

Page 1. - - - Editorial - World prospects for 1963.  
 Page 2. - - - Guarding on the back seat.  
 Great industrial crisis.  
 America's exports down.  
 Page 3. - - - Young Socialists expelled in Canada.  
 G.S. workers strike.  
 "Glasgow" arrives.

*THE*  
*BULLETIN*

Page 4. - - - Friday conference  
 Page 5. - - - Who and the Ind.  
 Page 6. - - - Purge in Kansas  
 Page 7. - - - British C.P. rights  
 Page 8. - - - Wonderful year for Ford.  
 Page 9. - - - What kind of business (Gandy's knight)  
 Page 10. - - - Labour wants wage cuts.  
 Page 11. - - - Industrialists and workers.  
 Page 12. - - - Labour Party's new strategy.  
 Page 13. - - - Labour Party's new strategy.  
 Page 14. - - - Labour Party's new strategy.  
 Page 15. - - - Labour Party's new strategy.  
 Page 16. - - - Labour Party's new strategy.  
 Page 17. - - - Labour Party's new strategy.  
 Page 18. - - - Labour Party's new strategy.  
 Page 19. - - - Labour Party's new strategy.  
 Page 20. - - - Labour Party's new strategy.

*An Information Service*  
*for*  
*Socialists*

- Page 1. - - - Editorial - World prospects for 1963.
- Page 2. - - - Guardian on 4% Bank rate.  
Steel Industry crisis.  
Aircraft exports down.
- Page 3. - - - Young Socialists expelled in Canada.  
U.S. Dockers strike.  
"Crusader" arrives.
- Page 4. - - - Pravda confirms Trotsky.
- Page 5. - - - Mao and the Indonesian C.P.  
Purge in Kazakh C.P.  
British C.P. right turn.
- Page 6. - - - Wonderful year for Fords.  
What kind of business (Carron's Knighthood)  
Jaguar wants wage cuts.  
Redundancies and sackings.
- Page 7. - - - Renault workers win 4-week vacation.  
Italian Government crisis.  
Austerity in Austria.  
Wages struggle in West Germany.
- Page 8. - - - Northern Rhodesian Strike.  
Panamanian peasants attacked.  
More repression in Aden.  
Malayan railway strike.  
Iranian National Front statement.

Letter to Readers.

The new style bulletin is intended to provide information and help the 'day to day' work of activists in the Labour Party and Trade Unions. The editorial board hope that the new format and size will prove to be an improvement and that readers will endeavour to obtain subscribers to The Bulletin within their own CIP's and Trade unions. The subscription rate is 12/6d for six months(Post free)

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Like the terrible weather which has been plaguing us, revolutionary processes do not recognise calendar divisions. We can, therefore, expect many of the processes which have developed throughout 1962 to continue into 1963. On the four major fronts of the world revolutionary process: the political revolution in the worker's states, the colonial revolution, the struggle of the workers in the industrialised capitalist countries, and the organisation of the worker's vanguard, progress has been made in 1962.

In the worker's states, the Khrushchovites have continued their so-called destalinisation, and now recoil in horror at signs of "frankensteinism" (to coin a word) as demonstrated by the revolt of the intellectuals, who have used the destalinisation campaign to strike out for artistic freedom. Party leaders solemnly say that abstract painting, etc. is a threat to the Soviet State, really meaning that too much artistic freedom is likely to be infectious and spread to other sections of the Russian people who could overthrow the bureaucracy. These strictures have been made before; what is different this time is that the intellectuals are fighting back and quoting Lenin in their defence. World famous figures such as Ehrenburg, Shostakovitch and Yevtushenki are involved and it will be extremely difficult for Khrushchov and co. to clamp down. In 1963 we may very well see this movement deepen into the first real public opposition to the Soviet bureaucracy since the time of the Left Opposition.

The most important aspect of the end of the Stalinist monolith is the Sino/Soviet dispute. Whilst the Chinese CP leadership makes very valid criticisms of the policies of the Soviet leadership and the Western European CP's, they pursue and support an opportunist policy in relation to Indonesia and other countries. We make the point in order to illustrate the danger of having illusions in the Chinese leadership. But having said this, no one can deny the tremendously progressive role they are playing by, to use their own words, putting the fight against revisionism on the agenda in every CP. 1963 will see this fight lead to results independent of the will of the Maoists. Tendencies will arise all over the world which will carry the fight for revolutionary policies beyond the limits set by the present position of the Maoists, and which will, if Marxists do their job properly, in many cases lay the basis for mass revolutionary parties which are the crying need in all sectors.

