

# Freedom

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## New War In Vietnam

**N**APALM, WHITE PHOSPHORUS, pellet and cluster bombs have one thing in common; they are all anti-personnel weapons. Journalists and eyewitnesses have witnessed the bombing of hospitals and population centres in North Vietnam by the US air force. Less familiar is the increasing use of chemical and possibly bacteriological weapons in South Vietnam. Dr. Stephen Rose, a lecturer in bio-chemistry, told 200 people who attended a symposium held by ANZAVW\* in London a fortnight ago. None of what follows, he stressed, is classified or a security leak.

In 1925 American delegates signed the Geneva Protocol banning the use of

C and B agents in warfare but Congress refused to ratify it. Today Americans are stating they don't regard themselves as bound by it. Frustrated by the nuclear stalemate the USA has opened a trapdoor long kept shut by a trust that is rare in international politics.

### LETHAL DEFOLIANTS

The American rationale for defoliating one million acres of South Vietnam's croplands is that you can only beat guerillas by destroying their natural cover and foodstuffs. After every spray from the air loudspeakers enjoin villagers to leave for areas controlled by Saigon. However, the victims are not able-bodied Vietcong but women, children, the sick and the old and, worse, future generations; for, like radioactive fallout, the defoliants 2, 4-D and 2, 4, 5-T (another Dow sideline) are upsetting the entire ecology of the sprayed areas. Supposedly non-lethal, analysis of these defoliants has revealed quantities of capadelic acid, a compound of arsenic, this accounting for the rivers of dead fish and fields of animal carcasses, all killed for the sake of destroying cover.

### NERVE GAS

The same anodyne PR talk of 'non-lethal' weapons surrounds the use of nerve gases to flush people out of tunnels and other places where they cannot be reached by conventional means. The first wave of planes drops the gas grenades, the second wave napalms the people who run into the open. One such nerve gas is CS, researched and developed at Porton near Salisbury. A Canadian in Vietnam recently cabled the American Association for the Advancement of Science that, of several thousand gas cases he has treated, 10% of the adults died, and 90% of the children under ten.

### NEW NAZIS

The parallels with Nazi Germany should be obvious by now. The Americans are deliberately experimenting with new toys of destruction as Germany did in the Spanish Civil War. The successor company to I.G. Farben, producer of the nerve gas Tabun used in Hitler's concentration camps, have a supply contract with the USA. While in Newport, Indiana, the 'Food Machinery Corporation' has a factory working 24 hours a day under contract to produce the even more deadly nerve gas, Sarin. The 1957 C and B research and development budget was 35 million dollars, that for 1967 was 400 million dollars. Fort Detrick in Maryland, with whom the Porton establishment has an exchange arrangement, is staffed by over 600 graduates researching methods of biological warfare. Evidence in this field is inconclusive. But why has South Vietnam, alone of Asian countries, between 1958 and 1964 experienced raging epidemics of plague, and why to date have 22 out of South Vietnam's 29 provinces been affected?

### GUERRILLAS

The implications of these new types of warfare extend beyond Vietnam. Any small country can manufacture these genocidal weapons, and in sufficient quantity to destroy the entire world population. Why don't the Vietcong retaliate with C and B warfare, Hanoi has the chemists? The answer is that the Vietnamese NLF and the Americans are fighting two different types of war. The Vietnamese are fighting a war of liberation, a selective war against an obvious intruder, which demands weapons that discriminate. The Americans are fighting a war of extermination, attacking the very people they claim to be protecting, that they reason being the only chance they have of destroying a guerilla army which merges with the civilian population. Also in Vietnam to watch the US effort at 'containing Communism' are observers from Latin American countries that have indigenous guerilla movements to contend with. G.G.

\*Australians and New Zealanders Against the Vietnam War.

# ADVICE TO THOSE ABOUT TO JOIN THE ARMY

**T**HE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC is to continue, but the chains are to be shortened by some links.

There is in this country, and others, an organisation which concerns itself with the lingering forms of slavery in the Middle East and Africa where children are sold by their parents into long-term contracted labour. It has not so far been known to utter a word of disapproval of parents in this country who do precisely that. For any boy at 15 years can, with his parents' consent, join one of Her Majesty's Armed Forces for a period of nine, twelve or even twenty-two years, and the position of the boy serviceman as a 'bought slave' cannot be altered by the boy's initial enthusiasm for the career. His status can in no way be compared with that of an apprentice in any other trade, now that the power to deal with absconding and refractory apprentices by incarceration in disciplinary establishments has been taken away, as it has long since. The only legal action an employer can take is to sue the apprentice's parent for damages in the civil courts. Likewise with an adult who breaks a contract unilaterally; no employer but the State can pick up bodily and throw into gaol a man who decided to use the natural power of his legs to take him somewhere else (with apologies to Voltaire).

