

'Liberty, morality, and the human dignity of man consist precisely in this, that he does good, not because it is commanded, but because he conceives it, wills it and loves it.'

BAKUNIN.

## The Anarchist Alternative

Another Scheme to make Authority BETTER

# Ombudsmania

A NUMBER of publicised cases during the past few years in which public servants or government departments grossly exceeded their powers has given currency to the idea for an Ombudsman—a civil rights commissioner—in Britain. This old Scandinavian custom—it dates back to 1809 when Sweden introduced a *Justitieombudsmand* (who, whatever else he and his successors may have achieved, never succeeded in having Alfred Bernhard Nobel, the most dangerous son of Sweden restrained)—adapted and adopted first by Finland and in more recent times by the Danes, will be introduced by a victorious Labour Party at the next general elections. With regret we see that *Peace News* in an editorial last week (*The Ombudsman is coming*) "welcomes" Mr. Wilson's proposals, though, at the same time, recognising that "in themselves [they] will only make a small impact" on the existing situation.

Mr. Wilson's proposals aim at giving more powers to Parliament on "non-controversial legislation" as well as curbing the powers of the permanent civil servants through the ombudsman. In other words Mr. Wilson, in common with all politicians, of all parties, would like to have the best of all worlds. Ob-

viously he and his government, just as Sir Alec and his, cannot implement their legislation without an army of permanent civil servants, a police force and a judiciary, not to mention the armed forces and the career Brass hats. The fact that Mr. Wilson's "Ombudsman" will be appointed by Mr. Wilson does not call for any comment from *Peace News* editors other than to draw attention to his inability to "make overall government policies more responsive to the wishes of ordinary people; in other words make it more responsive". Yet one does not have to be a revolutionary to realise that it is as vain to expect an ombudsman appointed by the government to be "wholly independent of the government" as it is to expect an independent investigation of the police by the police, an argument which *Peace News* in another editorial, on the front page of the same issue ("The Case for Independent Inquiries") develops at great length and effectively.

Perhaps we are slow on the uptake, but if it is obvious that to investigate the abuses of the police you need an outside group of people, surely to investigate the abuses of government you need a group of ordinary citizens whose sympathies, if they cannot be

neutral, should be with the complaining citizen and not an individual appointed by the government!

Even assuming that Mr. Wilson fell over backwards in appointing a man independent of government; say one of *FREEDOM*'s editors (and assuming that being carried away by the *Peace News* editorial he felt it his duty to his fellow beings to accept). First of all let us try to visualise this ombudsman's—this "superman" would be a more accurate description—functions. He must be able to listen to and investigate the complaints of anything up to 50 million citizens who might at some time or other be labouring under a sense of injustice *vis-a-vis*

some Ministry official or other government employee. An efficient ombudsman will accept as part of his duties to ensure that "justice is done" in our Criminal and Civil Courts as well as that prison rules are observed and applied in the best interests of society and the prisoners and he will therefore attend the Courts, Criminal and Civil, as well as regularly visit Her Majesty's prisons. Such an undertaking is more than even a superman could manage single-handed. So then he would have to have a staff of investigators—ombudsman's men?—to help him carry out all his duties. Who would appoint them? Who would pay them?

★

THE danger that in a very short time the relative independence with which the ombudsman starts out will be destroyed is a real one and stems from the method of appointment and the official status it confers on him in the eyes of offi-

cialdom. Thus while this gives him access to places, to people and to documents, which would be denied to others, but which are prerequisites for a thoroughgoing investigation of a complaint, his official status and high position in the hierarchy would make it virtually impossible for him to resist the temptations put in his way to identify himself more closely with the officials and the institutions complained against than the ordinary members of the public who make the complaints.

Every organisation which attempts to influence some specific aspects of day to day life though it generally starts as a truly independent body tends to become as the years go by always less independent, and it is because in a sense it can function best when it acquires official recognition. Probably the most obvious example of this "evolution" is the Trade Union movement. The wheels of negotiation have been well oiled as a result of official recognition of the Trade Unions, and their officials, by the State. But the effect has also been disastrous, in that it has stifled all possibilities of the Trade Union movement, as such, pressing for far-reaching socio-economic reforms aiming at the destruction of the capitalist system, and has given rise to a bureaucracy paid by the membership but whose role is in effect para-governmental.

Every organisation or journal of opinion seeks to effect large or small social or economic changes either by revolution or reform. The revolutionary approach is today limited to a few anarchists and even fewer socialists, and consists in seeking to make one's appeal to the people who will bring about the desired changes by direct action. All the rest are concerned with influencing public opinion as well as those in authority. Thus minority journals of opinion the more successful they become circulationwise the more respectable becomes their editorial line, for circulation confers status and power on editors and their journals, which they fondly believe no government or political party can ignore so long as their editorial line is a "responsible one". And this means watering down opinions and demands, and hedging in criticisms with backscratching, and the expression of approval in general of the efforts of individual Ministers, or public employees. (You know the kind of thing we have been reading during the past year about the police being "a fine body of men" whose reputation must not be destroyed by a few black sheep, etc. . . .) This desire to be *plus royaliste que le roi* is the major failing of even the most well-intentioned social reformers and guardians of our rights, and the trouble is that not only do they get nowhere with their respectability; they also succeed in extinguishing any revolutionary sparks that show signs of firing the imagination of at least a section of the community.

Mr. Wilson's proposal to appoint an ombudsman "welcome" as it may be to *Peace News* and, we imagine, to the *New Statesman*, *Tribune* and the other journals of opinion, fills us with apprehension, and for the reasons we have exposed.

The Anarchist Alternative —see page 3

### INDUSTRIAL NOTES

## Postmen take initiative

By taking unofficial action, postmen have really told Mr. Bevin, the Postmaster General, what they think of his 4% pay offer. Before the offer was finally rejected by union leaders, 200 postmen at Paddington staged a lightning one-hour strike. Hammersmith were quick to follow suit and they also de-

cidated to continue their ban on un-addressed circulars.

After Mr. Ron Smith, the general secretary of the postmen's union, had turned down the 4% offer and the 2 months special investigations into pay, postmen at other sorting offices were soon out on strike, 4,000 out of 6,600 men at Mount Pleasant immediately stopped work. City of London sorting office did the same, saying that they would not return until Monday and Birmingham is similarly affected. Crawley New Town, Chiswick, Wolverhampton and other sorting offices in London took token action and in Belfast, sorters decided on an immediately work-to-rule.

