

1 Page  
2 Page  
3 Page

Fory Economic policy on horns of dilemma  
Half a Million houses per year needed to solve this problem  
says expert

Strike made official 18 months after  
800 teen-age girls strike to enforce 100% trade unionism  
West Indian Stars help Cuba  
Heresay the unemployment up  
Polk Song Concert in Nottingham presented by V.C.A. and G.N.D.

Defeat for I.C.C. leader  
Fory plan for London shakes up Labour Party organization  
Anti-National Health Services government formed

4 Page  
5 Page  
6 Page  
7 Page

8000 to lose jobs because of rail deal  
Automation makes the boss redundant  
More London Rent increases  
Two 'K's' constitutional  
Hristian moves against  
Wales Anti-Passive Committee to hold anti-apartheid meeting  
Scottish miners oppose Saturday shift plan  
More C.I.P.'s support housing campaign  
Bronchitis is a clean disease says doctor

# THE BULLETIN

Chinese attack Hussein and Proach O.P. a over attitude during  
Hadj to fight Moslems  
Northwest of  
Algerian war

8 Page  
9 Page  
10 Page

Algerian Minister of State exposes French oil, gas and  
Why Patenecourt is preparing an election fraud  
Apical to Venezuelan armed forces by F.D.N.  
Venezuelan liberation forces attack U.S. concerns  
Newly formed  
Letter to Readers

An Information Service  
for  
Socialists

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Page	1	Tory Economic policy on horns of dilemma
Page	2	Half a Million houses per year needed to solve slum problem says expert
		Strike made official 18 months after
		800 teen-age girls strike to enforce 100% trade unionism
		West Indian Stars help Cuba
		Merseyside unemployment up
		Folk Song Concert in Nottingham presented by F.C.A. and C.N.D.
Page	3	Defeat for L.C.C. leader
		Tory plan for London shakes up Labour Party organisation
		Anti-National Health Service movement formed
		Bronchitis is a class disease says doctor
Page	4	More C.L.P.s support housing campaign
		Scottish miners oppose Saturday shift plan
		Welsh Anti-Fascist Committee to hold Anti-Apartheid meeting in Rhyl
		Birmingham moves against rent increases
		Two 'K.s' congratulate Lord Home
		More London Rent increases
Page	5	Automation makes the boss redundant
		1,000 to lose jobs because of rail deal
Page	6	Algerians appeal for aid from all friends of Algerian socialist revolution
		British Algeria Committee demonstration in London
		French to cut imports of Algerian wine
		World Council of Peace appeals to "both sides"
		Hadj to fight Moroccans
Page	7	Chinese attack Russian and French C.P.s over attitude during Algerian war
		Algerian Minister of State exposes French C.P.'s role in war
Page	8	Why Betancourt is preparing an election fraud
		Appeal to Venezuelan armed forces by F.L.N.
		Venezuelan liberation forces attack U.S. concerns
Page	9	Witch hunt in Trinidad
Page	10	U.S. investments abroad highest ever.

Letter to Readers

We will not be having the item we promised last week on ex-Lord Home's utterances, etc.. We were beaten by Tribune which, in its last week's issue, made a really good job of exposing the political thought and background of our new Prime Minister. Anyone who hasn't read it should get a copy.

This week we got so many items sent in that we had to add an extra two pages. Thank you correspondents, please keep it up.

One item we would draw your attention to and that is the one on Trinidad. The facts our friends have drawn our attention to are hardly known in Britain. Reader should remedy this to the best of their ability.



illustrate Tory thinking on economic policy and their basic dilemma. Maudling's speech at the Mansion House just over a week ago announced the liberalisation of overseas borrowing by giving other countries much more freedom to raise sterling loans. He described this policy as an indication "of the Government's clear view of the need to sustain London's unique position as a financial centre." The re-emergence of an international long-term capital market in London will have a number of effects. Firstly, it will increase Britain's so-called invisible earnings, that is, earnings on interest rates, bank charges etc. Secondly, it will be very profitable for those banking and financial institutions which indulge in this activity. Thirdly, it will reinforce the pressure to keep the pound up to par. Any tendency for the pound to be under inflationary pressure will naturally deter those people who are financing operations with sterling.

