NOTTINGHAM PAPER CARRIES ARTICLE ON ALGERIAN CONFERENCE BY DELEGATE: The Nottingham Evening Post, which has the highest circulation in the East Midlands, carried in its June 24th issue an article by Ken Coates, one of the delegates from Nottingham. Mr. Coates had telephoned the paper about the conference on his return, whereupon he was asked to write an article. In the article, Mr. Coates outlined the economic state of the country after seven years of war and the OAS sabotage campaign and reported that several young people from Nottingham were considering going to Algeria to help that country in its effort to replace French technicians.

1635 Decree No: 63 - 180 of 16th May, 1963, created the Centre of documentation, studies and information for the socialist sector. Subsequent decisions of the President of the Council have established the terms and regulations of the centre and appointed a director. The centre is under the authority of the councillor, member of the Cabinet responsible for the socialist sector. The centre is a civilian institution and has financial autonomy. The centre is run by a director who is its representative in other spheres and is empowered with all the necessary means to carry out his task.

The centre for documentation, studies and information has as its principal objectives:

- (a) the collating of all necessary documents for the evolution of a socialist orientation;
- (b) of following any relevant study in the socialist sector and founding and running an Institute of Socialist Studies;
- (c) of supplying to the various spheres in the socialist sector, to the national and international press, etc.,.....all necessary information and documents for the promotion of socialist opinion;
- (d) of publishing, or having published, all material and necessary works for the promotion of the socialist policies of the Government.

The centre must become self-financing after 6-8 months. Its principal resources are composed of:

- (a) the sale of its services;
- (b) subsidies, gifts, legacies.

In appeal for assistance for the centre, the director, Latfallah Soliman, says:

"We wish to make the centre an instrument of creative work, in order thatit can organise the documentation and furnish within the least possible time, dossiers on particular problems, proceed to study them and then to publication and organisation of courses and public conferences concerning the problems which are posed along the route to socialism in Algeria; and to work effectively with the national press, for which the centre will eventually become a working instrument.

"We are proposing to organise the documentation along the most scientific lines, and with the aid of our friends we hope to be able to equip the centre with ultra-modern apparatus; with all the studies and works which are of use in research. We are asking our friends - individuals, institutions, universities, research centres, etc....to help us found the centre and make it into a useful instrument.

"We need:

- electronic equipment;
- apparatus for microfilms, for distribution and reproduction;
- offset litho machines;
- photo-copying material in general and all equipment of use to the centre that would assist in cataloguing, sorting and speedy reproduction of documents;
- subsidies in kind, and in cash which will assist us to meet running expenses, and to complete our stock of equipment.."

Communications to the centre should be addressed to:

Latfallah Soliman,
 Director,
 Centre of Documentation, Studies and Information
 for the Socialist Centre,
 Government Palace, Algiers, Algeria.

Writing in Tribune of June 14th, Fenner Brockway described Fernando Terry, victor of the recent presidential election in Peru, as an 'independent socialist candidate', and the subsequent issue of Tribune presented his win as a victory for socialism. This Militant article puts another view:

"In an election in which only two million of the country's 12 million population can vote, Francisco Belaunde Terry was elected president of Peru. The other principal candidates in the June 9th election were Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, who was once an anti-imperialist but has long since been a turncoat to that struggle, and General Manuel A. Odria, a former dictator. All three candidates campaigned on a program of vague reforms, to be carried out mainly by private initiative, and close relations with the U.S.

"Belaunde Terry is a wealthy, U.S.-educated architect. He is the leader of the Popular Action Party and received more than one-third of the votes cast, the requirement for the election. Haya de la Torre claims to have beaten Belaunde in last year's election. At that time de la Torre had U.S. backing while the Peruvian military backed Belaunde. The militarists seized power and annulled the election results. The Kennedy administration which had been counting heavily on the pro-imperialist liberals of Latin America - Betancourt of Venezuela, Bosch of the Dominican Republic, Haya de la Torre of Peru, etc. - for implementing its Alliance for Progress policies, at first refused to recognise the government of the military junta. However, it soon climbed down from this position and has since looked with favour on the Peruvian government's anti-Cuba and internal witch-hunting activities.

