

Freedom

Anarchist Weekly 6d

SEPTEMBER 16 1967 Vol 28 No 28

GREEK FARCE

THE NEXT and crucial instalment of the Greek Embassy cliff-hanger ('What will the DPP think of Next?', or 'The Importance of Being Guilty') was due to start at the Old Bailey on Tuesday, September 12. For those readers who have missed or forgotten previous thrilling episodes, or who have just lost the thread, here is a resumé of the action so far.

April 21, 1967. Military coup in Greece brings to power a fascist government. Thousands of political prisoners are rounded up.

April 28. Greek Embassy in London 'liberated' by large and assorted crowd of anarchists, direct actionists, freethinkers, pacifists, solidarists, students, et al. Police thrown into wild flap by organisational and conspiratorial ability shown by hitherto presumed defunct libertarian left. More than a dozen captives escape from fuzzi vans but 42 comrades are in the net. Panic measures (what the hell are we going to do them for?) bring charges and remands in custody for Common Law Affray and breach of the Public Order Act. Polite laughter at mass stupidity of fuzzi lawyers; since when was the Greek Embassy a public place?

Brown apologises to Greek fascist junta for liberation of their Embassy. Predictable, lousy swine.

May 1. Bail obtained for all but one of the 42. (Terry Chandler, the exception to this as to many rules, was also up for the dollar 'forgeries'.)

May 23. Committal proceedings open against the 42. Original charges are replaced with Common Law Riot and Forcible Entry under an act of 1381. Defendants start to plan their appearance at the Old Bailey in costume from the Peasants' Revolt. Unfortunately for ad-

dicts of theatrical happenings in the Law Courts (and for the DPP) the magistrate throws out the charge. He also refuses to commit one defendant for trial at all, on the grounds that there was no evidence he was ever in the Embassy. Terry Chandler gets bail—at a price of £3,000. Forty-one comrades committed to the Old Bailey on the charge of Common Law Riot.

August. While everyone else is on holiday, the DPP does not rest. Out of the blue he springs a new charge—'Conspiracy to Trespass'—and uses a Voluntary Bill of Indictment to bypass committal proceedings. Obviously it is not to his liking that a mere magistrate should have the chance to question his use of law, and perhaps even oppose it, as Aubrey Fletcher had the temerity to do.

September 7. Defendants and lawyers hear that the case is to begin at the Old Bailey on September 12. Everyone (prosecution included) expected it to be delayed into October or November, and opposed the early start. The Judge asserted his own authority, apparently just for the sake of being bloody-minded, so September 12 it is. (No, it is not. The Judge changed his mind. The trial will start on October 3—Ed.)

The farcical behaviour of the DPP's office, changing the charges so often in a desperate attempt to make something stick, must not blind us to the fact that this is a very serious affair. It is easy enough to laugh it out of court; but the 41 are in court, now, and need your help. The 'Save Greece Now Defence Committee' still operates at 13 Goodwin Street, London, N.4.

Meanwhile, watch for the next thrilling instalment.

'114'

Obituary— Walter Caughy

WE HAVE JUST learned of the death of Walter Caughy, a young American comrade, who was stabbed in the hallway of his Lower East Side apartment in New York City.

It is difficult to convey the meaning of this terrible loss to those of us who had the privilege of knowing and working with him. This wonderful human being came to New York several years ago from Ohio and entered with all the fervour of his being into the anarchist movement. He was a very quiet boy—tall, thin, restrained, a highly gifted writer and a thoroughly devoted, conscientious comrade, whose unassuming manner concealed a rich grasp and a penetrating vision of social problems. Walter Caughy was the finest type of revolutionist—he would want to be known by no other word—that could emerge from our time: a poet on the barricades. Comrades, give honour to one who has fallen.

BLACK FLAG ANARCHISTS,
New York City.

ANARCHY 79

ON SALE NOW DISCUSSES
ANARCHISM IN
LATIN AMERICA

ANARCHY is Published by
FREEDOM PRESS at 2s,
on first Saturday of every month

Referendum —Late Report

ANYONE engaged in employing assassins, who requires a job doing on the Spanish Head of State, should come to Gibraltar for recruits. The feeling is very bitter against the Franco regime in Gib! With the approach of the referendum here, the anti-fascist outbursts against the Spanish dictatorship are growing.

Unfortunately, the Spanish workers who work here stand to lose most, if they're stopped from coming in by Spain as a reprisal. This, if it is carried out, will mean unemployment for some and emigration for others, as there's not much work in the Campo Area, outside Gibraltar. These workers have always been underpaid in Gib., because nobody, even certain militants, fancied paying them more money to take to Franco's Spain.

T & G WORKER.

Price of Blood

ACCORDING to Dr. Mario Rodriguez and Dr. Martin Villar, a frightening situation exists in Spanish hospitals.

In general, people refuse to give their blood, despite the payment of 1,000 pesetas (£6) which is given for half a litre. Of the few blood-donors that there are, the majority are anaemic. People are not allowed to give blood more often than once every two months, but these people with pale faces and sunken eyes register under false names at several centres, and give blood as often as once a fortnight. Sometimes they implore the doctor to allow them to give blood; they need the money to buy food for their families. Sometimes the doctor simply gives them the money they need, from his own pocket—but he can't always do

Big Brother in blue

BRISTOL, it is to be feared, will be the next city to experience a system of police surveillance by means of closed-circuit TV cameras and 'commando' squads, similar to the system already in operation in Liverpool. On August 22 the local press and BBC news reported that Bristol police chiefs were being treated to a Home Office demonstration of closed-circuit TV in one of the city's busy shopping-centres.

Two days later an article by one Roger Bennett appeared in the *Bristol Evening Post*, stating that the Bristol police had 'not yet decided whether to add this to their growing armoury of space-age weapons' and adding that 'if they need advice they could do worse than talk to Liverpool Central CID chief... whose force has been using TV since 1964'. There followed a lyrical description of the Liverpool system. 'A police operator is stationed in each building where a camera is in use. If he spots someone prowling around parked vehicles he flashes a warning and description immediately to the "Commando Squad"... Once TV has given the tip-off, the "Commandos" take over. Arrests are often made as criminals are in the act of stealing.'

The Liverpool CID chief was quoted by Roger Bennett as saying: 'Apart from bringing in a steady stream of car thieves, they (the TV cameras) have also helped us to spot other offences. If the operator sees someone on the screen carrying a suspiciously bulky package, we can send a man along to stop him and investigate.' (So it almost seems and

to carry a bulky package is in itself an offence. If anybody carrying a large parcel is liable to be pounced on by the police, how many people will be deterred from doing so through fear of the ensuing embarrassment and inconvenience? Obviously it is now the duty of all good citizens to carry packages only of the approved sizes and shapes...)

Alarmed by these developments, I sent a letter of protest to the *Bristol Evening Post*, which was duly published in the following truncated form:

'For the first time, the police have used TV cameras to spy on pedestrians and motorists in this city.'

'Is it realized that any constable mounted on a high building can focus a TV camera closely on any person walking below, and follow that person's every movement all along the street? Are Bristolians really going to put up with such a monstrous encroachment on their privacy?'

'Where is this new development going to end? Logically, it can only end with TV cameras everywhere in the city, and with constant police surveillance of the entire population both by day and (using infra-red cameras) by night. What sort of a world will we be inhabiting then? Answer: the Orwellian police-state.'