Not all bourgeois opinion is sold on this policy. Writing in the Financial Times of October 24th, Lombard, a regular columnist, wrote: "It is to be hoped...that the authorities will be careful not to allow their present enthusiasm for restoring London to its former pre-eminence as an international long term capital market to run away with them....if the short-term money is withdrawn in circumstances wherein it cannot be easily replaced, the reserves will have to be drawn upon...Furthermore, there is not so much slack in the British economy that we can afford to ask it to shoulder big new responsibilities in respect of overseas financing as well as in respect of development at home.." Lombard is clearly worried about the general interests of British capitalism suffering for the particular interests of one section.

This problem of whether British capitalism should pay its way by subordinating the economy to carrying out the essentially parasitic function of becoming one of the world's main banks, or whether the main emphasis should be on exports is, of course, a problem for the capitalists to work out. However the strategy of the Government will be determined to a great extent by their choice and this will have important repercussions for the Labour movement. A future Labour Government will face the legacy of the policy adopted. The more Britain's economy is integrated into and dependent on the ramifications of international finance the more pressure international financial circles will exert on the future Labour Government not to pursue policies which would be likely to 'undermine the pound' (that is increases in social services, etc.)

Maudling's speech at Shenley at the week end is a logical follow on from the Mansion House one. He said he wished to give the nation two warnings -- on public spending and on incomes (read wages). He pointed out that Britain's export drive was being helped by rapidly rising incomes in such countries as France and Italy, and that "We cannot rely on such help in the long run". He could have added that both the countries he mentioned are taking steps which will hinder British exports. He might also have mentioned the import figures for September which, seasonally adjusted, are the highest ever. His fears of the danger of too rapid expansion and the inability to apply an incomes' policy boil down to a fear of inflation. This would both 'damage the pound' and make Britain's export competitive position worse. Rapid expansion, without a wages' policy, because of the relative backwardness of British industry compared with its rivals, tends to increase imports values excessively.

Hence the Tory dilemma; - if they fail to expand industry fast enough unemployment increases and their election prospects suffer, if industry expands without control of wages and/or far-reaching rationalisation imports soar, but it is difficult for them to apply an incomes policy unless unemployment is high, and so on and so on. If they try the alternative policy of raising invisible earnings this entails slowing down expansion too and may mean a strain on the reserves. They are trying to hold the position until the General Election, it seems doubtful whether they will succeed.



**1796** Speaking at a conference organised by the National Housing and Town Planning Council at Scarborough on October 23rd, Dr. Eric M. Sigsworth, Lecturer in Economic History at the University of York said: "A building programme of 500,000 homes a year would be called for if we were simply to clear unfit houses and those which will become obsolete during the next decade." The recent published Government Social Survey (this he pointed out had been printed in 1962 but not made available until after the publication of the Government's White Paper on housing) made nonsense of some of the figures in the White Paper. It showed, for example, that there were 4.9 million houses in Britain with a life of 30 years or less.

STRIKE MADE OFFICIAL 18 MONTHS AFTER

The Daily Worker of October 23rd reported: "The A.E.U. has given belated recognition to the fortnight's strike 18 months ago by its members at B.M.C. Tractors and Transmission in solidarity with 35 electricians. After recourse to the Appeals Committee of the union, the Washwood Heath No.2 branch has won agreement to pay strike benefit to the hundreds of its members who supported the struggle."

800 TEENAGE GIRLS WIN STRIKE TO ENFORCE 100% TRADE UNIONISM

826 workers at the Foister Clay and Ward's factory at Middlesbrough struck on October 24th because 34 girls refused to join the National Union of Hosiery Workers. Nearly all the workers concerned are teenage girls. The strike was settled the following day when the 34 joined the union.

WEST INDIAN STARS HELP CUBA

Among the many activities organised in aid of the Hurricane Flora Relief Fund has been an all-star concert at the St. Pancras Town Hall on October 25th. Among the stars taking part were Cleo Laine, Cy Grant, Pearl Connor, George Browne, Nadia Cattouse, Mike McKenzie and Allister Bain and his West Indian Dancers.

