

'Laws to punish differences of opinion are as useless as they are monstrous.'

CHARLES BRADLAUGH

CND at Easter

ANTI-ELECTION NEWS

Is Trade the Answer to Hunger?

ADDRESSING the 123-nation conference on trade and development at its opening session in Geneva last month, the United Nations Secretary-General U Thant described as the "dilemma of our times" the fact that "political emancipation is not accompanied by a concomitant and desirable rate of economic progress" and he argued that "there must be something wrong with economic policies on the international level if they permit the unchecked continuance of the trend towards the growing disparity between rich lands and poor".

We are quite prepared to believe that the Secretary-General meant well, but we also consider that he is intelligent enough and sufficiently well informed to know the answer to the "dilemma of our times" which is surely, that "political emancipation" is a myth without a corresponding economic emancipation. The crimes of colonialism are not only that the colonial powers used the native populations as slave labour, and treated them as "foreigners" in their own lands and denied them political rights enjoyed by the master-race, but that they also developed these territories as sources of cheap raw materials needed by the few industrial nations for their own development. The needs of the people—what they could afford, that is—had to be imported from the countries exploiting them and at grossly inflated prices by their standards.

The affluence such as it is of the "affluent" nations has not only taken generations of industrialisation to achieve. It has also been actively supported, willy nilly by millions of victims of the system of capitalism both in the colonial empires as well as in the industrial nations. Sweated labour, industrial diseases leading to premature death, the millions of dead in two world

wars—these are the foundation on which the "affluence" of the industrial nations of the West has been built.

And if one takes into account that large sections of the people in the affluent society to this day do not enjoy the minimum basic needs, one can appreciate what kind of problem faces the countries of the underdeveloped world.

President Johnson has been quoted quite recently by the *New York Times* (Mar. 23) as saying that "despite comparative American affluence now, one-fifth of the nation [30 million people] are ill-housed, ill-clothed, ill-fed . . . a high proportion of them in rural areas".

And as we write these lines a report by Dr. Royston Lambert of Cambridge states as a fact that "as far as numbers of the population are concerned at least a quarter and probably a third of the people of Britain live in households which fail to attain all the desirable levels of dietary intake. And contrary to what is so often believed the numbers in this situation seem to have increased since the mid-fifties."

Dr. Lambert says there is no evidence of serious malnutrition in Britain but adds that "it cannot be considered satisfactory for considerable sections of the population to fall below the B.M.A. standard for three or more major items of the diet".

THE GENEVA CONFERENCE

THE Geneva Conference is concerned with seeing how the have-not countries can increase their trade with the have-countries, so that they may in turn buy more goods from the industrial nations. And some formula may well be worked out in the end which gives the underdeveloped countries a little more money for their raw materials and other exportable goods. But the fundamental problem (which is that so long as these one-commodity producing areas of the world remain such there can be no solution to the problem of the world's hungry millions) will not be tackled. The fact is, and must be shouted from the house-tops that the present level of food production in the world today is insufficient to provide everybody with a health-maintaining diet. The American surpluses of food if given away would only relieve the condition of the hungry millions for a few weeks or, at most, months. And after that, what? After all, American food surpluses are accidental, in the sense that every American administration since the war has sought to control the country's agricultural production, and that these surpluses have built up in spite of, and not because of, the government's policy.

RANK AND FILE - WHAT NEXT?

Power Unions Settle for Inquiry

After operating a work-to-rule and an overtime ban for nine days, workers in the power industry have returned to normal working. This decision was made after the unions had voted in favour of a Court of Inquiry into the dispute, which is given very wide references "to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute and report."

Although the Electricity Council warned us that a work-to-rule would cause "black-outs" and bring hardship to the public, this in actual fact did not occur. Except for voltage reductions in

power there haven't been any reports of blackouts. Within a few hours of the start of the work-to-rule, T.U.C. leaders were actively trying to reach some settlement. Indeed, Mr. Woodcock and his cronies seemed to have spent most of those four days before Easter journeying round to meet officials of the Ministry of Labour. Union leaders and the heads of the Electricity Council met, but no agreement was reached. Then the Labour Party leader, Mr. Wilson, suggested a Court of Inquiry. Within a few hours the Minister of Labour, Mr. Godber, also called for a Court of Inquiry.

It seems very doubtful that power workers will gain their very moderate demands from this inquiry. These demands were for a 40-hour week in July, 1965, more pay and longer holidays. At the same time, the inquiry gives the unions a way out. Their action has just been a token. A number of things made it necessary for the unions to organise some form of action. There was the fear that unofficial action would be taken unless the unions moved first, there is competition for members amongst the different unions and a show of militancy was needed, especially from the Electrical Trades Union, in view of the impending union elections.

There has been a lot of discontent among the power workers over the way their claims have been handled, by both the unions and the employers. The men were really behind the campaign for a work-to-rule and I should have thought that there would have been an unofficial continuation of this at some power

stations. However, this has not been the case.

A statement was made by the unofficial shop stewards movement as follows:—"After careful consideration we are of the considered opinion that the official ban should have been kept in operation, but we recognise the difficulties of the decision which was taken, though it was not unanimous. We therefore urge all stations and depots to act in a disciplined manner and to revert to normal working as per official instructions."

"We have considered with the greatest concern the provocation that has forced some stations and depots to take strike action, and unless these matters are immediately resolved, we pledge our full and active support. If the proposed inquiry fails to concede the justice of our modest claim the struggle must be resumed."

It seems that the shop stewards have retreated from their militant position. All through the recent negotiations they have been threatening unofficial action, but now when it comes to it, they back down. Are there political considerations here? What political alignment is uppermost? Surely they don't think this Court of Inquiry is going to recommend their demands?

From the wording of this statement, it appears that there is still a reliance on trade union leadership. The men are still looking to others instead of relying on themselves. Following the dictates of the Party or the Trade Union leaders is not going to win demands. These are won by the united action of the rank and file. P.T.

And what is more, as a result of taking more than 40 million acres of land out of production during the past few years, American surpluses are now running at a very much lower annual tonnage than in the past.

★

TO relieve the problem of world hunger requires the full and proper use of all land everywhere. It may necessitate the reclamation of deserts, but to do so and at the same time allow millions of acres of good land to remain uncultivated is criminal folly. Until there is proper land utilisation on an international scale for distribution to where it is most needed, the underdeveloped countries will remain "one commodity" producing nations at the mercy of the "markets" and unable to break the vicious circle. To convert the economy of these countries in the way we suggest takes time, materials and labour and in the meantime the people need the means to feed themselves. Is it surprising therefore that the "rich" countries get richer and the "poor" countries poorer?

