

The Law Not Justice

MONICA FURLONG, feature writer for the *Daily Mail*, exposed in their edition of 30.11.65 the tragic story of Michael Brooke Baker.

This nineteen-year-old youngster lost his wallet; unfortunately for him, it was found and handed in to the police station. The police, on going through the wallet in an endeavour to establish its ownership, found a letter which suggested to them that Michael must be a homosexual.

Subsequently Michael was questioned by the police and in all innocence told them the whole tragic story. A boy without a father, he was educated by Roman Catholics, one of whom, a priest, had introduced him to homosexual practices. The priest explained to Michael that there was nothing wrong in this, it was purely an expression of love.

As time went by Michael began practising homosexuality, after all a Roman Catholic priest would not lead anyone astray.

This youngster was dragged before the court and received a three year sentence in Wormwood Scrubs. As the law stands, Michael could not be sent to Borstal because they do not cater for sexual offenders. Under the Criminal Justice Act of 1961, there were only two courses open to the judge sentencing a person under 21, either a sentence up to six months or one of three years or more.

A month or so ago, Michael's appeal was dismissed by the Court of Criminal Appeal. It was reported that the Lord Chief Justice stated that this was 'a tragic case'. Nevertheless three years was 'by no means excessive'.

The law's excuse for this travesty of justice is 'that youngsters must be protected from people like Michael Brooke Baker'.

What about Michael, is he to be written off as expendable? A psychiatrist who was present in court suggested that something could be done to help this young man.

As Monica Furlong states in her article, it is possible that the mere fact of appearing in court, coupled with outpatient treatment at a psychiatric unit, might have met the case.

To be frank about it, the majority of people do not know and do not want to know about the problems of homosexuality, they have been conditioned to

regard it as pure filth, and the law, in its lack of wisdom, ensures that these thoughts continue.

Monica Furlong and the *Daily Mail* are to be congratulated on exposing this diabolical injustice. One wonders how many other cases there are, which go through the courts unnoticed, treated by all and sundry as 'unclean'. Civilization in 1965 is still barbaric, and will continue to be, so long as the present 'system' remains. BILL CHRISTOPHER.

Action for the Homeless

King Hill hostel for Homeless Families run by the Kent County Council at West Malling, near Maidstone, has been described by Eric Lubbock, MP, as 'a concentration camp'.

After a year of Labour in power, the homeless can still be put out into the streets from local government premises in mid-winter. Families can be broken up by bureaucratic decree and husbands sent to prison for wanting to be with their wives in their hour of greatest need. This is a public scandal, it is a denial of every principle of social justice and humanity which the Labour members like to talk about.

Mr. Kenneth Robinson, Minister of Health, has the ultimate responsibility for such proceedings. He cannot pass the buck to anyone else. Mr. Robinson has promised to do everything he can, but sympathy is not everything.

We call on you and your friends to join us next Sunday, and on succeeding Sundays outside Mr. Robinson's house for a 'progress report'. We don't want to be fobbed off with promises and double-talk.

Meet Sunday, December 19, 2.45 p.m. at Kentish Town Underground Station. Joe Gibbons (Residents Committee King Hill Hostel)

THE SCANDAL OF THOMAS ST.

OFFICIALDOM at its bungling worst descended on a small street of terraced houses in Cardiff. The street is Thomas Street, with neat little houses where people in 1959 purchased their houses from the council and had no difficulty in getting a mortgage. Now, after an inspection by government officials, the houses have been declared 'unfit for human habitation'. Evidently they did not satisfy certain scruples of the law in facilities for hot water, sanitary conditions, food storage space in kitchens, etc. The council, of course, is 'legally prevented' from paying the present market price therefore after the compulsory purchase the present householders will not have enough money to buy a comparable house. Added to this they are also 'legally' committed to paying back the remaining mortgage on a house they no longer possess.

Not surprisingly the people in Thomas Street are up in arms. They are asking some very pertinent questions. Did the council know in 1959, when they granted 15 year leases, that the houses were scheduled to be pulled down? Either

they knew—in which case this is a scandal. Or they did not—in which case there was an astonishing lack of foresight.

A typical case is that of a lorry driver. He paid £750 in 1959 with a mortgage that will net the building company £1,500 by the time it is paid back by 1974. He is compulsorily given £400 from the City Fathers, which if it is used as a deposit for another house (if he can find one), would land him in the position of paying back on two mortgages. He earns £15 a week. His wife said: 'I'll not shift until I get my money'. Another man said: 'I'll rather go to prison than move. There is nothing wrong with these houses'.

