

Freedom

Anarchist Weekly

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'LIBERATION LEFT'

'IN GREECE, WE WOULD SHOOT YOU!'

LAST WEEK *Peace News* used this headline after the Greek Embassy 'demonstration'. I can't think of a better one. An Embassy official is said to have shouted these words to the non-violent resisters that Friday night, as the angry police poured in. It can be seen, not only as the explanation and justification of the audacity of the actionists, but also as a warning.

Here, they will not shoot us yet, for we are not yet that dangerous and they are not yet that threatened. They will frame us on assault charges, of course, and show the world the damage we committed in our 'affray'. This is to be expected. They will even apologise to the Greek Fascists on our behalf, as if they can speak for anyone but their paltry selves. And of course it was true, the headlines of next morning, that a mob ran riot through the Greek Embassy, breaking down doors and scattering papers. Indeed it was true—people were punched, and kicked as well, and put in fear of injury. The mob was dressed in blue uniforms, that is the only thing the papers forgot to mention.

It is difficult to attempt a rational analysis of the sudden change in the peace movement (or the 'liberation left' as some so delightfully term it). No one seems in any doubt as to what has happened; movement and authorities both regard the Embassy coup as a conscious revolutionary action undertaken with great daring and superb planning by a group of people who are totally serious in their methods and intentions. As to why and how, one cannot say. We suddenly see the long-awaited fusion of the two sections of the movement. From the old Direct Action Committee and Committee of 100 have come the veterans of jails and beatings and struggles which, over ten years, have

forged them into the most experienced and courageous and steel-hearted group of non-violent resisters outside America. And from the consciously revolutionary fringe groups of the far anarchist left have come the cool-headed and brilliant organisational minds which the Gandhian non-violent movement lacked. At last, with Greece as a catalyst, the two groups have joined together. The combination is explosive.

I believe it would have come soon in any case, and was sparked now because Greece is a situation which is felt to be worth the risk; unlike Vietnam, an action here could have a tangible effect in that unhappy country. We have moved past the days when street demonstrations of propaganda and personal witness are enough. The threat to kidnap the Greek Ambassador may or may not have been based on fact. Its very utterance was probably enough to save lives in Greece. Because now the authorities, here and across Europe, know not only that we would do it, but that we can.

It is instructive to examine the reactions of the authorities in some detail, because it is as well to know our enemies and to try to anticipate their moves. On the Friday night, not understanding what had happened, the police acted in totally predictable hysteria. Even the anticipated pause for thought before physically breaking down barricaded doors did not occur. They were wild. An echo of this could be seen at Marlborough Street Court the following morning; it was Greek Week all over again, every policeman touchy as hell, trying to provoke scenes by clearing the lobby, and then the pavement, of people who had come there for no more sinister purpose than to stand surety for their friends. Someone was smartly arrested for calling the coppers bastards; they were obviously sorely annoyed that they could not create even more trouble. The evening papers played it up. 'Scenes in Court, girls carried out.' All totally predictable. In fact the movement had already sensed the new mood and regarded scenes in Court—or even worse, outside Court—as entirely irrelevant in the changed circumstances. The girl who was nicked unexpectedly pleaded guilty and meant her apology, although no doubt not quite in the sense the magistrate inferred. It is just that minor scuffles are no longer important.

Then, some time between this and the March of Shame, there was a very bigwig, very top level conference. They heard reports from coppers who had been mingling with the crowds outside the Court. They pondered the meaning of Friday night and the appalling fact that over 50 people — probably many more — could be involved in something so serious and yet they, the police, did not know! They pondered the fact that many of the people who were arrested had been seemingly inactive for years and yet were suddenly alive again. That many of those who came to Court to stand surety, and obviously totally supported what had happened, had last been known many years ago as staunch supporters of frank and open demonstrations in the spirit of pure Gandhian non-violence. They pondered all this. And they sensed the mood.

