

The possession of power has a maddening influence: parliaments have always wrought unhappiness.
ELISEE RECLUS.

TEENAGE ORGASM SUBSTIT
NEED WE BE SUPERIOR?
POP goes the Beatle
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THE OLDIES P NEO-FASCISM P

Police on the Defensive

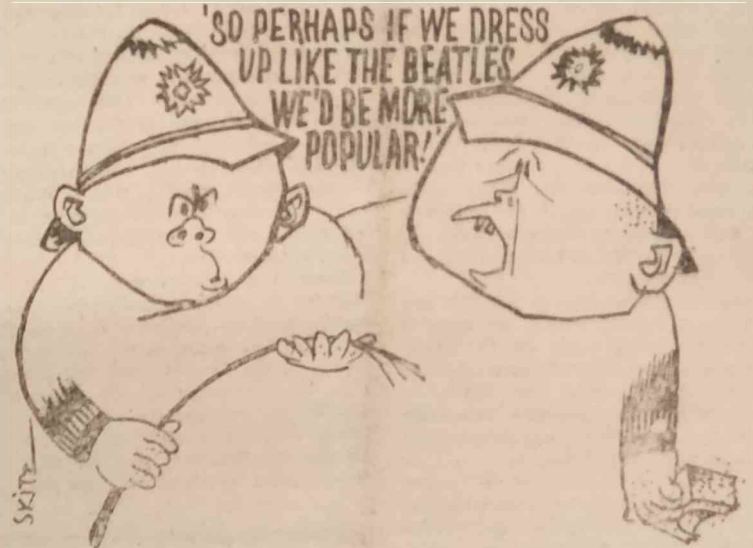
fined and in spite of previous assurances by their chiefs to the contrary, were duly dismissed from the force. Having nothing to lose and the chance of having their own back, the two dismissed "coppers" appealed, and at the tribunal of enquiry which had to be set up, some of the facts have seen the light of day, and they are worth enumerating.

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THE Chief Constable of Sheffield gave Detective Chief Superintendent George Carnhill the job of forming a crime squad for the city, not—to quote the report—because of "any significant increase in crime, so much as by a drop in the detection rate". He chose the duty inspector for the day, Detective Inspector Rowley, and selected the squad "mainly, as was natural, from those most readily available". Rowley was made "immediately responsible to Detective Chief Inspector Batty, who during the short and ill-fated life of the squad never seems to have taken a grip of it". It is interesting to learn that the

squad was "relieved from dealing with day-to-day crimes to concentrate on serious offences, mainly breaking" (our italics).

The role of Detective Inspector Rowley both during and after the assault is revealing. In spite of all his denials, the Tribunal found not only that he was involved up to his eyebrows in the assaults, but when an enquiry was forced upon the Sheffield police by the Hartley brothers' solicitor, he, and the crime squad, spent "five days in anxious deliberation . . . concocting versions that might meet or mitigate the allegations". Three versions were produced, the third putting all the responsibility on Millicheap and Streets. The evidence—"sheets either typewritten as drafts and altered by Detective-Inspector Rowley, or wholly produced in his handwriting

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INDUSTRIAL NOTES

The Struggle at Home and Abroad

24-hour Strike in France

This week in France, unions called out their members for a 24-hour strike. This action was taken by workers in the state-run industries and services, and is in protest over the Government's stabilisation of wages plan.

The 1.7 million workers who stopped work made a very effective demonstration of their discontent with their present wage structures. From 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., gas and electricity workers stopped work, bringing production at a large number of factories to a halt. Some of the big plants have their own power supply and so the chemical, steel and textile industries together with the nationalised Renault car factories were unaffected, but Citroën and Peugeot had to close down for the day.

In Paris, the Metro was brought to a standstill and after 8 a.m., other methods of transport had to be found. Things were further complicated on the roads by the lack of power for the traffic signals. Other government employees who took part in the stoppage were telegraphists, postmen, office clerks, dustmen and schoolteachers.