"The June 12 Christian Science Monitor reports: "But the military was expected to approve the election of Mr. Belaunde, who although he had the support of the nation's small but outlawed Communist Party, is seen as a conservative. He also had the backing of the Roman Catholics" A New York Times editorial (June 13th) on the election outcome, says; "The President-elect accepted Communist and other far left votes in this election.....None of this is alarming. Senor Belaunde, despite his campaign is anti-communist, pro-United States and pro-Alliance for Progress. He is acceptable to the Peruvian military and most certainly to Washington."

"The great mass of Peruvians are not allowed to vote. They are the poor landless, Indian campesinos. Recently Hugo Blanco, leader of a land reform movement among these peasants, was captured by the Peruvian police. He is rumoured to be sick or wounded and will be tried for his life. It is feared that his being held incommunicado is a cover for the police to torture him. In a cablegram to President-elect Belaunde Terry on June 18th, Farrell Dobbs, national secretary of the Socialist Workers Party demanded that the new Peruvian government immediately allow Blanco to have medical attention, to choose a defence lawyer and receive visits from his family and friends. Dobbs also called on the Peruvian president-elect to dismiss the charges against Blanco and free him to resume work of liberating the campesinos from conditions approaching feudal servitude."

Having noted the above it should be noted that there have been a number of developments in Peru in recent days which should encourage us in our campaign for the release of Hugo Blanco. The New China News Agency reported this week the release of a number of political prisoners including the secretary of the Communist Party, and several trade union leaders. Also several strikes have taken place, notably by Government employees, which the military junta have felt unable to suppress.

1637 A Melbourne correspondent reports dramatic new moves in the conflict between the 'Russian' and 'Chinese' wings of the Australian Communist Party. The Australian Communist Party, whilst having a Khrushchovite leadership, includes a large pro-Chinese faction, who are particularly strong in Victoria (see previous issues of the Bulletin).

The first big confrontation occurred at the Victoria State Party Conference. The pro-Russian national leadership used the apparatus to hand pick the delegates, and to make sure of victory they increased the number of delegates from 98 to 150. Despite this the Hill faction still obtained 16 votes. The national leadership were thus able to remove the 15 supporters of Hill from the State Committee.

This was answered by attacks on the Sharkey-Aarons leadership being made in the pro-Chinese Rank and File Circular. This circular recently appealed to "Those comrades who continue to be hoodwinked by the pretence of democratic-centralism being practised by the Sharkey-Aarons clique." It further claimed that there were members of the Central Committee who "are becoming aware of the traitorous role being pursued by the present leadership of the party." The Rank and File Committee has also printed and distributed the Peking People's Daily editorial "Whence the differences? A reply to comrade Thorez and other comrades." An attack on Khrushchov, in the shape of reprinting his speeches made in Berlin in 1958 attacking Tito and the one made to the 1963 East German C.P. Conference supporting Tito, was also made.

A wave of resignations and expulsions of the Hill group followed. Such influential members as P. Malone, State Secretary of the Builders Labourers' Federation; F. Johnson, Secretary of the Victoria State C.P.; G. Lewins, State Secretary of the Painters Union; and C. O'Shea, State Secretary of the Tramways Employees' Association are involved.

O'Shea said: "I refuse to accept something that is against the workers' best interests and have therefore resigned my membership. I have not lost my faith in the workers, under the correct leadership, to win a better life and overthrow capitalism."

The Victorian Communist newspaper Guardian reported the removal of members from the Central Committee for "Factionalism, breaches of the party constitution and rejection of democratic centralism." It claimed that "for a period of 16 months the Central Committee and all party organisations have been waging a patient struggle against a "Left" opportunist line in the party advocated by a group around comrade E.F. Hill."

Rumours are now circulating that the formation of a break-away C.P. affiliated to the Indonesian and New Zealand parties in a South East Asian federation will be announced. As many as 200 Victorian Communists might join such a party. New South Wales Communists reported likely to join include Bert Chandler who prints Tribune the official Sydney Communist paper, and Mr. J. Hughes, another member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Other expected supporters include strong groups in Wharf-labourers' and Seamen's Unions.