Roy Jenkins is no Henry Brooke. Unfortunately, he is much more subtle, much more clever, and therefore much more dangerous. So the March of Shame (which they had been preparing to destroy) was accommodated because suddenly it was irrelevant and not worth trouble. Superintendent Butler was taken off the investigation into the Berkshire murder case — the two little girls, remember the shocked publicity and how important it all was?—taken off this case and put on us, to find out how and what happened, to nail organisers and find evidence, smoke out leaders, destroy and intimidate talent which they and we never even knew we possessed. And they

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WHO SAID THIS? 'If there was to be a choice between Europe and the Commonwealth, we were not entitled to sell our friends and kinsmen down the river for some problematical advantage in selling washing machines in Dusseldorf.' It needs no genius to divine that it was Mr. Harold Wilson in August 1961 speaking against Britain's joining the Common Market.

There are times, when watching the vast panorama of human events unfolding, that one feels as if in an offguard moment one has a seat at a film one has seen before. We know it all and it all may be as corny as ever, but after all we've paid for our seat—and something quite different might happen—the projectionist might even take a hand!

Readers who like this sort of thing may care to read the articles on the EEC (as the thing was then called) in *Freedom*, Vol XI, 1961 [price 10/6 cloth, 7/6 paper].

To the anonymous 'leader writer' of *Freedom* one is indebted for the Wilson quote; one is also indebted to V. Richards (for he it was) for a vigorous polemic with C.H. on this whole subject.

However, since 1961 things have changed somewhat. There is now virtually no disagreement between the political parties as to the advisability of making application to join the Common Market. There are individual members of parties—some highly placed, who have objections to the Common Market but they will be overruled by the party vote—even the opposition is putting the party whips on to see that the Government is not impeded on its limp into Europe.

The chauvinistic Communists and the nostalgic Conservatives meet, by a dialectical process, in their opposition, the *Morning Star* and the *Daily Express* editorials are (once again) interchangeable on this topic.

It grieves one to be *simpliste* on this issue and plump for opposing the Common Market on anarchist principles. It would be easier to be complicated and retreat between a hedge of qualifying clauses and statistical probabilities, but the truth is that the whole position *vis-a-vis* the Common Market is too complex to evaluate and so one is thrust back upon the simplicity of anarchist principles.

Firstly, the Common Market is a purely capitalist device and a development of the tendency to monopoly widespread throughout industry, whether a state-monopoly or a finance-monopoly. One is aware that this is an inevitable historical process but nevertheless one regrets it and registers a resolve to do all one can to obstruct it.

Secondly, it is no step towards internationalism. True the capitalists are more internationally-minded than the proletariat but this forced amalgamation of slaves is no 'parliament of man or federation of the world' as Wordsworth dreamt of. There has been some lofty talk of 'no passports necessary' when we go into Europe but this is merely a device to ensure the free flow of labour from one country to another as and when required. It is hinted that Commonwealth immigrants will be even less welcome when Britain joins the Common Market.

It is fairly certain that the cost of living will go up when we enter the Market. It is also certain that the cost of living will increase if we don't, but the Common Market means that agricultural subsidies and Commonwealth preferences will cease and agriculturally we shall be even more dependent on imports. With the attendant rationalization, the small farmer, like the small industrialist, will be priced out of business.

Whether the Common Market will develop into a political union as well as an economic union is a

matter of time. As John Galbraith said in his Reith Lectures this year, 'technology dictates political forms', and obviously the spread of computers and the decimal system will make for an ever-increasing centralization.

The fears that Western Germany will get more powerful by her association with the Market is the type of anti-Market argument which will carry weight with some.

Curiously enough, the Communists are not reconciled to the Common Market by the obvious knowledge that, whilst it destroys Britain's last links with the Commonwealth, it will destroy Britain's 'special relationship' with the US—indeed, if that ever existed.

The position of General De Gaulle in all this is, as usual, problematical. This is part of the script that does not read quite the same. De Gaulle is not so powerful as he once was.

There are other and more complex issues and arguments such as those connected with finance which are reasons for not going into the Market. There are arguments for going in, such as wider access to markets and greater possibilities of technical expansion which, whilst of commanding capitalist interest, are only of interest to us as residual legatees.

No, it will not do! Harold Wilson may consider this *our* great leap forward but no one would consider that the unity of his enemies was a desirable thing. The growth of monopoly states as well as the growth of monopoly capitalism is undesirable from an anarchist point of view.

Some of what may be happening may seem to be the 'right thing for the wrong reason' but hobbled as we are to the state and capitalism this spurious international unity is a great limp forward and we shall probably fall flat on our faces.

JACK ROBINSON.

