in favour of this war. Nevertheless, they are leaving a free hand to their rulers, who are leading them by the nose with promises that are continually contradicted by facts.

And between the Algerian fighters and the citizens of France there is world-wide public

After the U.N.O. vote the world is wondering what results the Algerians and the French intend to bring about in consequence of the Assembly's final resolution. World public opinion has the right to know which of the two parties in conflict is ready to submit to what is if not strictly international law at least an is, if not strictly international law, at least an express recommendation the aims of which, moral in the highest degree, will, if realised, enable thousands of human lives to be saved.

Who—the Algerians or the French—will betray or fulfil the hopes of the world's con-

When they arrived in Paris, the French delegation to the U.N.O., both leaders and associates, spoke in terms of a victory won, claiming that the United Nations had accepted the French thesis according to which a statute is to be imposed upon Algeria. True, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs has spoken of the international obligation that France has undertaken, to solve the Algerian problem. However, he sets this obligation in the context of the Prime Minister's statement of 9th January, which is nothing more nor less than a call to the Algerian people to surrender and accept an imposed statute. In other words, the ten days of discussion at the U.N.O. and the General Assembly's recommendation are regarded as factors which do not count.

The French Government has had plenty of time to judge the amount of world disapproval of its policy of force and extermination, but does not seem to have drawn the appropriate

For this reason the Algerian remain quite sceptical regarding the frankness and honesty of the attitude of Mr. Guy Mollet's Government in relation to a "peaceful, democratic and just solution" in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter.

The M.N.A. (Algerian National Movement). whose aim ever since its foundation in 1926 has been to secure for the Algerian people the right to express themselves freely regarding their own fate, continues to strive towards this "peaceful, democratic and just" solution.

This solution does in fact exist, and so do Into solution does in fact exist, and so do the means of arriving at it. If the French Government accepts without reservation the principle and the aim of this resolution, if it sets this solution frankly, within the framework of the principles of the United Nations Charter, it will not be impossible to find the means to arrive thereat. means to arrive thereat.

These means exist, and have existed since

The national leader, Messali Hadj, has never stopped urging, in his numerous statements, that a round-table conference be called, similar to that which made possible the solution to the problem of Morocco. Some people—subtle agents of Government circles or obvious agents of Government circles or obvious spokesmen of various interests—are speculating on the political nuances of one or other Algerian national group. Messali Hadi, who is the very embodiment of young Algerian nationalism, does not claim a monopoly role in the dialogue, nor does he take up a rigid stand of wordy intransigence. By experience and by political wisdom, moved exclusively by concern to save thousands of human lives. he and by political wisdom, moved exclusively by concern to save thousands of human lives, he sees in the calling of a conference of this kind the effective means of bringing about a cease-fire. Will this happen? It is certain that if a statement of intentions recognising the Algerian people's right to self-determination, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, were to be issued by a conference at which all the elements in the Algerian population, including the French minority, were represented, cluding the French minority, were represented, the National Liberation Army would agree to a truce. That would mark the beginning of a new stage in the settlement of the Algerian question—a stage that would see a new Algeria electing its representatives to a constituent assembly which would decide the framework for relations between Algeria and

The United Nations, and with them worldwide public opinion, would then have no need in the one case to intervene and in the other to be disturbed, for a "peaceful, democratic and just" solution would have been found!

#### COMMITTEE FOR THE LIBERATION OF MESSALI HADJ and other ALGERIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Chairman: Leslie Hale, M.P.

This Committee, supported by a number of personalities, including Anthony Wedgwood Benn, M.P. and Fenner Brockway, M.P., set up to bring pressure to bear on the French Gov-ernment for the release of Messali Hadi from his enforced residence, under shameful conditions at Belle-Isle (see back page). For the release of all other political Algerian prisoners.

On 14th March, the Committee held a meeting at the House of Commons, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the National Algerian Movement (M.N.A.). Mr. Mohammed Saadoun, a delegate from the M.N.A., in his address to the meeting, stressed the point that Massali Hodi the founder of the National Al-Messali Hadi, the founder of the National Algerian Movement, through at first the Etoile Nord Africaine, the P.P.A., etc., has never ceased to urge a round-table conference and the recognition of the Algerian people's right to self-determination, as the only means of bringing about a cease-fire in Algeria.