The second problem that must be tackled, sometime, but which the 123-nation conference in Geneva will studiously avoid, is how to deal with the maldistribution of population over the world's surface. Birth control is not the answer, because though it might well slow down the world's population "explosion" it does not solve the problem of full utilisation of land in those countries with more land and sources of mineral wealth than they need for their own use. (The United States of America and Russia are from this point of view undeveloped and underpopulated areas of the world).

Concern for the world's hungry millions will achieve nothing so long as we who live in the affluent nations of the world do nothing to break down the national frontiers and see to it that every acre of land fit for cultivation is used; that the growing of food throughout the world should become our first priority, and that those who cultivate the land should no longer be treated, as is the case in all countries today, as the "poor relatives". Food is the staff of life; hunger is physical as well as spiritual death.

TOUGH LEADERSHIP, THREATENS Mr. GUNTER

Mr. Gunter, Labour's "Shadow" Minister of Labour has attacked the out-of-date approach of the trade unions in an article in the "Socialist Commentary". Managements are also criticized, but Mr. Gunter's main target is the trade unions.

He warns that if changes are not made, especially in the structure of trade unions, it will be to our peril "for we can only live in a competitive world as long as we trade in the things the world wants and at the right prices." Later on he writes "So the race is on and we are not holding our own. Japan, the defeated enemy, is moving ahead. In the field of consumer electronics and shipbuilding, she is leaving us behind . . . Unless the revolution is accepted and exploited, we could cease to be a major industrial power. Maybe we shall find ourselves scratching for a living while the vast bulk of world trade in industrial goods is being done by the U.S., Western Germany, the Soviet Union and Japan."

After that, I think it would be more appropriate to call Mr. Gunter a National Socialist. To prevent all this happening to us, he thinks that we require "leadership". "The present Government has done nothing by way of education of management or unions in what the national interest demands in terms of renunciation of the traditional and irrelevant. They have shrunk away

from the roughness of hard leadership and we have had bromides and pay pauses."

If the Labour Party wins the general election, are they going to give the "roughness of hard leadership"?

Mr. Gunter wishes to see fewer unions, but sees this as a long term thing. He would like the General Council of the T.U.C. to have more power, "giving real power to what ought to be the Cabinet of the trade union movement." This is what should be done, according to Mr. Gunter, but if it is not, then "in seven to ten years' time the State will have to intervene. Industrial courts, with the authority of judicial courts, will be created and any dispute will have to be referred to them."

Whether it is State intervention or an all powerful General Council, it will be the rank and file who will get the rough deal. These alternatives amount to the same thing, more control of union membership and less participation of the members in union affairs. Mr. Gunter wants to see union members accepting whatever is handed out to them, without any protest. They must keep on producing and producing, to keep ahead of our rivals.

A *Daily Worker* editorial has attacked Mr. Gunter's article. They compare Tory aims with those of Mr. Gunter—"For the Tory aims, published

Continued on page 3

ART RACKET NEWS

ACCORDING to a New York report, Salvador Dali has been commissioned to do the largest painting in the world, 17 panels totalling 12,000 square feet. Its place will be on the front of a £5m. departmental stores being built in Manhattan. And Senor Dali's fee will be £62,500 or just over £5 a square foot.

It was announced last week that Lord Iliffe the Midlands newspaper proprietor had bought the 157 paintings and drawings by Graham Sutherland from which the tapestry in Coventry Cathedral was finally woven. He intends to give them

to a Coventry art gallery. The value placed on this collection is £125,000, though it is understood that the price paid was "appreciably less".

Now what we found particularly intriguing in the story was that in 1957 Mr. Sutherland made a present of them to his wife. She sold them recently to the Redfern gallery, and they have negotiated the sale to Lord Iliffe.

If we had suspicious minds, we would suggest that apart from all this buying and selling of paintings being a racket, there is also a pretty tax fiddle involved here.

ANARCHY 38: Puts the Spotlight on Nottingham

ANARCHY is Published by Freedom Press at 2s. on the first Saturday of every month

Rise & Fall-or Resurrection?

A WRITER in *Tribune* strenuously denying the fading away of CND spoke of the *Observer* articles on *The Decline and Fall of CND*, they were actually entitled "The Rise and Fall of CND". Methinks the *Tribune* doth protest too much. However Easter weekend presented a rather confused picture and even more confusing interpretations.

On Friday there was a march from Marble Arch to Kenton estimated at about 1,000 of which about 30% were anarchists. Complaints have been made that this Committee of 100 demonstration was "organisationally imperfect" and suffered from a lack of marshals; who wore armbands marked "Information". This march, fortunately short, was through some of the dreariest parts of London (the North circular road), and the weather was freezingly cold which made for very few sightseers. It passed with very little incident.

On Saturday, according to a correspondent the two branches of the march, the supporting march and the direct action march assembled at Kenton. The supporting march moved off and the direct action group moved off in the opposite direction until it was halted by the police in two coach loads. [It would seem that this was the point at which the police commissioner read regulations forbidding the use of an amplifying apparatus or any chair, ladder, form or box. This led to the seizure of scaling ladders and the further seizure of ladders purchased en route—J.R.] The police told the direct actionists that they must follow a diversion down a side street this was refused [according to P.N. Pat Arrowsmith then led the march in the opposite direction]. The march spread across the road confronting the police cordon. Some of the marchers sat completely blocking the main road, police picked them up and dragged them to the pavements but as fast as they were moved more took their places. Police reinforcements arrived, and some violence ensued, a few marchers responding to considerable provocation and roughness from the police. Eventually some marchers broke away from the police and reformed to march along about half-a-mile behind the supporting march.

On approaching the base the supporting march was allowed to proceed past it but the direct action march was halted for a long time by the police, who again wished to divert the march, Jack Stevenson writes "It was stalemate when we arrived at the head of the column with the [L.A.G.] banner. Our appearance seemed to throw some of the [march] "officials" into a deal of confusion, near panic it seemed. But we explained that we merely wanted the march to continue down the correct route. As it seemed at least half the demonstrators were anarchists, this did present a problem, but after further discussion between police and "officials" it was allowed to continue straight on down the road to the base."

Events after this took the usual pattern. The police blocked the road to the base, the march sat down, and after a fatherly appeal (heard on the Light programme) 300 were carried to waiting police vans, to Harrow, Uxbridge, Willesden and Ealing; the fashionable fine was 40s. (with costs up to two guineas). Several refused to be bound over and were committed to prison. Some for six months. (Incidentally the sit-down-or-pay-up fund would be glad of donations for comrades arrested.) It was said that

Pat Arrowsmith on being arrested was asked her real name, as other comrades had refused to give their names.

