

Anarchy is not the absence of order, it is the absence of force; it is the free outflowing of the spirit into the forms in which it delights and in such forms alone, as they grow and change, can it find an expression which is not also a bondage.
E. LOWES DICKINSON.

On Not Writing to the Newspapers

DETECTIVE SERGEANT HAROLD CHALLENGOR principal figure in the notorious "brick-planting" cases during the Greek Royal visit to this country last July was at the Old Bailey last week found by a jury to be insane and unfit to plead. He and three other policemen had been committed for trial on a charge of "conspiring together between July 10 and October 23 to pervert the course of public justice by making unlawful arrests, false statements, and fabrication of evidence." The trial of the three constables is due to start later this month.

The medical evidence on which the jury decided was given by the principal medical officer at Brixton Prison who said he was satisfied that Challenor, who had been in Netherne Mental Hospital, Coulsdon, since October,

was now suffering from paranoid schizophrenia, and that he had been mentally abnormal for a very considerable time. His mental condition deteriorated rapidly from September of last year. He was suffering from delusions, and also from loss of memory, which was part of his illness.

It was necessary to keep him under very heavy dosage of drugs. Glancing at Challenor, who was sitting quietly in

Challenor's Paranoia

EXCEPTION OR AN OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE?

the dock, Mr. Hutchinson asked: "Is his present state of rationality only due to this massive application of drugs?" Dr. Calder said that it was. Answering the judge, he said there was no question of any faking of illness in this case.

There is no reason to doubt the medical evidence. After all it was quite clear to one of Challenor's would be victims last July that he was, to put it politely, a mental case. And Donald Room was no medical expert, and came to his conclusions after one unforgettable meeting with Challenor. On the strength of Room's first account of his case published in FREEDOM (August 17)* and from private conversations with him, we had no hesitation at the time in referring to Challenor in these columns as "an obviously paranoid 'copper'." We mention all this in order to reinforce the questions which, arise from the

*And in much more detail in the February issue of ANARCHY.

medical evidence given at the Old Bailey and which are so serious and obvious that no organ of the Press purporting to be serious can overlook. Yet this is what they have done.

The medical evidence was that Challenor's mental condition had deteriorated rapidly since last September but it was also pointed out that he had been mentally abnormal for a very considerable time. For so long in fact that the Home Secretary is now reviewing the cases of 34 men who were jailed following investigations by Challenor as long ago as 1962.

It is possible that Challenor's condition would have deteriorated anyway yet it is also conceivable that but for the determination of Donald Room to resist the brick-bat frame-up, Challenor might still be in his job, and magistrates and learned judges still accepting his evidence in preference to that of his victims. For there can be no question that the Room case was his undoing. Until then everything was going swimmingly for Challenor. His "wonderful war record" was followed by a successful police career as the "Soho gang-buster".

Nobody—neither his colleagues, nor his superiors, nor the magistrates and the lawyers who must have seen a lot of him as a witness in court—realised that he was in fact insane, even though it was immediately apparent to Donald Room at their first meeting. Is this not a very disturbing matter which the detention of Challenor and the Home Secretary's proposed review of 20 cases he had "investigated" (that is possibly framed) underlines but does not solve?

ALL recent discussion on police powers has been directed towards modifying the rules of procedure in order to make it more difficult for the suspected law-breaker to refuse to "assist" the police in their enquiries by exercising his legal right to refuse to answer questions put to him by them. On the new Judges' Rules the *Guardian* made the following cynical comments:

The new Judges' Rules are rather misleadingly presented by the accompanying Home Office circular as if they were mainly designed to strengthen the safeguards protecting suspects from unfair police questioning. In reality, though they do contain some helpful

new safeguards, their principal effect is to give the police greatly extended powers of questioning suspects.

Under the old Rules a person in custody could in principle not be questioned at all. Every lawyer and Judge knew, however, that fair and reasonable methods of police investigation would have been seriously hampered if the police had been punctilious in observing strictly the requirements of this Rule. It has been honoured more in the breach than in the observance and for many years Judges have winked at the fact by refusing to hold evidence inadmissible though obtained in contravention of the rule.

In this comment, and the conclusion "If the principles contained in this code are right they should be made enforceable. Otherwise one must recognise that, like the old Rules, they must turn out to be more of theoretical than practical importance"—the *Guardian* admits, but lacks the courage to say so that there can be no justice for all in a society founded on social and economic injustice.

From this fundamental injustice spring all the problems for which there can be no equitable solution. The laws are not made by the people, for the people, but by a privileged section of the community

Continued on page 3

Mozambique Close to Revolt

YOUR correspondent on a recent visit to Mozambique was advised by the Portuguese Vice-Consul on being "given" a visa (costing £1) that the special branch in Mozambique were to be informed of my visit and that I should be watched throughout my stay.

On two other visits to the country I have noticed many police, always armed, roaming the streets of the two main cities in the country, Lorenzo Marques and Beira and have always felt the likelihood of police surveillance. PIDE (Polícia Internacional de Defesa de Estado)—the Mozambique police—are, according to a report in the June issue of *Drum* "creeping and foraging about" throughout Mozambique, where 163,000 Portuguese are outnumbered 40 to 1 by 6 million Africans.

The Portuguese have been in Mozambique for four centuries and mass African illiteracy and forced labour are the result of this "great and successful task" (to quote official Portuguese opinion).

During the Angolan revolution and its vicious suppression in 1961 the Portuguese sent 20,000 troops to the country, and many still remain fighting the African resistance. Together with 25,000 troops in Mozambique the Portuguese defence budget amounts to £65,000,000.

In Northern Mozambique mobile detachments of troops cover the area. The borders with Tanganyika, Nyasaland and N. Rhodesia are systematically

scoured by planes and land patrols. Machine guns, heavy artillery, flame-throwers, armoured cars are part of the show of force. The effectiveness of napalm bombing is impressed on villagers by demonstrations on deserted villages. At Beira and Lorenzo Marques transport planes able to carry 45 fully equipped paratroopers stand ready.

Inside Mozambique these forces face little—the African resistance has been shattered, many Africans simply vanishing. Outside Mozambique, however, danger to Portuguese rule is ready and eager to attack. In Tanganyika a united liberation front of Mozambique exiles has been training guerillas and they are now ready. The Portuguese fear that troops from Ethiopia, Nigeria and Algeria may cross the border. Already some bands have ventured across the border and one Portuguese officer has been mysteriously reported "accidentally shot".