In the colonial revolutionary sector, many success were won in 1962, but already there were signs of the imperialists digging their heels in and this, combined with the fact that overt colonial rule only persists in countries where there is little chance of imperialism doing a deal with local stooges, will mean that the colonial revolution will tend to be more violent and will encounter more resistance. In the Portugese colonies, the little remnants of direct British colonialism - Aden, Zanzibar, North Borneo, etc. - the struggle will be reach a new high. In Southern Africa- the Rhodesias, South West Africa, and South Africa itself- the beginnings of armed struggle will develop.

Increasing sections of the anti-colonialist forces are realising that the major enemy is now 'neo-colonialism' and many more 'bonapartist 'non-aligned' regimes will be forced along the road Nehru is treading. The example of Cuba is inspiring 'Fidelist' movements all over Latin America. All these struggles will be increasingly influenced by the tendency for CP's to break away from Kremlin control, first under Chinese influence and then under the pressure of the local revolutionary situation.

Next week's editorial will deal with the position in the advanced capitalist countries and especially Britain.

Lastly we have the state of the vanguard. This question is gone into in other journals but we can note that there have been signs that the vanguard is advancing along the road of unity and overcoming difficulties arising from the year of isolation. Yes, 1963 looks like being a good, and busy, year.

GUARDIAN SAYS FOUR PER CENT BANK RATE WILL MAKE LITTLE DIFFERENCE.

Writing in the January 4th Guardian, its financial editor said: "In fact, the impact of the lower bank rate on business activity is not likely to be great. It is a matter of taking the horse to water. The banks already have plenty of money to lend. Many firms in industry and trade have run down their stocks and streamlined their organisations in the past year or so. All they need now is orders. But cheaper and easier money may well help to speed up the process of rebuilding stocks which was due to begin soon in any case.

"It will take its place with the other aspects of Government policy that are aimed at creating more demand and reviving business confidence. Investors must not overlook the fact that these measures have become necessary because things were going badly. Industrial production has not maintained the expansion that seemed to be under way earlier this year, capital investment is declining rather more sharply than expected, and exports have levelled off. The downright pessimistic forecasts now coming from most leaders of the steel industry indicate that it will take sustained efforts of fiscal and monetary policy to revive activity in the heavier industries. Here it is the long-term rate of interest rather than the short money rates that needs to come down before demand can be expected to respond."

STEEL INDUSTRY OVER 25% UNDER CAPACITY - NO IMPROVEMENT THIS YEAR.

According to the Financial Times summary of the British Iron and Steel Federation's survey of 1962: "Steel producers, who this year have been operating at only about 74% of capacity, believe that during 1963 output will show only a small improvement from the depressed level of 1962.

"If their forecasts prove to be accurate, they will have difficulty in maintaining the current rate of capacity utilisation without taking some plant out of service. "(Which means of course closure of mills, etc., and the sacking of workers)". This is because the amount of steel which the industry will be able to make during the next 12 months is expected to rise by another 2.5 m tons to a level of 30.25m tons as fuller use is made of the two new strip mills in South Wales and Scotland and as other development schemes reach their final stages. In an analysis of the outlook published today the British Iron and Steel Federation suggests that where capacity utilisation is concerned the industry will next year have to emulate Alice and "run as hard as it can even to stay in the same place".

"The nearest the Federation gets to making a firm forecast about total output in 1963 is to say that it is 'likely to fall somewhere between the 1962 level of 20.6m tons and the 1961 level of 22.1m tons.' "

AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY EXPORTS DOWN £4.2 m. in NOVEMBER.

Figures published by the SBAC (Society of British Aviation Constructors) show that there was a drop during November of £4.2m compared with the same month in 1961. The total fall in exports during 11 months of last year was 35m pounds. exports by the aircraft industry amounted to £8.3m. against £12.5 in Nov. 1961. The total for the first 11 months of 1961 was £141.4m, while they were £106.4m during 1962.

Eleven members of the New Democratic Youth, youth section of the New Democratic Party, Canada's recently founded Labour party, were expelled for "Marxist-Leninist activities." The eleven youths are members of the League for Socialist Action, an association of NDPers who are socialists....

"This is nothing but... Guilt by association, thought control in the worst tradition of Hirohito Japan and Senator McCarthy," said Ross Dowson, national secretary of the League. "We anticipate that the national leadership of the party and if not they, the rank and file of the party, will prevent such a travesty of democracy being committed in the name of the NDP."