Over the last few years, the cost of living in France has gone up enormously, without any real corresponding increase in wages to offset the rise. The French worker, and especially the state employed, is finding it increasingly difficult to make ends meet. There is widespread discontent and if demands are not met, stoppages of longer duration are likely to take place.

This week's strike seemed at one time as if it would include the coal miners. The Communist C.G.T. wanted the Catholic C.F.T.C. and the Socialist C.F.O. to call out the miners, but they refused. Coalminers were out for more pay last spring, but after a strike which lasted for a month, they were sent back to work by the unions after a compromise agreement had been reached, which attained about half of the pay demand.

Miners' pay is still below that of the national average worker in the privately run industries and it is expected that further strike action is imminent to try to achieve a higher wage.

In France, as in England, it is the workers in the state run industries who bear the brunt of the government's plans

to achieve a planned economy. It is these industries that the Government sets as an example to private firms and

it is the State as an employer from whom the worker finds it hardest to gain any of his demands.

Kenyan Workers Threaten Strike

With Independence Day (Dec. 12th) drawing near, 60,000 members of the Kenya Federation of Labour are threatening strike action in support of their claims for an "Uhuru bonus" of one month's wages to be paid to celebrate the ending of British rule. This bonus would cost £1.4 million. The Kenya government has rejected this claim, but Mr. Mwendwa, the Minister for Labour and Social Services has replied with an offer of an advance of £3 to workers who earn under £200 per year. The government has threatened action against workers if they go ahead with their strike.

It seems that at the moment, these threats from the government are not being heeded and the members of the K.F.L. are not being deterred. Dockworkers have voted unanimously on a resolution for the government to pay this bonus by November 23rd and if it is

not granted by then, they will stop work on December 7th.

Private employers are following the government's lead and are also refusing to pay this bonus. Mr. Mwendwa has blamed these threats of strikes on to an anti-government element, these people are working in the trade unions and are creating discontent. Leaders of unions are asking for Kenyatta to set up a Board of Inquiry to investigate these accusations by Mr. Mwendwa.

The Kenya government obviously does not want any industrial unrest, now that they are taking over the country, although industrial action was welcomed at one time, during the British rule, by the very men who are now members of the government. With independence the people of Kenya will find that even though they are under different rulers, the position between the rulers and the ruled still remains the same.

Mill Workers on Strike

250 men were locked out at the William Denby mill at Bradford last week. The Men had stopped work after a foreman was seen doing another man's job during a tea-break. On the following day, these men got their cards by post.

The sacked men are members of the National Union of Dyers, Bleachers and Textile Workers and the mill where they worked is 100% organised and has been for 22 years. It is now the intention of the employers to try to break this and make the mill an open shop.

To this end, the management put in a quarter-page advert in the *Yorkshire Post* saying "Open Shop, require immediately 50 non-union operatives with no previous experience of the dyeing and finishing trade. References or details of previous employer must be forthcoming". (my italics).

The union are backing the men, and the general secretary, Mr. Sharpe, has said that anyone accepting a job at Denby's would be considered a blackleg. Pickets have been well manned and so far none of the applicants have gone through the gates after talking to the

men on picket duty. A union spokesman said, "As far as we know, no one has gone in on foot. There have been a few reports, however, of men going in under the cover of vans." The management say they are looking into "dozens" of applications. I bet they are!

The union has had talks with the Denby management, these broke down because the firm insisted on taking back only the men of their own choice. The managing director, Mr. Wright, has said, "We have the right to be selective in the re-instatement of workers the management knew to be agitators and trouble-makers."

This is a clear case of victimisation and the attempt by the management to break organised labour must be defeated. As the job is in dispute, no worker, as a basic trade union principle, should cross the picket line. Others workers at the firm, who belong to other unions, should give their support to these 250 men. If jobs are to be safeguarded and victimisation prevented, solidarity must be shown by the rest of the employees at the firm. P.F.

The Turn to Labour

MOST commentators of the Labour Party's big majority at the Luton bye-election, and the Prime Minister's election in Perthshire have remarked on the apparent paradox of a reputedly affluent town turning so decisively to Labour.