MERSEYSIDE UNEMPLOYMENT UP

Despite the improvement in the unemployment figure nationally and even for the North West Region shown when the October figures were issued, the position on Merseyside was worse. The number of unemployed had risen by 465 to 32,158 between mid-September and mid-October. In Liverpool there was a slight increase and the unemployment rate is still 5%.

FOLK SONG CONCERT IN NOTTINGHAM PRESENTED BY F.C.A. AND C.N.D.

We have been asked to draw the attention of all readers to a Folk Song Concert on November 8th at the Albert Hall, Nottingham. This Concert, held the Friday before Remembrance Sunday, is sponsored by the Folksong Concert Agency and C.N.D.. A letter issued by the secretary of the C.N.D. in the Nottingham area reads:

"This country has seen in the past five or six years a tremendous revival of folk music. We are bringing to Nottingham a group of people who are not only the greatest singers and instrumentalists in this particular sphere, but men and women who are themselves the architects of folk revival in this country and in America. Hardly a radio work containing folk song has but the name of Ewan MacColl or A.L.Lloyd associated with it. Peggy Seeger, the daughter of Pete Seeger, the founder of the American Folk Song Revival, is an outstandingly brilliant artist in her own right...."

Other stars taking part include A.L. Lloyd, Sandra Kerr, Joe Heaney, the Haverin, and the Ian Campbell Folk Group. Tickets can be got from Kent & Cooper, Market St., or Rachel Gilliatt, 6, Ruffles Avenue, Mapperley Plains, Nottingham.



DEFEAT FOR L.C.C. LEADERfrom a London correspondent

Two out of the three Junior Whips purged by Sir Isaac Haywood, leader of the L.C.C., for joining the revolt of the "21" (the L.C.C. members who voted against the presentation of an Address of Welcome to the Greek Royal Family) were re-elected at the Party meeting on October 22nd. The two re-elected were Albert Murray (42 votes), and Irene Chaplin (38). The third person elected, Cyril Bird, received 39 votes and had the support of the establishment.

With the Greater London Council "on the Statute book", the L.C.C. right wing Labour establishment is beginning to show signs of weakening and cracking in the face of the opposition of the London Labour Parties.

TORY PLAN FOR LONDON SHAKES UP LABOUR PARTY ORGANISATION

A London correspondent reports: The Tory plan to reshape London in their own image, to destroy Labour's grip on the Capital - is having a damaging effect on Labour Parties both within London and in the Greater London area. The effect of setting up the Greater London Council to supersede the L.C.C., the Middlesex County Council and the Metropolitan parts of Kent, Surrey and Essex will mean that some two-thirds of the sitting members of existing authorities will be pushed aside. The same is true for the Greater London Boroughs which are being set up by the forced amalgamation of the existing London Boroughs. The scramble for seats on the new local authorities has led to some undignified scenes and quarrels behind the scenes. The struggle between left and right has taken on a particularly sharp edge, as the right wing is trying to use its commanding positions in the Greater London Coordinating Committee (set up for selection of candidates) to ease out the left over the Greater London area and replace them with "safe" councillors.

ANTI-NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE BREAKAWAY MOVEMENT FORMED

A special correspondent has sent us the following item:

A group of ultra-reactionary doctors have formed the General Practitioners Association as a result of dissatisfaction with the British Medical Association. The B.M.A. itself, of course, is an extremely reactionary organisation, bitterly fighting Aneurin Bevan's National Health Service Act. However, it has accepted the N.H.S. and works within the framework of Governmental and ministerial machinery. The British Medical Journal, the organ of the B.M.A., has appealed to those who were dissatisfied "to think twice about joining still another association and leaving at a difficult moment in its history the one body which has faithfully negotiated with governmental and other bodies in the interests of the profession as a whole."

The G.P.A. is the fourth doctors' organisation to come into existence. The others are the Medical Practitioners Union, the Socialist Medical Association, and, of course, the B.M.A.

These reactionary professional movements which crop up from time-to-time, like the G.P.A., are not serious tendencies at this stage. They do, however, make up the ingredients for a reactionary movement that could arise if the next Labour Government fails to effect fundamental changes in the system of society.

