

# Freedom

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NOBODY SEEMS to know quite what to say about Biafra. All the usual supporters of good causes flounder in a welter of holier than thou criticisms: pacifists criticise Friends; 'Left' intellectuals criticise 'The Left'; progressives support either Biafra or the Federal Nigerians—or both; governments criticise governments—as usual—while, as usual, military leaders strut and boast.

The only unusual feature of the Biafran tragedy is the scale of the starvation. Not since the opening up of the concentration camps in conquered Germany in 1945 have we been confronted with man-made starvation in such numbers, have we seen so many thousands of skeletal children with hopeless, helpless, empty-breasted mothers watching them die, before they die themselves.

It is easy to say 'Stop the war'—but all the good, well-meaning people who are now (presumably genuinely) horrified by what is happening in Biafra, are, by and large, the very same good, well-meaning people who have supported the good, well-meaning, progressive causes that have led the African continent into its present sorry state.

And today nobody knows what to say or do about Biafra (beyond shouting 'Stop') precisely because none of the progressives can really believe that 'Independence' could lead to this kind of horror. What has gone wrong, they are asking themselves, and coming up with all the good old anti-imperialist clichés masquerading as answers.

NO, OF COURSE WE CAN'T ALLOW THIS ABSENTEEISM TO CONTINUE! WE MUST DECLARE IT AN OFFICIAL HOLIDAY!



## Anarchists in Yugoslavia

IT IS VERY DANGEROUS to discuss anarchist ideology openly in Yugoslavia, so most of the time our comrades are engaged in improving their own knowledge, particularly of anarchist examples of workers' control in Spain, and writing works on anarchist thought. It is virtually impossible to distribute anarchist literature through normal channels; such books tend to disappear from libraries or are relegated to those libraries where entry can only be gained through ownership of a Party card. As most of the anarchists work in the universities, another chief occupation is translating anarchist literature from abroad and duplicating and secretly distributing these works out of sight of the censor's vigilant eye. Anarchist groups at the universities of Belgrade and Zagreb also distribute their own magazines.

Unfortunately we cannot give more precise information without putting our comrades in danger. Suffice it to know that in Yugoslavia anarchists are fighting the totalitarian power of the state.

Translated by T.L. from *L'Espoir*, 20.12.69.

# BIAFRA—Triumph of the Politicians

Sure the old imperialist influences are still at work in 'independent' Africa—but although violent outbreaks provide splendid opportunities for selling arms, making friends and influencing people, this is really not the way that imperialists want to go to work in the 1970s.

What the progressives have always refused to see is that in the creation of African states under African politicians, the old venal power seekers were not eliminated—they were added to by the new venal power seekers, with black faces. In the great African stewpot now, the old greedy white capitalists have been joined by the new greedy black bourgeoisie, who, economically, are nowhere, but who hold political and military office and want the world to know about it.

The African leaders who have risen like scum to the top in the last twenty years are all either London-trained or Moscow-trained. They are products of English public schools and universities or the London School of Economics or of the special type of education that the Kremlin is delighted to offer potential leaders of the black masses.

It is for this reason, among others, that anarchists have refused to get excited about 'national liberation' and 'independence' and the 'anti-colonial struggle' when it is carried on under nationalist parties whose sole aim is to get power and carry on the same kind of government as before with different personnel. Since we see no point in preferring bosses who speak English to bosses who speak German or Russian or Chinese or Welsh or Gaelic, neither is there any point in preferring bosses with black faces to bosses with white faces or vice versa.

And certainly there is no point in preferring African generals to American or British or Greek.

It is astonishing to us that there are still elements among the so-called 'NEW' Left that still go along with the idea that nationalist politicians engage in anti-colonial struggles for

revolutionary purposes—and that they should be supported in their struggle for power. If we had gone along with this we should, in the fairly recent past, have supported Nkrumah and Kenyatta, Banda and Nyerere, Nasser AND the Israeli Zionists, the Congress Party of India, Ben Bella and Makarios—and the present ruling party in Nigeria.