So, this youth or child who set himself in pursuit of an ideal of service which he finds more mature thought to be less beneficial to his fellows than he imagined, or to whom the advertising industry sold the idea that he would carve out for himself a bigger share of pay and prestige than he could in other industries and who later finds the reality less glossy than the 'ad', is faced at eighteen with starting the nine, twelve, eighteen or twenty-two years that he bargained for (the three he's already done from the age of fifteen are just three years gone).

Now at last, harried and harangued by the National Council of Civil Liberties (to whose tenacious secretary, Tony Smythe, much respect is

due), the Government has looked at the situation through the eyes of its appointed Latey Committee (on the age of majority) and has decided on some alleviatory measures: (1) to extend the period which a boy entrant has in which to change his mind from three months to six months after entry, and (2) to allow Servicemen to make application for discharge on grounds of conscientious objection:

'Commanding officers will be required to establish the merits of cases which will then be referred to higher authority in the appropriate Service for decision. There will also be provision for applicants whose cases are rejected by the Service authorities to appeal to the Appellate Tribunal, and a successful appeal will be accepted as decisive on the question of conscience. Once conscientious objection has been accepted as genuine, either by the Service or the Tribunal, discharge will be conditional upon payment of the standard purchase price. The Services will, however, have discretion to reduce or waive the purchase price where financial hardship can be proved.'

Provision (1) is the less likely to be often invoked, since it is in the first few weeks of homesickness and strangeness that boys write beseeching their parents to buy them out, and where a boy is persuaded to stick it out, by the time three months is up, the same boy may have settled in and be actively enjoying the life: meditation on the role of the army from a moral point of view, giving birth to a conscientious objection, does not as a rule commence at the age of 15 years 5 months in a boy whose whole upbringing and education has led him to an acceptance of the rightness of the status quo.

The second provision will undoubtedly bring relief to some men who up to now, in cases of refusal of permission or inability to meet the requirements of discharge by purchase, have only had recourse to a process whereby if he committed an offence which he claimed was

committed on grounds of conscience and as a result of which he received a court martial sentence of three months' imprisonment or detention he was permitted—as an 'act of grace' and without backing in law—to state his case to a civilian Tribunal (a relic of the days of conscientious objection under the National Service Acts) which advised the service concerned as to whether or not they judged his offence to have been committed on grounds of conscience. If yes, the service discharged him (without purchase).

These are the hurdles which remain, the Government having refused to accept the Latey Committee's recommendation that a boy entrant should be entitled to release as of right within three months of his eighteenth birthday. First, there is the matter of the standard purchase price which, human nature being what it is and despite high service pay, some men find themselves at the time unable to put up, it amounting to £180 or so. The proving of hardship may be the one which brings some applicants down. Secondly, if the applicant fails to convince his commanding officer, or the commanding officer fails to convince the higher authority in the service, he then has to convince the Appellate Tribunal, and some older readers will be able to vouch for the difference between having an implacable objection to taking part in the armed forces and convincing a tribunal that it comes within their understanding of a conscientious objection. As, indeed, can some servicemen who have put their case to a tribunal having been sentenced for an offence such as refusing any longer to wear uniform.

All in all, it appears that the conscience which will be most adequately met by the new provisions is the Government's, and the only sound and sure advice to intending boy entrants and their parents remains the same as Mr. Punch's to those about to marry. M.C.

\*Minister of Defence for Administration, Mr. G. W. Reynolds, House of Commons, 5.2.68.

## Big Brother Goes Underground

**H**E MAY NOT HAVE forced his evil eyes into our homes yet but the signs are that Big Brother is well on the way. The roadside 'concrete policemen' that have stared at us in many of London's streets (one stands guard just outside the Beatles' boutique Apple in Baker Street) and the television cameras in Holborn Tube station will soon be joined by 49 other government spies.