BRONCHITIS IS A CLASS DISEASE SAYS DOCTOR

Speaking at a conference in London on October 23rd, organised by the London Chest, and Heart Clinic, Dr. Vynor Leyshon, medical officer of health for Derby, said Bronchial complaints seem to vary according to social class. The number of people who die of it from the top social class is only about one-fifth of those in social "class five" he said. England heads the list in the figures of death rates from bronchitis; 58 out of every 100,000 die of the disease as compared with 2.9 in Poland, 4.3 in Sweden, 4.5 in Norway.



**1798** Three more Constituency Labour Parties have decided to support the housing campaign. Epping C.L.P. are to distribute a dozen forms and will lay on a bus to take part in the proposed lobby of Parliament. Bishop Auckland C.L.P. have requested two dozen petition forms, and Hornsey C.L.P. want 10 to distribute to wards.

SCOTTISH MINERS OPPOSE SATURDAY SHIFT PLAN from a Glasgow correspondent

The N.C.B. have sought the agreement of the N.U.M. for voluntary working on six Saturdays in November and December as a precaution against a shortage of coal if there is another severe winter. The Scottish Area E.C. have discussed the matter at the request of its members and decided against the idea. At its meeting on October 21st, the Scottish area executive called for a national delegate conference to be held immediately to discuss the question. It pointed out that during the past two years the Scottish division of the N.C.B. had deliberately reduced output to suit marketing demands and there were redundant miners in Scotland.

The Scottish Colliery Enginemen, Boilermen, and Tradesmen's Association are to advise their 10,000 members not to work on Saturdays during November and December. This was decided by the association's executive committee which also met on October 21st.

WELSH ANTI-FASCIST COMMITTEE TO HOLD ANTI-APARTHEID MEETING IN RHYL

The secretary of the Welsh Anti-Fascist Committee has informed us that his committee is to hold a meeting on November 1st or 8th, in the Rhyl Town Hall in connection with the "anti-apartheid month." Speakers have been promised from the Anti-Apartheid Movement, the African National Congress and Movement for Colonial Freedom.

BIRMINGHAM MOVES AGAINST RENT INCREASES from an Oxford correspondent

Two moves are being made in the struggle over the rent increases imposed by Birmingham corporation. One of the councillors who has opposed the scheme, E. J. Haynes, argues that as the City Council has agreed that the new rents will be based on 0.9 times the gross rateable value, his rent cannot be fixed while there is any doubt about his rating figure. Therefore he believes that he is entitled to refuse to pay the new increase until his appeal against his rating assessment is determined. The other move is the distribution of 10,000 window bills for prospective rent strikers. These are being issued by the Birmingham Tenants' and Residents' Association to popularise its campaign to persuade tenants to withhold the rent increases when they are introduced at the end of the year. The window bills read "We Pay No Rent Increases Here."

TWO 'K.s' CONGRATULATE LORD HOME from a Croydon correspondent

The Daily Worker of 21/10/63 carried, without comment, the following item: "Lord Home has received messages of congratulation from statesmen and politicians all over the world, including President Kennedy and Mr. Khrushchov." Ed. Note: Khrushchov's message read, "Please accept my sincere congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of your taking office.... We remember with pleasure our recent meetings and useful conversations with you in Moscow, and believe that personal contacts and ties between the statesmen of Great Britain and the Soviet Union will be successfully continued....."

MORE LONDON RENT INCREASES from a Chelsea correspondent

Bermondsey and Southwark Councils, both firmly controlled by Labour, are preparing shock rent increases for their tenants. Councillor Booker, chairman of Southwark's Housing Committee said that the latest increases were no guarantee there won't be a bigger one when the boroughs are merged.



The following is the text of an appeal issued by National Bureau for assistance at a non-governmental level from Europe to Algeria (Presidential Council) Office No. 184, ref. 420 rm, and dated October 17th, 1963.

"Dear Friends,

The Royal Moroccan Army has, with imperialist aid, attacked the Algerian Socialist revolution.

The reply has been a mass upsurge of the Algerian people.

From all over the country volunteers are making their way to the front.

All the friends of the Algerian Revolution are warmly asked to organise themselves and to afford all help at the greatest possible speed.

Organise meetings.

Publish articles in the press.

Collect and send to us urgently drugs, medicines, antibiotics, dressings and bandages.