From Nyasaland another resistance movement sent two men to attempt to break into an armoury. Along the Mozambique-Nyasaland border on Lake Nyasa, military boats are to be found, tanks are ready and arms dumps are stationed in two border towns.

The Portuguese fear the firing of plantations in the north, attacks on rail and telephone lines and sabotage, so they build up more and more defences. 200 bush airstrips have been hacked out of the countryside, troopships and transport planes are brought in, guards are placed on all police stations.

Reports are that infiltration by resistance forces is spreading in Northern Mozambique. From Lusaka comes news that revolution is expected in Mozambique by resistance forces who aim to go into Mozambique. There is every indication that Mozambique is close to revolt; when this comes repercussions in Portugal could topple Salazar and be of significance in Spain. In South Africa and Southern Rhodesia where the future looks to be hardly peaceful, the effect of a revolt in Mozambique might be stimulating. Angola also might well revolt a second time with invasions from the Congo. The whole of Southern Africa is gradually slipping from the control of a fascist-capitalist oligarchy and it is by revolution rather than by constitutional action that Africans throughout the area are furthering their cause.

KALI

'INDUSTRIAL ANARCHY' AT ROOTES

The recent sacking of 270 final assembly workers at the Rootes Linwood plant (they now have been reinstated) was an attempt by the management to force a showdown with their employees. The reason given for the sackings was that these men had been practising what has been described as "industrial anarchy". What they actually mean is that because of a grievance over pay, these men had been packing up before the end of their shift, after they had completed what they thought was the right number of hours for the wages they received.

Ever since the Linwood plant was opened last year, Rootes have continually tried to increase production without paying increased wages. They set a target of 3,000 cars a week for last autumn; this has never been reached. The management has offered pay increases tied to production.

Last February they said they would consider "talking money" if a target of 2,000 cars was reached. Actually, this target could have been achieved but for—as the stewards pointed out—poor organising of material delivery and breakdowns of plant. To prove their point figures for production were noted. During that week 1,900 cars were produced but 17 hours had been lost owing to breakdowns and lack of materials.

Of course the prime motive of Rootes in setting up their new factory in Scotland was that they could get labour on the cheap, plus a generous government handout. With the help of the unions low wages were paid to the Linwood workers. For example, last January the men received a 2d. an hour increase, giving 7/6 including bonus; while in other car factories rates are as much as double this figure.

These dismissals it seems were not made on the spur of the moment; they were well planned. For one thing, it is not only the management that has been put out by unofficial strikes, but also

the union leadership. At Whitsun both Mr. Les Kealey, the Transport and General Workers Union national officer for engineering, and Mr. John Boyd, a member of the Amalgamated Engineering Union executive, went to Linwood to address mass meetings. They appealed to the workers to end their unofficial actions which had often brought production to a standstill and called for co-operation with Rootes for increased production. Another factor was that the holidays were due in a few weeks' time. It was obvious that the unions wouldn't come out strongly against the dismissals, and with holidays due loss of wages would be an added deterrent against striking.

With the news of the dismissals Mr. John Miller, Renfrew district secretary of the T.G.W.U., recommended that there should be a "temporary takeover" of the assembly line by the other workers. The convenor of all shop stewards, Mr. Jim Boyle, gave his support to this plan. Although production was reduced the assembly was re-started on the following Monday, manned by workers from other sections. The purpose of this move, according to the T.G.W.U. officials, was to prevent the management taking on new men for assembly work.

This move was greeted by the management with this: "This constructive and responsible decision is very much appreciated by the management, which will be able to continue its efforts to maintain employment for all employees at the plant. This is the main objective and immediate problem at the present time.

"Moves are now being made to arrange a private and informal meeting between management and the officials of the trade union concerned in order to discuss the general situation."

The 270 sacked men, all members of the T.G.W.U., were of course very disappointed by this move. They quite rightly thought they had been let down.

In fact there has been general dissatisfaction, not only about their production bonus over which they took action, but over the very nature of their work.

These assembly workers have been specially trained by Rootes, many having never worked in a car factory before. Their previous jobs, as one said, were "every sort of job—the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker". They said their work was very hard, especially with the management continually speeding up the line. [I'm not certain now, but at one time workers known as "floaters" were hardly in existence. This means that if a man leaves the line to go to the toilet there is no "floater" to fill in for him. When he returns he is loaded up with work, which causes a stoppage in the line.] A dismissed worker called the main assembly line "the steel monster". "It's rough, physically and mentally, having to keep up with the track, and the tedium gets you down".

The dismissed men felt that they ought to be getting more money because of the nature of their work and the fact that they never have had the same opportunities as other sections to increase their earnings with overtime.

Obviously Rootes are only interested in continually increasing their output of cars during the present boom in the industry. They want also to achieve this as cheaply as possible, thus increasing their own profits. These men have thought differently.

But, important as higher wages may be, there are other aspects, like control over job conditions. The tedium of the job could be reduced by working on a rotary system. More control over the actual running of the job, even to the extent of some form of contract for work produced, with the workers themselves planning production and running the assembly line accordingly. This type of thing will not be won by the

Continued on page 2

ANARCHY 40 Is on the Unions and Workers' Control

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On Not Writing to the Newspapers

SOMEONE showed me a cutting from the *Sunday Times* which mentioned me by name and misrepresented what I had written two years ago. They featured an article with a corny picture of police-and-anarchists in one corner. In order to give some substance to his own half-baked ideas on anarchism, the journalist had delved into my write-up of a research (*The Anarchist Personality* ANARCHY 12). He misrepresented things so wildly that I was justifiably irritated, and started penning a letter to the Editor of the *Sunday Times*, protesting against such factual misrepresentation. But I never sent the letter: that would have been falling into the trap.

The extent of the gross misreportage may be gathered from the fact that they did not even bother to report correctly where my article was published—they attributed it to FREEDOM. I can well imagine the journalist who sent in the copy grumbling to the sub-editor who mangled it—"You might at least have left my reference to ANARCHY—that was the truth anyway," and the sub-editor retorting, "What does it matter, you fussy twerp? Our readers wouldn't know one from t'other."

Had I written a letter of protest to the *Sunday Times*, I know very well what would have happened. They would have cut out whatever portion of it would garble my meaning most. We all know the Fleet Street technique; if they report that you say you have decided to stop exposing yourself in Hyde Park, you protest at your peril. If you deny the whole of such a report, they will then report, "Blank denies that he plans to stop exposing himself in Hyde Park. It's all a misunderstanding," says Blank. The police say they have no real evidence on which to take action."