Dowson said that "the existence of the LSA, the Woodsworth-Irvine Socialist Fellowship in Alberta, The New Left Association in Quebec, open and above board currents in the NDP, grouped around ideas, is a tribute to the profoundly popular character of the NDP. This must be preserved." The League for Socialist Action intends to fight any proscription or curtailment of its rights, "as it would fight against any curtailment of the rights of others," Dowson said. "Whatever the outcome of the struggle, the LSA will continue to support the NDP for it sees this party not as the personal property of any group or tendency but the future of the working people of Canada who, we are convinced, will make this country a great Socialist democracy."

#### WHY THE 'US' DOCKERS ARE STRIKING.

In spite of the Taft-Hartley 80 day "cooling off" period, and a personal request from Kennedy to delay their strike by another 90 days, the 75,000 members of the International Longshoremen's Association shut down ports from Maine to Texas on Dec. 23. The strike is a continuation of one that began Oct. 1 which was halted by Kennedy with a Taft-Hartley injunction. Negotiations, which began last June, never even got to the issue of wages and benefits. The snag in negotiations has been the insistence by the New York Shipping Association that the minimum size of the work gang be reduced from 20 to 17 men, and that other measures of "efficiency" be introduced. The ILA said that it will not "negotiate our men" out of work. Inroads have already been made on ILA work forces by automation and other technical advances, and the owners' demands for speed-up and more "rational" use of the work force would further cut employment.

Kennedy proposed that the workers remain on the job 90 more days while two government committees were set up, one to "study" the disputed question of "manpower utilization" and the other to recommend settlements on all other issues. The ILA replied that the proposal "would be taking away our rights to collective bargaining and putting the matter in the hands of persons who are not familiar with the industry...." The shipowners rejected a proposal by the ILA that the issue of the size of work gangs be set aside for one year in order to reach a settlement. According to the ILA, six maritime unions have pledged support of the strike and will walk off ships tied up in struck ports. The teamsters have also declared their support.

The shipowners prepared for the strike with accelerated schedules during the last hours before the strike deadline. Passenger lines cancelled their voyages, and no liners were even scheduled to enter the port of New York during the first week of the strike... This de-activation was widely viewed as a sign that the owners were preparing for a long strike. But Thomas W. Gleason, chief negotiator for the ILA, said that the owners are "very weak" and "we'll lick 'em fast."

CRUSADER ARRIVES:- We have received copies of Crusader, a magazine produced in Cuba by Robert Williams and distributed from Canada. Robert Williams is the militant Negro leader who fled the US because of his opposition to racial discrimination and his call to Negroes to form armed defence squads. Copies can be obtained from the 'bookshop.'

In a recent article attacking Stalin, Pravda gave an account of the Kamenev/Zinoviev 'strike-breaking' incident. Comparison of this account with that given by Trotsky in his book "Stalin" shows a remarkable similarity and confirms the accuracy of his account, which at the time of publication was denounced as "anti-Soviet" and "counter-revolutionary." The Pravda text reads:..."While preparations for the armed uprising were coming to a head, Kamenev and Zinoviev, both officially regarded as 'traitors to the revolution', published a treacherous statement in the independent newspaper, New Life. In this statement they betrayed the party's secret preparations for armed uprising to the enemies of the revolution. Lenin strongly condemned this treacherous publication and, describing Kamenev's and Zinoviev's behaviour as the 'lowest treachery,' demanded their immediate expulsion from the party.

In the Central Committee session on October 20, 1917, November 2, according to the new calendar, Lenin's demands were heard. A few members, including Stalin, opposed them. He believed that not only should the traitors stay in the party, but also that they should remain in the Central Committee. Stalin suggested that the question be postponed until the next full assembly of the Central Committee."

The Pravda report continues: "As Stalin was one of the editors of the Newspaper 'Workers Way' (This was the name of Pravda) he was able to publish one of Zinoviev's articles on the same day without previously discussing the matter with the Central Committee. In this article, Zinoviev questioned the validity of the arguments and demands for an immediate coup. Stalin attempted to present this basic question as relatively unimportant, and with tasking the Central Committee he even wrote a leading article in which he covered up for Zinoviev and Kamenev. Later, as he was sharply criticised by the Central Committee, he offered to resign his position as Editor of the Central Party newspaper. His offer, however, was not accepted."