Take every initiative to defend and protect the Algerian Revolution.

We shall keep you informed of events by letter and press cuttings.

We are counting on you.

#### BRITISH ALGERIA COMMITTEE DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON (B.A.C. press release)

Carrying posters: "Hands off the Algerian Revolution!", "Release all Moroccan Political Prisoners", "Hassan, friend of France invades Algeria", "Hands off the Algerian Socialist Revolution" and many others, members and supporters of the British Algeria Committee picketed the Moroccan Embassy in Queens Gate Gardens, London yesterday morning (26/10/63)

A deputation of three approached the Embassy and handed in a protest letter signed by those on the demonstration to the First Secretary.

The Committee is planning further protest next week.

Ed. Note: Anyone wanting material on the above should write to: British Algeria Committee, 6th Floor, 320, Regent St., London

#### FRENCH TO CUT IMPORTS OF ALGERIAN WINE

The Financial Times of 23/10/63 carried a report about French agricultural policy in which the following appeared:

"...Meanwhile it has also been announced that the French purchases of North African wine are to be cut to 11m. hectolitres in the current year from a previous level reported to have been of the order of 15 m. or 16m. hectolitres. Algeria (rather than Tunis or Morocco) will apparently bear the brunt of this reduction.

#### WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE APPEALS TO "BOTH SIDES"

Prof. J.D. Bernal, chairman of the World Peace Council and a well-known Communist Party member, issued a statement on October 25th urging the two sides in the Algerian/Moroccan dispute to come to an early agreement. The statement continues: "Any continuation or exacerbation of this conflict can be of advantage only to forces of colonialism and the representatives of selfish interests, who are striving to sow distrust and discord among the sister nations of Africa." The World Peace Council invariably reflects the line of the Kremlin.

HADJ TO FIGHT MOROCCANS: Ben Bella announced in a broadcast on Oct. 24th that Mohand ou el Hadj, former leader of the Kabyle military rebels, is to fight alongside units of the A.L.N. on the Moroccan border. He also said that differences would be settled at the FLN Congress due within 5 months.



A recent article in the weekly "New Society" reveals some interesting facts about the effect of technological development in modern industry. The author of the article, David Foster, has written one of the standard texts on this subject ("Modern Automation"): he suggests nothing less than that the development to capitalism itself is making the boss redundant!

"Automated Management: perhaps the most intriguing impact of automation related to employment is in the management sector. Having myself been in the past a director of a number of British companies it may be considered unfair of me to give away what is the stock-in-trade of management. But truth will out and the fact is that what passes for top management ability is really a question of a certain special type of Pandora's Box possessed by top managers and hidden away from the sight of hoi-polloi usually locked up inside one of the more secure type of filing cabinet, consists of three things, namely, vital statistics, trend graphs, and simplified business formulae. Thus the chairman of a large company who may have acquired a reputation of quite extraordinary sagacity and business sense is really able to do all these marvels by cunningly referring in secret to his Pandora's Box which has enabled him over perhaps 30 years to distil the essence of his business into a number of numerical tables, graphs and ready-reckoning formulae. If only the workmen in his factory realised how easy it has now become for the chairman to control a business of 10,000 people they would not only be very surprised but they would entirely agree that he was entitled to go off and play golf every Tuesday and Thursday afternoon. (!)

Computer automation threatens the very existence of top management in all specialities because their Pandora's Boxes are about to become a millisecond routine on a magnetic tape." (Our emphasis)

This is particularly interesting at a time when the question of workers' control is being debated in the Labour movement. The opponents of workers' control have always claimed that workers were incapable of running complex modern industry. These claims were, of course, always fraudulent. They ludicrously overestimate the ability of directors and managers under capitalism, and they characteristically underestimate the potentialities of the workers - as even the experiments in relatively underdeveloped Yugoslavia and Algeria have shown. Moreover they ignore that in a socialist economy, where the anarchy of impersonal market laws had been replaced by democratic planning, the artificial "complexity" of capitalist economics would no longer exist. Nevertheless the trend revealed by Foster will show that modern technology makes workers control even more feasible and it will expose even more clearly the absence of any ultimate human control within the capitalist system and the completely parasitic nature of one capitalist class and its chief lieutenants.