At a cost to us of £50,000, the new Victoria Line of the Underground will contain '49 strategically placed television cameras' which 'will be able to watch you wherever you are on any of the 24 platforms on the line's 12 stations' (*Evening News*, 6.2.68). And in case you feel like speaking while on any of these platforms, beware, each camera is equipped with a 2-way loudspeaker system so they will be able to listen in to your conversations; and after stooping to letter-opening and phone-tapping they'll have no morals left to stop them from listening to the most personal conversation. Another dagger of psychological blackmail pointed at us. And don't think you will be any safer on the escalators or in the subterranean passageways, they're watching them too, in fact the safest course would be not to use the line at all as even the carriages are subjected to a public address system.

This line will be opening in a year's time (spring, 1969) so there might be some time left to do something about it. Suggestions so far have ranged from a picket of the stations on the first day to guerilla warfare tactics so let's at least worry the authorities, remember those spying eyes were quite expensive.

PAUL WESTON.

## SWANSEA VIETNAM WEEK

FEBRUARY 26—MARCH 2

Monday, Feb. 26th

Afternoon—  
Albert Meltzer speaking at Swansea University

Evening—  
Poetry Reading by Denis Gould

Saturday, March 2nd

12 noon—  
March through Swansea followed by Public Meeting

Evening Entertainment  
All West Country and Welsh Anarchists welcomed

Some accommodation can be offered for Saturday

## LETTER FROM A BERLIN REVOLUTIONARY

**I**N AN EXCELLENT article in last week's *Observer*, Neal Ascherson reported from Berlin:

*The young West Germans are in revolt. In a dozen towns and cities this week, schoolchildren and students fought in the streets against police armed with clubs and water-cannon.*

The article concludes:  
*This is a wildly ambitious rebellion against authoritarianism, symbolised by the grand coalition in Bonn but encountered in schools, universities and the police. Pupils demand equal rights in running their education, choosing professors and even allotting marks. Though they despise nationalism, the demonstrators are asking their country to take its own independent line towards Vietnam, Eastern Europe and East Germany without craving leave of the United States.*

*The nucleus is the small Socialist Student League (SDS). With only 1,600 members, this is a revolutionary group of highly intelligent young people who have declared war on State bureaucracy in East and West. Broadly Marxist, they want to replace parliamentary democracy by direct workers-council socialism on Cuban or Algerian lines. Their language is doctrinaire, often obscure, and yet it has suddenly caught on.*

*All over the country, nicely dressed middle-class schoolboys and young girls with blonde fringes talk about 'unmasking the apparatus' and 'institutionalised violence under late capitalism'. But so far the working class, young and old, has remained mistrustful.*

From Berlin itself, where the whole

revolt started, a comrade who is in the thick of the activities there has written us a hurried note which we are printing in full, so that the Anarchist Movement in this country should wake up to its revolutionary potential.

### RESULTS OF THE BERLIN ANTI-SHAH DEMONSTRATION

Six months ago the fight between students and government was at its peak.

Several hundreds of policemen have beaten up several hundreds of students. One student, Benno Ohnesorg, was shot down by a uniformed policeman.

Now, half a year later, it's time to sum up:

1 Lord Mayor of Berlin  
1 Member of the Senate of Berlin for interior matters

1 Head of the police force had to go.

1 Student (Fritz Teufel)

1 Policeman (Kurras)

**found not guilty.**

1 big discussion about student problems.  
1 big discussion about students disagreement with society.

1 out of parliament opposition movement.

How it started:

There are two sources for the student movement.  
1. The pressure on the university for economic reasons, which led to the first big sit-in with 4,000 students in the hall of the Free University of Berlin in the summer of '66. (FU has nothing to do with what is called Free University in America. That's the *Critic University* in

Berlin. Free in Berlin means more or less anti-communist.)

2. The big coalition between Christian and Social Democrats, leaving no effective opposition within parliament. First demonstration in December '66 with violent police reaction. The effect was that the left wing students were the only real opposition left in Germany.

Since then more and more often confrontations took place between students and police. The police even tried to clear up a sit-in in the university but had to give up after the first hundred. Only to mention the Humphrey 'assassination' with cake and cream, when the police detected flavour as gun powder to arrest the famous Commune One.

To justify the violent police actions of June 2, Fritz Teufel, a member of Commune One was arrested and held in prison. He has been accused of violating a policeman by throwing a stone, of being a ring-leader and of violating public peace. Kurras, who killed Benno Ohnesorg, was still free.

Many actions were started to get Fritz out of prison. Members of the Commune II, the so-called SDS Commune, went into schools to discuss the case of Fritz as a case of democracy and justice within the lesson of politics. Sometimes with good effect. Sometimes it was impressive for the school kids to see policemen hindering discussions.