Mr. Smith has called for a one-day strike on Thursday to be followed by a two-week overtime ban and a work-to-rule. When he told postmen, who had been demonstrating at the Post Office headquarters, this, they shouted back, "Were out now. Why not stay out?" However, their leader called on them to go back to work until Thursday.

It is obvious that the postmen are fed-up with the delays over their claim for more pay. Their last award was in January of last year and in April this year, official strike action was called off and an inquiry was accepted. The subsequent report verified the union's claims for increased wages and after all this, the Postmaster General comes out, once again with his offer of 4%.

No wonder the postmen are disgusted, and not only with their pay. There is also compulsory overtime, the un-addressed circulars, the discipline, the fact that they do not get adult rates of pay until they are 25 years old, and they are still covered by a law which makes it an offence for them to hamper the delivery of the Queen's mail.

Postmen have at last taken action for themselves, and this is the only way to gain the pay award of 10%, which they are demanding from the Government. Union leader, Mr. Smith and his executive, have at all times been against taking action and have sought compromise. Postmen last took official strike action in 1891 and judging by their pay packets (£13. 1s. in Central London, £12. 11s. in outer London and £11. 5s. in the provinces), the unwillingness to withdraw their labour is the reason.

Continued on page 3

## WELENSKY FOR PRESIDENT?

WITH the Prime Minister of S. Rhodesia in South Africa meeting Dr. Verwoerd, it is not foolish to presume that he is seeking advice as to the reaction of South Africa to S. Rhodesia if it should declare independence.

Although the ex-Chief Justice of the Federation of Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Sir Robert Tredgold, has just stated that in his opinion a unilateral declaration of independence would be treason, there seems no strong likelihood that the plans for such a declaration are to be dropped. This could be because Mr. Smith thinks he has a trump card up his sleeve.

Sir Robert Tredgold made quite clear in a speech recently that an act of treason by the present Government here would involve a clash of loyalties between the Crown and the S. Rhodesian illegal Government. Tredgold continued: "Their office (the Government's) being vacated, the Governor could—and if permitted to do so, certainly would—call upon a new Prime Minister

to form a new Government.

"The parties to the illegal declaration would not dare to allow this to happen . . . They would be compelled . . . to restrain the Governor from doing his constitutional duty."

Sir Robert went on to say that his estimate of the list of those who would have to be arrested by the illegal Government was a long one. It is known by this writer that the Government is now drawing up a list of "Communists" who are to be detained after the Smith Government has declared itself independent. Your correspondent is also aware of plans (a) to muzzle the Press; (b) to bomb N. Rhodesian copper refineries if Dr. Kaunda allows British troops on his soil and (c) to arrest the Governor.

The Governor is to be replaced by the man who wishes to obtain revenge for having seen his particular obsession, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, being destroyed. The man to be President of Rhodesia is Sir Roy Welensky. The Smith Government is actually ruled and advised by Welensky at this present time. This helps to explain a violent attack on Sir Roy Welensky by Dr. Banda in Malawi. Banda asserted that if Welensky came into politics again in S. Rhodesia that he would interfere in the affairs of the country with all means available.

It is thought in this country, by those in some influential positions that Welensky's prestige both here and in the world would save and stimulate the Republic of Rhodesia. With Welensky as President and links with Britain cut there is informed assurance that no fatal blow could be struck at Rhodesia.

The estimate of African resistance I have from reliable African opinion is that there would be no revolution, that there would be trouble of a serious nature for two or three months and that the African leaders not restricted would flee to form a Government in exile.

Help is assured for Rhodesia from South Africa. Contrary to reports of indifference South Africa is closely involved in independence plans as are Salazar and the Portuguese in Mozambique and Angola. It is still conjecture as to whether Tshombe's return to Katanga is part of an overall plan, but the likelihood of a strong link between the Congo (with Tshombe as Prime Minister and Rhodesia with Welensky as President seems likely.

On the question of outside action on Rhodesia the views of the millionaire insurance broker Mr. H. C. S. Stenhouse seem very relevant. Stenhouse Holdings own insurance companies in the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, France and Southern Africa. A subsidiary company owns shares in a large number of industries and other businesses.

Mr. Stenhouse is in Rhodesia "to buy—and the sky is the limit". He is prepared to invest £1 million in Southern Rhodesia. When asked about long-term investment dangers as regards a unilateral declaration of independence, Mr. Stenhouse replied that he had faith in the long-term future here. He continued: "When sanctions were imposed against General Franco, he pulled the nation through difficult times. He is now a respected figure who has brought stability and security to Spain."

"Do not imagine that once you are independent Britain will not buy from you. We cannot afford it."

With everything considered it seems that the cards which Mr. Smith holds as regards an independence declaration are better than many political commentators imagine (or say they imagine). However it is a disadvantage if one's hand is known before playing for high stakes—it is even more disastrous if one's hand, through some trickery, actually plays for its opponent.

## ANARCHY 41

DISCUSSES

### Agriculture and the Land

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



## ANSWER TO PILATE

THE philosophical anarchist non-organisation The Bridge has played an important but unobtrusive part in the development of modern radicalism in this country. At its meetings a few years ago quite a lot of people appeared who have since risen to fame, if not to fortune, in the anti-bomb movement. It has helped to inspire quite a lot of action, which is all the more quaint in so far as Alfred Reynolds, its leading spirit, is himself a political quietist. He spoke recently at the Central London Sunday evening anarchist meeting, and was rather nonplussed to find that everyone seemed to agree with him. The truth was that they did not see the implications of what he had been saying, for in fact he was not merely attacking governmentalism in all its forms, he was also saying that all movements are to be condemned, even libertarian ones. The anarchist meeting applauded, just as Christians applaud the denunciation of pagan "superstition", without realising that their own beliefs are by implication being attacked as well.

I do not myself accept this extreme point of view. Unfortunately in this world it takes more than good intentions and cosy meetings to diminish in some degree at least the barbarism with which we are surrounded. Nevertheless I would recommend *Pilate's Question*.\* It is a collection of articles from the *Bridge Newsletter*, which later became

\*By Alfred Reynolds. Published by the London Letter, 1s. 6d.

the name "The Bridge" was coming to represent in some people's minds a sort of organisational entity. I suppose (*The London Letter*, and covers a period of fifteen years.