'Police TV is obviously a vast potential menace to our freedom, and it must be stopped now.'

Underneath that letter, the editor printed the following comment from Bristol's Assistant Chief Constable: 'The cameras were there for only

two days, for experimental purposes. Far from "spying", they are used for the protection of the public, and law-abiding citizens have nothing to fear from them.'

The most significant features of that peculiarly defensive statement are, first, that it contains no assurance that the use of TV cameras will not be carried to its logical, Orwellian conclusion; and secondly, that the tenses of the verbs 'are used' and 'have nothing to fear' seem to imply that TV cameras are in fact going to be used regularly in Bristol ('would be used' and 'would have nothing to fear' would have been more natural if the decision to use the cameras had not already been made). Incidentally, I should like to know how the Assistant Chief Constable would define the verb 'to spy'. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, 'to spy' means: 'to watch (a person, etc.) in a secret or stealthy manner'.

So, any day now, we can expect the news that Bristol's 'space-age' TV cameras and 'Commando' squads have gone into action, and that one more step has been taken towards the complete, totalitarian control by the State of everybody and everything in this country. But will anybody in Bristol care? One letter, in reply to mine, has so far appeared in the *Evening Post*. It comes from a good lady who writes: 'If we have nothing to hide why should we worry? I think it is a great idea and the police do work hard for our safety.'

FRANCIS ELLINGHAM.

SOMETHING WRONG SOMEWHERE

WARRANT SALES

Head Lane, Thursday first, 11 a.m.
WARRANT SALE, Household Effects—James Stead, 109 North Street: Wednesday first, 11 a.m.
WARRANT SALE, Second Hand Cars—John McP. Craig, 8 Park Gate Lane: Wednesday first, 2.30 p.m.
WARRANT SALE, Household Effects—John McClure, 17 Bald Street: Tuesday first, 11.30 a.m.
WARRANT SALE, Household Effects—Mrs Elizabeth Croall, 51 Wallace Street: Wednesday first, 11.15 a.m.
WARRANT SALE, Household Effects—Mrs Margaret McGrory, 15 Park Terrace: Thursday first, 11.30 a.m.
WARRANT SALE, Child in creche—Miss Ann Street: Thursday first, 12.10 p.m.
WARRANT SALE, Household Effects—Neil Ormsby, 22 Birkenshaw Street: Thursday first, 12.20 p.m.
WARRANT SALE, Girl in cot—Robert McF. Thursday first, 12.30 p.m.
WARRANT SALE, Father and children—Robert Gray: Thursday first, 12.30 p.m.
WARRANT SALE, Orphaned girl—Benjamin Mulholland, 77 McIntosh Street: Thursday first, 12.5 p.m.
WARRANT SALE, Household Effects—Mrs Isabella Pury, 76 McIntosh Street: Thursday first, 12.5 p.m.
WARRANT SALE, Children's ward—Michael Speers: Thursday first, 12.5 p.m.

ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE

BRITISH POLICE

Dear Sir, DEAR TED I AM SORRY TO

Further to your call on Welfare Organiser of the

Means test is not inhuman—Gunter

WANTED

60 Pieces of Victorian Furniture

INLAND REVENUE
The Sweet Smell of Success
ARTHUR MOYSE

OF COURSE I KNOW there are those who would say serves them jolly well right for getting into debt; to them I'd like to relate the following TRUE story.

Mr. X owned a small business, developed a conscience and eventually was forced through his new activity to surrender his shop, etc. While serving a prison sentence the Electricity Board had posted a bill for £1 7s. to his business premises. Naturally Mr. X knew nothing of this as he was in jail.

Some months after X was released, and slowly with the help of friends, squared all outstanding accounts, although he was still not aware of the

this, and so the donor is sent away—only to re-appear at another centre, where he will get his thousand pesetas for his half-litre of blood.

London MUJERES LIBRES.

Electricity Board's account, and that the Electricity Board had in his absence taken him to Court.

Two years later after a return from a holiday he found his door had been SMASHED in and that all his furniture had been chalk-marked and on a table a bill from the Sheriff's Officers amounting to about £8 telling him that his 'Household Effects' would be sold by 'Warrant Sale'. This was positively the first Mr. X knew of the account! (Fortunately his wife and children stayed on holiday and were not there to see this.)

Naturally annoyed X went to the Sheriff's office and saw the people dealing with this case, they told him that they had been trying to trace him for years, and that the reason the account had gone up from £1 7s. to around £8 were Court expenses, etc. X explained that it was utterly impossible for him to have known about the debt as the shop had been handed over to the factor and locked up

by him with new locks and anyway his wife, not he, was the householder—therefore what right had they to break into her home and mark her furniture? Reluctantly X paid up rather than worry his wife who still does not know.

But surely there is something wrong here or somewhere? M.W.

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THE CONTEMPORARY English small press and little magazine movement has miserably failed, after several years active functioning and gradual expansion, to realise its initial aspirations and basic intentions. Nor has it actualised its fundamental anarchistic potential. The causes for this regression (rather than betrayal) are, despite their essential complexity, quite understandable and were in part predictable from the onset—but nonetheless extremely distressing for the anarchistic few directly involved or concerned.

In theory, small press publishing is practical anarchism. It seeks to bypass the commercial, profit-orientated publishing field and its destructive, because increasingly illiterate, literary journalism. It is intended to fulfil two important

The 'Little Magazine' Movement

educational roles. Firstly, the dissemination of that creativity whose content quality is generally considered too high, for and by greedy commercial considerations, and thus is denied a wider audience at the ultimate expense of both public and artistic literacy. Secondly, to create and sustain a platform for the creative work of the sincere writers whose aesthetic offerings are insufficiently skilled to command the critical attention of serious literary editors or capitalist pulp-publishing moguls. Such an alternative allows their work to develop and protects a vulnerable few from the mercenary

Vanity Press system, which cruelly exploits their egoistical fantasies.

With but a few honourable (bankrupt and surviving) exceptions, this once promising anarchistic experiment has degenerated into small, inefficient commercial publishing houses, specialising in a fluid exploitation of the fleeting saleable gimmick, and magazines devoted to incestual cliques and amateurish, parasitical Vanity organs.

This movement was perhaps doomed to failure from its conception, being an isolated anarchistic experiment, operating within the framework of a capitalist society. Most little magazines and small presses specialise in poetry publishing. Poetry has strictly minority appeal and is a difficult marketable commodity. A large circulation or sale is essential if printing costs are to be covered but this is a problem easily overcome by the development of comparatively cheap duplicating processes. The small press underground fundered inasmuch as it adopted the wrong means towards solving its distribution problems. Wrong because they flatly contradicted its original direction and diverted it into a commercial cul-de-sac.

Initially, distribution was by direct public selling (street, university, coffee bar, pub) by volunteer agents, postal subscription (each organ freely advertising its contemporaries) and poetry reading sales. Most booksellers refused to handle underground issues on the grounds that they constituted space-con-

suming, slow-moving stock with unspecified undesirable connotations. A few specialist shops did, with ultimate dire results.

Shop, as opposed to direct, selling means that most of the trade discount is reflected in an increased purchase price and thus is passed on to the customer. Nevertheless it is less time-consuming for the publisher, and the small press movement gradually developed these shops as their chief outlet. A few, but significant, number of such shops exploited the little presses in two ways. First, by not paying on the assumption that most underground publishers could hardly make them do so, and secondly, by keeping their publications off the counter for a considerable period and then selling them at inflated prices, as rare out-of-print items, to collectors. At first most publishers resisted this trend but finally succumbed to it and co-operated with unethical shop proprietors in collector fleecing. This by selling the actual or fake 'original' manuscripts of their contributors and saving the stencils or plates of supposed 'limited' editions and surreptitiously running off more copies as stocks grew lower and demand increased.