Kurras was found not guilty.  
In Fritz's case the court found that it was evident that the charge against

Continued on page 2





# Mergers Bring Redundancies

DURING THE LAST few weeks we have witnessed a tremendous increase in the number of mergers and take-overs which are accelerating the monopolisation of British industry and commerce. This process has, of course, been going on for a long time but many take-overs by less well-known companies do not make the news like some of the recent big names.

This process is part of the rationalisation by British industry in order to be on a more competitive footing with the giant American and Common Market cartels. Mr. Wilson is always encouraging this in his speeches to industrialists and the Government has, in fact, played a key role with its Industrial Reorganisation Corporation. This investigated the prospects of the GEC bid for AEI and granted a special loan of £25m. for the merger between British Motor Holdings and Leylands. Even the Monopolies Act of 1965 has not deterred the mergers and take-overs. Out of a total of

120 mergers considered by the Board of Trade, seven of these have been referred to the Monopolies Commission and only two of these have been rejected.

While these mergers may enable the parties concerned to match their international competitors, the economies which accompany them are usually made at the expense of the labour force. This has been dramatically brought home recently by the announcement of the closure of four telecommunication plants by the newly-merged General Electric Company and Associated Electrical Industries, who plan to sack 6,100 employees. 5,000 of these work at their factory at Woolwich, while others work at Harlow, Sydenham and Blackheath.

Woolwich poses special difficulties because even before the closure was announced, unemployment in the area was over 3%. A number of companies have closed down in the area and, only recently, Norton Villiers said they were moving their motor-cycle production to the Midlands. The situation will be aggravated later this year because the first state of the Thamesmead New Town will be completed this summer and families will be moving in. The new development is expected to house 60,000 people.

Mr. R. L. Doble, the Town Clerk of Greenwich, has said, concerning the GEC-AEI closure, 'Why open a large number of new factories on virgin land when you have existing factories lying empty and idle?' The Thamesmead project, he said, was 'a most careful computer-planned operation', and 'we spend thousands and thousands of pounds on planning, and a decision of a company like this can at a stroke of a pen result in the whole becoming out of date and a mockery'.

## THE AEI UNDERTAKING

Mr. Mayhew, Labour MP (Woolwich East) has said that at least 6,000 of the new Thamesmead residents will need jobs. 'The figure was worked out by the planners after a survey of local employment possibilities in which AEI gave an undertaking that not only would they maintain their present level of employment, but increase it.' So much for planning.

However, there is a general exodus of engineering firms from Woolwich and the London area as a whole. The attractive investment grants and the regional employment premiums available in development areas are making it very profitable for companies to move. This does help the depressed areas and brings better employment prospects to them.

GEC will transfer some of the work done at Woolwich to other

factories, but overall it will mean a shrinkage in jobs. The closure of the factory was, first of all, to take place in December, but now Mr. Weinstock, managing director of GEC, has said that it will 'be related to the finding of jobs for the men laid off'.

This does seem rather optimistic, but it should be taken with a pinch of salt. Mr. Weinstock is only trying to allay the fears of the men in an attempt to lower the temperature. However, workers at Woolwich are angry, not only because they are being made redundant, but also because there was no prior consultation with union officials or shop stewards. This is nothing unusual for they have decided to close and that is that.

## TU LEADERS REACTIONS

Reactions by the trade unions leaders to the closure are interesting. Mr. Doughty, of the Draughtsmen and Allied Technicians, said: 'We are shattered. We shall be the recipients of quite natural pressure and protest from our members.' However, according to the Financial Times, Mr. Les Cannon, President of the Electrical Trades Union, 'was favourably impressed by GEC-AEI's attempts to create efficient centres of production in development areas'. But how long will they remain efficient in those areas when companies are perpetually chasing efficiency?

Mr. Jack Bishop, of the General and Municipal Workers Union, said: 'The unions have got to make the best of a very bad job.' However, the attitude of the rank and file members was expressed at a meeting after 5,000 of them had demonstrated against the closure. They called upon their union officials and shop steward to fight the closure. Mr. Coughlin, a shop steward, said: 'We do not accept the fact that this factory is going to be closed.'

It is doubtful if they can prevent the closure unless any strike action includes the rest of the company's workers. Union leaders would try to block any action of this sort and no doubt they will go along with the Woolwich workers now, but all the time slowly cooling the temperature. Mr. Mayhew, their MP, although indignant about the closure, has already taken the view that there is not much that can be done.