The introductory essay deals with the nature of truth, and comes to the conclusion that truth is a personal matter. Science has nothing to say on the matter. As Bertrand Russell says, "In itself science is neutral, neither good nor bad, and any ultimate view we may have about what gives value to this or that must come from some source other than science."

The concept of personal truth puts out of consideration the blind acceptance of any form of authority, secular or religious. "It can never reach finality. Doubt and inquiry do not undermine but strengthen it." It leads to tolerance, since no one can be sure of having found the final answer. Personal truth must be lived. Galileo and Giordano Bruno are often compared. Galileo recanted and lived. Bruno stuck to his guns and was burned at the stake. Stirner, and other "realists" have condemned Bruno for his folly. "Idealists" tend to favour him rather than Galileo. But the point is made here that Galileo's discoveries were scientific. Others would make the same discoveries again, whether he recanted or not. But Bruno's teachings were more in the nature of philosophy, and "stood or fell by his decision; they would live if he, upholding them, died; they would

pass into oblivion if he, denying them, escaped." Socrates had earlier made a similar choice.

There are many interesting things in this book. There are essays on Lao-Tzu, Zoroaster and Nietzsche. There is a much needed debunking of the popular anti-Swedish myth that maintains that high living standards are bad because they lead to divorces and suicides, and that therefore we ought to live in squalor and sexual repression and (I suppose, though the argument is never taken to its logical conclusion) take our aggression out on each other, like the virtuous Sicilians or Mexicans, who shoot or stab each other with a distressing frequency but never commit suicide.

The Swedish suicide rate is well below that of quite a number of countries. Among them is, surprisingly enough, Catholic Austria.

There is an article on C.N.D. criticising the tribalism of much of its propaganda, the "let Britain lead" kind of slogan, and also the use it makes, or used to make, of fear and horror, in the hopes of frightening people into opposing nuclear arms. In fact there are such a number of topics covered in this book that it would take too long to list and describe them all. Anarchists should beg, borrow or steal it. Do not be alarmed by the cover, which gives it the appearance of a Christian tract. (In fact it has occurred to me that copies of it might profitably be left in Churches, on those little bookstalls they have sometimes, with tracts and leaflets. There is quite a lot about Christianity in this book, but it is not exactly what the average Christian will find to his taste!) A.W.U.

## ROBENS ATTACKS MINERS

The National Union of Mineworkers is in the middle of a ballot by its members to decide whether or not to take industrial action for a pay increase of 15/- per week. The offer by the Coal Board would give the miners an average of about 8/- and as the executive was outvoted by the members' delegates, this has resulted in the ballot.

Meanwhile, at the miners conference, Lord Robens, chairman of the National Coal Board, has been giving the delegates a good talking to and generally putting them right. He says that miners should work harder and so enrich the industry by £48 million per

year. He also mentions other ways in which the output could be increased. Power loading machines could be used for longer periods, giving £15-20m. more, miners should not take so many days off from work, which results in the loss of £20-25m., and unofficial strikes should be eliminated, giving £34m. extra. In fact Lord Robens says that it is "plain daft" to go on strike and lose all this money.

Robens mentioned that the £34m. lost through unofficial strikes would have paid for the 15/- increase. It is easy to say that now, but miners can reply, even on Robens' figures which were questioned, that this 15/- could be paid out of the £4m. paid in interest to the old coal owners, last year, added to which is the £9m. in capital repayments. So when Robens, a former Labour Party M.P.,

calls for bigger efforts from the miners, the increased profits made are first applied in payment to the old owners, who ever since nationalisation (they must have welcomed that) have just been sitting back drawing a nice return each year. So much for nationalisation as an answer to workers' problems.

Perhaps miners would do better to read the works of Dr. Victor Allen of Leeds University, who is at present on trial in Nigeria for conspiring with others to overthrow the Government. He is part author of a pamphlet called "Plan for the Miners", which the union executive attacks. He has also written "Democracy in Industry", of which the following is part. "As a fifth condition there must be no privileged groups in industry. The term workers means all engaged in industry, irrespective of their occupation and that all of them must participate in control." P.T.

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## AROUND THE GALLERIES

WITHOUT even a muted fanfare there crept into the Bond Street area an exhibition that a few years ago would have had every critic and gossip writer rebumishing the clichés of the trade, and one would have joined the queue behind the staff of the *Daily Worker* and the *Daily Express* for the privilege of bearing witness to a man who has been called by his dealers and his agents a genius of our time. Yet Gimpel Fils of 50 South Molton Street, W.1. has that empty air of normality that one associates with any high priced, high pressure Bond Street art gallery and the 19 original oil paintings by Picasso hang in lonely and indifferent splendour. They will sell aye they will sell for in our expense account economy they fulfil the function of pretty bank notes, too large for a large size wallet yet suitable for easy posting, and this charming trivia is certain of a place on nineteen gilded walls as status symbols for our nouveau riche. The Town and its toadies ignored this exhibition and so can we for the "master" has merely rebashed his ancient ploys to please himself so why be portentous about these gay and colourful patterns for headscarves.

Only once does Picasso hesitate and allow old rebellion to take over and that is with a single collage "Tête de faune barbu" created eight years ago. With a few brief lines, a handful of brush-strokes and a sheet of torn paper the old man brings life into what, in lesser hands, would be a caricature but now trembles this side of portraiture, for one knows that here is a face of a man marked and mocked by the human comedy.

It is unfortunate that the exhibition of sculptures by Barbara Hepworth had such a brief housing in this same gallery

for her sculptured forms in stone and wood has the tragic beauty of all art that has nothing to communicate. It is the mindless loveliness of a single polished pebble left on a waste of smooth unruined sand, the sterile beauty of a still-born child born to corruption at the moment of creation, form without content, body without spirit yet for all that Barbara Hepworth's work is that of a craftsman unmatched by her contemporaries and an object lesson for those puerile practitioners of the welding flame and the hammer and spanner school of instant art. Barbara Hepworth's moronic forms share with Henry Moore the virtue and the ability to command any area wherein they are placed for their monumentality is the mark of their greatness. Just as the Albert Memorial was marked by nature to end up as a table salt cellar so Hepworth and Moore's smallest work reduces nature to its background. It is of passing interest to study Barbara Hepworth's drawings, her long association with Henry Moore is shown in these sketches, for they bear a strange echo of Moore's wartime drawings of the people sheltering in London's Underground. Tooth's of 31 Bruton Street, W.1. continue their policy of showing the garish second-rate work of French academic painters and the latest to tread the path to this lush London tumbrel for the arts is Pierre Roussel. What can one say of his work beyond the fact that it is pretty and bright. With his landscapes he succeeds in giving a feeling of volume to his trees but for the rest he attempts to achieve the illusion of depth by eliminating his middle distances. For a few brief moments the trick succeeds but it will not sustain a second look for the effect is that of a double exposure with a solid human study painted onto glass and laid upon a deliberately blurred background. It