From one point of view it is hard to see why they should be so surprised, since for years the press has been calling on the Labour Party to give up what it called its sectional appeal; and for one reason or another this has taken place to a certain extent.

In another way, they are deluded by the myths of their own creation. While right wing spokesmen, through press and publicity channels have been deprecating the so-called modern materialism, they have assumed without question that in everyday life people act in a money-seeking way, just like businessmen after profits, and the idea that the workers of Luton, equipped

with TV sets and 'fridges should turn against the government, is incomprehensible to them.

While anarchists have no illusions about the effect of putting a Labour government in place of the present one, the fact that people who according to the "realists" should be shedding their allegiance to socialism, having achieved a certain level of material comfort, are on the contrary turning to it is a source of encouragement. Thoreau's remark that even voting for the right course is doing nothing for it, is as true now as ever, but people who are interested in voting for the right are at least more open to the suggestion that something more is possible and necessary.

During recent months the Labour Party has been making an increasing attempt to present itself as a party that is concerned with social questions which are not merely economic in nature. Examples are in education, science and the efficient organisation of industry. The political correspondent of *The Observer* remarked that people in Luton did not feel that the material comforts which they had had came from the government but from their own work, although unfortunately it was not clear whether his comment was a result of observation or conjecture.

Another interesting reaction came from a Labour voter interviewed on television who said that although he himself was relatively well off financially he supported Labour because of the unemployed in Scotland and the north.

These facts go together to suggest that the traditional view that an increased standard of living means the decline of interest in socialist

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ANARCHY 33:

NOW ON SALE, DISCUSSES

The Anarchism of Alex Comfort

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FREEDOM

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POLICE ON THE DEFENSIVE

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—was available to the Tribunal only because the two scapegoats, when they realised that they were about to take all the blame, "abstracted" the documents "probably from Mr. Rowley's desk"!

Rowley advised them to stick to the concocted story and threatened them that the others would "gang up" on them if they didn't do so. False statements, dated March 15 were typed on March 21 and on Inspector Rowley's instruction the squad then made up their pocket books to coincide with what had been decided.

When at the beginning of May the case was tried, both officers pleaded guilty to the charges. Yet, in the opinion of the Tribunal, Streets pleaded guilty to one offence which "he did not in fact commit"! They were fined £75 and £50 respectively.

Two main reasons for not telling their counsel the whole story were:

(a) They thought that the true story implicating senior officers would not be believed by the justices and that an appearance of trying to shift the blame and of disloyalty would only make matters worse for them.

(b) They said they had received advice to plead guilty and hints that they would not lose their jobs from Det.-Chief Supt. Carnill, Det. Sgt. Oats and Det.-Insp. Rowley.

Superintendent Carnill was appointed investigating officer for the disciplinary proceedings that followed and after a "very summary hearing" the two officers were dismissed.

The Tribunal expressed the opinion that the Chief Constable would have "whole-heartedly abhorred the use of violence"; that he had great confidence in his subordinates and men and a strong sense of loyalty to them; that he found it difficult to accept that any of them would have been guilty of what occurred; he also leaned "far too heavily" says the report on Chief Supt. Carnill—about whom, the Tribunal could find no evidence that he "ever instigated the use of violence". The Tribunal says it has no reason to question the general efficiency of the Sheffield Police Force nor the record of detection of the CID.

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THE Tribunal's assessment of the Chief Constable shows how out of touch he was with the workings of the force he was supposed to lead. We suggest that it is in the very nature of such organisations, and not that the Chief Constable of Sheffield is the exception that proves the rule. Those who have prison experience know, for instance, that the prison Governor is kept a stranger in his own prison. No prisoner can complain to him personally except in the presence of the chief officer and his underlings, and needless to say the governor will refer any complaint to his Chief Officer, whose word he accepts rather than the prisoner's, just as in the Sheffield Report we are told that Chief Superintendent Carnill "believed Inspector Rowley in preference to the Hartleys"—the latter being "well-known criminals"—or in the Profumo case Macmillan had to believe that Profumo was telling the truth and protect himself from the rumour-mongers. This is not surprising, surely. No Chief-Constable, no prison Governor, no Prime Minister can doubt their subordin-