Perhaps it is understandable that in the past, well-meaning socialists, who have never understood the power struggle as anarchists have done, should have supported bourgeois nationalist parties. But to go on doing this when experience shows what the reality is, is pathetic. One can understand the Wilsons of the world doing it, but for the Revolutionary Socialist Students Federation, for example, to make support

for 'national liberation' movements one of their main principles is ludicrous. Even more ludicrous is it for individuals calling themselves anarchists to limp along behind this line.

This is not the digression it may appear to be, for what we are saying is that the fearful tragedy that is murdering Ibo children in Biafra today is an inescapable part of the emergence of modern states in Africa, just as the tragedy that is going to overwhelm the Middle East will be the inevitable outcome of the power politics inseparable from Israeli and Egyptian nationhood.

You cannot have nations without a state structure. Nations must have politicians; state structures must have armed forces. Those so-called progressives who think it is in any way an improvement to create nation-states should go and have a

bloody good look at Biafra today. What makes one despair is that 'intellectuals' can do just that and still come up with the same old political rubbish.

On December 12 last, *Peace News* published (with an introduction criticising the rest of us for ignoring it—though *PN* must have missed it also when it was originally released 'earlier this year') an open letter on Biafra from 22 distinguished French intellectuals. In a tone of confused surprise, the writers try to rouse the conscience of the Left—primarily the British Left, but the only positive statement they make is this:

'The Left must thus undertake, with all the means at its disposal, a political campaign to bring about the end of the war in Biafra, and to bring about a solution, whatever the constitutional and economic ties which could bring Biafra back into Nigeria, which will guarantee the Biafrans their own instruments of defence, in other words an autonomous army.'

Pathetic, isn't it? Still thinking in terms of constitutional arrangements at government level, a call for this kind of settlement, leaving all the apparatus ready for another go in a few years' time, is supposed to stir the British Left!

Well, it won't, for the good reason that there are approximately three sections of the British Left, and this won't appeal to any of them.

First, the Official Left—Labour  
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IN THE JUNGLE WARFARE of industrial politics the cry of betrayal is too often and too easily used. In the fight for office and the polemics of the industrial columns, it comes too quickly to the lips and to the pen. Stupidity or incompetence can earn our condemnation but we must always be wary of the words we use and the allies we choose for there must come that moment of reckoning when we must stand and justify the words we have used and the actions that we have chosen to trigger off.

The story of the London transport workers has been a sorry and dismal mind-dulling farce that of our charity we have all too often attempted to explain in terms of human failings, for of that charity we have assumed that those in high office within the union and the Government at least believed in some small portion of those principles that form the bedrock of their seats of power. For the principal officers of the Transport and General Workers' Union there can be nothing but open contempt for their betrayal of the London bus workers, and for the Social Democratic Government now in office the simply stated fact that they have betrayed the very principles of the Labour

## The Final Betrayal

Party constitution and the years of devoted and unrecorded work of those men and women who laboured for so long in the long bleak years only to see the small harvest of their labour thrown back to the economic swine. We are anarchists, but we live and we work within that society that we rightly condemn and we cannot march to some town hall to demand that the local politicians alter their local laws or sit in a committee room in the House of Commons discussing with Members of Parliament how they can help an imprisoned comrade in Spain and then turn our backs on our fellow workers when the issue ceases to be romantically parochial and involves the lives of tens of thousands of men and women.

For over 25 years the London bus workers saw their wages and their working conditions falling far behind that of the more militant organised workers and whatever they achieved was by their own unofficial actions. The forty-hour

week, the five-day week, the summer holidays at some time within mid-year instead of January or November were won from a reluctant employer and an indifferent union for the bus workers were always told that they had a moral obligation never to withdraw their labour for, they were told, they were a social service. This was always nothing but the purest crap but the hen-pecked clerk, the Kensington grand dame and the 11 o'clock drunk believed it and mouthed it all too often.