Owing to their resultant financial stability, a few degenerate presses have prospered and gone into competition, instead of the usual co-operation with the rest of the field. This has helped to close many vital and idealistic presses and

Continued on page 3

AROUND THE GALLERIES

THERE ARE rare occasions when the Royal Academy of Arts offers its walls within Burlington House, in Piccadilly, W.1, to the journeymen of the arts in recognition of the fact that they have laboured for so long within the shadowed vineyards of the trade. The officers of the Royal Academy by this action honour the old and faithful NCOs of the Burlington Regiment and for that action we in our turn should bend our heads in salutation whenever we pass their officers' mess (third table past the door of Joe Lyons' Piccadilly branch).

John Nash, CBE, RA, has been chosen as their man of the month and here on the walls are the life works of this quiet and gentle man. He has been and always will be, overshadowed by the works of his brother, Paul Nash, for in age and technical ability Paul Nash has led the way.

They were an active part of that small band of English middle-class painters who drew their inspiration from the 1910 lectures of Roger Fry and they helped at the birth of the Camden Town Group and the London Group and they flowered within the small garden of the English arts.

Year by year John Nash has laboured at his trade and the thunder of the great revolutionary movements of the last fifty years has left him unmoved for he has chosen to plod a pedantic and uninspired path to official acceptance and the final accolade of this official exhibition of his paintings and drawings.

To form any judgement of the works of John Nash, one should begin at gallery VIII, for these wood engravings are the foundation of the artist's approach to his work in oil and water-colour. The clean, sweet cut of the engraver's knife allows no decadent subtleties to falsify the image and, as with most English artists, Nash has found the greatest outlet for his talent in the cleanly delineated line and the juxtaposition of massed blacks and whites.

Again he found his saving graces in his water-colour paintings, but once more it was the whiteness of the paper that illuminated his thin washes of colour. But as always, in this type of exhibition, it is his oil paintings for which he is being honoured, and damned, for they are sad and academic things that died before the brush touched the canvas, for in the dull lack lustre of his colours all life has been drained away. Only *The Cornfield*, that he painted in 1918, can hold our attention, for here is a painting that in

reproduction has, and will, for many a long year grace the walls of too many canteens and primary school rooms. In cheap mass reproduction the heightened colours shone with the polished gleam of the picture postcard yet when we face it in Burlington House in all its original sin it dies the death on the wall of muddled greens and browns that record a landscape alien to the soft mist-storm colours of these islands.

John Nash lacks the passion, the inspired madness and the inner agony needed to transmute to two dimensions the world that held his eye, for he is no Van Gogh snaring with a screaming brush the exploding sun and turning his canvas into a burning mirror to catch nature in her antic hay.

But when the hired clowns prance the length of Bond Street from Kasmin's to the Redfern with the fashionable rhubarb of the moment and the art rags of the moment analyse in shallow depth and page by page the latest painted factory girder and the enshrined guts of a pin table machine that goes tinkling for art, then John Nash is roaring like a lion among lice.

One feels that the Grosvenor Gallery, at 30 Davies Street, W.1, would indeed make a fitting mausoleum for the remains of Ilya Ehrenburg, for they appear to have so much in common. Of the fashion of the moment, they are that fashion and, in a harsh and brutal world, they survive and wax well, for they are the tip of a cultural iceberg that has no base.

The current exhibition given over to the female nude fails for the most abysmal of reasons. It is not erotic and as any old Soho pensioner will tell you if the show cannot get the cash customers dribbling on the first impact then it is a battle lost.

Dixby offers some interesting drawings in the vein of a full-bellied Beardsley where white, as opposed to the Beardsley's black, is the predominating colour. But it is left to the Piccadilly Gallery, at 16a Cork Street, W.1, to pick up the dead match that the Grosvenor failed to light. Once again Neil Dallas Brown is showing his paintings of powerful nudes rutting in the long grasses of a storm-blanketed moorland. Firmly drawn, finely coloured, and with each bone and muscle working beneath the taut flesh, these few paintings in this small gallery hold Burlington House and the Grosvenor up to scorn.

ARTHUR MOYSE.

'Music Pool' in Notting Hill

THE RECENT STRONG popular opposition to the closure of pirate radio stations around the British Isles, and a return to the monopolistic 'musical force feeding' people are subjected to by the state-owned radio, points to the deep yearning people feel in this country for freedom of musical expression. It's not necessary to go into detail—enough to say that most of the sound broadcast on radio and called music is pseudo-music, in that it is dishonest and feelingless. There are charlatans right through all the styles and schools. The label 'jazz' or 'folk' or so-called 'serious' does not necessarily mean that the musicians' playing will in fact be alive, or sensual, or beautiful, or ragingly infuriated, or anything, beyond turning out turgid money-making, dishonest egotistical crap!

The pirates were not really very much better or worse, and no doubt one of their strongest motivations was the hope of getting themselves a nice bite of all that lovely advertising revenue. But, in a very close situation, they did offer some sort of an alternative to the desperate emptiness of most people's musical worlds.

A new thing has happened in this country. A large number of Asians, Africans and West Indians have come here to live. There is a growing schism between these people and those who have been living here for generations. They do not understand each other, mainly because the newcomers have forms of expression which are living and real and

bring them close to each other, inspiring warm, subtle and loving feelings. They are confronted with a widespread lack of expression among the long-time inhabitants of this country. There is deep misunderstanding. The newcomers who the long-timers would dig their expression. The only expression the long-timers are tuned in to are the manufactured products of the Tin Pan Alley record producers and their paid court jester who serve up their cold slop and sling it at the state-owned radio, who in turn sling it at the people (worst of all, the kids).

This is a form of oppression, and a result is that many young musicians are infected with this atrophy of the soul. They feel that their way of being accepted, instead of rejected and alienated, is to conform and play the most current and up-to-date music—they want to be 'in', and are leaving a more beautiful expression, and wholeheartedly accepting the force feeding of the hustlers.

People must 'do it' by themselves. A place for them to do it (there are others and it would be good to communicate their whereabouts) begins on Saturday, September 16, and goes on every Saturday afternoon from 2 to 6 p.m. at 235 Westbourne Park Road, Notting Hill, W.11. Anyone musical, listener or player, comes in and does what he does. And the new music is happening.

ALBERT KOVITZ.

Anarchist Federation of Britain

(As there is no national secretariat for enquiries, speakers, etc., please contact local groups.)

1967 AFB CONFERENCE. Oct. 6, 7, 8. For details of London venue and proposals for agenda apply to LFA.

LONDON FEDERATION OF ANARCHISTS. Temporary address c/o Wooden Shoe, 42 New Compton Street, London, W.C.2.

Sunday evening meetings 8 p.m. Lamb & Flag, Rose Street, off Garrick Street, London, W.C.2 (Leicester Square tube).

LEWISHAM. Locations of meetings temporarily altered to 83 Gregory Crescent, London, S.E.9.

EALING ANARCHIST GROUP. Get into touch with Ken King, 54 Norwood Road, Southall.