### 1,000 TO LOSE JOBS BECAUSE OF RAIL DEAL

English Steel Corporation and United Steel Companies are jointly and equally to buy John Baker and Bessemer, of Rotherham, for £1.5m. and intend to close Baker's works engaged on railway wheel, tyre and axle production. In a joint statement, the two firms said that for some time the industry had been working at little more than 30% of capacity and that the two larger firms had more than adequate capacity to meet future demand. They said that the closure was in keeping with the Iron and steel Board's policy. The Board regards the withdrawal of older or less efficient capacity as an essential to modernising the industry and raising its efficiency. It was added that the companies intended jointly to investigate whether further rationalisation of the industry to improve efficiency could be undertaken.



In their latest document entitled "Apologists of Neo-Colonialism" the Chinese illustrate their criticism of Khrushchov's attitude towards the colonial revolution by referring to the Algerian war of liberation. They say:

"Take the example of the Algerian people's war of national liberation. The leadership of the C.P.S.U. not only withheld support for a long period but actually took the side of French imperialism. Khrushchov used to treat Algeria's national independence as an "internal affair" of France. Speaking on the Algerian question on October 3, 1955, he said, "I had and have in view, first of all, that the U.S.S.R. does not interfere in the internal affairs of other states." Receiving a correspondent of Figaro on March 27, 1958, he said, "we do not want France to grow weaker, we want her to become still greater." To curry favour with the French imperialists, the leaders of the C.P.S.U. did not dare to recognise the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria for a long time; not until the victory of the Algerian people's war of resistance against French aggression was a foregone conclusion and France was compelled to agree to Algerian independence did they hurriedly recognise Algeria. This unseemly attitude brought shame on the socialist countries. Yet the leaders of the C.P.S.U. glory in their shame and assert that the victory the Algerian people paid for with their blood should also be credited to the policy of "peaceful coexistence."

In relation to the French Communist Party they add:

"On the question of Algeria, the chauvinist stand of the leaders of the C.P.F. is all the more evident. They have recently tried to justify themselves by asserting that they had long "recognised the correct demand of the people of Algeria for freedom." But what are the facts?

"For a long time the leaders of the C.P.F. refused to recognise Algeria's right to national independence; they followed the French monopoly capitalists, crying that "Algeria is an inalienable part of France" and that France "should be a great African power, now and in the future." There, and others were most concerned about the fact that Algeria could provide France with "a million head of sheep" and large quantities of wheat yearly to solve her problem of the shortage of meat and "make up our deficit in grain."

#### ALGERIAN MINISTER OF STATE EXPOSES FRENCH C.P.'S ROLE IN WAR

Speaking in Kunming at the Yunnan University during his visit to China early this month, Amar Ouzegane, Algerian Minister of State, spoke of the role of the French and Algerian C.P.s during the war of liberation. He recalled that, in the early days of the Algerian national-independence movement, the leaders of the French Communist Party arbitrarily issued orders to the Algerians without considering the country's specific conditions.

As if not wishing to be outdone, leaders of the Algerian Communist Party regarded the people's struggle for independence as adventurous and foolhardy, said Amar Ouzegane. Alleging that the workers and peasants were incapable of seizing political power and running the government, they raised such slogans as higher wages, vacations, increased welfare and family allowances, rather than leading the national-independence movement. Consequently the banner of the revolution passed into the hands of those who were actually fighting for Algeria's independence.

Noting that his people started their armed struggle with only 500 hunting guns against 100,000 well-equipped French troops, he recalled that the leaders of some political parties had regarded the uprising as a "suicidal operation" which could not last more than 3 months. At that time the Political Bureau of the French V.C.P. also issued a communique condemning the operation on these grounds. These pseudo-revolutionary theoreticians, he said, had forgotten that the Algerian people had completely repudiated the reformist ideology.

Based on Peking Review report



WHY BETANCOURT IS PREPARING AN ELECTION FRAUD

We have received from the London Office of Venezuelan F.L.N. another item on recent events in Venezuela. The statement starts by outlining recent repressive measures in Venezuela and goes on:

"... These events here mentioned are but the culmination of the preparation for the biggest electoral fraud in Venezuelan history.