With the national advent of the speed up and the productivity deals, the bus workers knew that their time for the chopper must come and they watched the cutting down of routes, the closing of garages and the introduction of the one-man-operated buses. This was the time for the union to take its stand for this was the very reason for its existence and the bus workers were ready to fight as they did when for seven weeks they stayed out on the stones on the principle of a united agreement with the country service buses. But nothing happened and the bus workers saw garages closed and jobs wiped out as the one-man-operated buses took over.

A small group of militant workers within the industry had spelt all this out letter by letter and stated what should and must be done but as casual labour and overtime undermined the industry they knew that they had failed. When the TGWU signed away 15,000 jobs without even bothering to go back to the branches for a signature, the stench of treason became the wind of change. That the union had failed the bus workers was now accepted, but the betrayal touched all Londoners when the Social Democratic Government of Mr. Wilson took the fading flower of 'London's Pride', its shabby and infrequent red buses, and announced that without any consultation with the bus workers or their socialist principles they were smashing up this creaking apology for Clause Four of the Labour Party constitution and handing it over to the Tory jobs of the Greater London Council.

The Tories loved it as they watched the profitable country service hawked

## OUT AT LAST!

UNKNOWN TO US as FREEDOM went to press on December 8, David Griffiths had been granted bail that afternoon by a judge in chambers on two sureties of £500 each.

On a number of occasions the police had opposed bail, but faced with the judge's decision, they then refused to accept the persons who were willing to stand the surety. These were David's mother and the editor of a local newspaper. Solicitors informed the General Secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties of the continued refusal of the police and Tony Smythe offered to act as surety himself.

He did this, contrary to his usual policy, 'because the injustice was glaring and I could see no other solution'. At first the police refused to accept him, but withdrew their objection after he had protested to the Home Office, who have, of course, denied that they had put 'pressure' on the police. Tony Smythe said, 'The whole thing illustrates the fact that not only is bail withheld on the

advice of the police, but sometimes even when a judge grants bail in chambers.'

There is no doubt that the police use custody as a means of punishment for those who profess a political faith and it has also acted as a deterrent against any further squats. Far from the police giving 'compelling evidence' in support of objections against bail, for it is often far fetched, hearsay and prejudiced, politically or otherwise. The thing about bail is that it gives a defendant a better chance to prepare his defence, while sureties ensure that the State does not lose if the defendant does not turn up for the court proceedings. On most magistrates' courts, one can still see 'Police Court' engraved above the entrance doors and this is a far more apt description, for in these premises it is unusual for a defendant to be told anything about court procedure, legal aid, the right of appeal and the application for bail.

Even David Griffiths' case, even after the two sureties had been reluctantly

accepted, the remand officers at Ashford still tried to delay the release of our comrade. At first they wanted both sureties to turn up and sign for his release, but after pointing out the physical inconvenience of this arrangement as well as its absurdity, the officer then said that only Mr. Smythe's signature would be necessary. We protested once again and were refused the use of the telephone to contact the NCCL. Eventually, after officers of progressively higher rank had interviewed us and David, asking for further particulars, we were finally advised that he could leave with us, without either of the sureties' signatures.

These seems to be no set procedure for release and it was only because we refused to take no for an answer that we secured David's release. It is apparent that as soon as objections are raised, they have to be countered firmly, but it must be remembered that there must be thousands who accept the obstacles or get fobbed off with some quoted regulation that either does not exist or is unimportant anyway. Because of this they are unnecessarily separated from their families and friends.

P.T.

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THE INQUIRIES and arrests in the Milan bomb explosions have for the time being ceased. Fifteen people were killed (including Pinelli, an anarchist), about 90 were injured and six anarchists are held on charges which could involve the death penalty for all for complicity in a conspiracy. It has been estimated that the case could take two years to come to trial. Such are the complexities and delays of the Italian legal system, a condition which it shares with many others.

A study of the Italian press on this matter shows it to be more corrupt and biased than the British. One would scarce have thought this possible; but Italian law makes it possible for the newspapers to come to a verdict on the case well before the courts, and their verdict is that the anarchists held are guilty. For ourselves we are neither judges, nor juries and certainly not executioners.