DOLLAR LEAFLETS: FRAME-UP FEARED

THE CASE against Terry Chandler, Mervyn Estrin, and another comrade with regard to the anti-Vietnam War dollar leaflets, has taken a sinister turn. To any intelligent person it is evident that these leaflets are not meant as currency, would not be accepted as such and further they bear a slogan on the reverse side under 'IN GOD WE TRUST' 'Is this worth all the murder and slaughter in Vietnam?'

The fact that comrades Chandler and Estrin are charged under the Forgery Act would suggest either that the police have gone raving mad (what are they doing with all those drugs they confiscate?) or, which is just as likely, that they wish to make the forgery charge 'stick'. If the latter is the case, here is the beginning of a new Challenger case, the consequences of which cannot yet be foreseen.

Nevertheless we must be on our guard. Both Terry Chandler and Mervyn Estrin have been a thorn in the flesh of the warfare state for a long time. Comrade Estrin is not as well known as Terry but nevertheless he has organised many demonstrations in his own district (Edgware) where there is a very active group.

Now that Terry has been arrested on the Greek Embassy demo this is a chance for the police to 'throw the book' at him. We must not allow them to get away with this. This charge is too ridiculous to be true. Let us all take these leaflets to our local bank and demand seven shillings for them on the morning that our friends are brought to court. A national 'cash-in'.

JOHN RETY.

UNITY OF THE LEFT?

THE MAY DAY March is traditionally an event where the various left factions put aside their differences and stroll through the centre of the town as a gesture—a small gesture—of solidarity. But even this is too much for some people. The Leeds Trades Council (a pinch of bours du travail in half a million gallons of water) decided that May Day was their day and that no one could carry party banners or non-approved

slogans. On May Day!

No one took this very seriously and Anarchists, SLLIS and militant group comrades turned up with flags and banners. But the Trades Council was in dead earnest. They called the police in. At first the coppers said we would have to march behind the Council column with a gap between us and them, but two noisy and bloody-minded Communist Party members insisted that we shouldn't

DON'T SHOP AT MEAKER'S!

ALL MAINTENANCE electricians employed by Meaker's Ltd., the Gents' Outfitters, have come out on strike. They are protesting against the victimisation of one of their members, Gery Lawless. Mr. Lawless was dismissed when he refused to co-operate with the management in the sacking of another worker.

Briefly, the background to the dispute is as follows:

Meaker's electricians recently won a wage increase of 1/- an hour. Following this, the management instructed Mr. Lawless, the chief electrician, to reduce the labour force. Mr. Lawless refused and, as a result, was himself sacked. The reason given by the management was that he 'failed to agree with members of the staff'.

For some time Mr. Lawless had been in dispute with the management over safety regulations; he had been insisting that the rules and regulations of the Institute of Electrical Engineers be strictly applied. This created a situation in which the management were willing to seize the first excuse to sack him. They have done so now as a result of his standing by basic trade union principles.

The men involved in the dispute have organised pickets of certain Meaker's stores and have appealed to all sections of the labour movement to join them in picketing stores throughout London and the Home Counties.

For details ring 01-TER 1714.

22 Duncan Terrace,
London, N.1

E. BOYHAN.

GREAT LIMP FORWARD

march at all (the Communists have a well-organised caucus inside the Trades Council). So the police told us to disperse. We did and then tagged on to the end of the column.

One of the noisy Communists pointed to a comrade carrying the Red and Black and shouted to a policeman, 'Get him off the march. Arrest him. Get him off the march.'

Further down the road the police jumped us and an assortment of comrades were arrested, nine in all. The Trades Council and the Communists then went to a park and spewed hypocritical speeches about the need for left unity. What lovely human beings they are. p.r.b.

ANARCHY 75

ON SALE NOW DISCUSSES IMPROVISED DRAMA

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BODIES FOR SALE

THE CONSORTIUM at Fairfields shipyard was established in June 1966. Apart from saving the closure, the idea of the consortium of Government, private enterprise and trade unions was to prove that workers and branches of the Establishment could work together, or to put it another way, 'every man has his price'.