Trotsky's account of the incident in his 'Stalin' (page 231) reads as follows: "On the eleventh of October, Zinoviev and Kamenev published in Maxim Gorky's newspaper a letter against the insurrection. At once, the situation amongst the leaders of the party became exceedingly acute. Lenin stormed and fumed in the underground. In order to be free to spread his views about the insurrection, Kamenev resigned from the Central Committee.

"The question was discussed at the session of October 20. Sverdlov made public Lenin's letter which castigated Zinoviev and Kamenev as strike-breakers and demanded their expulsion from the party."

"The crisis was unexpectedly complicated by the fact that on that very morning Pravda published a declaration by the editorial board in defence of Zinoviev and Kamenev... The Central organ deemed it proper to find fault with the "sharpness" of Lenin's protest rather than with the public stand of two Central Committee members against the party decision of the insurrection and, moreover, expressed its solidarity with Zinoviev and Kamenev....

"Stalin's only associate on the editorial board was Sokolnikov... However, Sokolnikov declared that he had nothing whatsoever to do with the writing of the editorial rebuke of Lenin and considered it erroneous. Thus, Stalin alone - in opposition to the Central Committee and his own editorial colleague - supported Kamenev and Zinoviev as late as four days before the insurrection ...

"Continuing to manoeuvre between the protagonists and opponents of insurrection, Stalin went on record against accepting Kamenev's resignation, arguing that 'our entire position is inconsistent'. By five votes, against Stalin's and two others, Kamenev's resignation was accepted."

This article clearly indicates the consistent accuracy of Trotsky's writing, and adds to the mounting evidence of this fact.

1389

Readers of the Bulletin will have noted the stricture Mao heaped upon the Italian Communist Party leadership for its revisionist structural reform theories. However, he and the Chinese Communist Party have remained silent about the line of the Indonesian CP, and indeed, have recently published collective works of D.N. Aldit, chairman and theoretician of that party. Yet, as the following extracts from a speech by Aldit to an Indonesian Communist Party meeting in Djakarta on Dec. 24th show, the line of this party is more opportunist than that of the Italian CP. However, there is a difference, the Indonesians are supporting Mao against Krushchev, whereas the Italians are most definitely on the latter's side. The extract reads: "..... In Indonesian society there are at present three schools of thought on overcoming the economic difficulties. The first one which we must strive for is derived from the progressive faction which calls for reliance on the Indonesian People's own strength and for the execution of a policy on foreign trade and loans which do not lead to one side.

"Only by setting up a cabinet of three kinds of forces - Nationalist, religious believers, and Communists, can presidential regulation number seven be executed. Every political party in Indonesia must except Presidential regulation number seven if it wants to survive. The regulation provides that every political party must adopt peaceful and democratic means in struggling for the realization of its goal. The Indonesian CP accepts this provision because this is in accordance with the party's original desire, favouring peaceful and democratic means as the best. For the same reason, the Indonesian CP strives very firmly for the setting up of a co-operative cabinet with the three forces (Nationalists, religious believers, Communists) as its core. This is the way to realise socialism through peaceful means. A rejection of a cabinet of the three forces means opposition to the presidential regulation number seven, and rejection of peaceful means, hence the adoption of a non-peaceful and undemocratic road."

PURGE IN KAZAKH COMMUNIST PARTY. Extracted from Soviet News 31st Dec. 1962.

The central committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan in Soviet Central Asia at a recent meeting relieved Dinmuhamed Kunayev of his duties as first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party's Central Committee, in view of his appointment as Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Kazakhstan. Nikolai Rodionov was also relieved of his duties as second secretary of the central committee because of transfer to another post. The central committee in a secret (sic!) ballot, then voted unanimously for expulsion of the former chairman of the Kazakh Council of Ministers, Salken Daulenov, from the central committee for "unworthy conduct".

BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY DOCUMENT INDICATES RIGHT SWING.

The British CP is applying Khrushchev's peaceful co-existence line to domestic policies. In a draft resolution for the Easter Congress of the CP the following gems appear: "The opposition of the minority sections of the ruling class, who still have close links with the older Commonwealth countries, reflects an older stage of imperialist development; nevertheless this section's opposition and the split in the Tory ranks is a positive factor in the struggle against the Common Market". This is perhaps why Khrushchev is wooing the Daily Express by placing a £10,000 advert and sending them a 'scoop' New Year message. On official strikes it says: "There is however a danger of shop stewards' committees which have in the past obtained useful concessions outside of district or national negotiations, adopting an attitude of "go it alone" "..... "ignoring the importance of improved national agreements" and so in similar spirit, it proceeds.