As Malatesta said in *Umanita Nuova* at the time (late 1921) when three anarchists exploded a bomb in the Teatro di Diana killing 20 people:

I do not need to repeat my disapproval and horror for *attentats* such as that of the *Diana*, which besides being bad in themselves are also stupid, because they inevitably harm the cause they wish to serve. And I have never failed to protest strongly, whenever similar acts have taken place and especially when it has turned out that they have been committed by authentic anarchists.

Italy has been in a state of governmental and financial chaos in the disguise of law and order for many years. On November 19, 1968, this culminated in a general strike and a series of strikes (including that of anaesthetists) punctuated the Italian scene. Ironically enough strikes were temporarily called off as a sign of national mourning for the bomb victims.

Side by side with this was the growth of police repression. For example a Maoist editor was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for 'instigation to hatred between social classes', he said nothing more than the usual Maoist clichés. It is estimated that in the last sixteen months there were 28 left-wing and 23 right-wing 'terrorist' bomb

## FINAL BETRAYAL

*Continued from page 1*

off to the highest bidder and the Greater London Council took time off from licking its wounds in its battle with its tenants to order the Social Democrats of Mr. Wilson to strip the London bus service down to bare essentials and force fares up until the 'social' service showed a profit of £2,000,000 a year.

And in a frantic attempt to pay the unsought Danegeld the Government obliged with a promise that 4,000,000 miles would be chopped off the bus routes, that nearly 500 jobs would be sacrificed, and that 36 garages would feel the cold blast of economic death. January 24 was the day named for this shabby betrayal and there was no hint of celebration as in all garages the new schedules and rotas were posted. From the official union there came not one single tiny peep of protest and it was then that the bus workers met the Underground workers and agreed that for the first time the two transport groups should come out on strike together.

It was a lone gesture in that all the workers asked was that they should be consulted before being sold down the river and the employers and the GLC ignored them so far one single day, on New Year's Day, there was to be a strike in demand of the right to be heard and consulted in the disposing of their working lives. It was the Underground that withdrew on the assumed belief that they could not carry their rank and file with them but the bus workers stood firm and on the last day of the old year they made ready for the one-day strike with notices posted in all garages and strike pickets warned to stand by.

It was here that lunacy took over for at the last hours before the strike the employers said that they would talk. It is the oldest trick in the employers' handbook and may Christ weep, for it worked, and at nine at night the bus delegates were still discussing the employers' offer to talk while the rank and file were frantically trying to find out if they were on strike or not and were being told by London Transport officials to telephone their senior garage 'employers' official at ten or eleven at night and he would let them know if they were on strike or not.

Never in the history of industrial warfare can there have been a time when

# WHOSE VIOLENCE?

attacks. Doubtless, each fed upon the other, and the police have no doubt contributed their quota to keep the pot boiling. Bombs were exploded in Milan on April 25, 1968, and two Milanese anarchists were detained but released for lack of proof.

A policeman was killed (by a police vehicle falling on him) in a demonstration. There was a police 'stay-in strike' as a brief protest against long hours of duty. The London *Observer* printed a story of the possibility that a right-wing seizure of power was planned in Italy with the help of Greek generals; Pacciardi, former Minister of Defence in Italy, was named as a participant in the plot—this was, naturally, denied and after the Milan arrests, anarchists were arrested for distributing leaflets with these allegations.

In the Milan episodes, five bombs were involved, all of peculiarly variant calibre, considering their alleged common origin. The one at the National Agricultural Bank killed 14 and injured ninety. The one at the National Bank of Labour injured twelve; two at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior injured two; and the one at the Banca Commerciale failed to explode.

In Milan after the explosion 400 people (of left- and right-wing affiliations) were detained and in Rome

eighty. Police and detectives searched 367 apartments and eighty-one political headquarters. This must have considerably added to their files.