## FIGHTING THE CLOSURE

If the rank and file carry out the threat to fight the closure, then the action will have to take place as soon as the first sackings are taking place. Support will have to be sought from all GEC-AEI factories, as well as other factories in the area who are similarly affected. The whole community in the area will be affected, both economically and socially and those losing their jobs will have to travel to find alternative employment.

If the men decide to carry out this struggle, then they deserve all the support they can get from their fellow workers and if the call goes out, it should be answered fully. The token stoppage and lobby of MPs on March 12 will not be enough!

P.T.



Can't they understand that if capitalism is to function properly unemployment is a must.

# Freedom

## For Workers' Control

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## THE STATE OF THE UNIONS

CLIVE JENKINS and Jim Mortimer are prominent officials in two 'white collar' unions—ASSET (the supervisors and scientists) and DATA (the draughtsmen). In a new book called *The Kind of Laws the Unions Ought to Want* (Pergamon, 27s. 6d.), they advance a 'left-wing' perspective for British trade unionists.

If the title itself doesn't stop most anarchists from reading the book, the first sentence in the introduction probably will: 'The purpose of this book is to argue the case for more legislation(1) to protect trade union rights and to establish or bring about certain improvements in minimum labour standards'. Yes, Clive Jenkins and Jim Mortimer are firm believers in the benevolence of the State, yet it would be a big mistake to dismiss this book out of hand on that account.

### IT'S WORTH READING

There are three main reasons why this book is worth reading. First, it contains valuable information in a very readable form of how badly Britain compares with other industrial nations in its wage levels, length of holidays, pension schemes and other matters of vital importance to the working population. Second, the book is a well-documented indictment of the official leaders of the trade union movement in this country. They are clearly revealed as timid, constitutional, apologetic, class collaborator, spineless and subservient to both employers and Government. Third, the book is an expression of all these fallacies against which militants must struggle if they are ever to succeed in pushing our class into taking up more revolutionary positions—belief in 'leaders', recognition of the State as a force for progress, and dependence on 'technology and productivity' as a solution to social problems.

The authors are clearly in favour of securing improvements for the workers within the capitalist system. There is nothing particularly reprehensible about such an attitude and I for one do not condemn them for it. Every trade unionist must perforce fight for higher wages, less hours of work, better conditions and greater job security. In that sense we are all 'reformists'—but it is the way we go about it that distinguishes the revolutionary trade unionist from the ideological reformist.

### WHY THE TUC IS BANKRUPT

Clive Jenkins and Jim Mortimer are, quite rightly, disgusted with the TUC for not advancing bigger and better claims on behalf of the trade union movement. They appear to believe that if only the General Council would ask for more they would get it. No doubt this belief stems from their own experience as officials of unions which cater for highly skilled technicians whose labour is very much in demand. Both ASSET and DATA have exploited this situation in a very forthright manner and their members have benefited accordingly. But the TUC is a different proposition altogether.

Here are the leaders of great unions like the miners, the railwaymen, the printworkers, the dockers and others whose labour is definitely NOT in great demand. If the TUC were to initiate a campaign for any one of the desirable objects outlined in this book—the legal forty hour week, equal pay for women, a minimum wage of £15 (excluding overtime and shift payments), portable pensions, etc.—such a campaign would be resisted by the employers and by the Government. The stark fact is that the British economy is in decline. Improvements in working conditions will only be won by struggle—by strikes, demonstrations, go-slows and every other weapon in the armoury of the working class. With the Government involved up to the hilt such a situation could well lead on to insurrection and the end of the system as such.

Such a prospect may cause many workers to stop and think very hard but

in the end it would not deter them from struggling. Things are altogether different with the leaders of the TUC. Here are men who are wedded to the system, who have an honoured place in it. The prospect of it ever being ended—especially by a revolt of the common people!—fills them with absolute horror. So they bend all their efforts to forcing the trade union movement to adapt itself to the present situation of British capitalism. For God's sake keep quiet! is their only advice to trade unionists. Keep quiet, work harder, export more and one day our employers may be rich enough to throw us a few crumbs!

### HOW TO WIN 'REFORMS'

Such advice is not likely to be followed for ever by the British working man and woman. Sooner or later they will take things into their own hands and dismiss this crowd of spineless wonders from their positions of 'leadership'—by simply ignoring them. If the State ever concedes the sort of rights and reforms which the authors of this book put forward it will not be because Clive Jenkins one day convinces the TUC to ask for them—but because the movement behind such reforms is so persistent, so angry, so widespread and so revolutionary, that not to concede them would jeopardise the system itself.