OFF-CENTRE LONDON

DISCUSSION MEETINGS

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

3rd Friday of each month at 8 p.m. at Donald and Irene Rooyan's, now at 13 Savernake Road, London, N.W.3.

REGIONAL FEDERATIONS

AND GROUPS

ALTRINCHAM ANARCHIST YOUTH GROUP. Get in touch with Stephen Richards, 25 North Vale Road, Timperley, Cheshire.

ABERDEEN ANARCHISTS meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of month at M. Day's, 142 Walker Road, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Liz Smith's, 3 Sinclair Road. Correspondence to either address.

BEXLEY ANARCHIST GROUP. Correspondence to Paul Wildish, 2 Cumberlane Avenue, Barnhurst, Kent.

BIRMINGHAM LIBERTARIAN GROUP. All anarchists, syndicalists, individualists, etc., please contact Geoff and Caroline Charlton, top flat, 8 Lightwoods Hill, Smeethwick, Warley, Warrs. 25 mins. from Birmingham City Centre. No. 9 bus.

RESISTANCE GROUP. C/o Birmingham Peace Action Centre (formerly CND office), Factory Road, Birmingham, 19.

BOLTON. Get in touch with Les Smith, 74

Arnold Street, Bolton, Lancs.

BRIGHTON. Get in touch with 79 Coleman Street, Brighton, 7. Poetry readings every Sunday from 4 to 5 p.m. at the Fishmarket. All poets welcome.

BRISTOL. Contact: Dave Thorne, 49 Cotham Brow, Bristol, 6.

DUNDEE GROUP. Contact Bob and Una Turnbull, 39 Stratheden Park, Stratheden Hospital, by Cupar, Fife.

GLASGOW ANARCHIST GROUP ONE. Correspondence to Robert Lynn, 2b Saracen Head Lane, Glasgow, C.1.

HARLOW ANARCHIST GROUP. Enquiries to Keith Nathan, 138 Pennymead, Harlow or John Barrick, 14 Centre Avenue, Epping.

HERTS. Contact either Stuart Mitchell at South View, Potters Heath Lane, Potters Heath, Welwyn, Herts OR Jeff Cloves, 46 Hughendon Road, Marshallswick, St. Albans, Herts. Friday, September 22 Johnny Funnel on 'Anarchy and Science Fiction', 8 p.m., 48 Lonsdale Road, Stevenage.

HULL ANARCHIST GROUP. Contact J. Tempest, 89 Fountain Road, Hull. Telephone: 212526.

HULL INDIVIDUALIST ANARCHIST GROUP. Contact 34 Outram Street, Holderness Road, Hull, Yorks.

IPSWICH ANARCHISTS. Contact Neil Dean, 74 Cemetery Road, Ipswich, Suffolk.

KILBURN, LONDON. Contact Andrew Dewar, 16 Kilburn House, Malvern Place, London, N.W.6. Meetings 8 p.m. every Tuesday.

LEE, LONDON, S.E.12. Anarchist-Radical Group. Contact 'Paul', c/o Lewisham Group (above).

NORTH SOMERSET ANARCHIST GROUP. Contact Roy Emery, 3 Abbey Street, Bath, or Geoffrey Barfoot, 71 St. Thomas Street, Wells.

ORPINGTON ANARCHIST GROUP. Knockholt, Nr. Sevenoaks, Kent. Every six weeks at Greenways, Knockholt. Phone: Knockholt 2316. Brian and Lauren Richardson.

PLYMOUTH ANARCHIST FEDERATION. Contact J. HBI, 79 Underlane, Plymstock, Plymouth, Devon.

READING ANARCHIST GROUP. Contact Alan Ross, 116 Belmont Road, Reading, Berks.

ROCHDALE. Please contact Richard Crawford, 4 Hargreaves Street, Sudden, Rochdale.

ROCHESTER ANARCHIST GROUP. Contact Eryl Davies, 22 St. Margaret's Street, Rochester. Fortnightly meetings.

SLOUGH ANARCHIST GROUP AND 'HIPPI' GROUP. Contact B. P. Norcott, 116 Lower Clippenham Lane, Slough, Bucks. Meetings every other Friday.

SOUTH EAST ESSEX ANARCHIST GROUP. We would love to hear from fellow-sympathisers in area. All enquiries to M. Powell, 7 Lingcroft, Basildon, Essex.

SOUTH WEST MIDDLESEX ANARCHIST GROUP meets alternate Thursdays and Saturdays, on Eel Pie Island. Contact P. J. Goody, 36 Norman Avenue, Hanworth, Middlesex.

TROWBRIDGE PEACE ACTION GROUP. Contact P. Weston, Chivele, Butts Lane, Keevil, Trowbridge, Wiltshire. Meetings every Tuesday 7.30 p.m. Friends' Meeting House (opp. Bus Station).

WEST HAM ANARCHISTS. Contact Stephen Higgs, Westbury Road, Forest Gate, E.7.

NORTH-WEST FEDERATION

Regional Secretary: Alistair Rattray, 35a Devonshire Road, Chorley.

NORTH WEST ANARCHIST FEDERATION. BUXTON ANARCHIST GROUP. Secretary: F. A. Gresty, Punchbowl, Manchester Road, Buxton.

CHORLEY ANARCHIST GROUP. Secretary: Alistair T. Rattray, 35a Devonshire Road, Chorley.

LIVERPOOL ANARCHIST PROPAGANDA GROUP AND 'HIPPI' MOVEMENT. Gerry Bree, 16 Faulkner Square, Liverpool, 8. Meetings weekly. 'Freedom' Sales—Pier Head, Saturdays, Sundays, Evenings.

MANCHESTER ANARCHIST GROUP. Secretary: Dave Poulson, 9 Boland Street, Fallowfield, Manchester, 14.

SOUTH WALES ANARCHIST FEDERATION

CARDIFF ANARCHIST GROUP. SWANSEA ANARCHIST GROUP. All correspondence to: Julian Ross, 11 Wellfield Close, Bishopston, Swansea.

LIBERTARIAN TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. Meetings—discussions—activities. Contact Peter Ford, 82 North Road, Highgate, N.6. (Tel.: MOU 5702.)

MOU 5702.)

PROPOSED GROUPS

BIRKENHEAD. Please get in touch with G. Woodhouse, 59 Cambridge Road, Woodchurch, Birkenhead.

MUCH HADHAM, HERTS. Get in touch with Leslie Riordan, High Street, Much Hadham, Herts.

BATH ANARCHISTS don't exist! Or do they? Contact Roy Emery, 3 Abbey Street, Bath.

SHEFFIELD RADICAL GROUP. Contact S.R.G., 31 Harcourt Road, Sheffield, 10.

LONDON: NOTTING HILL. Please get in touch with John Bennett and Marilyn Faddy, Flat 4, 88 Clarendon Road, London, W.11 Tel.: 727 9745.

TORONTO, CANADA. Any Torontonians interested in Anarchism please contact Leonard Tanka, 108 Silverhill Drive, Islington, Ontario, Canada.

ABROAD

AUSTRALIA. Federation of Australian Anarchists, P.O. Box A 389, Sydney South. Public meetings every Sunday in the Domain, 2 p.m. and Mondays, 72 Oxford Street, Paddington, Sydney, 8 p.m.

DANISH ANARCHIST FEDERATION. Gøthersgade, 27, Viborg, Denmark.

VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA. Anyone interested in forming anarchist and/or direct action peace group contact Derek A. James, 1864 Grand Boulevard, North Vancouver, B.C., Canada. Tel.: 987-2693.