ate's word without the hierarchical organisation of which they are a part, collapsing. But the very nature of such organisations creates personal envy, ambition and vanity among those at top level as well as at the "non-commissioned levels"—there is a field-marshal's baton in every private's knapsack, so we are told—and this leads to the kind of situation where, as at Sheffield, "apart from the Chief Constable no one wanted to investigate the truth". The men at the top remain there so long as they don't interfere with the workings, and this includes the struggle to climb the promotion ladder, of the organisations of which they are the mouthpieces. But it also seems clear that they are most vulnerable to "scandals" such as the "Rhino Whip Beatings" of Sheffield, or the Profumo-Keeler-Invanov relations, or the recent revelation admitted by the Home Office that a Parkhurst prisoner has spent 11 of the past 22 months in "solitary", and therefore it is only natural that they should seek to avoid them!

What has shocked public opinion—or to put it more cynically, some may think—what has shocked those mass-communicators who brainwash the public three quarters of the time and preach moral indignation for the other quarter, but without drawing what we anarchists would assume to be the logical conclusions—is that in the case of the Sheffield scandal it has, to quote the *Daily Herald* (Nov. 7) "taken eight months for the whole truth to come to light. Eight months for the responsibility to be apportioned". And we would add that the *Guardian's* revelation of the prisoner who has been kept in isolation for 11 months was a matter of no concern to the Governor of Parkhurst prison who was probably working to rule. What may perhaps shock public opinion and those who think for it, is that it has been discovered from the Home Office that: "prison governors can give permission for segregation but had to get the consent of a member of the visiting committee or a director, or assistant director of the prison department".

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NOW what is obvious in this authoritarian structure is that you can never pin-down any of the high-ups. They always cover themselves by some higher authority. This writer, many years ago, was able to observe the futility of the so-called safeguards offered to those who find themselves in the clutches of the forces of law-and-order. (We hasten to add that at no time were any of us threatened with, or subjected to, physical violence—but to what extent did we owe this immunity to the fact that both before our trial and during imprisonment we had the support of an impressive list of "names" who commanded the kind of "respect" which neither the police (in our case the Special Branch), M15 nor the Press could ignore?) This writer's experience of the visiting committee was that they took their cue from the Governor; the very fact that they sat, and conferred, with the Governor and at no time put any questions to the prison-law-breaker before them, confirmed the generally held view that the visiting committee are stooges, hand-in-glove with the Governor, and uninterested in safeguarding what rights even a prisoner enjoys in the eyes of the law. The fact that a Governor refers a case to the visiting magistrates is not in

SIR ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME was elected as MP for Kinross and West Perthshire and made legitimate his election as Prime Minister. A reader of the *Daily Express* wrote, "The droplet observed by George Gale trembling unwiped at the end of Sir Alec Douglas-Home's nose was an indication of a true countryman. From October to April, all genuine country dwellers may be seen with dewdrops on the ends of their noses out of doors. Townspeople wipe them away and get sore noses, but countrymen have learned it is simply not worth it."

LABOUR WON the seat at Luton. Sir Richard Acland who resigned his seat as MP in 1955 because he was opposed to the manufacture of the hydrogen bomb announced that he is applying to rejoin the Labour Party. A prisoner in Lincoln Gaol has applied for nomination papers in the Dundee West by-election. He says one of the first things he would do, if elected, would be to raise warders' salaries. He is independent and 'anti-union'. He is serving five years on false pretences charges. Last night his mother said, "I think that if he put his mind to it, he could get on in politics. He has a good head for that kind of thing". . . .