Sunday was marked by a rally on Clapham Common with speakers from the young socialists, young communists, Wynford Hicks (London Federation of Anarchists), and Peggy Duff (introduced as a "young Tory"). A local clergyman spoke on the necessity of CND presenting a favourable image.

Monday presented the usual assembly at Hyde Park. Numbers seemed to be smaller than usual, even in the anarchist contingents. The general atmosphere seemed more political (mainly from CP sources), with cartoons and even a prehistoric monster representing Sir Alec Douglas Home. The march spread across the whole width of Whitehall, as pioneered by the anarchists last year, and there was some resentment in anarchist groups about the officiousness of some of the marshals and there were cries of "Organization . . . Out!" (which seems to be a misunderstanding of the anarchist position). Further down Whitehall there was a further skirmish. Anarchists infiltrated along the pavement and fanned across Whitehall, causing some consternation to the Horse Guards,

and eventually swept down Whitehall bearing a police-cordon before them and chanting "Policemen . . . Out!"

Inside the square many of the comrades were occupied in photographing people suspected of being police-spies. It is hoped to publish an illustrated booklet some time in the future.

Apprehension was justified for there were circulating in the square invitations to an open-day at the R.S.G. in Monck Street, Westminster, the assembly was to be held after the rally. One of the comrades discerned a known communist discussing the 'invitation' with a policeman so it was not surprising that when parties filtered down to Monck Street they found it surrounded by horse and foot police. Some discussion went on as to whether they should rush the place, sit down, or disperse and picket other places such as the Greek and Turkish embassies. Eventually the groups dispersed.

Was it a decline and fall? Or was it a resurrection? It is impossible to say. CND is a success for individuals but a political failure. The assumed necessity of playing politics has led to a numerical decline and lack of enthusiasm. The Committee of 100 has gone in for vain repetitions of the same old tactics of co-operation with the police, openness, rigidity of organization and cultivation of respectability. Is this enough for 300 people to be prepared to be arrested for? Jack Robinson, with eye-witness accounts from Ian Vine and Jack Stevenson.

Scottish Committee of 100 Demonstration at Rosyth

THE demonstration at Rosyth dockyard which had been planned and publicised by the Scottish Committee of 100 since last October drew only 400 people, 50 marching from the R.S.G. outside Edinburgh and 300-odd from Dunfermline. The Glasgow, Edinburgh and Dundee Anarchist groups were well represented. The Edinburgh contingent was strengthened by members of the Tyneside Committee of 100 who led a march through the city the previous evening. By the time we arrived at Rosyth dockyard 700 police had been drawn up, three deep at the main gates, and spaced out at five yard intervals round the three mile perimeter. All navy personnel leave had been cancelled and they too had been drawn up at five yard intervals—this time inside the base. Steel barriers, barbed wire and seven-foot high fences had been laid on, while three navy helicopters played havoc with our banners and made secret entry impossible. Alan Parker addressed the marchers, describing these precautionary measures as "taking a sledgehammer to a peanut", and asked the marchers to use their "individual initiative" to gain entry. The demonstration then took on the appearance of some fantastic obstacle competition complete with rules. The attackers had to be non-violent, gain entry by night-fall, and hand themselves over immediately they had succeeded. Groups of marchers strolled round the perimeter of the base and down to the sea front where some fifteen people negotiated clumps of gorse and a ten-foot jump. For this twelve were penalized to the tune of £9 and three others stung for £19 on refusal to give their names. The sit-down at the main gates planned for five o'clock did not materialize.

Several conclusions ought to be drawn from this somewhat abortive attempt to "reclaim the base for peaceful purposes". (a) Mass Committee of 100 demonstrations should be on a "pledge" basis (i.e., 2,000 pledges before definite commitment to a demonstration), (b) Any subversive activity (such as breaking and entering a secret establishment) must be either mass (at least 2,000) or small and sporadic, involving, say, two or three persons who would gain entry to leaflet and whitewash. (This has been tried and proved feasible. While advertising the demonstration two committee members slipped into the dock yard and whitewashed for two hours before being discovered. As the breach of security would have been too embarrassing the demonstrators were never fined). (c) If the Committee sets out to "reclaim the base for peaceful purposes" it should make a reasonable attempt to do so. Hollow threats only echo derision. (d) The demonstration was directly aimed at the workers employed at the base, but only a handful of employees were present to watch the proceedings on Saturday, and little impression was made on them. All this demonstration served to do was to reveal the inward and spiritual grace of the State in its outward and physical form (a true case of indecent exposure) and we should have learnt by now that only mass political consciousness will bring about the overthrow of the forces of "law and order".

DEAR COMRADES,

With regard to the demonstration at the central R.S.G., Great Smith Street on the 30th of March.

All access to the block where the R.S.G. is situated, was blocked. At the point where the 600-1,000 demonstrators wanted access, the 30 ft. wide road was cordoned by police 4 deep and 5 mounted police. The police could rush reinforcements to any other point. The report on page one, the *Guardian*, 31/3/64 was accurate enough.

A very large proportion of the crowd were young anarchists. The demonstrators were divided into two factions:—

(a) Those who wanted to break the cordon, enter and expose the R.S.G. and cause bother.

(b) Those who didn't because they saw that:

(i) this would require and provoke violence, and that would be bad

(ii) it was near impossible

(iii) if anything a peaceful demonstration (sit down?) would be better.

So there were the pacifists who tried to dissuade the militants.

I was a militant and I want to say why, in general terms.

About a social injustice, there are two main ways to instigate its change.

(a) A demonstration, of this nature, about this kind of thing will not directly remove the R.S.G. or the mentality which produces it and a need for it.

The value of demonstration is that:

(i) It serves to teach people to protest. A great difficulty every revolutionary and reformer faces is the dead-weight of apathy. A demonstration serves to strengthen solidarity.

(ii) It is an advertisement for the specific cause; and of late demonstrations have been an advertisement for the word 'anarchism', which still needs a true image in

LETTERS

the mind of Joe Public. (A good value of the L.F.A. anti-election leaflets).

(b) Constitutional - agitation. Apart from the fact that this is perpetuation of the state machine I have another strong reason against this method. Oscar Wilde covers it in his statement: "The worst slave owner is the good slave owner."

I don't want to see 'good' bosses, 'good' governments, 'good' landlords, 'good' laws and all the other bamboozling concessions which butter up revolutionary feeling.