The basic premise of the exercise was that in exchange for employment the workers would sell their rule books, no strikes or go-slows, everything would be settled by negotiation no matter how long they took. From the employers' point of view, this arrangement is ideal; whilst prolonged chats are going on, production is continuing and it is not costing them any extra money. By including the unions in the consortium it was hoped that the wor-

kers would feel that they had a stake in the company and therefore would behave themselves. Of the union leadership this could possibly be true, but the rank and file have to pay bills against the flow of the rising cost of existing, so, therefore, they are forced back on the only real weapon they have—the withdrawal of their labour power.

This is precisely the situation at the present time at Fairfields. Progress has been made in terms of mobility of labour, but any increase in pay for the semi and unskilled workers has been non-existent. A 6d. an hour claim was negotiated last month and submitted to the Ministry of Labour. They would agree to the claim only on the basis of a run-down in the labour force, but being magnanimous, they agreed to 3d. an hour being paid until the run-down was complete. In fact this means that the workers pay twice for an ultimate paltry sum of 6d. an hour increase some time in the future. They have agreed and operated increased flexibility, now they are expected to sack some of their workmates. That's not blood-letting, it's genocide. According to the NUGMW's shop steward convenor, a run-down in the labour force has never been agreed to,

merely a status quo which would automatically have reduced the ratio of semi-skilled and unskilled workers in favour of skilled men whose numbers were rising.

On receiving this preposterous proposal from their management, the 538 men involved struck work for the rest of the day and only returned so that negotiations could be re-opened. No progress was made; therefore the workers had no alternative but to withdraw their labour, despite the plea of the NUGMW's officials to return to work. Twenty-five AEU maintenance engineers also struck work over delay of productivity payments.

The situation to date is that both groups of workers have returned to work, on the basis of dumping the problem in the Ministry of Labour's lap. It is reported that Fairfields management are now prepared to pay the full increase in return for greater interchangeability and utilisation of the labour force.

Workers' bodies are worth very little and this is in fact what they are selling under the policy of 'rationalisation'—2d. an hour extra in exchange for six men's jobs. This is the new Wilson gimmick, if we swallow it we deserve all we get.

BILL CHRISTOPHER.

Contact Column

This column exists for mutual aid. Donations towards cost of typesetting will be welcome.

Unfurnished Accommodation Wanted. Responsible gentleman, thirties, exemplary tenant, requires spacious self-contained flat/house, minimum three bedrooms, central London, quiet surroundings. Maximum seven guineas inclusive. No premium. Could decorate. Reciprocal references. Box 52.

House or Apartment wanted for July. American comrades (4) need house or flat to rent for month of July. Box 50.

Former Junkie. Wants job and accommodation in London. Box 54.

Accommodation Available — London. Medium sized room in unfurnished s/c flat Camden Town, about £3 p.w. Whole flat (2 large/2 medium rooms, k. & b.) on three year lease from mid-May, £500 p.a. Box 53.

Accommodation Wanted. Cheap sleeping accommodation/dry floor. Anywhere in London for seven days June-September. No cooking. Write Alan Murgatroyd, 28 Sun Street, Haworth, Keighley, Yorks.

Work Wanted. Fairly intelligent and responsible anarchist (18) needs congenial job. Anywhere, anything considered. Box 55.

Needed. Literary (philosophical or practical) and financial contributions for 'STONEBREAKER'S YARD'. Journal of the Anarchist Movement in Northeastern Minnesota. James W. Cain, editor, Stonebreaker's Yard, P.O. Box 26, Duluth, Minnesota, USA.

Chorley Meeting. To discuss proposed Vietnam demonstration. May 24, 8 p.m., at 16 Devonshire Road, Chorley.

Accommodation Wanted—London. Two secretaries. Peace-loving, thoughtful, require bright flatlet; good cooking facilities essential. No petty restrictions. Wanted end of May. With easy access to town. Approx. £5 to £5 5s. p.w. Box 56.

'Resistance' for Peace Action. Published by West Midland Committee of 100. 1/- plus postage. Subscription 6/- for six issues. From Birmingham Peace Action Centre (formerly CND office), Factory Road, Birmingham, 19.

Anyone interested in reconstituting a group of people, 'The Diggers', who could be called the first practising English Anarchists, please contact P.D., c/o Lewisham Anarchist Group address.

Accommodation Wanted. Camden Town or Kentish Town area. Young couple, expecting first baby, urgently need 2-roomed flat. C/o J. Thurston, 103a Camden Road, London, N.W.1.