Someone may say that at least one ought to try to make a stand for decency and honest reporting in the national press. Some may say that at least the

Sunday Times is not a gutter rag like some of them. Isn't it? I will grant that the *Sunday Times* does attempt to appeal to educated people rather than uneducated people, for educated people are, in general, more moneyed people, and it is the moneyed people who are the target of their advertising. Because of this "educated" slant, the journalist sought to flavour his silly little article about anarchism with a reference to my psychological research. From my 8,000 word article he quotes a few snippets out of context and then ends with his own statement, "The typical anarchist emerges from the study as an intelligent man with considerable neurotic drive, agreeing pretty well completely with his anarchist comrades, and possessing a good deal more tender-minded idealism than he would admit." It is not my purpose here to point out what a travesty of the facts this is, for anyone who is interested can look up the relevant article in ANARCHY. This is one way of smearing the anarchists, to misrepresent whatever attempts are made

to find out something about them as a group, but by and large it is a somewhat feeble effort.

I suppose that I should be thankful that the article contained no references to cloaks, wide-brimmed hats or bombs. It was not even suggested that I investigated this aspect of anarchism, which is certainly the best-publicised by the national press. It is so funny ha-ha that it appears with monotonous regularity in newspaper write-ups of anarchism, the journalist noting with surprise that the anarchists were not dressed in . . . etc.

What of the future—do we ever envisage getting any sort of "fair" treatment by the organs of mass communication? I do not think so, nor do I think that we have any right to expect it. Journalism being what it is no-one can count on getting "fair" treatment. Treatment changes with the times, it is true: 40 years ago it was the fashion for the newspapers to impute personal, physical unclean-ness to Bolsheviks. People of Communist persuasion, Rus-

sian or British, were automatically supposed to be averse to washing—this was very funny ha-ha. Nowadays no newspaper attributes insanitary personal habits to Mr. Krushchev or to Mr. Palme Dutte, and I do not suppose that most readers would "get the point" if such a reference were made. Yet I do not think that nowadays treatment is any more "fair", according to the political slant of the paper.

Some anarchists want very much to be "taken seriously" by the national press. This attitude is, I think, mistaken. It would be nice if millions of people were presented with a simple, undistorted picture of anarchism. Wouldn't it? But if it were to appear in the *Daily Telegraph*, readers would wonder what the catch was. Was it, perhaps, a cunning advertisers' announcement designed to combat the nationalization of British Steel? I am afraid that we must do our propaganda the hard way, in journals like FREEDOM, and on soap-boxes rather than in the pulpits of churches. Tempting though it is to

use the national press as a vehicle for anarchism, what efforts have been made in the past indicate that the main result is just silliness.

Some time ago a rather extravagant fantasy appeared in FREEDOM which purported to be a journalist's nightmare visit to Freedom Bookshop. While not actually advocating that journalists should be kicked in the teeth when they ask questions about anarchism, I must say that this seems a healthier and more realistic attitude than the one of taking journalists at their face value. The police are supposed to caution you before they grill you that "anything you say may be taken down and used in evidence against you", but journalists omit that caution. Can we not remind ourselves that if the journalist were frank he would say, "I represent Lord Muck. He wants to take the piss out of you as that is the best way of dealing with you. Will you help me do just this? He pays me, you see." Many of the more cheerful hard-boiled types of journalist will admit that this speech is just about the simple unvarnished truth. Others like to hedge, to pretend that there is some kind of ethical basis for journalism. I am afraid that at the level of the national press, from the *Times* to the *Sketch*, we must judge them by their fruits.

TONY GIBSON.

Hollywood Strikes Again

THE editor of *Punch* is not, of course, an anarchist. But his broadcast talk "Must Everything Pay?" (reprinted from the *Listener* in FREEDOM of 30 May) shows that he shares anarchist opinions about the distribution of wealth. "Bread, milk, newspapers, radio, television, public transport—there is a short list for a start" of things which, in the interests of economy as well as generosity, should be freely available to everyone.

Now he has produced a delightful little book* showing that he shares the anarchist distrust of current political parties.

"Elderly people," he writes, "still cling to the outrageous notion that one party is wiser than the others: youth knows better and finds Lib, Lab and Cons equally dull, timid, inactive and worthless." Then quickly, to make it clear how far he is from anarchism, he adds that what he protests against is "the absence of genuine planning in the programmes of all parties. A plague on all your houses."

The Genuine Plan of his book is to exploit the suffix "tory" and the prefixes "lab" and "lib" to make more or less awful puns about the parties then see where they lead. For instance:

"*Ama-tories* have their own newspapers, such as the *News of the World* and *The Denning Report*. (From a couple of pages inspired by this word).

"*Lab-orare est orare*. Or Work is Prayer. Or Prayer is Work. Latin tag understood by a handful of Hampstead

intellectual Soes." (Illustrations of four wealthy people watching a navy from a pew).

"*Lib-ation*. A stream of political irrelevance decanted by Libs over the electorate at election time. It usually leaves a Deposit which costs Libs £150 a time . . ."

And so on. Some of the jokes are funny and many of the taunts sharp. But an obsessive reliance on the Plan means that a few of the items appear forced and the general effect is very slightly tedious. The similarity between

the suffix "tory" and the name of the Tory Party is after all only one pun. The successive headings His-tory, Conserva-tory, Ora-tory, Defama-tory represent one pun repeated four times, and in fact it is repeated thirty-nine times, with the addition of s-tory, which is a slightly different pun but does nothing to brighten the series. "Lib" and "Lab" are not always pre-fixes: there are words like F-lab-bergest and G-lib. But one has the unfortunate feeling that these irregular puns are added to make the list of routine puns longer. The worst example of a word incorporating "Lib" for the purpose of joking about the Liberal Party is "Lib-eral".

Occasionally the Plan is left, so that a good joke which can't be forced into

the plan can be used. For example "one-seventh of all their (i.e. the Libs) MPs live in the Orkneys away from the mainstream of political persuasion." If the Plan had been used as a kind of introduction, then abandoned, the general effect might have been happier.

On the whole, however, I enjoyed the writing. And there are some pleasant drawings by the *Punch* cartoonist Mahood. I don't know the price of the post edition, but the Corgi edition at 2s. 6d. is well worth buying. D.R.

**Tory Story, incorporating Living with Labour and Liberal Outlook* by Bernard Hollowood, illustrated by Kenneth Mahood. Published jointly by Hammond and Hammond and Corgi Books, 2s. 6d.