I want bad ones. I want them to be so bad that people will rise up and destroy them (c.f. Spain, 1936). (Unfortunately, in the past the people have got landed with a worse set of masters—because the prejudice-selling, freedom-peddling fascist-mentality has stepped in. But one day, enough people will be sufficiently educated and mentally healthy enough to realise the rightness of the anarchist solution.)

I wanted to break through the police cordon, put one in the eye of the police (metaphorically), show other demonstrators the value of solidarity, show bystanders and the press that enough people care enough to demonstrate, expose the R.S.G. and its bloody meaning via the press, to fan the flames of discontent so that people will protest and learn to protest. Not just about R.S.G.'s but all the injustices of the authoritarian mind and way of life.

What happened? There weren't enough people who felt like me and the demonstration(?) petered out.

It was experience, anyway, and I hope I've learnt something and I'd like to pass my observations on.

Yours fraternally,
Bexley Heath, 1 April DEREK STUBBS.

DEAR EDITOR,

The editorial "CNDoublethink" was, I thought, a first class exposition of the fatal consequences of party politics and elitism in the Campaign. All the more the pity that it then proceeded to throw away its own essentials with the words: "the governments and rulers of the world are seeking other solutions than that of war." This just does not square with the facts.

Military preparations, their cost, their organisation and their political results dwarf every other consideration in every major government East and West. This is now becoming true of the minor governments and the new régimes emerging in Africa—take Somali for instance. Rulers must be held to intend their actions and the consequences thereof. It is no use making guesses about motives or taking alleged intentions at their face value.

The permanent new political development at the moment in this country is the creation of the new Ministry of Defence. Peter Thorneycroft is the real Prime Minister of Britain since all other government policies depend upon financial considerations that pivot on his. And the rate of increase of war expenditure is itself increasing.

The permanent war economy in 'peace' time has solved the problem of boom and slump East and West, only to underline the cycle of war and peace.

We are moving into a militarist future. World War III has already broken out. It is being fought in Viet Nam, Cyprus, Berlin, Africa and Latin America. People are being killed in increasing numbers and the war is going to spread. Nuclear weapons are almost irrelevant.

When this kind of realisation dawns on CND (and FREEDOM too, it seems!) we shall begin to get set for the mutiny of the majority, the only possible answer.

Yours sincerely,
Cambridge, 2 April PETER CADOGAN.
[This letter is referred to in our editorial columns—EDS.]

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(Published by ANTI-APARTHEID MOVEMENT, 2s., 15 Endsleigh Street, W.C.1.)

THIS is an excellent pamphlet about people, many people who pay lip service at some time or other by opposing apartheid but by deed keep Verwoerd and his fascist government in office.

The authors of the pamphlet make it quite clear from the beginning that in their opinion South Africa is heading for an almighty blood-bath unless some action is taken and taken quickly. They point out the fact that the last avenues of legitimate protest have been closed to South Africa's non-white population.

Verwoerd's Government has increased the arms budget by 50%. Young whites are trained to handle guns at black targets and white school girls are being taught to use firearms. In opposition to this policy guerillas are being trained outside S. Africa to assist the non-white S. Africans if needed.

The foundations and shareholders of Apartheid are clearly defined. Whilst H. Oppenheimer the mining magnate is encouraging training schemes for Afri-

THE COLLABORATORS

can advancement to managerial positions he is running munitions factories for Verwoerd's Government in co-operation with I.C.I. (S.A.) Ltd. Britain is S. Africa's main trading partner. British money invested earns dividends to the tune of 12.6%, the highest in the world.

"There are two fields in which 'active collaboration' is particularly clear: In the border areas of the Bantustans, or Bantu 'homelands' which Verwoerd plans to turn into so-called self-governing areas as a final demonstration of 'separate development'; and in State-run industries. In both, British firms are being drawn into partnership with the South African Government to implement the policies of apartheid."

The S. African Government grants up to 20% of the cost of investment, and other incentives to foreign firms to help maintain apartheid. In Britain's case the products will be used to undercut the British market. (i.e. fishnet, curtain

net and textiles. African labour costs are literally dirt cheap compared to British labour costs. British firms are named who have subsidiaries in S. Africa, which is an eye-opener to people who think that all Britishers are deeply disturbed about Apartheid.

One man who is perfectly happy with the whole situation is Mr. Garfield Weston (Associated British Foods) who has invested £5m. in S. Africa's leading baking and milling concerns. A.B.F. sells through Fine Fare supermarkets, an outlet for S. African goods in this country. The pamphlet nails Weston for what he is and reprint his quote from the "Evening Standard" (5.6.63) describing the S. African Government as "a God-fearing body of Christians".

Lobbying is not fully appreciated in this country, but the mob who hold this terrific investment in S. Africa can influence any British Government's attitude to S. Africa. Of 295 Conservative

Members of Parliament over 40 are connected with business interests in S. Africa.

On the question of armament exports to S. Africa, the authors pull no punches. In the current 3-year period Britain is supplying £90m. worth of military equipment, and other nations, Italy, France, U.S. and Germany are scrambling to join in the game of *Murdering Non-White S. Africans*. All the talk about only arms for external defence is pure baloney. The pamphlet, whilst giving the benefit of the doubt, is sceptical on this point.

In the final chapter entitled "The Other Way" the pamphlet describes the policy of economic boycott and the U.N. imposing an international embargo. The South African Foundation spends vast sums to counteract boycott propaganda and the S. African press covers every step of the campaign.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement have done an excellent job in producing this pamphlet it should be read by all who wish to actively fight against apartheid, particularly industrial workers.

BILL CHRISTOPHER.

FREEDOM

APRIL 11 1964 Vol 25 No 11

SENATOR FULBRIGHT'S 'MOMENT OF TRUTH'

SENATOR WILLIAM FULBRIGHT, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee speaking in the Senate in the course of the civil rights debate had some interesting and revealing things to say about American foreign policies. As well as declaring that "reality" commanded the Americans to "acknowledge the fact that the Soviet Union had ceased to be an implacable enemy to the West and to deal with the USSR as a normal State with normal and traditional interests". He argued on Cuba that it was time "to recognise that the Cuba regime could not be brought down by a policy of political and economic boycott", adding, "We are bound to conclude that Castro is a nuisance but not a grave threat to the United States, and that he cannot be got rid of except by means that are wholly disproportionate to the objective". Needless to say, the Senator has been denounced by other politicians, and understandably so, for he has in a sense let down the side. But because we do not believe that a politician of Senator Fulbright's experience is likely to drop political bombshells without knowing (more or less) what kind of results they will produce, we assume that his speech was "inspired" and approved in political and financial circles that matter.

