

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA : GOVERNMENTAL CHANGES

THE CZECH GOVERNMENT has just been reorganized. The first announcement of the changes mentioned that Smrkovsky had been demoted and the announcement was made by Husack. Smrkovsky was appointed after student campaigns (he was the least desired of three anti-Stalinist candidates), and has always been regarded with Cisar (one of the other two) as being even bolder than Dubcek in his resistance to the Russians. Husack on the other hand is the nearest thing in the Czechoslovak leadership as a non-discredited pro-Russian.

What makes this particularly interesting is that in a number of factories, and regional committees the workers have announced that they will strike if Smrkovsky is removed. Where student protest is still to be seen, in the emasculated pages of *Lyterarni Listy*, the liberal intelligentsia has also pledged itself to resume demonstrations if Smrkovsky goes. ("And shall Trelawny die...")

Probably before this article reaches the editors of FREEDOM, certainly before it could possibly be published, it will be apparent whether or no the workers are in fact going to strike. If they do, one will have to accept that the Czech experiment in attempting to build humanist socialism is at an end and as much a thing of the past as is the Hungarian attempt of '56. If on the other hand they do...

Even bourgeois Sovietologists such as Sforza have noted the fact that whereas last year the impetus for liberalization came first from the literary papers and spread to the students, with the industrial workers standing on the side-lines and generally assumed to be pro-Novotny in Western circles, and the issue complicated by the nationalist discontents of the Slovaks; that now the backbone of the resistance to the end to the liberalization comes on the shop floor from factory workers.

Interlinked with the demands made at the beginning of the year when the Czech liberals began demanding minimal democratic rights were other requests for higher income differentials for middle class professional workers, the rising technocrats and managerial elites wanted freedom and privilege. This provided the justification for the Stalinists to claim that the liberals were reactionary, wishing to restore bourgeois privileges, and as the economic policies advocated went so far as to suggest a reintroduction of a modified market economy with stepped up trade to the West; it was obvious then that side by side were being posed pro-

grammes for democratization such as was a pre-essential for any development of workers' control and any advance to real socialism, and for the introduction of a mixed economy such as would lead towards Western-type neo-Capitalism. It was obvious then that sooner or later the two programmes would conflict.

Today the workers are demanding a continued democratization, or rather a limit to the extent that democracy is undermined, and there are no demands for greater differentials being made as the literary and student rebels of yesterday have either been physically suppressed or know that they are known rebels and are lying low, and no longer being heard demanding change.

Resistance to Russia is therefore now, very nearly at least, unmixed socialist revolt. If it flares into strike activity the whole Eastern European resistance movement will move onto a new plane. No longer will it be possible to pretend there is something in common with Western liberal-capitalist ideas to be found in the radical programmes of the East. No longer will the Left be merely a matter of being against the system existing in one's own sphere of the world, and that all Left protesters in the East want a Western type society (*tertium natum*) for it will be all too obvious that the demands posited by the Left in the East and West for greater freedom, equality and control of work by those who do it is one and the same.

In the West those who justified the rape of Prague, argued that the rebels were all petit bourgeois, and therefore incurably reactionary. (In point of fact of course, very often, those same people, at other times when talking of Western conditions, explain away the lack of working class support for VSC and so forth by saying that the working class is bourgeoisified and that one must look elsewhere for the new revolutionary vanguard.) It will be interesting therefore to see their reactions if in a new Czech phase the Russians are brought directly in conflict with an obviously predominantly working class resistance movement. It will mean that not only has the movement of liberation in the East reached a new stage but that disillusionment within Stalinist ranks has also gone beyond the mere New Left (Socialist Humanist) and Trotskyist stage, and it will make anarchism an immediate reality for numbers of people who cannot now begin to consider what we are saying. L.O.

IF, AT A GUESS, only ten people over the whole country are arrested at football matches every weekend, this adds up to three hundred and fifty people a year—more than those arrested on demonstrations in the same time.

People arrested at football matches face similar charges to those arrested at demos... possession of offensive weapons (marbles and flagpoles included), disorderly conduct, incitement to riot, assaulting policemen, etc. They also face the same heavy fines and terms of imprisonment for a first offence that are handed out to demonstrators when there is a public scare on. Last week a Chelsea fan was fined £100 for threatening behaviour after being found guilty of waving his closed fist at somebody.