Speaking to 150 guests at the posh Mayfair Dorchester Hotel, the chairman of Fords Motor Company, Sir Patrick Hennessy, spoke of the "wonderful year" Fords had had. During 1962 the company had invested substantially more money than it made in profits-£40 millions- in spite of suggestions that it was shifting its interest abroad.

In spite of all the company's troubles during the year, a record 270,000 units were exported - an increase of 60,000 over 1961, he said. "we were biggest exporters in the motor industry and I suspect we were the biggest exporters in the whole of the country." Confirming the repeated allegations of Ford workers that the management was set on a collision course, Sir Patrick Hennessy claimed that he knew 1962 was going to be a "year of showdown." He went on to say "either we were going to get a reasonable day's work or no work at all." In spite of the fact that 38 militant trade unionists are still suspended, 11 weeks after the strike against the sacking of shop steward Bill Francis, Sir Patrick added: "So far nothing has gone wrong from our point of view, but that does not mean that everything has gone right." Less than 24 hours later, union officials at Southampton were told that 108 workers on the Thames line were to be sacked Friday next week. Over 600 of the men at the plant are already on a four-day week.

WHAT KIND OF 'BUSINESS'.

The Financial time of 2nd. January, reporting the New Year Honours list, had a heading "Many New Year Honours for Businessmen." Immediately beneath there were four photographs, namely, H.F. Spencer, Managing Director, Richard Thomas and Baldwins; Cyril Harrison, chairman and managing director, English Sewing Cotton Co. ; H.H. Mullens, chairman, C.A. Parsons and Co., and A. Reyrolle and Co. ; the fourth photograph was of William Carron, president, A.E.U. his business interests were not stated.

JAGUAR MANAGEMENT WANT WAGE CUTS.

According to press reports, the management of Jaguar Cars Ltd., Coventry, asked union officials on Thursday, 3rd. December, to accept cuts of 15 to 20 per cent on piecework prices. Officials said they were prepared to consider individual cases of requests for piece reductions. These will be referred to the shop floor for discussion in the normal way.

THIS WEEKS REDUNDANCY AND SACKINGS.

BRISTOL AIRCRAFT COMPANY - Forty draughtsmen at the Bristol Aircraft Company offices at Bournemouth are to lose their jobs next month. They have been offered work at Bristol.

JOHN LAING AND SON - has notified more than 260 employees that they face redundancy when existing council house contracts at Leicester and Tamworth are completed by mid-April. Notices have gone out to the first batch of 22 men and the labour force will be scaled down regularly over the next few months, says the company's area manager at Leicester. The men have been building Easiform type of houses at Leicester continuously since 1947.

LUCAS GAS TURBINE EQUIPMENT COMPANY.- About 450 of the 3,000 workers at the companies Liverpool factory are to be dismissed during the next few months because of the recession in the aircraft industry.

WELTHORTH GLOSTER AIRCRAFT - Dismissal notices covering production workers at the company's Coventry factories, the notices are to take effect on January 30, when 390 fitters and 69 youths became redundant. A further 120 semi-skilled employees and labourers will be leaving the company this Friday with about 200 staff and clerical workers already under notice. The company is to reduce its labour force from 11,000 to 8,000 by July this year due to lack of aircraft orders.



## RENAULT WORKERS EARN FOUR WEEK HOLIDAY WITH PAY.

\* **1391** 65,000 workers at the French nationalised Renault plant have won for themselves four weeks holiday with pay. Talks with management are also going on to provide a return to the pre-war 40-hour week standard - without loss of pay. Part of the new agreement is that all Renault workers will now be entitled to a day off with pay in the event of the death of grandparents, grandchildren, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law. The French CGT Metalworkers' Union is to press other employers to concede similar concessions. This makes nonsense of the Ford management's claim that they are faced with competition in Europe because of high labour costs. Car workers in this country can use the Renault precedent as a reference point for their own demands.

## STRIKE AT THE PARIS BOURSE.

Paris Bourse clerks struck on January 3rd in protest against the delay in providing sickness benefits to a clerk who fell ill during bourse hours. The strike will affect the functioning of insurances, banks, debentures, and investment companies.