According to Karl Meyer in last week's *New Statesman* the Senator took a month over the preparation of his speech; according to the *Sunday Telegraph's* correspondent he is "a close friend of President Johnson"—indeed he supported him for President in 1960—and is lined up for Dean Rusk's job as Secretary of State. As Meyer points out he is "in no sense a crusader, and is notably 'liberal' on many domestic issues". He was described by a fellow Senator as "a child if the 18th century, a throwback to that age of enlightenment, trust in reason, temperate argument and slightly aristocratic tendencies". His father, who started as a corn-hog farmer died a "wealthy businessman".

The *New York Times* declared that "the timing of the speech was shrewdly gauged" and compared it with other addresses by American leaders recently that have "impressed the world" and concludes

These speakers all had one thing in common—a recognition of the fact that the world of today is a new, different, dynamic, revolutionary world. The great power blocs have lost some of their solidarity. The factors that gave the United States and the Soviet Union overwhelming predominance in their respective sectors of the Cold War are changed. The lines of battle are blurred. Statesmen can no more fight an old war than can military leaders. In politics as in war, Maginot Lines are fatal. Senator Fulbright courageously blasted away at some fixed positions in American foreign policy. The United States will be the better for it.

Without being "taken in" by this talk of a "different, dynamic, revolutionary world" neither are we convinced, as are some anarchists and revolutionary socialists, by the "inflexibility" either of the capitalist system or of the ruling class. Let us be quite clear about this. It is this writer's confirmed view that the ruling classes will never get off our backs unless we shake 'em off, and for this reason we believe in revolution as well as anarchism!

And we are not even suggesting that at the present stage the "flexi-

bility" of our rulers is the result of pressure from below (would that it were!) but that in the past thirty years the technological, financial and political "explosion" has been such that what was in the past a clearly definable "ruling class" has become a complex which *in toto* is probably much more powerful, but whose spokesmen are figureheads, symbols, enjoying much less real power than their predecessors did.

The "flexibility" we refer to comes, in our opinion, from the conflicting interests and ambitions of those who form this complex, and which weakens what would otherwise be an overwhelming power such as mankind has never experienced in all its history. Gone are the days when British, French or Dutch gunboats were sufficient to quell unrest in any corner of the globe. But neither can the United States now deal with a Cuba right on her doorstep, in spite of possessing the most lethal armory ever known to mankind. And the problem is not so much that she has a military sledgehammer to crack a nut; nor that Russia is militarily speaking, "behind" Cuba, but that physical occupation of Cuba by American troops, which would be the easiest thing in the world to do (after all there is to this day an American base on the island!) would create more problems than it solved.

From the point of view of the power struggle, and it may be recalled that the Kennedy "brinkmanship" over Cuba was hailed as a victory for America" (and froze the blood of Bertrand Russell and his pacifist friends), is now summed up by the *Sunday Telegraph's* correspondent in these terms:

As a result [of America and the Soviet Union acquiring such overwhelming might that they have developed it, politically, out of existence] the country that fingers the button no longer calls the tune. America's allies accept her nuclear deterrent gratefully, but refuse to take it seriously. The Cuba missile confrontation proved them to be right. At the time this seemed to cement America's supremacy in the West. In fact, it undermined it. From then on, there is a straight line to de Gaulle's open challenge of Washington and now, at last, to Senator Fulbright's moment of truth.

Senator Fulbright's "moment of truth" will obviously produce different reactions on different interests in the United States. And those interests which are seeking more outlets for their products, and view with apprehension the progress about to be made by Courtauld and ICI in Russian markets, will be behind the Senator; on the other hand those industries largely engaged in the cold war economy, and the 8-10 million American workers whose wage packets are assured so long as the Russian Bear is expected to pounce without warning, will hotly denounce Fulbright's "appeasement", just as will the Texan oil tycoons who fear Russia as a competitor in their oil markets.

And because *all* these interests are powerful, one can predict that Fulbright's "moment of truth"—much of which, as Meyer points out, "has become a commonplace everywhere except in official pronouncements"—will be modified and used so as to appease and satisfy all the interests, and the compromise will be hailed as a statesmanlike move in the direction of world peace!

Unlike our correspondent Peter

CANON COLLINS rose again in the letter column of the *Observer* to say that Christopher Driver's funeral oration had been answered by the success of the Easter Monday march "We are still very much alive—and in business" Mr. Enoch Powell and an anonymous writer in *The Times* revived the Conservative doctrine of support of capitalist free-enterprise and Mr. Powell denounced the policy "inducing or cajoling particular firms and industries to establish themselves in places which they would not otherwise have chosen". He was referring to the planning for areas of high unemployment. . . .

MR. RAY GUNTER, on whom Labour's mantle of Minister of Labour may fall warned the Trade Unions that they are not eternal and may have to seek salvation before long. Mr. Khrushchev and Comrade Mao each claimed to be the bearers of the one true doctrine and the other was the Judas. . . .

A THIRTY-YEAR OLD girl burnt herself to death on Good Friday in a Ruislip park it was said to focus attention on the need for reform in mental hospitals. A meeting was held in Trafalgar Square to inaugurate the Simon Community Trust "mission to the misfit". The Rev. Austin Williams said the present community in Britain was full of people who belonged nowhere often through very little fault of their own. "They are inadequate misfits. We give them a doss for the night, a place where they can their head so that we shan't really see them or be too concerned for them. There are thousands of these men and women in London today. The place they find to sleep is not their home and will never be their home—it is not intended to be." Mr. Fenner Brockway told the Movement for Colonial Freedom that immigrants numbered less than two per cent. of the population but in many towns they were being regarded as responsible for overcrowding. 800,000 Basutos whose staple diet is maize, face starvation owing to failure of the crop. An African official said, "Year after year every winter we have lived near starvation. When the Agriculture Department came into being we thought our troubles were over." Sheffick Dervish a prisoner at Lancaster Castle, was poisoned by hemlock roots, he ate on a prison farm. Verdict: Accidental death. . . .

60 ARRESTS TOOK place at Clacton over the week-end during teen-age fights, the total damage was estimated at about £313. Its causes were said to be lack of money, rivalry between Mods and Rockers and the boredom of a wet

OUT OF THIS WORLD

Easter. Mr. Julian Ridsdale, M.P. for Harwich wants the fines which can be imposed for damage to property to be increased. Mr. Julian Ridsdale is the Under-Secretary for Air. . . .