People interested in the aims of this Committee should get in touch with the secretary:

## BACH DAY'S TERROR

It would be a task beyond the scope of this paper to give a detailed account of the daily events which mark the war in Algeria. We tenced by the Military Court. At the school content of the school c shall content ourselves by quoting some examples from "L'Echo d'Alger", the largest Algerian daily, owned by and serving the wealthy settlers, a paper which is impervious to a "pacific, democratic and just solution".

In its issue of March 4th, it states the fol-

ALGERIAN REBELS KILLED

24 at BOUIRA

5 at OUED EL ALLEUG
19 at SIDI AICH
8 at FEDJ MZALA
10 at TIZIOUZZOU
4 at OUED IMBERT

70

This, under the heading: Sustained Activity of the Pacification Forces — 70 Killed.

ALGERIAN REBELS ARRESTED 39 at RELIZANE & TEMMOUCHENT
7 at LEVEILLEY
9 at BLIDA

NEGRITA

DRAME DE L'INCONDUITE

A FOUQUIÈRES-LEZ-LENS

Une jeune fille répond

à des reproches

par un coup de couteau

21 at MAISON CARREE

AARDI 29 JANVIER 1957

anta, dans the Cabbatten as du No 6, sue Electrar a come anni de 31 ams, anais ils mangements qui lage ancel dan

Ceci intéresse les utilisateurs de mazout

At Oran, 46 members of the MNA sentenced by the Military Court. At Constantine, the rebel Bouzenada Mohammed is sentenced to death. Also, Chaabane Tahar.

In Algiers, 2 rebel youths accused of killing a police officer, are sentenced to death by the military court. They are Gacem and Lardi. Their friend, Medjkane, is sentenced to hard labour for life.

Thus for the one day, March 14th, there were 70 killed, 76 arrests, 3 sentenced to the death penalty, 2 sentenced to hard labour for life, 46 being tried... This is pacification by extermination.

TRIALS:

The Military Court of Algiers has passed sentences on 16 members of the M.N.A., among them the 4 Mezzi brothers. (The eldest

of these brothers, Allel, is a Municipal Councillor). Three of the brothers have been sentenced to death.

These items of information, far from giving a full picture of the daily tragedy of Algeria, demonstrate the reality of war crimes committed by the Guy Mollet's Government under the guise of "policy of pacification".

## 

# The following day, 15th March, "L'Echo First the Brother, d'Alger" reports further: ALGERIAN REBELS KILLED lger" reports further: GERIAN REBELS KILLED 43 in the province of CONSTANTINE 8 at SAKAMODY 5 at AUED EL ALLEUG 1 at ALGIERS (Mustapha Bouireb, wellknown football player, "shot while prisoned for 18 months, was arrested in Algiers on the night of 6th to 7th March, 1957. On the 9th March, Djemila had to be carbanes by French parachutists.

ried back to her house by French parachutists. She had lost the use of her limbs during her period of "interrogation".

www.www.www.

### M.N.A. LEADS ALGERIAN GENERAL STRIKE OF JANUARY 28th



LA VOIX DU NORD ---

Cependant, partout le service d'ordre a dispersé les manifestants

ordensée par le M.N.A.

Neuré-inframe transillate

occupée par le unité d'acté 2.700 Mand-Afriche.

occupée par le unité d'acté on remains de la face par le des parties de la partie de la



L'effigie de Messali Hadi que brondissaient à Lille les manifestant

### Le président des Assises de la Somme meurt subitement

en pleine audience

## U.N.-Merbah Denounces Terror

ALGERIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Hotel Beaux Arts Room 505-N New York

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 8, 1957

PRESS RELEASE No. 9-A

Following is the text of a telegram addressed March 7, by Moulay Merbah, Secretary General of the ALGERIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT, to the President and the UN Secretary General:

The President of the UN General Assembly, United Nations, New York; The Secretary General of the United Nations, New York: Young Highness, Your Excellency,

I have the honour to call your urgent attention to a grave situation whose continuance could shatter all hopes for a peaceful solution in Algeria and would soon necessitate the intervention of the Security Council.