LETTERS

myself. I would be pleased to hear from anyone else so intending, or anyone who would like to hear more about the project and its progress.

This summer promises to be exciting, help us to make an important one in Mississippi.

Yours,
J. R. GREER.

12 St. John's Street,
Oxford, 31 May.

Anti-Election News

A new poster has been printed. It reads:

Being Led to the Slaughterhouse
An X on the Ballot Paper is a + on some battlefield

It means conscription for youth
Choosing masters of all

It means a double cross for all.
The idea for this poster is from the Glasgow comrades, who have had some printed under their imprint. Others bear the A.F.B. imprint.

The Glasgow Federation have also sent us copy for an anti-election leaflet, of which we have duplicated 2,000 for them.

The 'Hazards of Voting' leaflet has been going very well; a number of groups and individuals are taking them. Recently we printed another 2,000, but it is thought that we should revise it and bring in questions which have come to the fore since the leaflet was originally drafted. We asked for suggestions in these columns a few weeks ago, but so far we have had no response from groups outside London. In a few weeks' time we hope to have a meeting with members from the London groups to discuss and revise this leaflet. Could groups outside London send in their suggestions. We'd also like to hear from comrades and groups in and near London who haven't previously been in contact with us and who would like to attend this meeting. Please write to: Bill Sticker, 17a Maxwell Road, Fulham, S.W.6.

Anti-Election Committee.

TO COMMEMORATE THE SPANISH REVOLUTION

Social Evening, Pindar of Wakefield
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Full Details next week

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FULHAM SW6 Tel: REN 3756

Mississippi Summer Project

The Editor, FREEDOM & ANARCHY,
DEAR FRIEND,

The Mississippi Summer Project, which is being organised by the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC) in co-operation with the Council of Federated Organisations (COFO), is an extensive campaign to change the fundamental structure of political and economic activity in Mississippi. Students, teachers, technicians, nurses, artists and legal advisers will be recruited to come to Mississippi to staff a wide range of programmes that include voter registration, freedom schools, community centres, and other special projects. It is obvious how important this campaign is.

At about the same time, the American

Presidential campaign will be nearing its climax, devouring as it goes many thousands of pounds. For instance, in the recent Maryland primary, Governor Wallace spent \$200,000. All this money will buy no more than varying degrees of timidity. On the other hand, really valuable work is being attempted in Mississippi, which may be hampered, not by any lack of enthusiasm, just a shortage of money. This campaign needs money, a lot of it. If you can spare any amount, please send it to: Mississippi Summer Project, SNCC, 8 Raymond Street, N.W., Atlanta 14, Georgia, U.S.A.

I intend to go to work in the project

We Demand Radio and TV Time

The following letter has been sent to SIR HUGH CARLETON GREENE, The British Broadcasting Corporation, from the Anarchist Federation of Britain.

DEAR SIR,
As decided at our conference in Bristol the Anarchist Federation of Britain hereby demands broadcasting time on radio and television before the General Election on the grounds that we are the only organised body of non-voters and the public should be informed of the coherent point of view against voting.

We are obviously not asking for inclusion in the series restricted to political parties.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN RETY,
For the Committee.

London, W.1, 3rd June.

NO-ONE FROM BRITAIN FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

The organiser of the European conference writes to say that he has had no definite bookings from any English comrades. Accommodation is limited and bookings must reach: J. de Roos, Anselmshof 2, Amsterdam-Slotermeer, Holland, by June 27th. Anyone wishing to speak at the conference should send a written copy of his speech beforehand to the organiser, to facilitate translation.

'ANARCHY' AT ROOTS

Continued from page 1

union leaders but can be gained by the men on the shop floor.

The attitude of the T.G.W.U. over this dispute is that these bad boys have learned their lesson, would you please take them back and we, the union, will see that it doesn't happen again.

I feel sure that it will happen again. Since Linwood opened, just over a year ago, there has been general dis-

Strike-bound Nigeria

Last October the Nigerian government set up a commission to draw up a new minimum wage structure. The commission's report was submitted to the government last month.

Because of governmental delay in announcing the commission's findings and its own decisions, a countrywide strike was called by the Joint Action Committee of the Nigerian Labour Movement. The strike first started on June 1st in the ports and on the railways. Some private companies were also affected, including a branch of the Unilever organization where production was halted by sit-down strikers. Workers in government offices also used this tactic. With this, the government announced that they would make their findings known within a few days.

Prior to the strike, defying a police ban on processions and public meetings, thousands of workers marched to Lagos Island. On the way the anti-riot police dispersed them. Four union leaders

satisfaction as the number of disputes indicates. With what seem to me very close co-operation between management and unions, the company had won out with its showdown policy (possibly learning from Fords). What has to be built up is organization at shop floor level; only this way can higher wages, and what is more important in the long run, control over the actual conditions of work, be won. P.T.

have been arrested, now released on bail, for taking part in the banned march.

The strike has spread to busmen, bringing Lagos to a standstill.

The government has now published its findings on the commission's report. Its White Paper rejects the report's recommendations of £12 a month in the Lagos region and £6. 10s. 0d. in rural areas. The government says that "extremely large increases on existing wages would disrupt the economy seriously and would be impracticable of implementation". They accept new rates for the Lagos region of £9. 2s. 0d. a month and £4. 15s. 4d. for other parts of the country.

These increases have been rejected by the unions, who have called on their members to remain united and to continue with their strike.

More workers have joined those already on strike to force the government to accept the commission's report. P.T.

POLITICS WITHOUT PRINCIPLES

THE current political scene must be extremely disheartening for those who try to analyse it in terms of a clash of ideas between the "free world" and the Russian block, or the "socialist world" and their capitalist enemies. In Vietnam there is a direct confrontation between two military governments, one armed by the Chinese government and the other by the American, neither of which has any interest in the freedom or welfare of the peoples of that unfortunate country.

However, throughout the rest of the world, the apparent homogeneity of the blocks has quite obviously evaporated. The attempts of the Rumanian government to achieve national independence in its economy has excited the interest of the financial interests in Britain and America who will undoubtedly exploit every possible opening to shake up the East European economy so that they will be able to share in its exploitation. This has apparently surprised some commentators who suggest that it is incongruous for America to be pushing trade with a "communist" state while at the same time trying to interfere with British dealings in Cuba. However, it is only surprising when looked at in the terms of "free world" ideology which the press has been pouring down our throats for the last twenty years. In terms of finance and power it is quite simple. Just as the Rumanian economy is of interest to Russia as a market, and a source of raw materials, which the Russians want to dominate quite irrespective of communism or capitalism, Cuba has the same attraction for the American financiers, and the anger of Johnson and Rusk when Leyland Motors get an order in Cuba, and are obviously building up a powerful interest in a market from which U.S. motor manufacturers are shut out, has far more in common with such domestic affairs as the American bid for the Rootes Group shares which made financial headlines during the week, than it has with other aspects of international political affairs.