J.L.

## Police Beatings: Nothing Doing

THE Director of Public Prosecutions has refused to act against Stockport policemen, said to have beaten up pickets at the engineering firm of Roberts-Arundel.

As expected, the police don't want to wash their dirty linen in public. For just as there is a loyalty among thieves, so there is among policemen.

The decision not to take criminal proceedings against the police who are accused of assaulting pickets, is bound to do the police a lot of harm in Stockport. Most people will spot that, though they're paid by the public, the police are a law unto themselves.

As for the law, we can see that it only protects those who have property, like the millionaire Pomeranz. Also the pickets know that there's only ever bother at Arundels when the police are there in force.

That the police are bitterly against the unions and workers is not surprising! The police force appeals to industrial deadlegs and those who fail to make the grade as tradesmen.

All the same, some victims of police violence at Stockport will now crash on with civil actions against the police. The police won't have it all their own way! These actions will no doubt be backed by the union the police detest so much, the AEU.

### APPEAL

FREEDOM readers have had their information on this dispute sent straight from the picket line each week. This has been done by the pickets, because FREEDOM is seen to be a friend of the pickets. So if any readers want to help they can turn up on picket or send money. Bear in mind many anarchists have been involved in this strike and only last week one was arrested. Though this is an official strike, union strike pay isn't paid after a year and the lads depend on factory collections. Send money to:—

Roberts-Arundel Strike Fund, c/o John Tocher (Secretary), Stockport Amalgamated Engineering Union (AEU) Office, 125 Wellington Road South, Stockport, Cheshire.

## Contact Column

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

**Social.** Saturday evening, March 16 (Eve of Vietnam Demo), 'Roebuck', Tottenham Court Road. For Anarchist Black Cross. Folk singers, etc., welcome. 4/6d.

**Wilhelm Reich.** Study Group. Contact M. A. Brown, Ph.D., 7 Leinster Mansions, Longland Gardens, N.W.3 (435 3906).

**Piano for Sale.** Ancient but workable—nil, o.n.o. Apply Mike Malet, Lewisham Group. Own transport!

**Anarchist household.** Au pair needed for student pension from end March. Write: Roslyn Johnson, Beaumont 24, Lausanne 1012-CH, Switzerland.

**US Draft Dodgers and Deserters.** Sanctuary in remote parts of Scotland. Contact Aberdeen SWF, c/o Iain Macdonald, 15 Cotton Street, Aberdeen. Call in person—do not write.

**Group 73.** Who are they? Old Etonians or the police? Information to Box No. 1.

**Accommodation Wanted.** Anarchist seeks accommodation in Cornwall or Pembrokeshire. Can pay rent. Box No. 2.

**Anarchists in Canterbury** please contact Robert and Ricky Bell, Garlinge Cottage, Garlinge Green, nr. Canterbury—to start group with perhaps weekly meetings.

**Room available for short or long lets.** Use of kitchen and bathroom. Family house. Contact P. Ford, FIN. 6954.

**T.N.T.** Manchester's first anarchist mag, now out. Single copies 1s. post free; multiple copies 9d. each, plus postage from 9 Boland Street, Manchester, 14.

**Badges.** 'I'm Backing Freedom', 'Freedom Needs a Home', 'Anarchy is on the Move'. 1/- each. Proceeds donated to P & M Fund by Harlow Anarchists.

**Love and War Poems** by Kenneth Patchen. To be published this month. Advance orders to Dennis Gould, 56 Jackson Avenue, Mickleover, Derby. (2/6d. or 1 dollar).

**Pamphlets.** 'The Origins of the Spanish Revolutionary Movement' (M. Dassar)—2/6; 'Surrealism and Revolution' (anthol.)—2/6; 'Sixteen-Forty-nine, story of Diggers and Levellers'—5/-; Coptic Press, 7 Coptic Street, London, W.C.1.

**East Anglia.** If you're near Ipswich, call on us. We stock all Freedom Press publications, and have FREEDOM and Anarchy regularly. Orwell Books, 44 Upper Orwell Street, Ipswich, Suffolk.

**Van Wanted.** With or without driver to cover Aldermaston march—literature, speakers' stand, etc. Easter week-end. Write to LFA, Libra