THE R.A.F. made a defensive attack on a Yemeni fort "in order to preserve", as Sir Patrick Dean put it at U.N.O., "the territorial integrity of the Federation." It was charged by the Yemen Republic that eight planes using rockets, bombs, cannons and machine-guns carried out the attack on the town of Harib killing 25 people, mostly women and children. Scores of people were injured, he claimed. Britain claimed that planes attacked the military target not the town. Warning leaflets in Arabic were dropped before the attack. . . .

A COURT IN Kleve, West Germany acquitted two former SS members of the wartime murder of a Jewish woman and her two children in occupied Poland on the grounds that they had acted on orders. In a war crimes trial at Brunswick a former military judge said that commands had to be obeyed without consideration whether they were criminal or not. Dr. Hans Buchheim of the Munich Institute of Contemporary History at the same trial said that SS men had plenty of opportunities to dodge carrying out orders to shoot people. But most of them had lacked the courage not to obey. A letter written by Cardinal Tisserant, Dean of the College of Cardinals has just come to light in which 24 years ago he had asked for a Papal Encyclical condemning the Nazis. "Those above us" he said, "do not want to understand the nature of the real conflict (between the belligerents). They insist on imagining that it is just another war as in the past. But the Fascists and the Hitlerites have transformed young people's consciences. Those under 35 are ready for any crime commanded by their leaders". . . "I fear that history

may have to reproach the Holy See with having followed a policy of convenience for itself and not much else. It is particularly sad for anyone who has lived under Pius XI. Everybody is trusting to the fact that Rome has been declared an open city and that nobody in the Curia will have to suffer anything. It is ignominy". . . .

THE SKELHORN REPORT on the death of Herman Woolf largely exonerated the Metropolitan Police. It recommended (1) that proper instructions should be given as to carrying out of searches of prisoners' premises. (2) That more adequate facilities for prisoners who are incontinent to cleanse themselves should be provided at West-End Central Police Station. (3) That the practice of charging insensible or semi-insensible people should be discontinued. The *Express* with its nicemindedness left out item (3) which arises from the story that a policeman on duty ignored Woolf and didn't find out he was ill because Woolf had fouled himself and the policeman couldn't stand the smell. A Birmingham police constable was remanded on a charge of perjury. It was alleged that in a case of indecent assault the constable produced a signed statement which he said he had obtained from the accused. It was not the original statement, it was now alleged, but one which the constable had written himself, forging the signature. . . .

GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR faded away in bed at the age of 84. He was born in a military family, his father was given the job of pacifying the Philippines after getting rid of the Spaniards, in 1915 he was with Von Papen spying on the Mexicans at Vera Cruz, his glorious career in World War I was only eclipsed by his military prowess at Anacostia flats against the bonus marchers in the thirties. In 1935 he was loaned to the Philippines as Field Marshal. When the Japanese landed in 1941 he retreated and declared Manila an open city. He retreated to Bataan and eventually escaped to Australia on direct orders from Washington. After the dropping of the atom-bombs the Japanese sued for peace and MacArthur was there to give it. When it was war in Korea he advanced to the Chinese lines on the Yalu river against Presidential orders. The Chinese flooded into Korea and swept MacArthur's troops back. President Truman recalled and dismissed MacArthur who returned home in triumph or so it seemed. However he ended his days working for Remington-Rand with no possibility of resurrection.

JON QUIXOTE.

Anti-Election News

Last week-end, the Anti-Election Committee sent the following press release to a number of national and local newspapers and weeklies.

"Last autumn, the London Federation of Anarchists decided to form an anti-election committee whose main function was to write and print material about the anarchist idea of the futility of voting in the forthcoming General Election.

The Committee has already produced a large number of leaflets and posters which have been supplied to anarchist

groups and individuals in Britain and abroad.

The Federation is also in touch with a group of American Anarchists who are also planning an anti-election campaign for the presidential elections at the end of this year.

Members of the anti-election committee plan to distribute leaflets and carry out "fly-posting" in Fulham, where the anarchist bookshop "Freedom Press" is located. It is hoped to intensify this activity as the election day draws nearer and the campaign will culminate on the day of the General Election."

With this press release we enclosed a copy of the "Hazards of Voting" and the "Anarchist Alternative"

Last Wednesday, the *Guardian* printed a seven-inch column entitled:—"Anarchists' advice to Anti-voters". It started off by quoting from the "Hazards of Voting":—

"If you feel that you should do something on polling day and not merely abstain from voting, mark your card—Politics=War!"

They also quoted from this leaflet some of the questions for people to ask their candidates and canvassers. "Will the Conservatives use the Regional Seats of Government to break any widespread strike action such as they planned to do during the 1926 General Strike? "How soon would Labour M.P.'s vote themselves salary increases? "Does the candidate (Communist) support Khrushchev or Mao Tse Tung? In either case, why?"

The report gave an accurate and factual account of what we are doing in Fulham.

There was also a mention, so I am told, on the B.B.C. Saturday morning programme, *Review of the Weeklies*, but I am not certain to which weekly they referred.

I think a press release, with leaflets, could be a valuable method of propaganda for our anti-election campaign. Other groups could do the same thing, making use of local papers.

I am afraid that the anti-election committee is still short of money. This week we hope to print some stickers and there are also plans to bring out another leaflet. We may have to do a reprint of the "Hazards of Voting" in the future as these are being distributed in Fulham.

Donations, offers of help for the distribution of leaflets and ideas to Bill Sticker, 17a, Maxwell Road, London S.W.6.

Mr. GUNTER'S BIG STICK

Continued from page 1

by the Conservative Party Committee, are for some form of State regulation or control of the unions, and restriction of their right to strike." The editorial calls on the trade union movement to repudiate Mr. Gunter's policy and says it does not want a Labour Government to carry out similar acts as the Tories against the trade unions.

Here we have the Communist daily paper attacking a proposed policy which is very similar to what has already happened in the Soviet Union or what a Communist government would introduce here, if it came to power. All the political parties, if in power, will try to gain control over the trade union movement. It is bad enough now, with the ever increasing control of the Trade Union leaders over the affairs of each union, but with state intervention and control, it would be far worse.

P.T.

Stirner and Zen

The main weakness of Jeff Robinson's critique (FREEDOM, 22/2/64) of Armand's summarization of Stirner's philosophy (15/2/64), was that he sold the pass at the outset by granting the basic tenet of Stirnerism: namely, that "it is logically impossible for someone to voluntarily do something without self-interest motivating his decision."