'Give me ten Hell's Angels to one demonstrator', a Chicago policeman is

### Leaflets

Who the hell do you think you are? Schools leaflet. £1 a 1,000, 2/6d. a 100. Postage extra (4/6d. a 1,000, 6d. a 100).

# Police Riot in Derry

Derry, 3 p.m., Saturday, January 4

THE PEOPLE'S Democracy march reached the Guildhall battered and savagely beaten to be greeted by a tumultuous crowd. After three days of frustration and deliberate and violent harassment from the self-styled Major Bunting and his para-military thugs, aided and abetted by the police who were apparently unable or unwilling to prevent twenty cudgel-bearing 'loyalists' from blocking the legal march of several hundred civil rights marchers. Throughout the three days the police sided blatantly with the illegal counter-demonstrators against the civil rights marchers, who were non-violent, culminating with Friday's fiasco when the marchers outside Dungiven were told to have their tenth re-route from their legal route because 'there is opposition ahead'.

Advance reports from the marchers' cars revealed that there was in fact no opposition on the prohibited (i.e. legally filed) route and that the 'loyalists' (UDI-minded fanatical loonies who hate the Archbishop of Canterbury more than the Pope and brand any civil rights march as 'rebel') but that there was on the route demanded by the Divisional Inspector. The 250 marchers linked arms and advanced to the cordon; after several minutes pushing a quick wheel and the 192 police gave way.

Clauddy to be green on Feeny and along the route and no opposition whatsoever. The police answered the charges of incompetence, bias and lying against them by claiming that three policemen were temporarily hurt by a pepper bomb blown by a local man at the cordon. *The Mirror*, 'the workers' paper', printed hysterical accounts of this and claimed that the marchers were 'a screaming cudgel-wielding mob'—a view that every other newsman ridiculed as completely untrue.

### 10.30 a.m. on the Saturday

The marchers left Clauddy on the last lap. Belfast lay 65 miles behind, Derry eight ahead. Swollen to about 300 with local support (about 500 Dungiven people had walked to Clauddy with the march, giving up a day's pay to do so and returning that night), they arrived at Brackfield crossroads two miles out with no sight of trouble—until the police arrived.

Yet another DI (*Detonator's* pig of the week, see FREEDOM, 21.12.68, p.3) told the footsore crowd that 'there appears to be a little bit of trouble ahead'. When pressed he said 'there are a few people in the fields who may throw some stones but we think we (three tender-loads of police) can get you through'—he left to

'reconnoitre'.

Meanwhile, unknown to the marchers, a gang of about 50, led by the Paisleyites' military arm leader, Bunting, were openly piling up stocks of rocks and thick cudgels, while the police benignly looked on. Back came the DI and the march moved on, into a vicious ambush led by Judas goats in black, the Royal Ulster Constabulary. For about 500 yards the marchers, mainly students and many of them young and old women, walked along to one side of the road under the shadow of a high hedge on the right. The first thing they saw was about twenty men and boys in the fields on the right overlooking the road and a dozen policemen gently shepherding them along. A few missiles were thrown and suddenly a petrol bomb was lobbed at the unarmed crowd. It missed but the next thing the front three rows knew they were set upon by groups coming from right and left wielding heavy cudgels and iron bars.

As this happened the helmeted police put up their shields and fled. Forget the BBC 5.40 news that night about their 'great courage'—they fled. The first three rows, although badly beaten about the heads, women and young girls particularly, were the lucky ones—they got through. The marchers behind were subjected to showers of heavy rocks and repeated batterings. Many were forced off the road and into the fields where they were hunted down by groups of thugs and smashed into the ground. One old woman and young girls were forced into the waist-deep river and almost drowned under a barrage of clubs and rocks.

A young girl, one of the prime movers in the People's Democracy, was pointed out to the attackers by the grinning DI. She regained consciousness systematically. When she regained consciousness she staggered up to one policeman and begged him to try to stop the slaughter. 'Get away ye Fenian bitch' was the gallant officer's reply. Police clubbed some bleeding marchers as they staggered up the road and one officer kicked a girl in the face, already streaming with blood, as two of his colleagues were trying to help her into a tender. Not all the police acted as badly as this, some did try to help, but they were the minority. Some marchers spent the next few hours hiding in the fields from the jubilant bands of 'loyalists' who roamed the countryside.