USA: VERMONT. New Hampshire Anarchist Group. Meets weekly—discussion, individual action. Contact Ed. Strauss at RFD 2, Woodstock, Vermont 05091, USA.

SWEDEN. Stockholm Anarchist Federation. Contact Nadir, Box 19104, Stockholm 19, Sweden.

CANADA: WINNIPEG. Anyone interested in direct action/anarchy contact G. J. Nasir, 606 Matheson Avenue, Winnipeg, 17, Manitoba.

BELGIUM: LIEGE. Provos, c/o Jacques Charlier, 11 Avenue de la Laiterie, Sclessin-Liege, Belgium.

EAST AFRICA. George Matthews would like to make contact. Secondary school teacher from UK. PO Box 90, Kakamega, Kenya.

USA: NORTH-EASTERN MINNESOTA. Contact James W. Cain, 323 Fourth Street, Coquet, Minn. 55720, USA.

GROUP/TREASON. Australian Anarchist, c/o Melbourne University Union or A.R. Giles Peters, c/o same.

Autumn Mobilisation in England . . .

Dear Friends,

Ideas are now being formulated for what ought to be the most significant mobilisation of public opinion in connection with the Vietnam War. Whilst one may say that it is a call to all people who sincerely and honestly desire an end to it, it is necessary to set down one or two premises upon which sincerity and honesty may be based. These pre-requisites are very simple and are based upon a desire for independence for people all over the world. They represent the aspirations of the people of Vietnam, as well as the people of Britain; and if these premises cannot be agreed then honesty and sincerity have been blown out of the window. Let me spell it out for you.

1. Real independence for the people of Vietnam, and of Britain, can only be set upon the basis of complete freedom of peoples to formulate their own future.

2. It follows that there should be no interference at all from any other nation politically, militarily or economically.

It is difficult to see how any honest person can disagree with these pre-requisites so I will take it that you agree. Following this argument it is preposterous to suggest that the US should be entitled to negotiate the future of Vietnam any more than Hitler had the right to negotiate the future of Britain. This is what the Vietnam War is all about.

The Libertarian movement has been slow to recognise this and it has appeared at times that certain sections have gone out of their way to avoid this position. All kinds of synthetic band wagons have been climbed upon. U Thant, the Buddhists, UNO, first,

second and third forces, but hardly ever the aspirations of the people of Vietnam. If they want Buddhism, Communism, Imperialism or any other 'ism', we shall never know until the initial requirements are brought about.

With regard to the Autumn Mobilisation. There are those who state they are unable to agree with this, that or the other aspect of the preamble of ideas and this is all it is at the moment. Such people have no excuse at all for not taking part. The London Committee of 100 has almost implored people from all sections of the community to assist with the final form. If you haven't come forward it's your fault not ours. You have been invited to play an equal part. At times it appears that some prefer to bask in the smug, self-righteous satisfaction of sectarian drawing room gatherings, composed of people all bearing the same restrictive ideas. They may be right in their analysis but we shall never know it seems. They keep it a secret and seem to be content with armchair criticisms.

I know some of you will say that I am doing much the same thing. Quite untrue. I am playing a full part within the formulation of the programme and I intend to follow this up with my active presence at the time. ALL of the time. What I have tried to do, as I have said before, is to set down a basis for sincere and honest commitment. If this demonstration, or any for the future, is based upon any other initial reference then we may as well forget the whole thing.
24a St. Stephens Gardens,
London, W.2

"TOMMY" FARR.

. . . and in US

YOU MUST KNOW of the Demo planned here for October 21 in the Capitol, Washington, against the War on Vietnam. It will be a march of a wide spectrum (Liberal, Democrats, Pacifists, Trotskyites, etc.). Non-violent Civil Disobedience has been announced, beginning with a large return of draft (conscription) documents to the Government on October 16, to mass sit-ins at the Pentagon and the Capitol Buildings. A mass confrontation with the State is planned (it is hoped that up to a million people will go: wildly optimistic??). It could mark a turning point or lead to great demoralization.

The resistance to the American State is growing, even from those people it has exploited the longest (those who live within the boundaries of the US

itself). Forms of open resistance are emerging, such as draft (conscription) refusal by individuals, 'We Won't Go' (to War) Groups, Tax (for the War) Refusal, as well as other kinds of disruption of and non-co-operation with the State authorities. Thus far, most people have, if convicted, chosen prison as a form of public moral protest. Now, especially with draft refusal, some are choosing to go underground and stay in the US or go to Canada or elsewhere as political refugees. (Estimates range in the thousands for those in Canada.) Even older liberal middle-class people are themselves taking such actions or publicly encouraging and defending them. . . . It all might be titled 'From Protest to ———'.
ED. STRAUSS.

Dear Readers,

Albert Meltzer's comments (19.8.67) on my 'Statement' (29.7.67) call for a reply.

Firstly, I strongly object to being linked with those Mr. Meltzer calls 'philosophical anarchists' whose motto was 'always come down on the side of tyranny'.

Secondly, if Mr. Meltzer had read the beginning of my 'Statement' as well as the part he chooses to regard as my 'conclusion' he would have seen that I clearly stated that freedom (not just inner freedom) is central to anarchism. I then went on to argue that there can be little outer freedom until more people have attained inner freedom, i.e. are no longer ruled by their own greed, hate, will to power, etc. Presumably it was this last that upset Mr. Meltzer and, rather than refute it, he throws in a few sneers about 'Andrew's Liver Salts', etc.

Thirdly, Robinson is definitely NOT the lad who is 'always writing stirring bits about how we should support the

More Statements on Vietnam

Vietcong'. I have clearly stated on many occasions that my sympathies (and incidentally cash support) re Vietnam are with the non-combatants and not the Vietcong, Americans, etc. But doubtless it suits Mr. Meltzer's argument to assert that I am pro-Vietcong.

Fourthly, I got my information about Spain from Brennan's *The Spanish Labyrinth* (the book recommended in the issue of *Anarchy* devoted to Spain). I don't know where Mr. Meltzer gets this but he seems not to know that both France and Russia sent arms to the Republic, not many—but enough to postpone the fascist victory. And even if Brennan and myself are totally ignorant about Spain, neither Mr. Meltzer nor Mike Walsh (to whom I was replying) have answered the broader question I posed, namely how can militant revolutionary anarchism ever

THE 'LITTLE' MAGAZINES

Continued from page 2 economically crippled others. The mercenary renegades have successfully solicited paid advertisements and State grants, consequently censoring their contents accordingly. Others have entered the profitable *Vanity* or self-indulgent clique markets.

There is, however, still an existing anarchistic nucleus who have tried to avoid the commercial pitfalls in many ways. They have attempted to identify and break with the solely merchant, and stick with the genuine service, shops. Furthermore, they have destroyed or returned contributors' manuscripts after

use, as a safeguard against future temptation. Also they have firmly refused to accept paid advertisements and dropped obviously financially motivated contributors. Despite these commendable minority disciplines, the movement as a whole is fundamentally corrupt and commercial. Its potentially generous backers and supporters will have to display much greater discernment in their evaluation of the basic worth and validity of each press's public front, if the underground publishing movement is to be saved from becoming a worthwhile experiment which went sadly astray.
DAVE CUNLIFFE.