## ITALIAN CENTRE-LEFT COALITION FACES ELECTION CRISIS.

During the next few days the fate of the Fanfani coalition government will almost certainly be decided. Dissolution of Parliament is imminent and a general election will have to be held during the next six months at least. Neither Nenni's Socialist Party nor the Christian Democrat Party seem enthusiastic over this possibility. Both fear a loss of votes to the left. It does seem however that the coalition govt will come to an end. If the Fanfani government is forced to resign it will be replaced by a caretaker government pending the holding of elections. This would give both sides a free hand in election campaigning but implicitly it would be interpreted throughout Italy as the end of the Centre-Left coalition, and its rejection as a failure.

## AUSTERITY PLAN IN AUSTRIA AS A RESULT OF RECORD BUDGET DEFICIT.

Dr. Klaus (he's no Santa), Austrian Finance Minister has ordered a drastic austerity programme as a result of a record budget deficit and decreased taxation receipts. 50% of the so-called development funds at the disposal of the various ministries have been frozen as well as 30% of the funds available for administrative expenditure; this can only aggravate the situation and create unemployment. The austerity measures will affect in particular Federal investment in railways, road-building and research projects. Meanwhile, public employees are demanding a 5 to 9% salary rise.

## NEW YEAR STRUGGLE DEVELOPING OVER WAGES IN WEST GERMANY.

Employers are determined in West Germany to decrease the amount of increase given to workers. Last year this was a national average increase over the previous year of 10%. But the unions have forwarded several demands and a struggle will develop. The Metal Workers' Union aims to close the gap between minimum wage rates and actual earnings. The gap is around 20%. The miners' union which ran the only major strike in 1962 in the Saar is also pressing for an increase. The chemical workers are pressing for an extra 12%. The Trade Union Federation in an end of year report says that about 14m men, or two out of three members of the national labour force obtained increase in 1962. The latest union success was 3d to 4d an hour for 500,000 textile workers. Nationally, 15m men are on a five day week. (Source: Financial Times, Jan 2.)

STRIKE IN NORTHERN RHODESIAN 'COPPERBELT'.

All production ceased at Anglo American's Nchanga mine on Jan. 2, when 4,500 African miners went on strike. The strikers, who were told by the management that the strike was unconstitutional, are protesting against the arrest of the Nchanga branch chairman of the African Mineworkers Union. The chairman, Mr. Mubanga has been remanded in custody for seven days on a charge of incitement to violence.

This is the latest in a series of unconstitutional strikes on the Copperbelt now pre-occupying the New Northern Rhodesia Minister of Labour and mines, Mr. Reuben Kamanga. He recently warned African miners to use the machinery for labour disputes available and the good offices of his department.

Observers feel the strikes are symptomatic of the growing self-confidence of African miners which has accompanied their new political power. The situation is causing concern to the mine companies, but because of voluntary cuts of copper sales to 85 per cent. of productive capacity the strike will not affect overall sales for 1963.

PANAMANIAN GOVERNMENT DISPOSSES PEASANTS. (From Hsinhua)

The Panamanian National Guard, in collusion with various local authorities has forced thousands of peasants to leave land which they had cultivated for two generations, threatening to arrest them if they refused to leave. In Los Higos area, Herrera province, alone, more than six hundred have received order to leave their land.

It is also reported that one Dec. 23 the Panamanian National Guard fired on a group of Indians in San Blas and the prior to Dec. 25th, 40 workers and peasants were arrested in other areas.

MORE REPRESSION IN ADEN.

As previously reported in The Bulletin <sup>there</sup> has been a wave of repressive action taken by the British colonial government in Aden against militant workers. The latest case of repression is the reported arrest, on a charge of inciting the 24-hour general strike of last November, of Ali Hussein Qadhi. Ali Hussein Qadhi, who was recently elected president of the Aden TUC, faces the prospect of being fined £100 or jailed for six months if found guilty.

MALAYAN RAILWAY WORKERS STILL ON STRIKE.

The continued strike, it had already lasted 13 days on Jan. 4, of Malayan railway workers may force a closure of the rubber Godowns (warehouses) in Kuala Lumpur. A warning of impending closures, owing to acute shortage of godowns space, was transmitted in identical letters to the Malayan government by nine leading rubber packing concerns.

IRANIAN NATIONAL FRONT DENOUNCES GOVERNMENT. (From Hsinhua)

The Iranian National Front in a resolution published in Teheran on Jan. 3 denounced the present government of Assadullah Alam as illegal, according to a report from that city. The resolution was passed at the first congress of the National Front which opened on Dec. 25 and ended on Jan. 1. The resolution also called for immediate formation of an elected Parliament. Delegates to the Congress also urged the release of Mohammed Mosadegh, one of the Front's leaders and former Iranian Premier who had adopted a policy of oil nationalization.