Suspicion finally centred on six alleged members of the 22nd March group (named after the Cohn-Bendit student group at the Nanterre). Many people were questioned including a youth of seventeen who alleged that Valpredo said to him, 'I need professionals and not little boys'. This youth is alleged to have turned informant but it is hard to sift any facts from the horde of gossip retained as news by the Italian Press, from the involvement of the publisher Feltrinelli, to the 'fact' that Pinelli's widow made a telephone call immediately after an interview with *Corriere*; the 'fact' that Moravia and Pasolini withdrew from a left-wing defence committee after the arrest of the anarchists; to the choice tit bit that two pairs of anarchist-transvestites had been held for possessing dynamite and 200 machine-gun bullets!

Pinelli who was being questioned fell or jumped or was pushed from the window of police-headquarters. Valpredo, an ex-ballet dancer with a mutilated foot, is arrested (presumably as a ring-leader), on the identification evidence of a taxi-driver. Both Valpredo and Pinelli have alibis. The identifica-

tion evidence of the taxi-driver is questioned since it is claimed he was shown a photograph of Valpredo before the identity parade. Furthermore it is questioned why Valpredo should do such an identifiable thing as taking a taxi for 100 yards when he had a car. Secondly it is doubted if Valpredo with his defective foot could have made his escape from the bank in the time it took the fuse to operate.

Much play has been made in the press of the differences between the 22nd March group and the other Italian groups, hints have been made of foreign (Maoist?) influences, the visit of Merlino to Greece and his previous right-wing career (must one always be an idiot?).

But the whole matter is still open to speculation, which is not the purpose of this article. The expansion of interest in anarchism and the naturally open form of its organizations have doubtless led to some dilution of anarchist ideas, not to mention deliberate infiltration by some leftists, rightists and police spies! When anarchist activities assume a more conspiratorial nature, there is no doubt that the infiltrators will be among them, forwarding their own special purposes which are not those of anarchism.

The sad echoes of history remind us that the death of Salsedo, in May 1920 by falling from a window, took place in circumstances of police raids and a police strike and eventually this led to the Sacco-Vanzetti case. The *Diana* affair taking place in an atmosphere of strikes eventually aided the seizure of

power by Mussolini in a right-wing *putsch*.

Malatesta concluded his comments thus: 'I have protested when it would have been better for me to remain silent, because my protest was inspired by superior reasons of principles and tactics, and because I had a duty to do so, since there are people gifted with little personal critical sense, who allow themselves to be guided by what I say. But now it is not a case of judging the fact, and discussing whether it was a good or bad thing to have done, or whether similar actions should or should not be repeated. Now it is a question of judging men threatened with a punishment a thousand times worse than the death penalty; and so one must examine who these men are, what were their intentions and the circumstances in which they acted'.

JACK ROBINSON.

(Italian translations and research by S.M. Malatesta quotation translated by V. Richards).

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## PROTEST AGAINST PROVOCATION

THE MONSTROUS BOMB attacks of Milan and Rome, like those which have been daily perpetrated against the offices and men of the movements of the Left, cannot be the work of Anarchists, but only of agents-provocateurs in the pay of the organisers of a Right-wing putsch.

Those who have the least knowledge of the Anarchists, of their history, of their passion in the daily fight for the liberation of man from exploitation and from every form of authoritarianism, know that we strongly disapprove every act of cold and calculated violence such as those of recent memory in the horrors and slaughters carried out by the fascists during their 20-year tyranny and by the Nazis in the 100 concentration camps of Europe.

The Italian ANARCHIST Federation, affirming its faith that full light will soon shine on the Milan massacre and possible provocative conspiracy of the Right-wing fascists—the only people to

be able to profit from the artificial tension created in the country and about which the enquiries of the magistrates and police seem to have strange hesitations—rule out all involvement, even if purely by inference, implying responsibility, even indirectly, on the part of the Anarchist movement, of its men and its ideas, as advanced by the reactionary, or self-styled independent press, which too precipitatedly repeats, and often anticipates, the contradictory versions of the police.