If that were true, it would follow (as Stirner argued) that there was no point in trying to adhere to any conventional moral code, except for one's own convenience. If you broke your local code, you would not have done anything specially "wrong", since you could only behave selfishly in any case. You would only have risked social disapproval. Thus there could be no absolute moral law. There could only be a "free for all" in which every man pursued his own interests. Should you do another man a good turn, it could only be because, in some way, you hoped to benefit.

The flaw in Stirnerism is, of course, that its basic tenet is palpably false. Unselfish motives are not logical impossibilities. People sacrificing themselves for a cause may often, as a matter of fact, have self-interested motives. But it is not logically necessary that they should have self-interested motives. The statement, "Jeff Robinson is capable of unselfish behaviour" is not self-contradictory.

Confusion has arisen from the fact that to reform any voluntary action (however unselfish) is always, in a sense, to do what one wants. From this simple tautology, Stirnerites infer that unselfish people are only doing what they want to do, and thus not really sacrificing themselves at all. However, a little linguistic analysis can soon dispose of that argument. The verb "to want" is ambiguous. Sometimes (e.g. "She didn't want to blink—it was a reflex-action"), we use it to distinguish voluntary and involuntary behaviour. At other times (e.g. "She wanted to blink, to attract a man"), we use it to indicate behaviour which is not only voluntary but self-interested. Unaware of this ambiguity, Stirnerites have come to think that "to want" in the first sense is "to want" in the second sense. Hence their monstrous assertion that all voluntary actions are self-interested.

It is difficult to believe that an entire school of anarchist thought is founded on a verbal confusion, and, in a way, I do not believe this. Stirner's theories are certainly fallacious, but his true appeal lies in some of the conclusions to which they led him. When he wrote "I have my own law in my own nature" he meant, in theory, that he was bound to pursue self-interest. But in practice his words strike a chord very different from the dry tones of a theoretical treatise. His appeal is to the essential spirit of anarchism—the spirit of individual-

★ LETTERS ★

ism. Stirner's message to each one of us is: "You live, basically, not by social conventions, but by your own nature, by your own inherent creative powers." He was mistaken only in thinking that the law of one's own nature must be a selfish law, whereas, in reality, it may dictate the noblest forms of altruism. Despite that error, his essential message remains valid.

Jeff Robinson's reference to Buddhism as conflicting with Stirnerism was to my mind peculiarly misleading, since I believe that everything of value in Stirnerism can be found in Zen Buddhism—without the fallacious and unnecessary theoretical basis. Realize that you can only follow your own nature, and consequently you will cease striving vainly to follow moral codes or anything else—that is the essential message of both Zen and Stirner. True, Stirner tells us to cultivate the self, while Buddhists tell us to annihilate it. But by "cultivating the self" Stirner only meant realizing that fundamentally each individual follows his own nature, not artificial regulations. In Zen, such a realisation is the "annihilation of the self"—bringing release from vain striving—and also the "cultivation" of the universal Self.

The paradox of Stirner is that he was led by bad philosophy to a great, saving truth. If only his followers

would look into Zen, they would find the truth without the bad philosophy. Here for example is a Stirnerite saying of the Zen master Yüan-wu (1063-1135): "If you are a real man, you may by all means drive off with the farmer's ox, or grab the food from a starving man." This would be misinterpreted (just as Stirnerism is misinterpreted) as a glorification of selfishness. In reality, of course, it is merely a statement of fact.

Yours sincerely,
FRANCIS ELLINGHAM.
Bristol 7, Mar. 20.

'Anarchist Youth' to be Edited!

A fairly large meeting was held in London on Easter Sunday to discuss 'Anarchist Youth'. It was agreed that there should be editors to reject inappropriate articles since it was desired to sell the paper outside the movement. Suggestions were made for future articles, e.g. on 'the beats', criticism of young socialists, election issues and it was thought that an article on the simple case for anarchism should go in each issue.

The Student federation was discussed and it was decided to change the title to a 'Youth Federation' as not all young anarchists are students and indeed many do not wish to be.

It was proposed that the "Youth Federation" should be discussed at the proposed setting-up of a British federation.
J.S./J.R.

PROPOSED BRITISH FEDERATION OF ANARCHISTS

Co-ordinating Secretary: J. E. Stevenson, 6 Stainton Road, Enfield, Middlesex.

LONDON ANARCHIST GROUP

"Lamb and Flag", Rose Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. (Mr. Garrick and King Streets; Leicester Square tube), 7.45 p.m.

APR 12 No meeting (Bristol Conference)

APR 19 Social in aid of S.W.F. burglary loss. Admission 2/6d.

APR 26 Max Patrick: The Future of Anarchism ALL WELCOME

Notting Hill Anarchist Group. Enquiries (Top Flat) 38 Oxford Gardens, W10

REGIONAL FEDERATIONS AND GROUPS

Birmingham College of Commerce Anarchist Society
Discussion meetings weekly. Details from John Philby, c/o College.

Bristol Federation
Irregular meetings—enquiries to Ron Stuttle, 9 Cornwallis Crescent, Bristol 8.

Cambridge Group
Meets Tuesdays (in term), Q5 Queens. Details and information, town and gown, Adrian Cunningham, 3 North Cottages, Trumpington Road, Cambridge.

Dundee Group
Meet in City Square, 12.30 Sundays.

Edinburgh Group
Enquiries—Anne-Marie Fearon (Top flat), 31 Scotland Street, Edinburgh.

Glasgow Federation
Contact R. Alexander c/o Robertson, 42 Denbrae Street, Glasgow.

Oxford Group
Contact N. Gould, Corpus Christi.

Romford & Hornchurch
Contact John Chamberlain, 19 Chestnut Glen, Hornchurch, Essex.

Tunbridge Wells Group
J. D. Gilbert-Rolfe, 4 Mount Sion, Tunbridge Wells, Sussex.
Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in month at 8 p.m..

Demonstration Against Extradition of Abarca

Francisco Abarca, a member of the Spanish Anarchist Youth Movement (F.I.J.L.), has been in prison in Belgium since last October. He was arrested there at the request of the Swiss authorities who have been trying to get him extradited on charges, of which he is innocent. He is accused of "attempting to set fire to a Spanish aeroplane" at Geneva airport. Belgian trade union-

ists have protested against this extradition order.

This week, members of the F.I.J.L. and C.N.T. have picketed the Belgian Embassy in London. They have demanded no extradition for Abarca and the granting of political asylum in Belgium and to show solidarity, they also went on hunger strike.