## Police Types

DEAR COMRADES,

Referring to Donald Room's reflections on the Challenor case and his conclusion that "a little power" is one of the perquisites of a job in the police, Ben Whitaker in his rather confused and not very perceptive book *The Police*, writes:

"... as the economic reasons for joining have increasingly little weight, there is a strong possibility that a more uniform type of personality will be recruited—men attracted solely by the appeal of the work itself. Just what this type will be it is for the police service to decide. At the moment there are dangers. As the Royal Commission pointed out, the police service offers more immediate, tangible power than the lower echelons of any other organization. Coupled with this fact is the advertising campaign's emphasis on the importance of the position, rather than the work. The reader can decide for himself what type of young man is likely to respond to such appeals, whether he is more likely to be a dedicated public servant or an insecure young man seeking status through his uniform and, more dangerously, the exercise of a potentially autocratic power." London, S.W.6. JACK ROBINSON.

## Anarchist Types

DEAR EDITOR,

I am a newcomer to Anarchism and what I ask here may well have been answered in some book I have not read. My question is this: What is an anarchist? To have any argument at all we must, I think, give ourselves a big pat on the back, assume that we are right, and state that we have a fairer sense of justice, are unable to tolerate humbug, bureaucracy, hypocrisy, narrow-mindedness and enslavement. In other words, we're pretty good blokes (and blokesses). If this is the case, why then are we like it? I suggest that although environment and upbringing definitely influence a child, people are born what they are, i.e., bullies, cowards, kindhearted. The essence is right there from the start. I know that the liars, thieves, the honest and humorous children I went to school with have retained their respective characteristics.

Suppose then that tomorrow morning the governments bow-out and say to us precious few: "Right then it's all yours. See what you can do." Doubtless there are many potential anarchists about who wouldn't believe they were anarchists if you proved it to them. Anarchy is, after

is an easy method of working for those who have to churn out film cartoons and the effect is just as trivial when used by Roussel. True he creates this effect on a single canvas but the basic flaw remains.

The tiny Portal Gallery at 16a Grafton Street, W.1. was packed to the small door as all ten of us, the Town and I, forced our way in to view the work of James Lloyd. Lloyd was forty-three when he began to paint and besides eight children he has in the last sixteen years produced an amazing body of work. He is a primitive painter of more than usual merit for though the gallery describes him as a naive painter his work is too sophisticated for such a term. Up on a badly painted base he builds a second layer of a myriad of tiny dots and it is these that held the eye and charm and still the queuing mind. This is not pointillism for Lloyd is not concerned with primary colours as such but like all obsessional painters he overawes the spectator with the fantastic weight of work that he puts into every small canvas. Success is now his, for his work is beginning to be acquired by the provincial galleries and as an artist of minor importance he is worthy of attention. One feels that now Sir Herbert Read has added Lloyd's work to his collection we are due, if not for a monograph, at least a spate of reproductions to illustrate another book on the annual zeitgeist west of Oxford Street. But to close on a practical note. A new gallery has opened at 26 Cork Street, W.1. It is the Mercury Gallery and its first exhibition is given over to the work of Cyril Fradan. Strong, bold and brilliantly handled themes surge from these canvases, raw coloured, blend into a singing mosaic of balanced forms and the human spirit cries with the joy of creation as the painter spells out his message for us. OK, so it's a plug but if you're a galleryless artist why not get to the Mercury Gallery before the dealer realizes that the rent and not the arts are her main worry in this sad world. ARTHUR MOYSE.

all, either a dirty word borrowed by the press as a substitute for lawlessness, or a title hung on certain students in the transitional stage of "growing up". Assume then that the potential anarchists would co-operate. What about the police, bureaucrats, church, bosses, judges, farmers (yes!), to say nothing of the umpteen snobs, genteel "town-and-country" folk, role-playing "average Englishmen", men-about-town and all the other types? How would they be "convinced"? For them it would mean giving up things rather than gaining them, and I couldn't see them giving up anything unless by force. And this brings us back to the need for a police force system again. How do you de-snob, de-boss, de-police people who are snobs, bosses and policemen because 1. They were born with the necessary mentality. 2. Fortune has given them a chance to be what they are?

It is for the same reasons, surely, that we are anarchists. What is in us makes us feel the way we do. We are a type of person and cannot change, anymore than could the others. Is it really possible to make unfair people into fair ones? Everybody will justify themselves; no doubt Hitler thought what he did was right. Should not Anarchism hence will grow in proportion to the from itself into a "league of friends" to help one another, rather than try to make black into white? I have worked for and with the working-classes and also the "uppers", and I come from a bourgeois background. In my experience the working masses are just as piggish as the others and are not worth "saving" or educating. In all classes you get the few (potential anarchists?) who are reasonable and fair.

Of course everything is simply a matter of opinion, and who is to say that I, we, are reasonable and fair?

RALPH HURNE.  
Wellington, New Zealand.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### LONDON ANARCHIST GROUP

#### "JAZZ GROUP"

John Jack and Jack Stevenson present

#### "Ellingtonia"

Saturday, 25th July, at the "Lamb & Flag", Rose Street, Covent Garden, at 7.30 p.m.

### L.A.G. SUMMER SCHOOL

Since no offers of camp sites have been received, we are trying to organise some lectures and a social in London over August Bank Holiday week-end. Speakers to include S. E. Parker. Details from and offers of accommodation to: L.A.G., 10, Gilbert Place, London, W.C.1.

### INTERNATIONAL ANARCHIST CAMP

August 1st-31st at "Camping International" on Route Nationale 107 between Anduze and St. Jean du Gard. River Bathing, Caves, etc. 2nd week devoted to discussion of modern anarchism.

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## FINGS

### Painting, anybody?

Comrade wanted to share painting studio in West Wales for Summer, contact immediately Peter Raymond, 300 Whitchurch Road, Gabafla, Cardiff.