In a state of shock and almost disbelief the march regrouped a quarter of a mile up the road and waited for any

stragglers. Some police went back down the hill and reported that there were no civil rights marchers to be seen—but then they didn't look too hard.

On the march staggered as the ambulances began to take the wounded to hospital—87 of them—one a policeman! The pay rise doesn't seem to have inspired them to fulfilling a 'productivity deal'. Approaching Derry, the people of the city began to come out to join the march but just after it passed Attnagelvin hospital and in Derry itself, another ambush took place.

While police stood looking on a crowd of extremists from Irish Street estate, standing on a grassy hill overlooking the road, hurled bottles, bricks and large rocks down on the march. Many more were injured. Again many coppers fled past the marchers in their haste to reach the tenders. Only after five minutes when most of the damage had been done did they charge the crowd at the top of the hill, most of whom merely retreated to take up their next vantage point.

Still refusing to retaliate the march again reassembled to do the last two miles, only to be trapped in the terror of the narrow streets of the Waterside while bricks hailed over the roofs and onto the packed crowd. After twenty minutes the valiant bands in the tenders charged up the narrow side streets and the march was able to walk over the bridge and down to their tumultuous welcome in the Guildhall.

'What sort of country is this?' is the question being asked today. What sort of government is it that allows an armed mob to attack unarmed marchers, that lets their leaders go unscathed? Once again we've had the police halting the peaceful demonstrators and making no effort to disperse the hostile armed counter-demonstrators.

Derry had another police riot last night as police baton-charged the workers in the Leckie road and town by the Catholic Butchers Gate. Police threw stones at civil rights leaders and reporters.

Today's press, with the honourable exception of the 'Sunday Times' and the 'Irish Press', played up the sectarian clash line. Undoubtedly there were RC v. Paisleyite fights around the Guildhall on Friday night after Paisley's provocative incitement to his mob, and Saturday night too saw retaliation for the afternoon's events, but this is not the real issue. The PD don't regard Paisleyites as their enemies. Many of them are under-privileged and need jobs and houses, too. They are being used by Paisley and Bunting just as McAteer and Currie have tried to use the RC poor and O'Neill & Co. use the Protestant middle class.

Only when the people cast off these sectarian shackles can the situation improve.

CHARLES WILLIAMS.

## NOT ENEMIES

THE PAISLEYITES who attacked the civil rights marchers, seriously injuring some of them, are not our enemies. They are just deluded by their leaders who are using them. Many of the people who came out and attacked us needed jobs and houses just as badly as the people who were marching.—A People's Democracy spokesman, who organised the 75-mile march from Belfast to Derry (quoted in the 'Irish Press', Dublin).

## On the Terraces

supposed to have said, and for some of the same reasons which are behind this statement a football fan must be the perfect type of offender as far as our own police are concerned. Even if only temporarily, he usually accepts his role as the ruffian, and, more importantly, the policeman's role as a policeman. He takes his punishment in a way which the police understand and doesn't go squealing to the NCCL or writing to the papers. There are no embarrassing ideals hidden behind his outburst of enthusiasm, or demonstration, other than support for his team.

So although violence at football matches has been a big abstract topic for the papers to discuss this winter, we do not hear much of individual cases which are still local press stuff spread out over the country. The only case involving a

football fan which was brought to the notice of the NCCL during the past year was the one, now well publicised, in which a fourteen-year-old first offender was sent to a detention centre for taking a flag to a match.

It's hard to say whether this type of violence really is on the increase. The crowd at a match I went to recently seemed a lot better behaved than the crowds I remember when I used to watch football more regularly and when there were always lines of men weeing against any available wall, in or around the ground, and a policeman just wouldn't have thought of arresting anybody for bad language.

A clue as to why football rowdiness has become such a topic might lie in the fact that clubs pay for the policing of their own grounds and some of the

bigger clubs have been talking about modernisation, and that a football match shouldn't be thought of as somewhere a man disappears to on a Saturday afternoon, that it should be somewhere he can decently take the wife and kids, and some of them are laying out on restaurant facilities and more seats with this in mind.

Whatever the reason, the number of arrests are going up, and magistrates have begun to use the same tone of voice that was a characteristic of their mods and rocker tirades a few years ago: 'sawdust Caesars / Napoleons, only brave when you're hunting in packs / among a crowd, hopeless weaklings, etc.' and with sociologists writing books on them and television chairmen deploring them it looks like we're in for a long season of it before they tire and find a new target.