'Pro-US President for S. Vietnam'—Daily Telegraph

A FOUR-TON ELEPHANT, pushed by a smaller one, fell into a pit in the Zoo and died slowly before it could be hauled out. The Trade Union Congress carried, against the wishes of the executive, resolutions deploring support for the US in Vietnam; asking for price controls to accompany wage restraint; resolutions on fuel policy and coal-mining. Mr. George Woodcock (the TU one) said of the Common Market, of which he approves, 'Some people have given the impression that once we are in we shall be dancing about with roses in our hair. It won't be like that.'

GEORGE BROWN at a by-election meeting deftly passed the buck. He said, 'It is you, the people of Britain, who are on test now, not we, the government.' The *Spectator*, commenting on this remark, says, 'In one sense, this may be held to express a commendable if belated realization of the strictly limited power of any government, even a socialist government dedicated to state planning, to affect the course of history; and by contrast the overwhelming importance of a multiplicity of private choices, privately made. In another sense,' the *Spectator* goes on, 'Mr. Brown's dictum is palpably false: whatever else happens the people of Britain are not going to be defeated at the next general election, although the Government might be.' The people of Britain, or come to that, any country have always been defeated at elections.

ANOTHER GEORGE, Romney, prospective Republican candidate for the American presidency, now states he was 'brain-washed' during a visit to Saigon into supporting the Vietnam war. He now claims that the Johnson administration has been deceiving the American public about the facts of the Vietnam war. He said at a Press conference: 'The people have been told repeatedly that with just one more step we would be able to handle the situation; that we would have the boys home by the end of the year. Since then

we have Americanised the military effort. My fear is that we may Americanise the other war too—the pacification effort.' The *International Herald Tribune* points out that last April, in a speech at Hartford, Conn., he supported the Vietnam war and was praised for the speech by President Johnson. . . .

MR. ROBERT MCNAMARA announced that the US will build a complex barrier between North and South Vietnam to hinder infiltration. (This was suggested as a possibility in *FREEDOM* about two years ago.) Ambassador Goldberg urged the United Nations to play 'a role in helping to bring about an honourable peace in Vietnam'. The Norwegian Foreign Ministry announced that all parties involved in the Vietnam war have agreed to receive a peace mission headed by Nobel prizewinners. . . .

A TORY MP, Mr. T. L. Iremonger, has complained that extreme political movements with racist views are infiltrating the Conservative Party. He writes (to the *Daily Telegraph*) 'there are people who project their frustrations and aggressions on to scapegoats such as "imperialist aggressors", "Reds", "Niggers" or "Jews", "women", "colonialists" and their MP.' . . .

THE EXTREME RACIALIST political publication *Combat* (of the National Front) prints warnings on race-mixing, lack of negro civilization in Africa, waste of taxpayers' money on 'ungrateful coloured commonwealth'. It prints as a concession to the Race Relations Act the following: 'Criticisms made in this paper of the policy of immigration into this country, and the beliefs expressed that integration is harmful to all races concerned is in no way meant as abuse of, or expression of hatred to, coloured people living in Britain. Whilst resident here we agree that they are entitled to as equal protection by the laws of the land as the original inhabitants.' Keep Briton's woad! . . .

COMBAT CARRIES also an article on 'Drugs and Queers: a campaign to promote degeneracy' during which it predictably comments on the passing of the Sexual Offences Bill and says (which could possibly be a joke), reporting on the speeches in Parliament: 'In the words of Rear-Admiral (and in this context it is a pity he was not a full Admiral). . . . Elsewhere they report (in a 'humorous' column), 'a certain Mr. Birnberg, appearing in court on behalf of communists who, in an excess of democratic zeal had wrecked the Greek Embassy. Certain female reds had been committed in custody to Holloway and there, claimed Mr. Birnberg, they had been denied access to the Pill. This, of course, goes on Ted Budden, 'hinders their access to the pleasures of the flesh and though I must admit that I have never found the flesh of female reds either pleasurable or particularly alluring, this is a damnable oversight.' *Action*, Mosley's journal, reprints a letter from the *Morning Star* (11.8.67) starting, 'I am filled with a deep sense of burning indignation at the Jewish millionaires who have made their fortunes out of the labour of the British working class. . . . *Action* smugly comments, 'if you said anything like that today, would you not be threatened under section six of the Race Relations Act.' . . . THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the Israeli Communist Party (that led by S. Mikunis and M. Sneh) protested at the attitude of some other communist parties. The *Morning Star* reported them as referring to statements in Soviet publications describing the group as guilty of 'Jewish nationalistic deviations'. They said that 'only the Israel working class is entitled to judge which one is the Communist Party.' . . .

THE LEADER of a new Satanist cult in San Francisco said to a *Los Angeles Free Press* reporter, 'In the past, satanism has never gotten a fair hearing.'

JON QUIXOTE.

Vote for Nobody

Dear Comrades,

The Manchester Group are organising an Anti-Electoral Campaign in Gorton, Manchester, where there will be a by-election some time in early November (the exact date is not yet known). This campaign is intending to stress to the people of Gorton alternatives to voting and central government. There will probably be four candidates: a Tory, a Liberal, a Fascist and a Labour Party candidate. Winston Churchill will be standing for the Tories, and Terry Lacey for the Liberals and the other two have not yet been chosen.

We shall be holding a meeting on October 1 to discuss the campaign and I appeal to all comrades in and around the Manchester area to attend this meeting if possible. We need all the help we can get, to raise funds for leaflets and

posters and also help in the preparation of these leaflets. We would also appreciate donations and articles from any other comrades who are willing to send them.

Please contact the Group's Secretary (address in *FREEDOM*) for any further details.

JOHN POULSON
for Manchester
Anarchist Group.

Scottish Demo

Dear Friends,

In last week's edition of *FREEDOM*, the dates of the Glen Douglas camp was given as September 6-8. It should have read Saturday, September 16 to Monday, September 18.

A leaflet is being produced by Edinburgh YCND, and some will be sent to you before the end of this week.

We are very sorry about the lack of notice, but this was caused by a crisis in Edinburgh YCND when they were thrown out of their meeting rooms. Edinburgh YCND, Aberdeen YCND, Clocks YCND and Glasgow YAB are taking part, also some individuals from the North of England and London, possibly Committee of 100 and Lewisham Peace Action.

What the leaflet says is roughly:—

Rally at Balloch (south end of Loch Lomond) on the loch-side to the north of the town, and we hope to be able to set out for Glen Douglas at 2.30 p.m. It is about 12 miles from Balloch to the turn-off to Glen Douglas, but we do not plan to walk it, and we think that enough transport will be available to ferry people to the road-end at Glen Douglas. From the road-end, which is just north of the Inverby Hotel (on same side of road) to where we hope to camp, is about 4½ miles.

There is a burn near the site for fresh water, and we will be able to bring in food supplies by car, *Glen Douglas being absolutely inaccessible to buses*.

Also, there is a bus service from Balloch to near Inverby Hotel, but we shall be able to do without this.

Once again, I apologise sincerely about the lack of notice, and I can only hope that, despite this, some comrades from London will be interested.

Glen Douglas is a massive bomb and missile store (believed to be nuclear), containing about 60 underground stores, and is completely under NATO control.

It is very probable that, since De Gaulle's action of throwing NATO out of France, these awful places (and Glen Douglas base must be seen for its ugliness to be realised) could be sited *all over Britain*.

Glen Douglas and the area surrounding it, which has a torpedo factory at Alexandria, Faslane, Coulport, torpedo

testing on Loch Long, is an area of great natural beauty, and it is our purpose to eventually reveal to the people of this country how completely the State is taking over, and defiling all this.