### Anti-Election

Anti-election campaign advancing to Baron's Court boarder. Please help overthrow futile system. Meet for leafletting corner Lillie Road and Fulham Palace Road, Monday, July 13th, 8 p.m.

### Anti-Election

Anti-election campaign advancing to Baron's Court boarder. Please help overthrow futile system. Meet for leafletting 21 Rumbold Road, S.W.6., Monday, July 20th, 8 p.m.

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Suggestions and offers for speakers. Sunday night meetings L.A.G. Offers to John Pilgrim, c/o Freedom Press.

### If you think

that your 'fings' are worth inclusion in this column let us know. . . .



# FREEDOM

July 18 1964 Vol 25 No 22

## THE ANARCHIST ALTERNATIVE

WHAT is the anarchists alternative to the Ombudsman in the present set-up. We do not think there can be a cut-and-dried solution. How can honest people be content with devising the machinery to put right injustices which are brought to their notice without at the same time being concerned to eliminate the sources of injustice? Therefore our alternative to the ombudsman must be one which as well as dealing with day to day injustices does not lose sight of its principle objective which is to ensure that no man or group of individuals have the power to abuse the basic rights of other individuals.

To our minds the first basic task should be to educate the public as to its rights under the law. As is understandable most citizens have drummed into them from early childhood what are their duties and are taught to hold in awe all those who in some way or other are law enforcers, whether they be ticket collectors, tax collectors, police inspectors or Immigration officials. Faced by a public well versed in its rights these outsize officials would soon be recognised for the very ordinary people they are. We are not suggesting that their legal powers are not considerable: they are, but because the framers of laws do not themselves want to be hoist by their own petards, they introduce certain safeguards which anarchists, in this writer's opinion, would be foolish, as well as serving no anarchist principles, to ignore when they find themselves in the clutches of law enforcers of any kind. The man who is arrested and knows his rights will not thereby necessarily prevent a paranoid copper from using his rhino whip (Sheffield) or trying to plant "offensive weapons" on him (West End). He will however, in nine cases out of ten be in a better position to prevent abuses than the man who hasn't a clue as to procedure under the law.

As part of this campaign of "education" we should demand that in every place where officialdom and public confront each other large notices should proclaim for all to see what are the rights of the citizen — such notices to be drafted by unofficial committees of citizens. It goes without saying that such notices interpret the law to the letter!

Instead of one ombudsman for the whole country, what we need are citizens' Civil Rights committees in every town and city appointed and subsidised on a voluntary basis by people who need only have in common a concern that no-one, whoever he may be, should be per-

secuted or wrongfully punished. To some anarchists these terms of reference may arouse all kinds of hostile reactions. Yet we submit that were it possible to initiate hundreds of committees throughout the country each infused by such elementary principles of justice and all co-ordinated in a national federation, we would not only protect ourselves within limits, from the abuses of power but would also be providing the argument for more radical thinking. The fact is that the moment you become involved at first hand with the law in operation you are confronted with the hard "facts of life" and it is difficult to resist drawing certain conclusions — anarchist conclusions we suggest (assuming that you haven't a vested interest in the Law!)

Instead of one super-ombudsman for the whole country we suggest that in every town and city where there is a prison, approved school or borstal, there should be a citizens' committee composed only of people who have a healthy distrust of such institutions and who, while recognising their impotence to abolish these archaic institutions in present circumstances are aware of the fact that public vigilance will ensure that those who administer them will not feel free to abuse the inmates at will and without outside checks. We need hardly add that similar committees must be "on tap" in the vicinity of every police station and magistrates' court in the country. And what is above all important is that such citizen services must be prominently advertised at all times in such places as police stations, prisons, borstals, etc.

Instead of this Wilsonian God-like ombudsman who will be in a hundred places at once we need to have our man sitting in the public benches in every Court high or low throughout the country noting and reporting on the way magistrates and judges conduct themselves.

And finally, we need our means of mass communications to publicise, daily, the injustices and the abuses, to expose the little Hitlers on the Bench and in the Courts as well as to denounce the sadists and racketeers who infiltrate the prison and police services. The National Press does so only when it suits its convenience or because it would look silly if it didn't. This is not good enough. Furthermore we are convinced that any man who chooses to sit in judgment over his fellow men and is prepared to inflict terrible punishments such as death or long terms of imprisonment (the confirmation of the 30-year sentences in the mail train robbery case by the Appeal judges is a case in point) is a greater menace to society than those over whom he sits in judgment, and must therefore be denounced as a sadist and not revered as a wise man.

It will be pointed out that what we propose will involve thousands of people and cost more than any of us can afford in time and money. Everything is relative. Once the rights of the individual are considered to be paramount there will be no difficulty finding the means and the people.

Citizens' civil rights Committees up and down the country; this is the anarchist alternative to a government-appointed Ombudsman.

Mr WILSON saw his duty to the public and they saw "Coronation Street" again. Mr. R. Gresham Cook told Surbiton Young Conservatives that this revealed that the hierarchy of the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians, was Socialist. A Mr. Leslie Smith published a biography of Mr. Wilson in which he writes of Harold Wilson's schooldays. "The powers of leadership he demonstrated gained him the respect of the boys as well as the staff. He enjoyed testing his ability to exercise his authority. At one stage he was concerned about what he regarded as unwholesome tendencies among some boys in the Fifth Form. With the approval of the Headmaster he organized soccer matches believing the mischief resulted simply from idleness. The smuttiness evaporated, and if Harold's puritanical instincts were thus satisfied, so too was his mighty enthusiasm for organising others."

THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT Committee of Streatham Labour party expelled five members of the executive of the Young Socialists for activities detrimental to the party, partly in distributing leaflets defending 'Mods and Rockers'. The expelled secretary said that "slurs were made that we had been influenced by Gerry Healy and the Trotskyite-run Socialist Labour League". The membership committee of Corby Conservative Club, Northants met to decide whether a member who inserted a paid advertisement in a Labour May Day rally programme should be expelled from the club for "supporting Labour Party funds"—the organizers had bought £40-worth of sweets from him and the advert had cost 51/-. A bill designed to give chemists who are members of the Exclusive Brethren the right to carry on their profession without being members of the Pharmaceutical Society was "wrecked" by an amendment in the House of Lords. An organization has



been set up to fight the influence of the Exclusive Brethren which, it is claimed, is dividing families. . . .