It is obvious that Hill and company, who are not fools and are in regular contact with the Chinese, would not take this step if they thought there was much chance of a compromise between the Russians and the Chinese. It seems obvious, too, that the Chinese would not encourage such moves if they thought a recompromise was in the offing. If this step is taken it may herald a new stage in the conflict, with the Chinese attempting to start rival C.P.s where they fail to win influence in the existing party. As the sides line up, Sharkey and Dixon of the Central Committee are due to fly to Moscow on 3rd June, while Hill and his wife will be going to Peking, June 30th.

The East German authorities have attacked the action of the Chinese Embassy in East Germany in distributing copies of the letter of the June 14th Chinese Communist Party to the CPSU. On June 21st, the official East German News Agency (ADN) issued the following statement:

"The Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the German Democratic Republic has distributed printed matter in violation of the existing rules and legal regulations. First Deputy Foreign Minister and State Secretary Otto Winzer has drawn the attention of the Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the fact that actions of this kind are not permitted. It is regrettable that the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the German Democratic Republic should have acted thus in contradiction to the desire of the Marxist-Leninist parties to cease public polemics between the fraternal parties and to settle differences of opinion through negotiations".

The Chinese reply, after defending their right to distribute material in East Germany, claimed: "The printing and distribution of this documentwill help increase the fraternal German people's correct understanding of the position...of the viewpoints of the Communist Party of China and thus will be beneficial to the strengthening of unity."

The statement ends on a very critical note: "...Such practice can only be regarded as a deliberate attempt to kick up an uproar, attack the C.P. of China, widen the differences in the international Communist movement and undermine unity among fraternal parties..." (this is) "a continuation of the practice of the 6th Congress of East German C.P.. This is deeply regrettable."

RUMANIANS PUBLISH MAO'S 25 POINTS

The Rumanian papers have published the June 14th letter of the Chinese C.P. to the C.P.S.U. according to press reports. The Soviet Communist Party issued a statement saying that it had decided not to publish the letter because this would lead to "further aggravation of polemics" and their example has been followed by all the Khrushchovite C.P.'s. On the other hand those C.P.'s in the Chinese camp: Korea, Albania, New Zealand, et al have all published it. The latter have not been joined by Rumania. This can be interpreted as part of the campaign by the Rumanians to give themselves more room to manoeuvre in their dealings with the Soviet Union, especially in relation to the dispute, as to how the Comecon's "international division of labour" should be applied to Rumania.

VIETNAM C.P. CLAIMS YUGOSLAV WORKERS MANAGEMENT LEADS TO CAPITALISM

Following the Chinese, the Vietnamese C.P. has launched a vicious campaign against the 'Tito group' in their press. In the June issue of Hoc Tap (their theoretical journal) and the June 2nd issue of Tien Phong (the propaganda organ) long articles appeared 'proving' that capitalism had been restored in Yugoslavia. Of interest is the reference to workers management; this "has brought the entire Yugoslav economy onto the path of free competition, anarchy in production and development towards capitalism" and as a result "many enterprises have gone bankrupt...In 1961, 618 enterprises in Yugoslavia were declared insolvent due to failure to pay taxes, bank debts and wages."

YUGOSLAV AID TO ALGERIA: The Financial Times of June 26 reports: "Yugoslavia is to supply two textile plants, one leather-working factory and fruit juice processing plant to Algeria under an agreement signed in Belgrade. The total value of the arrangements is put at \$7.3m. Workers for the new plants are to be trained in Yugoslavia."

NOTTINGHAM FIREMEN DISSATISFIED WITH UNION LEADERSHIP

The following is the text of a postcard sent by well over 100 members of the Fire Brigades Union to their General Secretary, John Horner:

"Dear Brother Horner,

I, together with the rest of the members of the Nottingham area, wish to place a vote of no confidence in the General Secretary and the Executive Council in light of the recent pay negotiations.

I also call for a Midlands Regional Conference to discuss future wages' policy,

Yours fraternally,

....."