In the same way, the British and Russian governments are not at the moment directly involved in Vietnam, although they would both no doubt dearly love to get a finger in the pie, while the British and not the Americans are busy in a murderous war against the South Arabian tribesmen for their little oil interests in which the Americans have no interest, having made sure of theirs elsewhere in the Middle East.

It is against this background of intrigue in which national allies in one economic dispute become enemies in another, that the more dramatic activities of the cold war are played out, and against which they have to be interpreted. While for the past two weeks the *Observer* has regaled its readers with Anthony Sampson's latest essays in superficiality, in the shape of descriptions of what he was allowed to see of the inside of some American rocket launching bases, the liberal press has been welcoming the apparent split between Rumania and the Soviet Union as a step forward in international relations.

What then are the important features of the political scene, the apparent implacable hostility between the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. demonstrated in the nuclear arms

race and its attendant horror, which has provoked the most encouraging signs of resistance to show themselves in the past twenty years, or the complex of bargaining and power politics, the international take-overs, jockeying for position on Cyprus and in Arabia, planning for influence in Africa that is indulged in continually by all states and corporations? This latter aspect of the power struggle is less dramatic than the first because it doesn't contain the seeds of the possible destruction of the world and the annihilation of the human race in one fell swoop, but it is contributing to thousands of people dying every day on minor battlefields scattered throughout the world, to the produce of millions of workers being squandered on armaments and military expenditure while two-thirds of the people in the world are going without adequate food, and to a hundred and one other factors that make life oppressive for most of the inhabitants of the world. The livelihood and conditions of work of the motor workers is determined by their employers need of them, which is in turn dependent on markets, rather than by the risk of international war breaking out in a particular crisis spot. The people of Cyprus are dying and being driven from their homes now as a consequence of a power struggle between two states, and it is this fact which makes the situation intolerable and not its effect on N.A.T.O., or the supposed threat of intervention by the great powers.

The results of this approach to power politics are clear. If one thinks that the prime stuff of international affairs are what the daily newspapers present them as, real battles round the conference table at which the fates of nations are decided, then at best the only hope is to bombard the statesmen with resolutions, and at worst, more realistically, one might as well give up political activity altogether. On the other hand, if the view outlined above, that international politics is nothing more than a projection into diplomatic language and formalism, of the rackets of national and international economic exploitation, being carried out everywhere by states and private groups, then the method of resisting it must lie with the workers themselves, not ignoring the H-bomb and colonial affairs in any way, but becoming conscious of the possibilities for a better life that could be achieved by taking the power out of the hands of the bosses in their own "fields, factories and workshops" and clearing up the mess at its source, rather than complaining about its symptoms.

P.H.

Readers! Writers! Sellers!

Following a suggestion made at the Bristol Conference, it has been decided to hold a series of meetings for readers, writers and sellers of FREEDOM and ANARCHY. The first meeting will be held in London, when as many as possible of the Freedom Press Group will be present but we hope to hold smaller meetings attended by 2 or 3 members of the group in other parts of the country, particularly where we have had support for many years, but have not

SENATOR BARRY GOLDWATER suggested that "baby" nuclear bombs be dropped in South Vietnam—not to kill anybody but to blast the leaves off the jungle and expose Communist guerrilla supply lines. Senator Goldwater, who is a Major-General in the U.S. Air Force Reserve won the Californian Republican presidential primary election. . . .

JOURNALISTS WERE shown over Porton, the Ministry of Defence's research establishment concerned with biological and chemical warfare. The director said, "I'm telling you in all sincerity that this [establishment] does mean defence with no offence commitment at all. I don't know why we're in the army department. A good many of us would not be here at all if there were an offence commitment." Another official said there was no reason why nations with only "a rudimentary chemical capability" should not make chemical weapons. An outbreak of typhoid spread through Aberdeen started, it was alleged (and denied from the Argentine) by contaminated corned beef. . . .

WAR-GAMES BY the U.S. Army in the Mojave Desert resulted in at least twenty-eight deaths. Chapman Pincher of the *Daily Express* reporting on his Porton visit writes: "All British troops are to be issued with powder-puffs as part of their battle equipment. They will be a defence against poison gas. The puffs have been devised by scientists at the Chemical Defence Establishment at Porton, Wiltshire. The soldier will dab the puff on his skin if he suspects that he has been attacked with gas. This will set free a powder which shows up the contaminated areas and immediately neutralises the poison". . . .

MR. PINCHER'S boss Lord Beaverbrook, celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday with an all-male dinner attended by 658 including many "left-wingers". Lord Beaverbrook said, "What the journalist writes should not be written in parchment but in his heart. First he must be true to himself. If he is not true to himself he is no journalist. He should be a man of optimism. He must be a respecter of persons but not a pedlar of gloom and despondency, and he must be able to deal with high and low on the same basis. The nation would be much poorer if these men and women were not there to protect it from hidden scandals and misuse of power". . . .

IN THE SAME issue of the *Express* we are informed that the swimming-pool



at Buckingham Palace is temporarily out of use. "There has been a spot of bother over the thermostat". We were also warned that foreign buyers are trying to corner the market for English lamb. "Surely," writes the *Express*, "Mr. Soames, the Minister of Agriculture, does not want a repetition of the great beef scandal. Then he must place an immediate restriction on the export of lamb!"

MR. WILSON went to Moscow and suggested to Mr. Krushchev that there should be a world ban on secondhand arms deals and that agreement should be reached to stop military scientists working for foreign governments. Mr. Len Williams, the Labour Party's general secretary denied that it was shortage of cash that had made the party soft-pedal their publicity campaign. Their reason was that political activity was likely to lessen during the holiday period ahead. Lord Hailsham said, "People who want to change the Government ought to have their heads examined". . . .