SIX WOMEN HAVE applied to Aldershot council for jobs as road sweepers. Some members of the council say they would rather see little boys sweep the pavements than women until a law is passed against dogs fouling the highway. A survey made among 200 students at Brighton Technical College shows that 63% were opposed to free love, 68% were against making divorce easier and 54% were in favour of flogging sex criminals. Chelsea College of Science initiated the college president-elect with accoutrements of a lavatory brush sceptre, a ballcock orb, a lavatory chain of office; and a Victorian chamber pot as crown. After having his blood let, he was anointed with a mixture of tomato ketchup, treacle and two uncooked eggs. . . .

LORD COWLEY, chairman of the £10 million City Prudential Society has a box on his desk with lights that flash on and off. Lord Cowley says, "It is not meant to fool visitors but to capture their interest . . . I say that every

time a light goes on another big investment has been placed in one of our branches." The machine is battery-run and not connected to anything. Kenneth de Courcy, the financier whose appeal against his conviction for forgery, fraud and perjury was dismissed, is an extreme Right-wing Tory, he ran a periodical called the Intelligence Digest which denounced, in May, 1963, 'Force X' an international conspiracy which uses Communism, controls vice rackets, terrorised a Paris hotel manager ("he told us he dared not wear certain clothes because he had been warned that they annoyed the group"), recruits "disgruntled intellectuals" infiltrates the very best society, tried unsuccessfully to ruin a Senator by faked evidence of corruption, and is "passionate, efficient and deadly". M.I.5 changed its alias to D.I.5 or so it is alleged. . . .

PRINCE PHILIP at Nyasaland (now Malawi) independence celebrations said that nationalism "is a cloak for dictators". Dr. Banda said that "patriotism is nationalism at its best, and nationalism is patriotism at its best". In a press hand-out from the Pakistan High Commissioner's office for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference occurs the following: "In this distinguished assembly of Prime Ministers, one man stands out by virtue of his seniority, his long association with Britain and the West, his revitalising reforms at home, and his dynamic conduct of foreign affairs which have led his country to a new level of international eminence and independence — Field-Marshal Mohammad Ayub Kahn, President of Pakistan." Three hundred people and seven horses were the guests yesterday at the 25th birthday party for William, a horse. He is the pet of a Bournemouth lady who set up a fund to save him from being destroyed as a victim of British Railways' redundancies in 1949. . . .

JON QUIXOTE.

## Postmen's Action

Continued from page 1

One of the reasons given by the union leaders against taking strike action is that there is insufficient money to pay out strike money. But, as the rank and file have shown, there are various methods of taking action and they have decided for themselves and are now acting on their decisions. The union executive is frightened of this getting beyond their control, for they will want to limit Thursday's impending strike and the following action.

The initiative was first taken by the

rank and file and this is where it must stay if any action is to be really effective. It is the postmen who must decide on the plan of action that best suits their area. This may vary from place to place and the men on the spot are in a better position to decide this than their executives in London. Rank and file control of action is the surest way of winning the demands the postmen so justly deserve.

For each employee, to make a total of £25. Why should we pay this much to get to work?"

## Strike brings 'Serious Disruptions'

"This has been one of the most serious disruptions we have ever had in London. We shall try and lay on extra flights to the Continent and other destinations. But many have cancelled their bookings altogether." This is how a British European Airways' spokesman described the one-day strike at London Airport.

This strike, probably unique, was over the parking of staff cars as their car-park has been closed so that a new multi-type can be built. During this time, the cars are having to be parked two miles from where their owners work. A shuttle bus service is being used to transport the men to their jobs, but this costs 7/6d. per week, the firm paying

5/- and the men the rest.

Because of this, over 1,500 men consisting of B.E.A. engineers, baggage loaders, B.O.A.C. loaders and warehousemen and Shell Petroleum employees stopped work and they are demanding that the 2/6d. charge be removed and they get an extra half hour for travelling time for this last stage and that adequate lighting and security guards be provided for the car parks.

What this change in car parking actually means is a cut in wages, only 2/6d. maybe for car owners, but 7/6d. for men who normally get daily lifts for this last part of their journey, added

The strike was unofficial, in fact there has not been any mention whatsoever of the union officials taking part. It also cuts across union and skilled and unskilled barriers, uniting the men in their action. The stoppage has been very effective as B.E.A. admitted.

Whether this token strike will force the companies to concede the men's demands for the Ministry of Aviation to have second thoughts over their car-parking plans is not yet known, but further meetings of the strikers will be held to decide whether another token strike should take place. Their action has already shown that the employers cannot just foist anything on their employees.

to this is the extra 2½ hours time taken in travelling. It doesn't end here either, as one of the shop stewards said, "This is only the beginning. The other car parks will also be shut down until there is no parking space at all left for the staff. We are told we shall have a multi-storey park when it is completed but we don't want it. Everyone will have to pay £12 10s. a year each to use it, with the companies paying another £12 10s.

## FINANCE

FINANCIAL STATEMENT AT JULY 12th 1964

Week 28	
EXPENSES: 28 weeks at £70	£1,960
INCOME:	
Sales & Sub. Renewals	£
Weeks 1-27	1,458
Week 28	27
	1,485
New Subscriptions:	
Weeks 1-27 (141)	155
Week 28	4
	159
	1,644
DEFICIT £316	

### DEFICIT FUND

London: M.K. 5/-. S.E.17: D.S. 5/-. Wolverhampton: J.K.W.\* 2/-. J.L.\* 3/-. London: D.R. 9/9. Pataluma: A.M. £1/15/-. London: "Victoria" \* £1. Cheltenham: L.G.W.\* 10/-. Whittlebury School: per D.R. 12/-. E.B. 5.S. 2/-. Torino: G.L. 7/-.  
TOTAL 5 10 9  
Previously acknowledged 445 13 1

1964 TOTAL TO DATE £451 3 10

\*Denotes regular contributors

## Many Artists will Gather

TO COMMEMORATE THE SPANISH REVOLUTION

## Social Evening

PINDAR OF WAKEFIELD GRAY'S INN ROAD WC1 7-11 pm Sat 18th JULY

Admission 4/-. Proceeds to the Anarchist Federation of Britain.

## FOR THE RECORD

FREEDOM was praised on television on July 9th, and the cover of ANARCHY 36, with David Boyd's painting of a judge picking his nose, was shown on the screen. The subject was the Challenger case, the programme *What the papers say*, and the speaker Michael Frayn, who first introduced the bricks case to television on 22nd August last year.