The moral conscience of the Anarchists will not be compromised by anyone, as no one will be able to prevent us from being ourselves the accusers of a system that tolerates exploitation and voluntarily ignores—when it does not favour—the daily attacks on the life and liberty of the citizen.

Concerning the presumed 'suicide' of our comrade, Giuseppe Pinelli, 'throwing himself' from the fourth floor of

the Milanese Questura after four days of uninterrupted questioning—the only 'reliable' witnesses the four police questioning him—we refuse to believe in the biased police version. Also his undisputed record as a militant Anarchist, excludes absolutely the possibility that Pinelli could have been driven by any motive whatsoever to suicide.

The Italian Anarchist Federation, while reaffirming its horror at the absurd and bestial massacre of Milan, demands full light also on the drama that caused the death of our comrade—an episode very similar to those that take place in fascist countries—in order that a valid answer may be given to the atrocious doubts that torment public opinion and us.

THE CORRESPONDENCE COMMITTEE OF THE FEDERAZIONE ANARCHICA ITALIANA. Translated from *Umanita Nuova*, 27.12.69, by S.M.

## Giuseppe Pinelli

THE FIRST TIME I met Giuseppe Pinelli in his home in Milan was on August 3, 1967, when I went to inform him of some trouble with the Police Authority at the Anarchist Camp at Sorico, on Lake Como, of which he was the chief organizer. The camp was surrounded by villas belonging to Germans, probably Nazi, entry to the camp was watched by a French couple having OAS connections, and there had been provocations by the local Catholic youth. These circumstances, to which one did not attach much importance at the time, are now brought into relief by Pinelli's tragic end. For he has died a victim of police hatred, in a context of Fascist plotting and brutality, and with not a little responsibility on the part of the present Christian Democrat government.

A bomb exploded in the National Agricultural Bank in Milan killing 13 people and wounding another 100. The police had no clue, but to show their efficiency they started making arrests, chiefly among the anarchists. Other bombs had exploded in the past and anarchists had been arrested, and six

the worker had to ask the employer for information on when or where the strike would be. It is now finished and we have been sold out by the union and by the Social Democrats. A social service, despite its faults, has been handed over to its class enemies. Londoners will now pay more for less as a new form of taxation while the political and industrial rank and file must now face its betrayal by those who love office more than honour.

ARTHUR MOYSE.

of them had just been released after months of detention, during which not the slightest incriminating evidence had been found. This time they arrested Pinelli, and after hours of interrogation he jumped to his death from a window on the fourth floor while three police officers were still interrogating him and, according to their version, had just broken his alibi.

The true facts will probably never be known. But Pinelli was a very active anarchist, a good organizer of demonstrations, and a man who could hold his own with the police. He was single-mindedly devoted to the cause, loved by his wife and children, and working long hours as a railwayman for their keep. He was not a good listener and, if he could be described as somewhat insensitive, he had a good heart. During those few hours I was in his home I saw him warmly welcoming a visiting couple, friends of his wife, generous with a comrade's child, and brotherly protective to a rather subnormal youth. That such a man should have had a hand in the killing of thirteen innocent people is, to say the least, very difficult to believe. His anarchist ideas could not have prompted him to it and, though he was impulsive and not rejecting violence, he had enough intelligence and reasons, had he wanted to kill, to choose his victims elsewhere.

The bomb in the National Agricultural Bank was not the only one to explode in the same short time. Behind these explosions there appears to be an organization which, to the writer's knowledge, anarchists in Italy have not. There was a series of equally well organized bomb outrages last August, too,

and their authors were never found. It is more than a coincidence that last Friday's explosions took place at a time of great labour trouble, national strikes and a militant fascist revival. Public opinion has been rightly shocked by the massacre at the National Agricultural Bank. But was not the shock intended? Was it not meant to make people say, 'Things are going too far, it's time to put a stop to them, what we need is another Mussolini'?