GOOD SALE OF 'UNION VOICE' AT NOTTS. MINERS' GALA AT MANSFIELD

Over a dozen Union Voice sellers turned up at the annual Notts. Miners' Glaa held at Berry Hill, Mansfield on Saturday, the 22nd of June. Some of the sellers took part in the march from Mansfield town-centre to Berry Hill and sold on the way. Although selling was not easy, well over 150 copies were sold.

JOHN EBBER SPEAKS AT NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY

Some 30 people attended a meeting on Friday, 28th June at Nottingham University addressed by John Eber, secretary of the Movement for Colonial Freedom. The meeting was sponsored by the Nottingham New Left Club and the University Socialist Society. The subject of John Ebers' talk was "Colonialism and the Bomb" and he put forward his ideas about the relationship between the struggle against nuclear war and the fight for national liberation in the 'third world'. This led to a good discussion, and a number of questions. Most of the audience found themselves in accord with the speaker's main ideas.

LONDON DEBATE ON THE SOVIET NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND THE 'COMING NUCLEAR WAR'

We have been asked to publicise the following announcement:

"There will be a debate (in London) on Sunday, July 21, between a group of comrades supporting a motion that "WORKERS STATES SHOULD ACQUIRE AND, WHEN NECESSARY, TEST NUCLEAR WEAPONS AS PART OF THEIR STRATEGY IN THE COMING WORLD WAR" and the Editorial Board of Socialist Current who will oppose this motion (and the political ideas behind it"

The exact time and place are yet to be fixed - we shall carry this information when it is available.

ILKESTON YOUNG SOCIALISTS SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN AGAINST RAIL CLOSURES

On Saturday, 29th June, the Ilkeston Young Socialists held a joint meeting with the NUR to protest against the closure of Ilkeston's local railway stations under the Beeching plan. The meeting was well attended by Raymond Fletcher, the prospective Labour Parliamentary candidate and Jim Hall the regional organiser of the NUR. Arising out of the meeting plans for further activity were drawn up and these include the production and distribution of thousands of a specially written leaflet. The meeting aroused much local interest and was headlined in the local papers.

The assassination of Medgar Evers, Mississippi NAACP field secretary, in Jackson proves that Negroes in the South have no police protection whatever. They cannot look for protection to the very racist police who are illegally clubbing them off the streets and jailing them for peacefully demonstrating for their rights. There are even strong indications of collusion between the Southern police and the racist terrorists of the civilian variety. In Jackson it was common knowledge that Medgar Evers was under constant surveillance by local police. His phones were tapped, his car was followed wherever he went.

But when Evers was murdered at 1.20 a.m. June 12, as he stepped from his car in front of his home, there were no police present. Why did Jackson cops refrain from tailing the Negro leader on just the night an assassin lay waiting in the bushes to shoot him down? Nor can Negroes in the South expect protection from the FBI. The FBI knew Evers was in danger. On May 29 Evers' home had been bombed with a 'Molotov cocktail.' The FBI, which has restricted itself to 'observing' in cases of civil-rights violations, doesn't even do that competently. Where were the FBI men 'observing' the night Medgar Evers was killed?

The fact that no federal protection was provided Medgar Evers is the direct responsibility of President John F. Kennedy and Attorney General Robert Kennedy. Mississippi civil-rights fighters have repeatedly wired the Attorney General reporting racist attempt at murder and requesting federal protection. What is more, there have been a long series of murders of civil-rights fighters in the South - all of which have gone unpunished. These include: Florida NAACP State Secretary Harry T. Moore and his wife killed by bomb Christmas night, 1955; Rev. George W. Lee, head of the Belzoni Mississippi, NAACP, assassinated in 1955; Herbert Lee, assisting a voter-registration drive in Mississippi in 1961, shot dead in broad daylight in front of witnesses.

In addition, in recent years there have been the Mississippi lynchings of Emmett Till and Mack Charles Parker, with the killers still at large. All this, plus countless shootings and beatings where the victims didn't die. The local police sat by or aided in these deeds and the federal government did nothing effective. During the recent Birmingham events Kennedy gave no protection to Negroes. The troops he sent were kept inactive at a base 40 miles away while Alabama state troopers clubbed Negroes on the porches of their homes.....In view of this default, the Negroes have the moral and legal right to arm and train themselves for self-defence. In a number of cases Negroes are already doing this.