Mr. Frayn was commenting on *The People's self-congratulation* that it had first brought the case to public notice. But, he pointed out, the case began as a news story with the acquittal of Donald Roomo on August 8th. According to an article

Roomo wrote later (in ANARCHY 36) the case was well attended by the press, but apart from a routine report in his local paper, the only stories published were in *Peace News* and the anarchist paper FREEDOM.

Mr. Cecil King of the *Mirror* Group had argued in a speech that bigger-circulation papers could afford better coverage of news. It seemed significant, said Mr. Frayn, that of the two papers which covered the bricks case, one was dismissed by Mr. King and the other not even mentioned.



## Our Solution to the Wandon Road Problem

# Where Can the Kids of Fulham Play?

THIS paper is published in Fulham, an inner London Borough with few public open spaces and a lot of main traffic routes. It has several parks, all of which are densely used, as you can see if you look at the state of the grass on Eel Brook Common or the Recreation Ground in Lillie Road at the end of the season. Our end of the borough is worse off in this respect. We know, to our cost that without crossing several busy roads, the children have nowhere to play but the street; (the place they find most interesting of all is our entrance). And the chance of getting somewhere for them to play diminishes as the price of land rockets and the speculators move in. House prices round here have trebled in the last ten years. True there is a little bombed site on an island at the end of the road, but this has been taken over to advertise whisky. And there is a little fenced-in patch of ground by the entrance to Chelsea Football Ground on the other side of Fulham Road, but this has been taken over by a car breaker. Nobody really cares. The kids make themselves a nuisance and get up to mischief, the adults curse them, but no-one starts agitating for a playground.

In Wandon Road, three streets further east, the situation is the same. But there it didn't happen by accident but as a matter of municipal policy. And now that people are beginning to be concerned at the lack of somewhere for the children to play, is the time to demand a constructive solution. Happily a solution can be found. It is ready at hand if people will only use a bit of imagination and common sense.

Nobody really cares about local politics except local politicians. And considering the antics that they get up to, this is hardly surprising. But the result of course

is that people only get worked up about what happens on their own doorstep when it hits us in the face. Things go wrong; they blame somebody else and do nothing. Worst of all, they can't be bothered to find out the facts. It has been left in this case for us "impractical" anarchists to find out what these facts are and to point to the solution. But for goodness sake, you local people, instead of worrying about which bunch of self-important windbags is going to win the general election, put your own house in order! If you don't act, nobody will.

### The Wandon Road Story

Wandon Road runs between Fulham Road and Kings Road, where Fulham and Chelsea meet. The old houses on one side are in Fulham; the new flats on the other side are in Chelsea. They were built three years ago by Chelsea Borough Council on the site of a derelict station on the West London Railway. It was an awkward site, but the architects appointed by the Council did their best, and produced a tight little scheme with a tall block of flats, a row of maisonettes, some artists' studios and old people's flats. When it was built, everybody praised it. "It's intimate scale gives it a neighbourly air without a touch of quaintness" said the *Guardian*. "The result," declared the *Architects Journal*, "is a haven for children and old people alike, both in human and practical terms, hidden away between two deadly streams of traffic."

But this is not what the children who live there think. For the *Chelsea News* reported on May 29th: "Life in a prison camp would be better than living in the flats at Wandon Road, Chelsea, say the children down there. For at present, they say, the council's rules about games on the estate are so strict that they are left all day with nothing to do. We can't play games, we lost the sandpit we used to play in, and we can't even ride our bikes round the estate, the children say. We can't do anything but sit on the benches all day long and it is unfair. On Saturday a deputation of the children arrived at the offices of the *Chelsea News* with a petition calling for a proper playground on the estate."

One tenant told the paper, "We've asked the council to put up a cage (!) on the estate where the children could play but they have refused." And another mother (from Harriet House where the lower maisonettes have little walled gardens) was told by the council to make her children play in the garden. She said, "This was plain ridiculous as the garden is far too small to play in. And anyway, what about all the children whose flats don't have gardens?" The account in the *Chelsea News* goes on, "At Chelsea Council it was stated that there were no rules at Wandon Road to stop children playing there unless they cause trouble, which they do". There was no playground on the estate. There had never been a sandpit there, said a council spokesman. In a later issue of the *News* (June 26th), a tenant gave a catalogue of acts of vandalism and hooliganism on the estate which he ascribed to the children, and described the effect on older residents. These children he said, prefer to stay on the estate and cause havoc and destruction whenever possible. Why don't they go to Eelbrook Common?

And there, in an atmosphere of re-priming and exasperation, with the

children and their parents blaming the council, and the other tenants blaming the children, the matter ends.

But it ought not to end there. If the situation is unsatisfactory, causing frustration to the children, irritation to the tenants, and expense to the council, shouldn't we find out the facts, and find a remedy? The facts, as so often happens, are not what people think they are.

### The Facts

It is a fact that there is nowhere for children to play on the estate without upsetting somebody, but only because land which was shown as part of the estate when the council got permission to build it, has never been made available.

It is a fact that the council spokesman who said that there had never been a sandpit on the estate was wrong. When the estate was built a sandpit was included, but the sand was taken away on instructions from the council's officers on the grounds that it would be fouled by children and dogs.

It is a fact that some of the tenants of Harriet House have little private gardens. They are lucky; where else in the inner London boroughs where pressure on land is so acute, have there been any post-war municipal flats with private gardens for tenants. But anyone with children knows that once they start going to school they don't want to be enclosed in a tiny garden. They want to be with their fellows, exploring the outside environment. And it is also a fact that if these gardens were turned into a playground, the children would still be a nuisance to the tenants under whose windows they played.

It is a fact that on the other side of the railway lines from the estate is St. Mark's College, a large teacher training college, and it is a fact that to observe, stimulate and unobtrusively supervise the play of children, is a valuable training for teachers (who might be a little more effective in the classroom with more knowledge of what children are actually like).

And it is a fact that between the railway and the training college is a triangular wedge of land, belonging to Chelsea council, and at present used as a nursery for plants for its public gardens, which was shown for town planning purposes as part of the estate when application for planning permission was made to the London County Council. The estate would not have been permitted at its present density of population had not this piece of land been included in the calculations.