"The need to prepare the electoral fraud has resulted from the evident failure of the social and economic policies of the two parties which comprise the government coalition (Democratic Action and the Social Christians).

"The most important aspects of this failure are to be seen in the following:

- a) The complete failure of Agrarian Reform one of the principal plans in the platform which brought the government party to power.
- b) 10% increase in unemployment in the last four years.
- c) Misuse of public funds by members of the Administration which has served to demoralise sections of the governmental set-up.
- d) Bankruptcy of thousands of industrial concerns and small businesses due to among other reasons to the unfair competition from foreign monopolies on account of the government's unconditional surrender of the national resources to foreign interests.
- e) Political persecution for ideological reasons of educationalists and intellectuals.
- f) The progressive exhaustion of the country's monetary reserves.
- g) A further accentuation of the already marked differences between rich and poor.

"These facts have been repeatedly brought to public notice by the Trade Unions, various political parties, the Peasant's Federation, independent political personalities and generally all the progressive organisations in the country.

"They have also been brought to the attention of the Venezuelan people in Congress where the opposition, due to these very facts, has progressively become the majority."

APPEAL TO VENEZUELAN ARMED FORCES BY F.L.N.

The political secretariat of the Venezuelan National Liberation front (F.L.N.) has recently appealed to the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the government army to take part with the F.L.N. in the struggle for the formation of a democratic and independent government in Venezuela, the Prensa Latina reported on October 21st. The appeal was in a message stressing the need for armed struggle to overthrow the Pro-American dictatorial government now in power.

"We have set up an armed organisation because the only way to answer the government violence against the popular movement is to hold arms in hand. It is necessary to demonstrate to the ruling classes that although we have no rifles, guns, aircraft, and tanks like theirs, they will be removed from power and our people, equipped with revolutionary ideals and various weapons, will win."

VENEZUELAN LIBERATION FORCES ATTACK U.S. CONCERNS from Hsinhua 22.10.63.

"... Venezuelan patriots struggling against the U.S. and against the Betancourt dictatorial regime set off a bomb in the office of the U.S. - owned Colombia Film Company in Caracas on the nineteenth, more than ten thousand copies of films were burnt as a result of the explosion. On the fifteenth, a national credit office in a Caracas suburb run by the U.S.-sponsored "Alliance for Progress" was attacked by Venezuelan armed patriots. Similar attacks were made on the office of the Supreme Electoral Committee of the Betancourt regime and two police stations in Caracas."...



We have received from the West Indies Committee for National Sovereignty a statement giving details of a witch hunt against the workers' movement in Trinidad, West Indies, which reads:

"A Commission of enquiry is now sitting in Port of Spain, Trinidad, with powers to investigate "the nature and extent of subversive activity within Trinidad and Tobago with particular reference to its influence in the Trade Union Movement, the Public Services and the Youth Organisations and to ascertain the extent to which external influences contribute to such activity".

"The Commission, which comprises Sir Louis Mbanefo - Chief Justice of Nigeria, -Chairman, MacDonald Moses, representative of the I.C.F.T.U. in the West Indies, and Osley Roy Marshall, Professor of Law at Sheffield University, Britain, is also directed to make "recommendations on the measures necessary for the protection of the democratic society as established in Trinidad and Tobago". The enquiry is also "to be held in private".

"The spokesman for the Government defined subversive activities as "the clandestine machinations of conspirators which are intended and calculated to achieve the eventual overthrow and destruction of the Government and Constitution of a Country by unlawful means"

"The Commission comes after a series of strikes during the last two years, some lasting as long as 3 months, or more, involving every important section of industry, agriculture and Government activity. Those who have struck included the vital port workers, sugar workers and oil workers. On more than one occasion civil servants and government workers have held massive demonstrations while threatening to go on strike.

"The Government pretends that these actions of the workers, to defend their living standards and to prevent thousands of workers from being made redundant and put on the already high unemployment scrapheap which now totals about 18% of the labour force, are now the world of subversives.

"The President and Economic Adviser of the powerful Oilfields Workers Trade Union at their recent annual conference charged the Government with instituting McCarthyism.