A STATUE TO Thomas Paine was unveiled at Thetford, Norfolk, despite the protest of a Councillor that "the man was a bloody anarchist!" The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent writes on the Asturian miners' series of strikes. That they are not Communist-inspired, that they have no strike-pay; that many maintain small farms to sustain them in strikes (which generally happen in spring when the land begins to produce); there is a tight community spirit; no apparent organization and strikes snowball without meetings or written instructions and no list of demands has ever been presented. The Court of Cassation in Rome has confirmed sentences of eight months and six months against friar and a newspaper editor charged with

having published an interview supporting conscientious objection. There are 12 conscientious objectors in Italian military prisons. "Some may be serving their second or third, or even fourth sentences for the same charge," says the *Guardian*. "After being released from prison on completion of the first sentence, the conscientious objector is tried again and given a longer sentence if he still refuses to bear arms. The chain of sentences may continue until the man has surpassed conscription age". . . .

ARCHBISHOP MAKARIOS introduced conscription in Cyprus. The French may reduce their period of military service. Mr. Shinwell (Labour) said in the House of Commons that during a speech in Rutherglen the Defence Secretary charged the Labour Party with wanting to return to conscription. "Are you aware," said Mr. Shinwell, "that there is no justification for any such charge, but if the Minister has any evidence to that effect, would he produce it so that we might debate the subject?" The Prime Minister replied: "As far as I know the Labour Front Bench are always saying that we ought to have more conventional forces". No rejoinder from the Labour front (or back) bench is recorded. . . .

PRESIDENT JOHNSON said that the prospects for peace were bright because the United States was stronger than the combined might of all the nations in the history of the world. They had more than 1,000 fully armed intercontinental ballistic missiles and Polaris missiles and more than 1,100 strategic bombers. One subscriber to *Sanity* has cancelled because they showed a picture of Mrs. Olive Gibbs, the New CND chairman with a cigarette hanging out of the corner of her mouth. An occasional reader of the same paper and a sympathiser ("in principle only") with CND has protested about their remarks in *Sanity* about Selwyn Lloyd. The letter goes on, "Force is the only language the Arabs and many other races can understand and appreciate. While this is so we must maintain our strength and use it in the cause of justice". . . .

WRITING IN *Peace News* about the campaign being waged by demonstrators in Dublin against the eviction of Irish itinerants. Sean Hutton writes: "It was realised by many of those engaged in the campaign that the fight against the Corporation could not go on for ever. Itinerant life was being disrupted by constant evictions." — JON QUIXOTE.

CHALLENGOR'S PARANOIA

Continued from page 1
for the benefit of a privileged class. For those who would dismiss such a statement as 19th century idealism of the Left which has long been invalidated by universal suffrage, secret elections and the rest of the jargon of bogus-democracy, we can only attempt here a brief rejoinder to their criticism. We believe that no civilised society could flourish, could exist, without rules and codes of behaviour. But the more complicated they are the more divided is society; and it follows that the more united is society the simpler are its rules.

A united society, as we understand it, is one in which all normal people feel, at the same time, free to be themselves and aware of their dependence on others. Such a society encourages initiative and responsibility whilst shunning material reward and power. Why? Because initiative and responsibility are the necessary elements in an individual's growth and develop-

ment as a free and social human being, whereas power and material reward are corrupting—destructive—elements. We know that it is difficult to prove such statements beyond all doubt, though we would submit that individual exceptions only serve to prove the rule. Are we certain, for instance, that the intelligences that make scientific discoveries for gain and more often than not, under the aegis of military development, would lose their scientific curiosity if the facilities were available without the material privileges? Adulation, privilege and status are the values of our divided society which values, however, have never prevented genius from expressing itself, whatever society may have done to destroy it. The concept that some individuals are intellectually and economically more important than the rest of us may well be true in fact but negative if one applies to them the capitalist "laws" of supply and demand. To reward "deeds" is as self-defeating as administering a class-divided society. Not only does it become necessary to create a complicated system of economic "differentials"; but in doing so one creates a conflict of interests, a new dimension to work, money, production, communications and human values. What one may gain by the incentives which spur a minority is, in the long run, more than cancelled out by the conflicts, restrictive practices and work-to-rule, which are part and parcel of the disunity—that is the capitalist, privileged and authoritarian—society. Of course the authoritarian society "works" but this is not proof that it is either efficient or desired by a majority of

the people. It has existed everywhere for a very long time; everybody is conditioned to it while at the same time having to fight in pure self-defence. And this explains the ambivalence of public opinion to the State and its instruments of power, the police, the Law, the armed forces and privilege.

★

BUT if the public is fickle and "mixed-up" what reason is there to suppose that the Law attracts men of superior qualities? Especially when the Law, if anything, exists to protect the privileges of a few rather than the rights of everybody. Because the public is divided at all levels—the rich fight the rich, the wage earners squabble over differentials—they have been unable to agree among themselves on rules of conduct in their daily lives which are acceptable to everybody. Thus the need for rule- or law-enforcers not as an integral part of society but as a force outside and above it. And the public servants become its masters. The Challenors (how many are there in the police force who have yet to be upset by an awkward customer?) can break the rules of procedure confident that the judges will "wink at the fact"; for they, like the judges, have long since discarded the notion that their function is to serve the public, and have become a Law unto themselves. The terrible lesson of the Challenor case is that an obvious paranoic was at large unnoticed by his colleagues and superiors, though it was obvious to Donald Room at their first meeting, thus leading one to the conclusion that paranoia is an occupational disease among all whose job is to sit in judgement over their fellow beings.

Anarchism is not Sociology!

DEAR COMRADES,

I hope my English isn't too bad, since I want to make some comments on the letter of John Pilgrim in the issue of May 23rd.

First of all: as far as I understand, Comrade Pilgrim doesn't like the "type of bickering that has occasionally marred the pages of the paper" and he wants to eliminate itself and to sort itself out in an internal paper. Now I can only speak for myself, but I became attracted to anarchism—apart from my own dissatisfaction with both the reformist Peace Movement and Marxism—through reading FREEDOM last year in London, and especially through some letters and personal articles (I remember Jack Stevenson's "Anarchism and me"—was it that?—some by S. E. Parker on individualism and some of the "bickerings" between pacifists and non-pacifists.) I'm afraid—and hope therefore that I misunderstand John Pilgrim—that he wants to see something like a serious and respectable official shopwindow of the anarchist movement in Britain, instead of leaving FREEDOM as it is (since anarchists don't need such sort of official organs like all the stupid left-wing sects): an open forum for every anarchist who has something to say, whether he is an anarcho-sociologist, anarcho-realist or just an old-fashioned anarchist, someone who believes in the simple truth that the world should be owned by all people who are living in it, in freedom and justice, and that therefore no government and no State should exist.