In Lexington, N.C., Negroes protected themselves against the incursion of a white mob into the coloured neighbourhood. The armed and murderous mob was scattered by gunfire from barricaded Negro houses, and one of the white invaders was killed. Joseph Poole, 19, has been indicted on a 'murder' charge in this case. If Poole did shoot, he had every right to do so, and it is the duty of every organisation which is part of or sympathetic to the movement for Negro equality to come to his defence. There are news reports that Negroes in Jackson, Miss., are buying guns. This, too, is their right and that right must be defended. It is not enough, however, to protect Negro neighbourhoods. It is also necessary to provide defence guards for leaders and activists to prevent their assassination. Both this and neighbourhood defence should be organised on a disciplined, well equipped and well trained basis, where that isn't already being done.....As has already been suggested, a fitting tribute to the assassinated Mississippi NAACP leader would be the formation of a Medgar Evers Defence Corps in every endangered Negro community.

SYMPOSIUM REVEALS IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT BRITAIN'S COAL INDUSTRY

The Financial Times of 26th June, 1963, carried a report of a symposium - "Prosperity in Movement" held in London on June 25th, and organised by Richard Sutcliffe Engineering Systems of Horbury, Yorks. Some revealing information came to light in the contributions made by the participants:

Sixty per cent of coal price is for transport: Almost exactly half the price of house coal - £11 a ton in London - results from charges after the coal leaves the colliery and a very large amount of this - £5.10s - is for handling and transport. These facts were given by Mr. E.H. Browne, deputy chairman of the National Coal Board. "If to these costs," he continued, "we now add the average transport cost at the colliery, we find that over 60% of the total price paid by the customer is accounted for by transport."

Coal-getting processes now sixty per cent mechanised: Mr. Browne also spoke of the increase in mechanisation of coal-getting processes - from 10% to 60% in the last eight years. "If we are to exploit the full potential of automation, mechanised operations must increase," he said. He went on about the introduction at two Midland collieries of equipment for coal-getting without having men at the coal face. In answers to questions, Mr. Browne showed what the consequences of this rationalisation were in terms of manpower, when he said that once 1.25 million men were employed in coal mining. "In the last five years," he continued, "we have reduced jobs in mining by 185,000 men and closed 125 pits."

Railways move 130 m. tons of coal a year: The following figures were given for movement of coal by rail: 130 m. tons a year moved by main-line railways; about 3,800 stations receive coal; 400,000 coal wagons are employed; and each day 2,500 trains are engaged in carrying coal or returning empty wagons.

FARM PRICE CRISIS WILL HIT ALGERIAN EXPORTS TO FRANCE from Financial Times
of June 25th 1963

Falling agricultural prices, bumper crops, and the chronic menace of farm surpluses have once again brought French farmers out onto the highways in their tractors in protest. With fear spreading of a general collapse of prices comparable to the disasters of 1961, Brittany peasants pelted passing motorists with unsold potatoes over the week-end, cutting off road traffic and dumping 21 tons of their produce into the river. Pine resin producers of South West France blocked off a whole network of roads. Southern vine growers, whose situation is possibly the most dangerous, launched militant protests against importations of Algerian wine - an issue likely to present a serious danger for future Franco-Algerian relations.

Fruit and vegetable growers of Southern France are also protesting against North African imports. Dairy farmers of Central France, for their part, are conducting a sellers' strike in milk. The vine growers have been promised that the quota of Algerian wine just authorised to be placed on the market will be matched by equivalent purchases by merchants of French-produced wine. If the promise is not kept, violent protests will almost certainly be forthcoming.

BIG TAKEOVER BY NORTH AMERICAN SUPERMARKET GROUP IN BRITAIN: One of North America's largest supermarket groups is to take over control of the Fine Fare chain of 650 stores from Associated British Foods. The Chairman of Ass. British, announced on June 24th that his company is selling 51% stake in its supermarket subsidiary to Dicoa Holding Investment Company, which is owned by the Weston Group of Canada. Dicoa operates over 2,000 North American stores with a total annual turnover of more than £1,000 m., it will pay £3.8 m. for this controlling interest.