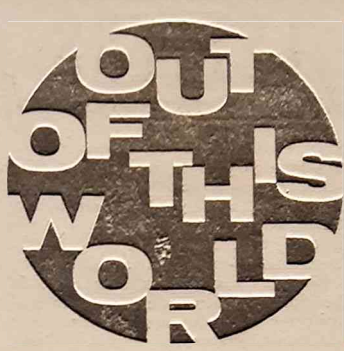
SWISS POLICE are searching for £1,300,000 which disappeared when the American and Foreign Bank moved from a building in Tangier three years ago never to be heard of again. Stavros Niarchos, the shipping magnate, invited friends to dinner in a Madrid restaurant. The bill came to £12, he gave £66 to the waiters as a tip.

DANILO DOLCI and Peter Moule of Committee of 100 fasted for ten days to draw attention to the need for an irrigation dam at Roccamena, in Sicily. This has been promised for thirty years. Now the Italian Government say it is an 'urgent priority'. The President of Dominica claims that he was overthrown because he disclosed the Army's acceptance of commission on arms purchases from Britain to the value of six million dollars. The director of Yarrow & Co. shipbuilders, made a plea for more spending on warships. In the US, funeral expenses will be added to the cost-of-living index calculated by the Government.

the interests of impartiality, but because the law empowers them to inflict greater punishment. So far as the prisoner is concerned he is helpless and defenceless, his persecutors are his judges, for, as we have already said, the so-called outside bodies are hand-in-glove with the prison governor, who is, perforce, hand-in-glove with his superiors no less than with his subordinates. Are there ways and means of safeguarding an individual's rights when you have legally deprived him of his freedom?

The reformists have answered the challenge of Sheffield with "reforms" which don't stand up to examination or which defeat their own objectives. The *Guardian* editorial on the "Sheffield Enquiry" points out that whatever changes in procedure may be considered, it must be remembered that there is a danger in going too far in the protection of the suspect, in that it increases the temptation to the police to resort to improper methods of pressure like those introduced—and fortunately soon stamped out—at Sheffield.

The *Guardian* is saying that the more you protect the interests of the individual the more you tempt the police to abuse their powers. But the *Guardian* has obviously forgotten that, as good liberals, they should be arguing that the police should be protecting the suspect, as well as bringing the wrong-doer to book. Thus on the one hand they present the police as our friends, on the other as superior beings who should not be provoked lest they might lose their patience. Without being superior beings we are all of us at some time or other provoked—and even in an anarchist society we cannot exclude this possibility—but what argument is there for condoning the use of violence to prove our point? If we, the innocent citizen, cannot use violence to oblige the police and judges to recognise our innocence, why suggest



MR. WALTER NASH, former Prime Minister of New Zealand, said in Sydney that French atom tests in the Pacific will endanger lives in Australia and New Zealand. The atomic reactor at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, which helped to develop the A-bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki was 'retired' after twenty years operating. A retired milkman from Woodbridge has been made an honorary airman of the USAF 79th Technical Fighter Squadron in recognition of his "devotion to duty and loyalty to the squadron" in delivering milk. . . .

THE INDIAN government has sent supplies worth £3,000 to Italy as relief to victims of the Valoni dam disaster. American Friends Service Committee has sent a relief team of four to help the victims of the Cuban hurricane. Oxfam has given £15,000 to relief work in Cuba. Roads in rebuilt villages in Skopje have been built by the Russians, £395,000 has been spent by the British Yugoslav Society on pre-fabricated houses built by British teams. . . .

THE MAYOR of Nuneaton, a '39-45 conscientious objector was boycotted by the British Legion at a Remembrance Day parade. He said, "Any person who respects the fact that war has claimed so many people would go to a Remembrance service. It is not just for military people". . . .

LORD SHAWCROSS (an ex-Socialist) said that legislation to make life more difficult for the criminal was necessary. In effect (reports the *Guardian*) he said it was time to remove the kid gloves and flourish the mailed fist of the law.

"From the moment that a criminal falls under suspicion to the moment of the eventual verdict the suspected criminal is protected against any kind of inquisitorial examination before trial or even during trial: one can almost say that our system falls over backwards to save him from conviction." In many cases, went on Lord Shawcross, the police knew who had committed a particular crime, but for want of admissible evidence they could not make an arrest. As a result, the police sometimes suffered from a sense of frustration and were sometimes led into using undesirable strong-arm subterfuges, or "even sometimes, but I believe most exceptionally, perjury". These expedients were not used against innocent people. . . .