The facts will probably never be known. Especially what happened to Pinelli when he was alone with the police in that room up to the moment of his death. But can it, under the circumstances, be called suicide? By the time this is published anarchists in Italy will have had a chance to speak with more information than is now available so that every doubt be dispelled about Pinelli's innocence, and he be remembered as the first and, let us hope, also the last martyr of a sinister still half-hidden reaction which, with the Fascist precedent still within living memory, it should be possible for the Italian people to avert.

JOHN GILL.

### THE EAST END

*Continued from page 3* standing needs to be a continuous process, but nodal points in the programme for 1970 include a residential conference next April (which will lay special emphasis on education), housing and employment, and a four-day intercultural jamboree in Victoria Park in July which will enable all the groups in the area to get to know one another's way of life and so acquire a feeling of togetherness in East London.

HELEN MAYER.

- Chris H. (Preston). Do you still want textile design work? If so contact Chris R. c/o Editor.
- Catonsville Roadrunner—Radical Christian Monthly, 1/6 for specimen copy to 132 Muswell Hill Broadway, London, N.10.
- D.P., Cambridge, Mass. (Press Fund, November 22 issue), please contact Sally Mitchison, R 320, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, NY 12601.
- Manchester Anarchist Group. Secretary: Rachel Golditch, 34 Waterpark Road, Salford, Lancs. (740 2516).
- N.E. Anarchist Group. M. Renwick, 122 Mowbray Street, Heaton, Newcastle on Tyne, 6.
- Male Anarcho-Communist, 22 years old, wishes to correspond with Anarchist females 18-25 years old. Object open to discussion. Will also correspond with anyone on Anarchist Theory. J. Weismiller, 1301 Louisiana, Apt. No. 10, Lawrence, KS 66044, USA.
- Worthwhile work wanted by ex-voluntary worker. Mike, c/o 11 Barway Road, Manchester, M21 1JZ.
- There seems to be no set procedure
- Combat Academic Psychology. Conference at Keele, February 28-March 1. Anti-Behaviourism; Psychology in the service of the late capitalist State; Examination of Alternatives: Body—Freudians (Brown, Reich, Marcuse), Phenomenological Approaches (Laing, Merleau-Ponty), "Humanistic" Psychology, Psychedelia, etc. Anyone willing to write a paper or anyone wanting details, please contact Keith Paton, 21 Victoria Street, Basford, Stoke-on-Trent.
- AFB Information Bulletin. Money from Groups urgently needed to pay for next issue. Address see Group List.
- Gerald McKearney ('Mad Mick')—Endell Street squatter, in Brixton Prison and does not get visitors. Visiting hours 10-11.30 a.m. and 1.30-3.30 p.m. Mondays to Saturdays.
- Anarchist Revolution. (Leaflet back in print.) 5/- per hundred. Cash with order please.
- Malatesta Poster Screen Printed. 7/6 (inc. post) from Freedom Bookshop.
- Agitprop Information, 160 North Gower Street, London, N.W.1. Tel. 01-387 5406. Information and Communication for the Left: Contacts—Diary—Skills—Red Notes—International—Media. Send SAE for literature list and Brochure.
- Floodgates of Anarchy by Stuart Christie and Albert Meltzer. Available mid-January at 22/- inc. post. Advance orders to Freedom Bookshop.
- Nova Scotia. Comrades please contact Pete Ridley, c/o Newport Post Office.
- Urgent. Help fold and dispatch FREEDOM every Thursday from 4 p.m. onwards. Tea served.
- Visits Please! Two of five squatters remanded in custody do not have family in London, and would welcome visits. Brixton: Diarmuid Breatnach ('Buzz'); Ashford Remand Centre, Middx.: Michael Ali. For rota please phone Sonia Markham at RENOWN 2014. (Letters also welcomed.)
- Schools Anarchist Group in Gloucestershire? Contact Kate & Joe, 3 Withy Lea, Leonard Stanly, nr. Stonehouse, GL10 3NS, Glos.

If you wish to make contact let us know.