International Camp. Lake Como, Italy. Travelling companions or would contribute car expenses. Early August. Alan Albon, The Stable, Glynleigh Farm, Pevensey, Sussex.

Floor space/Accommodation — London. Wanted July 15-30, for participant in Dialectics of Liberation Congress. Write Gordon Caser, Childs Hall, Upper Redlands Road, Reading.

USA — Seminar. 'Practical Paths to Peace'. Heathcote Centre, Rte. 1, Freeland, Maryland, USA. May 26-28. Herber, Krimerman, Roseman etc. \$12. Registration to Heathcote School of Living Centre by May 15.

If you wish to make contact let us know.

THE PADDINGTON STRIKE

FOR MANY YEARS Paddington Station and the Western Region of British Railways have been unaffected by any industrial disputes. Before the railways were nationalised, this region, then the Great Western, was considered to be a model of good labour relations and it was said that railwaymen took a pride in working for it. All this is probably true, the management of the Great Western took a paternal interest in their employees and the pay and conditions were, on the whole, better than those of the other railway companies.

A lot has changed since the Labour Government nationalised the industry. The railways have since been axed, thousands sacked, on what is termed natural wastage, and what was once considered a secure, fairly well-paid job, is now, on the whole, a low-paid and insecure one.

It is important, I think, to remember this background, for last week Paddington Station had its first unofficial dispute for many years. It started over the decision of the station management to eliminate one of the two 'signing on' and 'signing off' points which are manned by disabled railwaymen. This meant extra work for them on the point that was retained and the elimination of jobs on the other. It involved the loss of jobs for the disabled men who man these points.

When the single point came into operation on May 1, parcel sorters were quick to make their protest by deciding to come out on strike. They were soon followed by porters, shunters, ticket collectors and Paddington-based guards. The strike soon affected train services, about a third of these being cancelled. Other trains were late and in some cases passengers were advised to change to the Underground for the last part of their journeys.

ACCEPTED SINGLE POINT

On Thursday the strikers accepted the single check point, but they were not prepared to go along with the single manning of this. When the management suggested that this arrangement would be reviewed after three months, it was 'howled down' by the men. Strikers instructed their area organiser, Charles Thurrock, to go to the executive of the National Union of Railwaymen and get the strike made official. However, on Friday evening, when goods yard men from Kensington and Wood Lane started coming out in sympathy, the only advice that Mr. Green, General Secretary of the Union, could give, was to go back to work.

Strikers at Paddington did, in fact, agree to do just this at a mass meeting on Saturday, but this was only after a lot of comings and going by Mr. Thurrock with different proposals from the management. The final solution, which was accepted by the men, was that the one check point should be double-manned for each shift, employing six

men in all, for a two-week period, followed by a one-week period with only one man per shift. After this an inquiry would be made into the two systems, followed by negotiations on the findings.

At first the proposal was unacceptable to most of the men, but the union official did a major job of persuasion. Other speakers supported the return-to-work formula, some warmly, others less so, but in the final vote only a small minority voted to stay out.

The strikers have won concessions; in fact the union official had to go above Mr. Pattison, the London Divisional Manager, to get this, but nevertheless the strikers gave in early on the question of the two check points. The *Daily Telegraph* said they were 'striking over nothing', but there was an important issue at stake. However, the men involved were not really brought into the negotiations. It seems that the union agreed on the introduction of the one check point way back in March, but any attempts by the men's elected representatives to discuss the decision with the management had been turned down.

Throughout, the management has been very high-handed about the whole of the affair, and some of their remarks illustrate this attitude. Mr. Coxen, the Stationmaster, refused to allow the strikers to enter the station, and he said, 'Their only purpose in meeting at the station yesterday was to intimidate other workers.' The management issued a notice to passengers in which it called the strike 'irresponsible' and Mr. Pattison told reporters that they would not give in.

DISCIPLINE AND REGULATIONS

This tougher attitude of the management has come about over several years and was commented on by several of the speakers at Saturday's meeting. One said that they had had five general managers in seven years and that because the management was trained at college now, it lacked the background experience. This attitude is, of course, part of the all-over rationalisation that is being effected throughout the industry. Management wants to cut their deficit and are trying to toughen up on discipline and regulations in a petty manner to achieve this. The Great Western paternal attitude has no place in the managerial-state-controlled industry. I am not supporting the Great Western, but at least it was not the impersonal giant that is in control now. This toughening up lot of coming and going by Mr. Thurrock has also had an effect on the treatment of the passengers, even a regular one I spoke to had noticed the change over the last several years.