If the press, public and police have chosen the rowdy few (the lunatic fringe?) in a football crowd to play the role of Bad in the Grand Spectacle, it shows how hard up for candidates they're getting. The gang thing has almost died out, there aren't as many bunches of

kids on street-corners to hustle around, the working classes don't get drunk so much, hippies are fairly quiet people, and recent demos haven't come up to their violent expectations, and so some other activity must be found and branded.

A football team, to anarchists, might not seem one of the best causes to demonstrate in support of, but about half a million people do so each weekend and a lot of young workers make their first contact with the police and are taught that any excessive enthusiasm or energy in support of anything is called violence or is seen as potentially violent. The same repressive system and moribund respectability is tightening its grip over all of us when somebody can be arrested for swearing at a football match, as has become the case recently. If anybody will help to give out a leaflet in Shepherds Bush and Chelsea on match days, please will they contact the address below. Also welcome are press cuttings and information from other parts of the country.

Flat 1,  
23 Gloucester Place, W.1

J. O'CONNOR.





Creeping Towards a Corporate State

# Castle's Mussolini Gambit

IT IS ARGUED, fatuously of course, that the Labour Party is the party of the working class, it is elected by them not only to protect their interests, but to further progressive thought, i.e. social justice.

The Labour Government's record in terms of industrial affairs has been one of criminal betrayal. It has ponced on its traditional backers, the trade unions, by using such hypocritical phrases as 'Support your Government', 'Don't rock the boat' and 'Far better your own people legislate, if the Tories get back they will legislate with a vengeance'.

As far back as 1951 a Labour Government prosecuted seven dockers' leaders. That great working-

class leader whose name will go down in working-class history, Sir Hartley Shawcross, prosecuted for the Labour Government through his office as Attorney General. The dockers won the day and Sir Hartley of the 'Red Tie' went away with his tail between his legs.

Labour Governments have consistently attacked the working people through their traditional capitalist economic policies. Again back in the 1950s, Sir Stafford Cripps attempted to enforce a wage freeze, but the Electrical Trade Union literally blew it apart. Smithfield Market lorry drivers, electrical power station men and gas workers were all subjected to strike-breaking by conscript military labour. 1,500 workers at Beckton Gas Works struck work. Ten members of the strike committee were arrested and charged under Order 1305 and the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act 1875.

Our old friend Sir Hartley Shawcross laid the foundation stone for any future Labour Government's industrial policy when he said, 'I take the opportunity of making it quite clear that this Government, like any government as an employer, would feel itself perfectly free (my italics) to take any disciplinary action that any strike situation that might develop demanded'. (Hansard, Feb. 2, 1946.)

No one can deny that any successive Labour Government has ever deviated from the intention of that statement. The Wilson Government have carried it out to the letter, but have been shrewd in its application, as the railwaymen know to their cost. On two occasions a national rail stoppage has been fobbed off with vague promises. On the last occasion Wilson himself promised the railwaymen something concrete, then the Wage Freeze put them at the receiving end of nothing!

The Labour Government's Wage Freeze in itself is a diabolical piece of class legislation, operating under the guise of a Prices and Incomes Policy. Prices and Profits UP! WAGES DOWN!

The present Labour Government was elected by a middle-class vote, on the basis of the unions being made to 'toe the line'. This policy was a vote-catcher as far as the middle class were concerned, and to be perfectly frank a good many trade unionists were not opposed to this line of thinking. Press and TV propaganda had done its job well. According to the mass media Britain was one of the most strike-prone countries in the world and therefore something had to be done about it, hence the Royal Commission on Trade Unions and Employers Associations, appointed in April 1965 and reported in June 1968. Employers in particular and some people in general had hopes that the Commission would recommend legislation to prevent strikes,

official or unofficial, in other words make strikes illegal. In fact the Commission was opposed to any legislation of that nature.

In the light of present events, Wilson, Castle & Co. can be included in the 'some people in general' who had hoped for a recommendation in stronger terms against the unions. And to prove the point Barbara Castle is proposing her own brand of legislation supported by the Cabinet.