A GLASGOW police constable, Hugh Nimmo, was cleared on a charge of murder of a prisoner at a police station. The prosecution dropped the charge of murder and changed it to 'culpable homicide'. The prisoner, Durkin, who was arrested for an alleged breach of the peace, became 'very abusive at the station, and' said the constable, "used a lot of foul language. I told him twice to shut up. Because of his language I was at the end of my tether and I struck him on the chest. Later Durkin swung round and into me and we both landed on the floor. I was on top of him." Dr. Edgar Rintoul said Durkin died from internal bleeding. Nimmo's weight falling on him could have caused it. There were no external marks of injury. . . .

LORD PARKER dismissed an appeal against a sentence of 12 months imprisonment for the offence of a man of 30 attempting to procure the commission of a gross act of indecency with a boy of 15. The man's doctor said that the appellant had been depressed and taking pills for an anxiety neurosis. He had an abnormality in part of his brain but the doctor found no homosexual tendencies. The judge passing sentence had said "I am old-fashioned enough to think that people can control their behaviour if they are minded to. I think it is very often a lack of inclination to behave decently rather than an incapacity to do so." The Appeal Court said it was impossible to say that a sentence of twelve months erred in principle.

JON QUIXOTE.

that the police should have the powers to use it to oblige the guilty to confess?

The failure of the police to detect 75 per cent of the "crimes" against property is no slur on the intelligence of the police. The fact that (a) the police cannot be everywhere at the same time, and (b) that a not insignificant part of the police are themselves engaged in criminal activities would be understood by most anarchists. One need only take the percentage who are prosecuted to form an idea of the proportion who are "bent" and get away with it.

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THERE are those like Lord Shawcross who say that the police should be given more powers to oblige suspects to answer questions while at the same time offering greater protection to the citizen against unprovoked assault by the police. The formula, the proposed cure-all, for our police and crime troubles is the French *Juge d'Instruction*. The police would have the powers to question suspects, in the presence of the examining magistrate only. Thus there would be no chance of "confessions" being beaten out of suspects. In theory this sounds reasonable enough, assuming that the examining magistrate is truly independent of the police, and this the *Guardian's* French correspondent points out is not possible in practise.

He directs but it is the police who necessarily conduct on his behalf much of the inquiry. By the very nature of the French magistracy, many of the *juge d'Instruction* of this kind may easily be experienced. In a provincial town, a *judg d'Instruction* of this kind may easily be entirely under the influence of the local experienced police chief.

Furthermore the French system does not protect the suspect from being softened up before he appears in front of the examining magistrate.

Indeed the French police are notorious, and it is a sign of their power in the land that though everybody knows what happens in the police cells very few victims, or the public in general, are willing to make a public issue of police violence. The French system as we understand it simply increases the powers of the police over the freedom of the individual.

The *Observer* puts the problem in some kind of perspective when it argues that the incidence of crime is exaggerated, and suggests that "the need to give the police greater powers to deal with criminals is perhaps the least pressing argument of all. The real need is for a more level-headed approach, by Press, politicians and the courts".

The centralisation of the police under a Minister as in the case of the armed forces, is another argument, put forward by Professor Goodhart and others, as the alternative to the present set-up. Here again the efficiency of the police is viewed as of paramount importance, even if it is at the expense of the public, for in theory at least, the public has more control now than it ever would if the police were centralised.

No, there is no satisfactory way of controlling the police except by drastically reducing their powers and this no government will be prepared to do. The only thing the public can do is to refuse to allow the police to abuse their powers and to a certain extent this can be achieved if whenever they do, the citizen does not hesitate to publicly expose the abuses to which he has been subjected.

From all sides members of the public are coming forward to expose police methods, and many of their complaints have been in the end admitted by the authorities. The police are on the defensive; we must seek to keep it that way