"The Government blueprint for Trinidad and Tobago announced in June this year is based on partnership between the imperialist oil and sugar monopolies and the Government. It is very obvious that the Government is now under pressure from their imperialist "partners" to discipline the rebellious workers and other sections of the people by all or any methods at its command. And the Government has bowed to their pressure.

"Numerous persons have been dragged before the Inquisition including lawyers, trade unionists, economist and workers, and the retiring editor of the Government Party Organ "The Nation", Lennox Pierre, lawyer and Marxist leader, accused the Government in a case now before the Trinidad Supreme Court of violating the Constitution.

"While the Commission will be held in secret and evidence will be taken from informers behind the back and without the knowledge of persons accused, because "evidence will inevitably touch the question of security of the state" a foreign Chief Justice has been allowed to interfere in this matter so as to give an appearance of impartiality to this edition of West Indian McCarthyism which Prime Minister Eric Williams is commencing in the West Indies."



Private U.S. investments and assets abroad reached \$60 billion at the end of 1962, and advanced a further \$3 billion in the first half of 1963.

American private investors added over \$4.3 billion to their foreign holdings during 1962. Capital outflows were \$3.3 billion, about equal to the annual average starting with 1956 when an unprecedented rate of foreign investment began, and an additional \$1.2 billion was invested out of 1962 earnings retained abroad.....

U.S. firms invested a further \$2.8 billion in their foreign affiliates in 1962, raising the aggregate book value to over \$37 billion at the end of the year. Net investments in Europe of \$1.1 billion in 1962, slightly over the 1961 increment, raised the total of direct investments in that area to more than \$8.8 billion. Half of these 1962 investments were made in manufacturing facilities, including about \$100 million spent to acquire existing enterprises from foreign owners. Present indications point to another sizeable total for new investments in Europe in 1963.

Capital flows to affiliates in Common Market countries rose to \$466 million in 1962, an all-time record. At the same time, because of a somewhat higher rate of payout from only slightly higher earnings, the amount reinvested declined to \$81 million from \$129 million in 1961. In the rest of Europe, direct investment activity has also been substantial in recent years, with annual additions from capital flows plus reinvested earnings at a rate of over  $\$1\frac{1}{2}$  billion. However, additions for 1962 were considerably less than in 1961, largely reflecting a sharp decline in capital flows to oil companies in the United Kingdom, offset partly by higher investments in manufacturing.

In Canada investments by U.S. firms were up substantially in 1962 with additions of nearly \$700 million about equal to the average increase in the 1950-61 period. Most of the increase as compared with 1961 was for development of iron ore properties. Manufacturing investments in Canada continued to increase at about \$250 million annually, but in 1962 the growth was financed very largely by reinvesting most of a sizeable gain in earnings.

In other developed countries, U.S. companies invested an additional \$270 million in 1962, a considerable rise over 1961. Australia and Japan received most of the added capital flow, with lesser amounts going to New Zealand and South Africa. Most of the increase in investment went into manufacturing.

For Latin America, the sum of capital flows and reinvested earnings for U.S. investments was reduced to about \$250 million in 1962 compared with over \$400 million in 1961. The 1962 result was greatly influenced by large net cash inflows from petroleum and other investments in Venezuela. (Note: In other more money was withdrawn from Venezuela than put in - an indication of the extent the countries resources are being exploited) In Latin American countries other than Venezuela, U.S. investors added over \$400 million to their investments in 1962, nearly the same amount as in 1961. The 1962 investments were very largely in manufacturing facilities which were increased by over \$200 million in the year, about half going to Argentina.

The heavy volume of new direct investment in recent years continued to push earnings to higher levels with the total reaching \$4.2 billion in 1962. The increase in earnings from 1961 to 1962 amounted to \$430 million, of which more than half accrued to petroleum companies, and \$100 million was accounted for by manufacturing enterprises. These earnings represent the share of U.S. stockholders and parent companies in the earnings of foreign subsidiaries, affiliates and branches. Out of this total substantial amounts are held abroad as undistributed profits. The higher 1962 earnings were reflected in an increase in the amounts retained by foreign subsidiaries, which rose by about 15% to \$1.2 billion... Income receipts from abroad, which include branch profits, dividends and interest, moved up by 10% to a total of \$3.1 billion, in 1962....