This sounds rather simple, but I belong to that mixed crowd of self-styled anarchists whose beliefs are simple. I don't care about the life as the scientists think it is or should be, I live my life now and think the best I can do as an anarchist today is to act as I would act if we had the free society, to live a life of rebellion and protest as well as of love and fraternity—and to hell with all doctrines, anarchists or non-anarchists!

FREEDOM PRESS PUBLICATIONS

SELECTIONS FROM 'FREEDOM'

Vol 2 1952: Postscript to Posterity
Vol 3 1953: Colonialism on Trial
Vol 4 1954: Living on a Volcano
Vol 5 1955: The Immoral Moralists
Vol 6 1956: Oil and Troubled Waters
Vol 7 1957: Year One—Sputnik Era
Vol 8 1958: Socialism in a Wheelchair
Vol 9 1959: Print, Press & Public
Vol 10 1960: The Tragedy of Africa
Vol 11 1961: The People in the Street
Vol 12 1962: Pilkington v. Beeching
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Neither East Nor West paper 7/6

Letters to the Editors

I believe with Kaliyev that poetry is rebellion; and as an anarchist poet I make the best of it I'm able to. But for I think that neither poetry nor, say science is enough to do, I propagate anarchism by non-violent deed, as well—but of course not as good—as the Editors of FREEDOM or anyone else.

I may be unaware of the advances of anarchist philosophy since Kropotkin (Comrade Pilgrim should be aware that there are anarchists in other countries too, and that Alex Comfort might be not readable—apart from understandable—for Bolivian or Andalusian anarchist peasants), but I'm surely aware that anarchism is not sociology, that the desire for freedom and the act of rebellion belongs—Heaven be thanked!—not only to the academic quarter of anarchism, and that anarchism existed in the world—and will exist as long as there will be human life in it—even without anarchist periodicals.

Anarchism—it's just the same with life itself—is what every anarchist makes of it for himself (aren't we free individuals?). I believe rather in rebellion than in revolution; but I don't see any reason why the editors of FREEDOM shouldn't carry on to propagate their ideas and ideals of anarchism—at least they give you too a chance to publish your gripes, don't they, and at least FREEDOM is the only anarchist weekly, and not the worst one, is it?

"This is what anarchism means for us: free individuals living their lives as they see fit, working for the movement in ways and means of their own choosing, expressing their anarchism in accordance with their work, their personalities, their interests, their capabilities."

This, a phrase from the editorial "FP and the anarchist movement", is exactly what can be done; John Pilgrim should continue to do it in his own way as well as we all, and should not criticise other people for doing it and not bicker where there is no need for bickering.

JOERG CHRISTIAN FAUSER.

Frankfurt-a-M., 48, Germany,
1st June.

FINGS

Demonstration
June 20th, "On site Inspection" of A.W.R.E., Orfordness, to find out if our Prime Minister is telling the truth about running down the production of weapons grade fissile materials, as we have reason to believe that this A.W.R.E. is being expanded. Market Place, Aldeburgh, 12 noon. East Anglia Committee of 100.

Conscription
Bristol Federation of Anarchists is Co-ordinating a campaign against conscription, and would be glad of monetary and informative assistance. 9, Cornwallis Crescent, Clifton, Bristol.

Accommodation
There is a cheap single room available in an anarchist household. From June 26th to September 10th. Please write to Pete Hoida, 5 Colville Houses, Notting Hill, London, W.11.

Anti-Polaris
Two-day March, June 27th and 28th. Faslane. Details CND, 48 Dundas Street, Glasgow, C.1. DOU 6198.

Anti-Election
Anti-election campaign has advanced to Putney border of Fulham. So meet middle of Putney Bridge, June 15th at 8 p.m. for leafletting door-to-door.

Demonstration
Peace in Cyprus, Hyde Park (Speakers Corner), June 28th, 3 p.m. March to Cyprus High Commission, Greek, and Turkish Embassies. Greek and Turkish Cypriots invited. Peace in Cyprus Committee.

Farm Work Wanted
Comrade and his girl want work on the land in remote country place to get away from the London 'rat-race'. Any offers to P.C. c/o Freedom Press.

"Freedom" Sellers Wanted
for Street-corners, Hydes Park and public meetings. Get in touch with Peter Turner, c/o Freedom Press.

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

Shocked!

DEAR EDITORS,

It was something of a shock to find what I regarded as my rather diffident remarks about the state of anarchism in general and FREEDOM in particular provoking such a violent reaction from Philip Sansom. I was completely unaware that I was creating such animosity. My immediate reaction was to reply in kind but this would get us where such interecine controversies have always got us—nowhere. So without any intention of starting a controversy raging round my defenceless head, I would appreciate you allowing me to space to reply to Philip's polemic.

I plead guilty to the split infinitive but it was a classic of its kind and should serve as an awful warning to all hasty letter writers. While I will admit that a certain amount of pomposity might have crept into my writing recently (school textbooks are contagious), the lack of clarity of which Philip complained was the result of typesetting errors rather than bad writing. For instance I suggested that "The Anarchist" would serve to keep our lunatic fringe off the back page of FREEDOM. As this appeared as "on the back page" a certain amount of confusion was bound to arise.

My suggestion that "The Anarchist" would be a more suitable vehicle for some of the postal bickering that has gone on in the past was made with the feeling that such letters are of little interest to those who do not know the personalities involved. I specifically said that I was not urging such a channelling of material in an attempt to stifle controversy, or conceal differences, but to make FREEDOM more attractive to those sympathetic to anarchist ideas. Furthermore I'm not aware of having threatened to resign from anything. I've never been a member of the FREEDOM editorial board and therefore as far as I know I have never been in a position to resign.

By all means let us say what we think about Christianity "and its support for militarism and authority". By all means let's attack the police or any other group that stands in the way of a sane society. The point I have been trying to make in the last couple of years is that gratuitous insult of the "All journalists are capitalist stooges" type not only does little to further our cause but is not true. It is just as ludicrous

Want to Organise a Summer School?

The L.A.G. usually runs a Summer School (under canvas) over August bank holiday week-end. Now the movement has grown we thought some other group might like to organise it this year. L.A.G. will be willing to help with equipment and advice if needed, but things must start moving as soon as possible. Offers to L.A.G., 10, Gilbert Place, W.C.1., by June 26th please.

DOING WELL!