Although no sackings were involved, as some men were retiring, it will mean a cut in the number of jobs available for disabled men. The final outcome remains to be seen, but this week's dispute has shown that solidarity among railwaymen is a real and effective thing.

Freedom

For Workers' Control

MAY 13 1967 Vol 28 No 14

FIRST OF MANY?

PRINTWORKERS, supported by fraternal delegates from the building and engineering industries, staged their first token stop work and march on May 1, in London. They marched, headed by the banner of the Association of Rank and File Printworkers from the headquarters of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (SOGAT) in Blackfriars, over the bridge, along the Embankment and then down Fleet Street to a meeting at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Road.

against the actions of the Labour Government.

In Fleet Street itself others joined the marching column as it turned into Ludgate Circus, to the Memorial Hall.

In the Memorial Hall, the meeting was chaired by John Lawrence, the secretary of the Association of Rank and File Printworkers. The fraternal delegates spoke first, one from the engineers, then one from the building trade workers. Then two printworkers, who have been active in the 'chapels' spoke. The



Not only was the march unofficial but certain political elements did their best to dissuade their supporters in the printing industry from taking part. One did not expect the Labour Party elements to give the march its support since the demonstration was aimed at the Labour Government's economic policies, but the Communist Party which poses as the positive alternative to the Labour Party had their own good reasons for playing down the demonstration. But these obstacles plus the difficulties placed upon rank and file movements in getting publicity—the national press completely ignored and 'spiked' advance publicity—meant that the call to action had to be done by leaflets and by word of mouth.

However, some 250 assembled and, with a variety of posters with slogans painted on them, bravely began their march 'over the bridge'. Quickly, the marching column broke into ribald songs aimed at the perfidious Labour Government, the Prime Minister Harold Wilson and his minions such as Stewart and Gunter. At intervals, slogans rang out demanding the riddance of these mobsters and leaflets were distributed to other workers, who stopped work on building sites and other places to watch the march go through, explaining the purpose of the march and the need for the unity of all workers in their struggle.

Men were quick in showing their sympathy and, if the strike had continued, goods trains would have stopped and the whole of Paddington would have been at a standstill if the signalmen had carried out their threat to support their fellow workers.

The solidarity shown has been a positive thing gained during this struggle and many railwaymen spoke of this at the meeting on Saturday. Make no mistake, this strike was spreading fast and the compromised return-to-work formulae prevented it. No doubt Mr. Green is breathing a sigh of relief and the management must realise now that they have a force to reckon with. The impression I gathered at the meeting was that this is only the start of industrial action by the railwaymen.

common theme was the need for the unity of the working class in its struggle against the economic policies of the Labour Government, its wage freeze policies, its high expenditure on arms, its hypocrisy when talking about the lower-paid workers, its defence of capitalism. Straight from the shoulder, the speakers left no doubt in the minds of those listening as to what action they felt it was necessary to take in the future.

A resolution calling for support for a one-day stoppage of work on July 3 was carried unanimously. The date was agreed upon because the Government has announced its intention to strengthen Part II of the Prices and Incomes Act before the period of severe wage restraint ends at the mid-year. The new powers are aimed to delay selected wage increases for up to seven months while they are examined by the Prices and Incomes Board. A good collection was taken to cover the immediate costs of the march and meeting.

Such was the enthusiasm at the meeting that when it closed they spontaneously decided to march back up Fleet Street to ITV headquarters in Kingsway. They sent in a deputation to the news editor and got a TV cameraman sent out.

From May 1, which the printers at least celebrated in a genuine international working-class manner, the next stage of their campaign has started to rope in even wider sections of printworkers and other sections of workers who are prepared to act with them. They will concentrate their activities on the 'factory floor' for it is clearly understood that if a serious struggle is to be mounted, it can only be done under the inspiration of rank and file organisation.

All those who wish to be kept in touch with the second round of the campaign both within the industry and on a wider industrial basis should write to: Association of Rank and File Printworkers, 29 Love Walk, S.E.5.

PRINTWORKER.

Please help despatch
Freedom & Anarchy

P.T.