Although all the details of the proposed legislation on trade unions is not known at time of going to press, the basic theme is being freely canvassed which is 'Enforceable cooling off period for selected unofficial strikes and compulsory ballots before certain official strikes can take place'. Anticipating some opposition from the TUC, the 'hatchet lady' for the Wilson administration has offered 'sweetmeats' in exchange for support, grudging or otherwise. The 'sweetmeats' are in terms of—firstly, during the cooling off period any machinery or work methods that have caused the dispute will be taken out of action; secondly, a proposed increase in the number of workers on company boards, and thirdly a Government fund to help union mergers.

Obviously the whole proposal opens the flood gates for future legislation, the proposals in themselves are designed literally to take the heat out of a strike situation. Ballots and waiting periods create a situation in which pressures can be exercised to accept a weak compromise. Labour Party leaders did not visit Sweden for the benefit of their health, they went to learn how Swedish industrial legislation operated under a Social Democrat Government. It is very difficult for workers to go on strike in Sweden.

Detailed legislation is not expected to be introduced until the next session of Parliament which is in November. In the meantime the Government is to set up the Commission for Industrial Relations (CIR) as proposed by the Royal Commission. The CIR will be armed with powers outlined in an Order in Council. It is intended that trade union reforms will be tackled industry by industry; it is also proposing safeguards against provocative sackings.

The employers' attitude to Barbara Castle's proposals are as expected; they claim they do not go far enough, they want contracts legally binding. At the moment the TUC's attitude is one of opposition, but by the time this article is printed their official reaction will be known. They will eventually succumb to blackmail by the Government who state that Tory industrial legislation will be worse, the lesser of two evils so to speak.

Frank Cousins is right when he says that such legislation is toward a Corporate State. If any political party can establish a Corporate State it is the Labour Party. Their 'confidence' technique is well established.

The question that worries me is: 'Do the people of this country want a Corporate state, do they want to be led and directed what to do? I am not so sure the answer is 'No'. There is an active minority who oppose, but the rest?

BILL CHRISTOPHER.  
(Other contributions have also been received on this subject. We are printing 'One Step from Tyranny' by I.D. in our next issue.—Eds.)

# Freedom For Workers' Control

JANUARY 11 1969 Vol 30 No 1

## IF THE HAT FITS...

IN THE JULY of 1967 Tarsem Singh Sandhu was dismissed by the Wolverhampton Transport Committee for refusing to shave off his beard and remove his turban. It is the declared policy of the Wolverhampton Transport Committee that only the regulation uniform issued by the Committee must be worn and beards though deemed to be personal property must not be worn during working hours. Tarsem Singh Sandhu was not sacked for incompetence but for insisting on wearing the worldly manifestations of his spiritual faith. For he is a follower of that Hindu monotheistic sect, founded by Baba Nanak in the 15th century, who formed the core of the British Army for four centuries and who were honoured only as long as they did not take up permanent residence in the land of the Queen Mother, for whom so many of them died. There were protests in Wolverhampton and in London over this act of racial and religious prejudice but it came to nought and Sandhu and his beard and turban made the sad and ancient trek to London to work for the London Transport at their Southall Garage.

This should have been the end of a mean and vicious little story were it not that the workers at the nearby Southall bus garage decided to carry on this evil persecution that the Wolverhampton Committee had unintentionally instigated. The London busmen to their lasting shame decked themselves in a carnival of grotesque headwear in a baleful mockery of the turban worn by Tarsem Singh Sandhu.

Sikh leaders in Birmingham have now decided to force the issue and C. S. Panchi, a leading Sikh, has stated that the only course left for the Sikh community is to take the matter to the Race Relations Board. But they have failed to realise that they are crossing pens with Alderman Ron Gough, the chairman of the Wolverhampton Transport Committee, and in matters of dress Ron is a man of iron determination who has decided to stand for no old buck from the boys from the

Punjab and Ron has gone on record that 'if Sikhs are willing to comply with the terms of employment—and one is that regulation dress must be worn—they will be taken on'.

And here at the moment the matter rests with an inevitable victory for the Sikh community not as a matter of right and justice but by the sheer weight of social and economic pressures.

What affects us as workers is the stupidity of the bus men at Hendon and those at Wolverhampton in not realising that their own personal freedom of choice is bound up with that of Tarsem Singh Sandhu. This is not a mealy-mouthed sermon written at a safe distance for others to love their neighbours, but a statement by one involved, pointing out the obvious, that if any employer can contain the freedoms of any one workman then our own freedoms as workers is placed in jeopardy.