FINANCIAL STATEMENT AT JUNE 6th, 1964

Weeks 22 & 23	EXPENSES: 23 weeks at £70	£1,610
	INCOME:	
	Sales & Sub. Renewals:	£
Weeks 1-21	1,149	
Weeks 22 & 23	83	
		1,232
	New Subscriptions:	
Weeks 1-21 (103)	110	
Weeks 22 & 23 (6)	7	
		117
		1,349

DEFICIT £261

DEFICIT FUND
London, W.11: A.S. £3; Huntingdon: H.B. 8/6; Hayes: Anarchist Group* 2/6; Bristol: J.C. £2/14/3; Wolverhampton: J.K.W.* 2/-; J.L.* 3/-; Cheltenham L.G.W.* 10/-; Farnham: S.B. 5/-; N.Y.: A.S. 7/-; Hartford: M.A. £1/4/6; S.W. 10/-; A.M. £3; Surrey: F.B.* 5/-; Peterborough: A.W. £1; Oxford: Anon* 5/-; Hayes: Anarchist Group* 2/6; London: P.H. £1/7/6; Ontario: L. £1; N.6.: K.W. £2; Gateshead: J.H. 10/-; Hull: P.B. 5/-; Santa Monica: N.P. £1/10/0; S.E.5.: W.G. 10/-; Cheltenham: J.L. 2/-; Epping: R.H. 10/-; Sale: D.M. 5/-; Birmingham: K.D. 2/-; Carephilly: B.F. 2/8; Wolverhampton: J.K.W.* 2/-; L.B.* 3/-; Much Birch: E.W. 5/-; Bolton: J.B. 2/6; Seattle: R.C. £1/8/0; Surrey: F.B. 5/-

TOTAL 23 13 11
Previously acknowledged 358 18 5
1964 TOTAL TO DATE £382 12 4

*Denotes regular contributors.

to regard FREEDOM's leaders as Holy Writ as it is for the communists to regard hypothesis as proved because it can be supported by a text from Marx. If Philip will cast his mind back to the summer school he will find that I specifically opposed the small group who appeared to be advocating some sort of impeachment of Freedom Press and that I did not (and as far as I am aware never have), made allegations of censorship against the editorial board of the paper. Of course the job of editors is to edit. I would have thought that my views on that were plainly put in the opening paragraph of my letter in which I specifically asked the editors to print only those portions of my letter that in their opinions were worth printing.

The point I was trying to make in that letter was, broadly, that just as we regard delinquents as people to be cured rather than punished or vilified so we should regard those whose delinquency takes the form of planting bricks, beating up demonstrators, yellow journalism, or entering Parliament, in a similar light. A blanket and unsupported attack not only creates unnecessary hostility but is as futile as the advocacy of hanging and flogging, or the army, as a cure for the Clacton-Margate affairs.

Finally I must point out that I am not trying to get anyone to "conform to my conception of the new anarchist". I suggested that the avenues of thought and action opened up by the discoveries

in sociology and psychology offer a more hopeful prospect than methods used in the past that have failed. It offers us a method and, insofar as a 'conception' exists it is Alex Comfort's rather than mine. Originality was never a strong point of mine. JOHN PILGRIM.
Harlech, Merionethshire.

ANARCHIST FEDERATION OF BRITAIN

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

LONDON FEDERATION OF ANARCHISTS

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

London Anarchist Group

"Lamb and Flag", Rose Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. (nr. Garrick and King Streets: Leicester Square tube), 7.45 p.m.
JUNE 14 Frank Hershfield on: Freedom from Education!
JUNE 21 Albert Meltzer on: Is an Anarchist Daily Paper Possible?
JUNE 28 Jack Robinson on: The Police: and How they got that way.
ALL WELCOME

Notting Hill Anarchist Group

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

REGIONAL FEDERATIONS AND GROUPS

Birmingham Group

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

Birmingham (University)

Dave Chaney,
7, Birches Close, Moseley, Birmingham, 13.

Birmingham College of Commerce Anarchist Society

Discussion meetings weekly. Details from John Philby, c/o College.

Bristol Federation

Irregular meetings—enquiries to Ron Stuttle,
9 Cornwallis Crescent, Bristol 8.

PROPOSED GROUPS

COUNTY OF STAFFORD TRAINING COLLEGE

John Wheeler, C.S.T.C., Nr. Stafford, Staffs.

HEREFORD

Peter & Maureen Ford, 9 Poole Close, Hereford

MANCHESTER

John McEwan, c/o Farrish, 4, Sanby Avenue, Mount Estate, Gorton, Manchester.

SHEFFIELD

Peter Lee, 745 Eccleshall Road, Sheffield.

OFF-CENTRE LONDON DISCUSSION MEETINGS

First Tuesday in each month at 8 p.m. at Jean and Tony Smythe's Ground Floor Flat, 88, Park Avenue, Enfield, Middlesex.

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

Last Thursday in month: At George Hayes', 174 McLeod Road, S.E.2.

Freedom weekly

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

Anarchy monthly

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

Postal Subscription Rates to FREEDOM only

1 year (40 issues) 20/- (U.S. \$3)
6 months (20 issues) 10/- (\$1.50)
3 months (10 issues) 5/- (\$0.75)

Special Subscription Rates for 2 copies FREEDOM

1 year (40 issues) 30/- (U.S. \$4.50)
6 months (20 issues) 15/- (\$2.25)

Cambridge Group

Meets Tuesdays (in term), Q5 Queens. Details and information, town and gown, Adrian Cunningham, 3 North Cottages, Trumpington Road, Cambridge.

Dundee Group

Contact Rod Cameron,
6 Westfield Place, Dundee.

Edinburgh Group

Enquiries to: Douglas Trueman, 13 Northumberland Street, Edinburgh 3.

Glasgow Federation

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

Oxford Group

Contact N. Gould, Corpus Christi.

Hayes and District

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

Tunbridge Wells Group

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

Plymouth

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

Reading

Meetings third Friday of each month 7.30 p.m. at Eric and Carol Morse's, 16 Foxhill Road, Reading.

Tyneside Federation

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

1st Friday of each month at Ann Davidson and Dennis Gould's, 4 Benhams Place, N.W.3. Beginning March 6th.

2nd Friday at Brian Leslie's, 242 Amesbury Avenue, S.W.2 (Streatham Hill, Nr. Station).

3rd Friday of each month at 8 p.m. at Donald & Irene Room's, 148a Fellows Road, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

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

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6 months 20/- (\$3)
3 months 10/6 (\$1.50)

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