If there is time to print this in *FREEDOM* (a more concise version, I think), it would be greatly appreciated.

We hope to see some London comrades at Glen Douglas.

Yours for Peace,
4A Beechwood, LES MORRIS.
Sauchie, Clocks YCND.
P.S. Individuals and groups should bring tents and sleeping bags.

ANARCHY ON SHOW

THE BRENT SHOW was not as gay as the recent one in Harlow, but it still afforded scope for introductory work to anarchism. The Kilburn Anarchist Group had a stall in the Social Services tent and although they only had a week's notice for preparation, their stall was the most colourful and artistic in their section. They distributed lots of leaflets, sold many copies of *FREEDOM*, and gave away free bubble-gum to the children. Many people asked the meaning of anarchism and a joint meeting was mooted with a local community care association. A young man told the Kilburn Anarchists that he was starting a group in Harrow!

Kilburn Anarchists were reasonably satisfied at the success of their first venture. They now intend to have a regular stall in the Portobello market on Saturdays. It is a long time since the affairs of the city were decided in the market place; other groups should follow the Harlow and Kilburn Anarchists' example to alter this trend.
JOHN RETY.

PRESS FUND

WEEK 36, SEPTEMBER 9:
Expenses: 36 weeks at £90: £3240
Income: Sales and Subs.: £2426

DEFICIT: £814

Los Angeles: J.E. £6/12/-; Harrow: N.W. 3/6; Woodstock, Vermont: E.S. £1/10/6; Cheltenham: L.G.W.* 10/-; Bath: R.E. £1/10/-; Pittston: A.R. £5/9/2; London, S.E.15: R.K. £5/9/2; Stanningley: B. £2/10/0; Eastbourne: H.C. 5/-.

TOTAL: £23 19 4
Previously Acknowledged: £779 3 5

1967 Total to Date: £803 2 9

*Denotes Regular Contributor.
Gift of Envelopes: London, N.W.6: J.C.

Report Attacks the Joint Sites

THE REPORT of the Court of Inquiry into the trade disputes at the Barbican and Horseferry Road building sites has at last been published and it does not hold any surprises. Its criticisms were predictable and, as was expected, they are mainly against the unofficial London Building Workers' Joint Sites Committee and the shop stewards who still picket the two sites. Employers and unions are also criticised and the final recommendation of the Report, if carried out, will restrict the union organisation on the sites.

Dealing with the Myton dispute on the Barbican, the Court agrees with the action of the management in sacking three steel-fixers for alleged lack of output. This was

during a work-to-rule when the men were required to reach basic target figures. The site took strike action and the company gave notice to all operatives. When the men returned to work, on the advice of their union officials, they thought that the notices had been withdrawn, but this was not so and all workers were sacked.

The Court recommends that the site reopens, but without the six stewards that Myton's refused to re-employ months ago. So, in fact, the position is the same as in March, when the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives agreed to open the site without these men. In this decision, the Court is only backing up the union executives who wanted to reopen this site and it is trying to restore the authority of the executives and undermine that of the stewards.

In the case of the Sunley site, in Horseferry Road, the evidence was so damaging that the Report says, 'In our opinion, the immediate responsibility for the total stoppage at Horseferry Road lies squarely on the shoulders of the directors of the company, who deliberately created a situation designed to produce a strike, and dismissed the works' committee on a ground which, in our judgement, was both contrived and flimsy.'

The Report recommends the site be reopened and that all the members of the works' committee should be offered re-employment, but that they and the Federation steward, Jack Henry, should be 'disqualified from again holding office in any capacity on the site'. The Federation stewards from both sites are criticised in the Report. They rejected Jack Henry's denial that he was a member of the Joint Sites Committee.

Although Lou Lewis, the Federation steward at Myton's, said in evidence that he had been chairman at several of the committee's meetings, the Report finds his statement about its constitution both 'bizarre and incredible'. 'It is fair to Mr. Lewis to add that we do not think that he intended some of his evidence to be believed. In any event we did not believe him when he said the committee had no officials, no constitution or means of calling meetings or that its finances depended on the casual contributions from collections taken by unspecified persons in the course of meetings.'

COMMUNIST BOGEY

Both Lou Lewis and Jack Henry said they were members of the Communist Party, but the Report uses this, and the fact that the *Morning Star* gives publicity to the committee, to say that 'It is not open to doubt in our view that this committee is also associated with, if not controlled by, a political party'. Because Lou Lewis happens to be a Party member and a contributor to their paper, the Report says, 'We do not believe that his association with the committee is merely an accidental coincident of his membership of the Party'.

Of course, one could not expect a Lord, an employer and a union executive member to comprehend the flexible nature of an unofficial organisation. The influence of the committee was behind these disputes, but in both cases it was the men concerned who voted to take the decisions throughout. What the Court does understand is that the union executives lost control of the members. The very fact that union executives are not prepared to fight employers is one of the reasons why unofficial organisations exist.

STRENGTHENING UNION LEADERSHIP

The Report makes recommendations which will enable the union leaderships to strengthen what are already considerable powers and will limit the powers of shop stewards and the rank and file members on the sites. It calls for changes in the way works' committees and stewards are elected and the supervision of these elections by union officials. The formation of disciplinary committees by the NFBTO to deal with breaches of rules is also recommended.

The Report recognises that there should be union organisation on the two sites, after they reopen. The works' committee should be appointed on each site by the unions and the Federation, to act for an interim period. 'We also recommend that in this interim period particular care should be exercised by the NFBTO to see that the existing rules are complied with and that the works' committee and Federation steward act strictly within their powers.'

The pickets at Horseferry Road have said that the Report is a continued attack on democratic procedures in the industry and we feel it "bizarre and incredible" that Lord Cameron should recommend such proposals. In the guise of "stability" the Report calls for site procedure agreement for every major contract. We agree with site procedure agreements, but agreements can only be effective and fair if negotiated by the workers' representatives on the site, along with local union officials.'

However, what the Report recommends is that more of the vital decisions affecting the men on the sites should be taken by union executives and the NFBTO. It is small wonder that union leaders have welcomed the Report, for it gives them the go-ahead to tighten up and strengthen their hold over their members. It is up to building workers to resist any attempt by their executives to encroach on or take away the control and autonomy which many have won on their sites.

P.T.

We hope to deal with the Cameron Report more fully in the next supplement. Eds.

Workers' Paradise

Dear Comrades,

I believe a lot of people think of Scandinavia as a workers' paradise.

On March 21, 1967, a Danish family's struggle for a place to live was printed by a newspaper here, *Ekstrabladet*. The story is typical, about people without means seeking a home. The family consist of seven children aged 3-17 who returned to Denmark from Sweden about a year ago. With nowhere to live, some of them stayed with the grandmother in her 1-roomed flat while others stayed with a sister. Meanwhile they tried to find a place, but in vain. So, for four months during the summer, they lived in a tent, moving round Denmark and Sweden, after having been turned away

from a piece of land near Copenhagen. As the weather got colder, and they had not succeeded in getting a flat, they were forced to take residence in an area which by a UN delegate has been described as 'the biggest slum north of the Alps'. Here they lived till December last year in a ramshackle, small, 2-roomed house. By December they simply could not afford to live there any longer. It had cost them about £320 in less than four months and this by Danish standards is much.