Excellency, on February 15, the General Assembly unanimously approved a resolution on the Algerian Question which its distinguished President described as 'reconciliatory.' The resolution expressing hope for a peaceful democratic and just solution in a spirit of cooperation, aroused great expectations even from those delegations which supported the French position. French position.

The Honourable Chairman of the Political Committee has correctly stated before the Assembly that the resolution opens the way to a solution which implies frank, cordial and generous co-operation between France and the people of Algeria.

nationalists. As a matter of fact forty-eight hours after that gratifying decision, Messali and their executions initiated in a spirit of Hadj, President of the Algerian National Movement, voiced from his exile at Belle Isle his readiness to enter into immediate negotiations for a cease-fire and a democratic solution in accordance with the principles of the Charter.

Minister Guy Mollet that "capital punishment vengeance could aggravate in an irreparable manner the human relations between the French and the Algerian Pational Movement strongly protest to you these latest coltered and their executions initiated in a spirit of vengeance could aggravate in an irreparable manner the human relations between the Excellency, The Algerian National Movement strongly protest to you these latest coltered and their executions initiated in a spirit of vengeance could aggravate in an irreparable manner the human relations between the Excellency, The Algerian National was a spirit of vengeance could aggravate in an irreparable manner the human relations between the Excellency, The Algerian National was a spirit of vengeance could aggravate in an irreparable manner the human relations between the Excellency, The Algerian National was a spirit of vengeance could aggravate in an irreparable manner the human relations between the Excellency, The Algerian National Movement, voiced from his exile at Belle Isle manner the human relations between the Excellency, The Algerian National Movement, voiced from his exile at Belle Isle manner the human relations between the Excellency, The Algerian National Movement and the Alger

It is against this background that I wish to inform you that as soon as the Algerian de-bate was concluded, the French Government renewed with more vigour their military aggression and police repression against our peo-ple. The intensity of the military operations is reflected in the huge loss of life. Some 1,200 patriots have been killed according to dispatriots have been killed according to dispatches published in the New York Times and Le Monde between February 17 and March 5. These horrible crimes were coupled with police repression in Algeria and France, resulting in the arrest of hundreds of Algerian nationalists. the arrest of hundreds of Algerian nationalists.

Moreover, in a breach of promise made last year to the United Nations, the French Government has recently executed 16 patriots out of the 300 Algerians condemned to death sentence by drum-martial proceedings in violation of commonly accepted rules of warfare. Among the last executed this week were Mohamed Mazira, Ahmed Amour, Belgacem Mared and Mohamed Chouffi. It is to be recalled that in November 1955, Ambassador Serrano, Chairman of the Afro-Asian group, raised this matter with your Excellency, urging your intervention for the staying of these executions, and that promise to that effect was made by the French Delegation.

It is noteworthy but not surprising that protests against these executions found their most organized expression in France. French intellectual, religious and political leaders have

Excellency, The Algerian National Movement strongly protest to you these latest colonial crimes carried out in an utter contempt for the international public opinion, as well as for the United Nations which, only a few weeks ago, accepted in good faith the peaceful and liberal pronouncements of the French Government.

By these measures the French Government are not only flouting the recent conciliatory decision of the General Assembly but also creating a situation which would require immediate intervention by the Security Certainly, the massacre of some 1,200 Algerians, within a fortnight, and the execution of patriots, without trial, cannot leave indifferent the civilized world. These measures also demonstrate either the inability or the unwillingness of the French Government to promote a peaceful settlement.

Excellency, we express our deep conviction and confidence that this tragic situation will and confidence that this tragic situation will receive the cognizance it deserves at your hands, and that you will exert the prestige and authority of your high office to urge an immediate staying of the executions and the halting of these criminal military operations. The French Government can contribute to the welfare of the Example is in the contribute to the welfare of the French minority in Algeria, only by entering into immediate negotiations with the Algerian nationalists on the basis of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

With my highest esteem, I remain

Respectfully yours,

MOULAY MERBAH.