On the first morning two or three of the pickets went into the embassy to explain their demands. The official, although sympathetic was frightened that they would make a sit-down protest. The official promised news within two days, and so they left to join the other comrades on the picket.

After surviving two very cold days and nights, without food, they paid another visit to the embassy. The officials had not received any news, but word had reached the Spanish comrades that the court of appeal against the extradition order had not reached a decision, but was expected to be by the beginning of next week. With this news, the comrades decided to call off the picket, and to await the decision. If the appeal is lost, they, as members of the F.I.J.L. and C.N.T., will again picket the Embassy. Details of any further action that might be necessary will be sent out to other Anarchist Groups in London.

P.T.

FREEDOM PRESS PUBLICATIONS

SELECTIONS FROM 'FREEDOM'

- Vol 2 1952: Postscript to Posterity
- Vol 3 1953: Colonialism on Trial
- Vol 4 1954: Living on a Volcano
- Vol 5 1955: The Immoral Moralists
- Vol 6 1956: Oil and Troubled Waters
- Vol 7 1957: Year One—Sputnik Era
- Vol 8 1958: Socialism in a Wheelchair
- Vol 9 1959: Print, Press & Public
- Vol 10 1960: The Tragedy of Africa
- Vol 11 1961: The People in the Street
- Vol 12 1962: Pilkington v. Beeching

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cloth 5/-

Journey Through Utopia

cloth 16/- paper 7/6

Neither East Nor West

paper 7/6

Direct Action Saves Trees

[From a Correspondent]

On March 5th residents of Eshel Street, Herzilya Pituah, a town in Israel, risked jail rather than allow the 170 fine trees in the road to be uprooted in accordance with the instructions of the mayor of the town. When the municipal bulldozer started to tear up the old road, coming closer to the row of trees, three women, one holding her two-year-old son jumped in front of the bulldozer. The works foreman shouted to the driver: "Drive the bulldozer forward. This is an order." But the driver refused, saying "I can't." "You'll lose your job," he was told but the embattled women promised to find him another job, and another worker who was asked to drive the bulldozer forward also refused. During their lunch break the workers discussed when 'an order is not an order' and one who had been in a concentration camp said that refusal to obey an order was sometimes justified. Shortly afterwards the police arrived, the officer in charge telling the residents that

he had orders to 'protect the workers'. The officer warned that anyone interfering with the Mayor's orders would be arrested and taken away. The residents replied that since their fight was based on passive resistance they would submit to arrest. They would stand in front of the trees, and even climb them to prevent the bulldozer from moving forward. At this determined resistance on the part of the women, police and workmen retired.

The following day the women successfully sought an injunction restraining the Mayor and the Municipality. Their victory, albeit temporary, shows the power of the people on the streets.

Finance

FINANCIAL STATEMENT AT APRIL 4, 1964
Weeks 13 & 14

EXPENSES: 14 weeks at £70	£980
Sales & Sub. Renewals:	£
Weeks 1-12	660
Weeks 13 & 14	48
	708
New Subscriptions:	
Weeks 1-12 (60)	62
Weeks 13 & 14 (4)	4
	66
	774
DEFICIT	£206

DEFICIT FUND

Preston: R.M. 8/6; Kirup: C.K. £1/1/0;
Oakland: C.H. £6/12/0; Anon* 5/-; Hounslow: L.* 2/6; Wolverhampton: J.K.W.* 2/-;
J.L.* 3/7; E. Rutherford: A.S.* 7/-; Chicago: B.M. £2; Philadelphia: R.S. 11/6; Glasgow: A.J. 2/-; Wolverhampton: J.K.W.* 2/-;
J.L.* 4/-; Buffalo: E.H.P. 15/-; London: M.K. 10/-; Birmingham: C.E. £1; Hounslow: L.* 2/6; Bangor: J.T. £3; Upminster: C.R. 12/10; Oxford: Anon.* 5/-; London: J.R. 2/-; Cheltenham: L.G.W.* 10/-; Youngstown: G.S. £8/15/0; Rosyth: J.W.D. 14/6; Surrey: F.B. 10/-; St. Helena: S.S. 12/4.
TOTAL 29 10 3
Previously acknowledged 193 3 0

1964 TOTAL TO DATE £222 13 3

*denotes regular contributors.
GIFTS OF BOOKS: Ilford: M.D.

PROPOSED GROUPS

BIRMINGHAM AND WEST MIDLANDS
Peter Neville, 12 South Grove, Erdington, Birmingham, 23.

BIRMINGHAM (UNIVERSITY)
Dave Chaney, 7, Birches Close, Moseley, Birmingham, 13.

COUNTY OF STAFFORD TRAINING COLLEGE
John Wheeler, C.S.T.C., Nr. Stafford, Staffs.

HEREFORD

Peter & Maureen Ford, 9 Poole Close, Hereford

MANCHESTER

John McEwan, c/o Farrish, 4, Sanby Avenue, Mount Estate, Gorton, Manchester.

OFF-CENTRE LONDON DISCUSSION MEETINGS

First Tuesday in each month at 8 p.m. at Jean and Tony Smythe's Ground Floor Flat, 88, Park Avenue, Enfield, Middlesex.

1st Wednesday of each month at 8 p.m. at Colin Ward's, 33 Ellerby Street, Fulham, S.W.6.

3rd Wednesday of each month at Jack Robinson and Mary Canipa's, 21, Rumbold Road, S.W.6 (off King's Road), 8 p.m.

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MERSEYSIDE

Details from Vincent Johnson, 43 Millbank, Liverpool 13. (STO 2632).
Every Saturday 2.30.
Outside Lewis's paper-selling.

PLYMOUTH

Fred Spiers, 35 Ridge Park Avenue, Mutley, Plymouth.

READING

Meetings third Friday of each month 7.30 p.m. at Eric and Carol Morse's, 16 Foxhill Road, Reading.

SHEFFIELD

Peter Lee, 745 Eccleshall Road, Sheffield.

Tyneside Federation

Enquiries H. D. Nash, 30 Queens Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 2.

Last Thursday in month: At George Hayes', 174 McLeod Road, S.E.2.

1st Friday of each month at Ann Davidson and Dennis Gould's, 4 Benhams Place, N.W.3. Beginning March 6th.

2nd Friday at Brian Leslie's, 242 Amesbury Avenue, S.W.2 (Streatham Hill, Nr. Station).

3rd Friday of each month at 8 p.m. at Donald & Irene Room's, 148a Fellows Road, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

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Freedom Press

17a MAXWELL ROAD
LONDON, S.W.6. ENGLAND
Tel: RENOWN 3736.