Three of the children are now sent to a charity home while the rest of the family is back at the grandmother's flat. The Copenhagen borough is now trying to find them a flat, but what chance have

they when 300 people every day appear at the town hall with the same request? And if they do get a place, which they might since the public's attention has been called on, it will just mean that some other family will be in their situation.

Copenhagen

ALICE PETERSEN.

Harlow Anarchists

SATURDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER
(Council Election Day)

11 a.m. onwards

Public Meeting

THE STOW, HARLOW

Speakers-Leafleters WANTED

Freedom For Workers' Control

SEPTEMBER 16 1967 Vol 28 No 28

When the Shadow-Boxing has to Stop

ONE FACTOR that stands out clearly in all the negotiations with the printing employers is the latter's desire to drop the sliding scale COL arrangements as soon as possible.

The Society of Master Printers of Scotland announced that they have reached a settlement with the Scottish Lithographical Association on the basis of an increase of up to 5 per cent on the basic wage, in return for increased efficiency and other savings. But, the settlement contains no provision for continuation of automatic increases related to the movement of the Index of Retail Prices.

In an official hand-out by the printing unions to their members there is a paragraph relating to the Cost-of-Living Bonus which is worth reprinting in full.

Throughout the discussions, all the union Executives continued to attach considerable importance to the retention of the cost-of-living bonus, but this was just as vigorously resisted by the employers who repeatedly quoted the 'recommendation' of the National Board for Prices and Incomes in their Report on the last settlement that 'the cost-of-living bonus in the printing industry should be eliminated when the next national wage agreement is made'.

Whilst continuing to feel strongly that it should be retained, during subsequent meetings the unions, in order to make progress, decided not to press the principle of the continuation of the scheme until a later stage. One of the points made on behalf of the unions was that if, in order to assist the employers, the unions had not agreed to annual adjustments (instead of at six-monthly intervals which had been the practice for many years), there would have been an increase made in the bonus in respect of the first half-year of 1966 and, therefore, members would not have fallen so far behind in the amount due to them. The unions felt bitter that this new arrangement, made to meet the convenience of the employers, was now costing them money. In spite of the union arguments the employers made it clear that so far as they were concerned the cost-of-living bonus scheme was at an end.

Another interesting paragraph from the same hand-out relates the attitude of the TUC to the printworkers' claims. This is also worth reprinting.

Trades Union Congress

At the outset of the negotiations the TUC were informed of the details of the claims, and the General Secretary, Mr. George Woodcock, informed the unions that the General Council's Incomes Policy Committee had considered the claim, and was of the opinion that

it was 'not compatible with the requirements of the period of severe restraint. In the existing circumstances, it should not therefore be pursued'. Since that time the unions twice modified their claims, and kept the TUC informed of the position. Following the breakdown of talks with the employers on 15th August, the TUC Incomes Policy Committee asked to meet the unions for a general talk on the situation.

In the issue of FREEDOM dated 9.9.67, on the back page it was stated that 'The workers' parliament, the TUC, have already declared their interest; they say the printworkers can expect NO support from the TUC unless the printworkers modify their claim. George Woodcock was very quick to deny this position attributed to the TUC, but stated that the TUC Incomes Policy Committee had asked to meet the unions for a general talk on the situation.'

It is obvious that the printing unions are breaking their backs to accommodate not only the TUC but the employers as well. In one form or another, the original claim has been watered down, the employers are beginning to 'taste blood' and are digging their heels in.

Since the breakdown of negotiations with the British Federation of Master Printers (BFMP) and the Newspaper Society, the printing unions are endeavouring to negotiate increases with individual companies. Claims for a straight 15s. a week have been submitted to two of the largest companies in the business, British Printing Corporation and the Thomson Organisation. Both of these organisations have been instructed by the BFMP not to negotiate with the unions and report any approaches.

To date the whole affair has been like a gigantic chess game with moves and counter-moves from both sides, but at some time, and soon, the shadow-boxing has to stop. The slogan must be **Defence of the Cost-of-Living Agreement at ALL Costs**. It is the only safeguard workers have in a long-term package deal. If printworkers are defeated on the Cost-of-Living issue, then other industries will come under fire; some sections have already been warned that their new agreements will make no provision for Cost-of-Living and these sections contain lower-paid workers.

Printworkers will have to struggle to hold what they have; on the other hand the printing employers have taken heart, strengthened by the Government, the TUC and the PIB, a formidable combination, but completely useless if printworkers decide on a policy of NON-CO-OPERATION. It is in their own hands, they control the pace.

BILL CHRISTOPHER.

Contact Column

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

Anarchistic Accommodation. Anarchist needs room or flat cheap. Please leave name at ARC 1239. Lenny Payne.

Literary Contributions. Poetry, extracts of prose and short polemical articles on current literary themes required for an expanding (but still primarily duplicated) SOMETHINGS MAGAZINE. All MSS and correspondence (with s.a.e. for return) to the editor, Geoff Charlton, 8 Lightwoods Hill, Smethwick, Warley, Worcs. Original, previously unpublished work only, please.

Accommodation: East Coast. Teacher (m. single) seeks unfurnished apartment/accommodation Hull. Any leads welcomed. Box 65.

Barnaby Martin explains his ideas for Pacifist Work Camps and answers your questions. Friday, September 15, 8 p.m., 13 Savernake Road, London, N.W.3.

Community. Men and women with radical socialist orientation, introverted, with reasonable IQ, pagan sentiments and interest in the group family. SAE to Selene Community, Rhydcwmerau, Llandeilo, Carmar, Wales.

For Sale. 7 doz. Roneo 750 stencils, 6/6d. doz., for benefit Press Fund, Freedom Press.

Same Person required to organize YCND. Some typing required, also imagination and sense of humour. Hard work, but rewarding. Apply to YCND, 5 Caledonian Road, London, N.1 (phone 01-837 9254).

Public Meeting. Ealing Green. September 16, 3 p.m. 'Peace on Earth'. Speakers include: Doug Kepper, Jim Huggon, John Rety, Malcolm Miles.

Free University: Manchester. Any interest in forming one? If so, write to me with any questions or ideas. Box 66.

Broadmoor patient soon to be released needs job. Replies to A.R. Reading Group.

Former Junkie. Wants job and accommodation in London. Box 54.

Just off the Press. Anthology of protest-poetry by Flemish, Dutch and English poets, with many drawings and photo-collages. 125 pages, only 10/-. To be had from Freedom Bookshop or direct from Gerda Ides, Post Box 772, Haarlem, Holland (send Int. M.O. in latter case). A Dutch anarchist publication.

Books Hand-bound and Engraved to Order. De-luxe Leather Bindings—Mosaics—Full-leather Parchment—Half-leather Bindings. All books hand-sewn and repaired. Designs for Parchments, Mosaics, are original. For further information contact Mr. J. B. Wagner, c/o American Consulate, Calle Serrano 75, Madrid 6, Spain.

Accommodation. Wanted two comrades to share flat (three rooms and kitchen). Allan Harrison, 285 Alexandra Park Road, N.22, or phone ARC 1239 leaving address.

If you wish to make contact let us know.

AFB Conference

will be held on

Saturday, October 7,
9.30 a.m.—10 p.m.
Sunday, October 8,
10 a.m.—6 p.m.

at ASQUITH ROOM,

ACTI,

2 SOHO SQUARE, W.1

Provincial comrades requiring accommodation, write to London Federation of Anarchists