### The Solution

Should a local authority feel obliged, especially at today's ruinous prices for urban land, to acquire site simply for children to play? It depends on how seriously it takes account of the needs of children, and of the peace and quiet of residents. And on how much pressure is generated by informed local opinion. Happily there is a simple and obvious solution at Wandon Road, which does not involve any purchase of land. Turn the open space on the other side of the railway into a playground, and build a footbridge over the tracks to give access to it. (Or if this is really impossible, provide an entrance from the Kings Road, which would still not involve any child in crossing a street on the way).

It is our experience that whenever someone comes up with a good idea, instead of asking how it could be put into effect, people raise objections. Chelsea council would object that there would then be nowhere to raise the plants for its public gardens. But Chelsea will amalgamate with Kensington next year. Are we sure that the nursery area of the much bigger borough of Kensington could not cope with Chelsea's needs too?

The College of St. Mark and St. John would object that the noise of the children would disturb its work. But when the student teachers are working, the children are also at school. Our idea is that the playground should be staffed by the students. Would they object to running a playground? (Their own journal has already reproduced material from the Adventure Playground issue of our monthly journal ANARCHY.) Wouldn't they in fact welcome the opportunity to work with children on their doorstep. (After all, when St. Mark's School was founded, it was as a 'guinea-pig' school for the college).

British Railways would object to the footbridge over the tracks. But if a motorway can be built over the tracks then surely a mischief-proof footbridge can also be devised. And if the proposed West Cross Route, which is to be built over the track does extend over this particular stretch—a proposal inci-

dently which is more of a menace to the tenants' peace and quiet than the children are—then the footbridge could be suspended from the underside of the overhead freeway.

The point is that if only we could really arouse public interest and support for this idea, the technical problems would iron themselves out. And a lot of other good ideas would spring up. For instance, why not keep part of the nursery as a nursery and teach the kids to grow things there? Let them rear the plants for Chelsea's public gardens. The Council's gardens would be much less exposed to wilful damage from children if they were given responsibility for the plants. (See the sad history of the tree which Chelsea council planted in Lamont Road Passage, told in the December issue of ANARCHY).

### The "Freedom" Proposal

We propose therefore that a Wandon Playground Association should be formed by the tenants and children of Wandon Road and by the staff and students of St. Mark's College, to investigate the possibilities of a playground on the Chelsea Council site on the east of the railway.

The questions it has to ask and find answers for are:

(1). Is it right that the land included for Town Planning purposes with the Wandon Estate should be excluded from it in practice, when there is an urgent need for a place where the children can play without being a source of irritation to other tenants?

(2). When the Kensington and Chelsea councils amalgamate next year will the land really be wanted as a plant nursery?

(3). How much would a footbridge cost? Do British Railways object and if so why? Is the West Cross Route going to be built over this part of the railway and could the bridge be incorporated underneath it?

(4). Does the governing body of the College of St. Mark and St. John object, and if so why? Would the students undertake to run the playground?

(5). What sort of facilities do the children really want?

(6). Kensington council has just agreed to give Notting Hill Adventure Playground Association at 21-year lease for the Faraday Road Playground in North Kensington, at one shilling a year. Would the new Kensington and Chelsea Council be willing to do the same for the Wandon Playground Association if it came to life?

### Does it Matter?

You may think (unless you live in Wandon Road) that this is a trivial issue to get steamed up about. But it

### PROPOSED GROUPS

#### HEREFORD

Peter & Maureen Ford, 9 Poole Close, Hereford

#### SHEFFIELD

Peter Lee, 745 Eccleshall Road, Sheffield.

### Tyneside Federation

Enquiries: Dave Wallace, 64 Belford Avenue, Horsley Hill, South Shields, Co. Durham.

### OFF-GENTRE 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.

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.

### Freedom weekly

FREEDOM is published 40 times a year, on every Saturday except the first in each month.

### Anarchy monthly

ANARCHY (2/3 or 30 cents post free), a 32-page journal of anarchist ideas, is published 12 times a year on the first Saturday of the month.

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1 year (40 issues) 30/- (U.S. \$4.50)  
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## FREEDOM

isn't. For it is precisely because people are irresponsible and apathetic about small things, precisely because they are content to have their lives ruled by "the authorities", that they are powerless to do anything about the big things in life. We can do nothing about the irresponsibility of governments until we are willing to accept responsibility ourselves.

Make a start with Wandon Road. Local people please act. Local papers please copy.

### ANARCHIST FEDERATION OF BRITAIN

Co-ordinating Secretary: Tom Jackson, 10 Gilbert Place, London, W.C.1.

### LONDON FEDERATION OF ANARCHISTS

Secretary: Arthur Uloth, c/o 17a Maxwell Road, London, S.W.6.

### London Anarchist Group

"Lamb and Flag", Rost Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. (near Garrick and King Streets: Leicester Square tube), 7.45 p.m. JULY 29 John Pilgram: Record Recital, Sex and Folk Music

### Notting Hill Anarchist Group

Secretary N.H.A.G., 5 Colville Houses, London, W.11.

### REGIONAL FEDERATIONS AND GROUPS

#### Birmingham Group

Peter Neville, 12 South Grove, Erdington, Birmingham, 23.

#### Bristol Federation

Irregular meetings—enquiries to c/o Martin Howells, 7 Richmond Dale, Clifton, Bristol 8. Meets Sundays (weather and circumstances permitting), 3.30 p.m. on the Downs (Blackboy Hill).

#### Dundee Group

Contact Rod Cameron, 6 Westfield Place, Dundee.

#### Edinburgh Group

Enquiries to: Douglas Trueman, 13 Northumberland Street, Edinburgh 3. Meetings every Monday at Rob Hainsworth, 10 Jacacia Street, Edinburgh.

#### Glasgow Federation

Enquiries to Ronnie Alexander, c/o Kennedy, 112 Glenkirk Drive, Glasgow, W.5.

#### Manchester Group

Meetings alternate Tuesdays. Details from Graham Leigh, 5, Mere Close, Sale, Cheshire.

#### Hayes and District

Contact Mike Wakeman, 12 Hoppner Road, Hayes, Middlesex.

#### Tunbridge Wells Group

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

#### Plymouth

8 p.m. Fred Spiers, 35 Ridge Park Avenue, Mutley, Plymouth.

#### Last Thursday in month:

At George Hayes', 174 McLeod Road, S.E.2.

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.

Wimbledon S.W.19, Last Saturday of each month. 8 p.m. Phone WIM 2849.

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Journey Through Utopia

cloth 16/- paper 7/6

Neither East Nor West

paper 7/6