The London Transport officials who gave matey smiles to the London busmen while they behaved like village louts knew that this was but a brief circus of unreason for, if these clowns drove the Sikh busman away from the job or forced him to shave off his beard and remove his turban, then they in their turn would suffer the same fate should they be seen to be working without wearing the regulation cap or

sitting from the daily shave. This is but a matter of common observation for hardly ever now do we see a conductor or driver wearing that ghastly hat yet this is regulation dress and after fifty years of fairy tales of militant busmen it was only with the coming of the coloured workers onto the job that we old hands dared to openly report for work without the regulation gear.

I, for my part, despise every form of national and religious dress when it is daily worn as a mark of special distinction but the day that some drear clod is not allowed to wear a kilt, a turban or a rosary, then that day my freedom not to wear a London Transport regulation hat is lost.

LUMPENPROLETARIAT.

## MANAGEMENT BY REMOTE CONTROL

ONCE MORE the tyre men of Dunlop, Rochdale, are in a militant mood. A £1 a week rise fought for and won in the new tyre department has been kept from the Regent tyre men.

As we see it the firm hasn't a leg to stand on, and we want the £1 and back pay from December 30, 1968.

When our Regent tyre shop was opened, about a year ago, we were promised the same pay and conditions as those upstairs on new tyres. The job we do is just the same and the conditions, from the wet tyres which all but drown the labourers, to the dust which clogs up our throats and the nerve-wracking noise of machines is, if anything, worse. They're getting their pound of flesh out of us.

### TOP AND BOTTOM OF IT

The top and bottom of it is that the management are delaying our rise. Why? Because Dunlop is in a combine and there is bitterness between different managers in the group.

When our shop was opened, a battle took place between the Dunlop bosses at Rochdale and the Manchester management of Regent. Regent won and a Mr. Brown took over the running of our shop from his office in Manchester (12 miles away).

We don't see much of Mr. Brown, but at his branch of the combine in Manchester, he deals with and poorly pays non-union labour. The Dunlop Rochdale bosses recognise the unions.

### LET'S HAVE A DO!

So there it is. Mr. Brown, bless him, is too proud to let himself be influenced by the Dunlop managers. Eee, some bosses could start a row in an empty house! I'm sure we workers could do better with our eyes shut.

This not to say of course that bosses of the Brown type couldn't run a piss-up in a brewery. They clearly could!

But what we would suggest is that management by remote control is bad management. And that a firm in Rochdale does not operate best with a Manchester management.

Management by workers' control, on the other hand, would do away with most of the paper work and pen pushers, so beloved by bosses like Brown.

Isn't it obvious, a workers' management committee on the job would see and solve workshop problems and production techniques, which the present bosses couldn't crack in a month of Sundays. And naturally the will to work would be stronger if we had a hand in how things were done. For, let's face it, working men have a common sense and practical know-how, which most bosses for all their bullshit and bureaucracy don't have.

How about letting us have a do? MUNICIPAL & GENERAL WORKERS. P.S. This article has been written at the request of the Dunlop tyre workers. Only the views on workers' management are purely my own.

## Contact Column

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

**Ulster Civil Rights Picket.** This Saturday 11 a.m.-2 p.m. at 11 Berkeley Street, W.1. Northern Ireland Government Agents' Office. Bring your own placards.

**Brighton and Hove area.** Anyone interested in group activities contact Nick Heath (address in groups list). Jobs done at home. Reasonable rates. Douglas Kepper, 21 Vernon Road, Leytonstone, London, E.11.

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**Godwin.** Has any comrade got a copy of 'William Godwin' (publ. Kegan Paul) to lend to a Japanese comrade in Tokyo for a month for reference in a book he is writing on Godwin?

**Help Increase 'Freedom's' Circulation.** Are you willing to take 'Freedom' and 'Anarchy' regularly to local newsagents and collect returns and cash? If so we'd like to hear from you. — CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT.

**Poster Workshop,** 61 Camden Road, N.W.1. Silk screen facilities at the service of the class struggle.

**Free Schools Campaign.** Support needed for anti-authoritarian Schools Campaign. Posters available 6d. each, 5/- per dozen. Duplicated leaflets 1/- per 100, postage extra. Any other leaflets or posters on schools needed. Contact Roger Sadiev, 90 Ermine Road, S.E.13, or phone Mike Rauley at DUN 1572.

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