A councillor said: 'You can't blame the council. We are only human. Our hands are tied by stupid laws'.

That is no excuse. The inhabitants of Thomas Street should not be at the mercy of stupid councillors, hiding behind stupid laws. The tenants should post the mortgages to the City Fathers. They were sold these houses on false pretences. R.

THE focal point of all the talks that have gone on about Rhodesia during the past few weeks.

One cannot help likening this dam, controlling, as it does, the chief source of power in the area, with the H-bomb. For it is in its way a deterrent to violence and war over the Rhodesian affair.

Smith's Government holds the dam, which is the source of electricity for Zambia's copper industry, which in turn is a source of raw material for Britain's industries. So the rebel government holds a trump card. But though they hold this card, it is one which they cannot play. For should they destroy the dam, the wrath of the British Government would fall in the shape of paratroops, and no doubt Smith and Co. would then really be 'strung up' to placate the feelings of the Britons who will be unemployed.

Mr. Kenneth Kaunda is terrified that Smith will in desperation destroy the dam and cut off his chief industry from its main need, and this is why he is crying for moderation and caution to the other African States that are talking of armed intervention, and one can certainly sympathise with him. After all, why should Zambia go to the wall (economically speaking) to advance the political hopes of Nkruma or Nasser who stand to lose nothing in comparison?

We are told (by certain sections of the British press) that the sanctions against Rhodesia are expected to work. That the Rhodesians will have to tighten their belts before long (say, by February), and the final crunch will come in May, should no one want to buy the tobacco crop. Then the 'Whites' will start to trickle away into South Africa and this will be the end for

The Lost Leaders

IT IS RECORDED of an old Greek cynic that he said, 'I have known nine and twenty leaders of revolt'. Far be it to equate anarchism with cynicism (anarchists, to paraphrase Oscar Wilde on cynics, know the price of everything, but they have their values), but we have seen a new quota of leaders of revolt thrown up in the progressive and Labour movements in the last few months—William Warbey, Bertrand Russell, Ken Coates, Tariq Ali (to name only a few who have sprung to public prominence in the last few weeks)—and as if it needed a ghost to illustrate the theme, the death is recorded this week of Henry Wallace, one-time wonder-boy and would-be leader of the American left.

All these yet-to-be-found leaders of mislaid causes have one thing in common—a desire to attain power, power for the best possible motives, of course, to reform what has gone wrong with the party in power, the party which has 'betrayed' all their hopes.

At the same time one finds a reluctance to destroy the apparatus; they wish to keep the power of the Labour Party intact and at the same time change the direction of that power. They hesitate at the brink of action, like William Warbey; declare (like Ian Smith) their undying loyalty to the real party whilst engaged in treasonable activities—in the eyes of the Labour Party; many cling to the party, setting up organizations within the party to change the party from within; many have dedicated themselves to a policy (the French turn) of boring from within, and usually succeed in being boring from any angle; and others take refuge in that last infirmity of a noble mind—a Popular Front.

The myth that the real Labour Party is hidden away somewhere is one that sustains many waverers. The Russian peasants persecuted under the Czar created for themselves a comforting myth that it was the false Czar who was on the throne and when the real Czar got back on the throne there would be some changes made. 'Trotskyism', nebulous as it may seem, is just a state of mind and the illusion that if only the real leaders of the working-class were

Rhodesian Focal Point

Mr. Smith and his racist friends. This, however, is some way off and a great deal can happen before then.

I am still of the opinion, however, that some kind of agreement will be reached before this happens. If Smith does intend to hold out, his best hope is for an early election in Britain and the return of a Conservative majority, but this is unlikely to say the least, or failing that, to hang on till the fust dies down and then make a deal that will save everyone's face. Let it be remembered that Wilson has no intention of scrapping the 1961 constitution, so that things can remain the same for quite a long time. If one can believe the 'right wing' *Daily Telegraph*, Wilson would not be opposed to a government even if Mr. Smith was part, provided Sir Humphrey Gibbs remained in charge.

The Africans want one man one vote but everyone is agreed that they must wait for education (that will be handed out by their political enemies) before they are ready for this. Wilson has said again and again that he does not expect the 'white' Rhodesians to accept majority rule straight away, only to give assurances that it will come one day. When that day will arrive

is up to the Rhodesian education authorities, i.e. the 'whites'. So it looks as if the Africans in Rhodesia will have to wait a long time for the vote whatever happens.

If Mr. Wilson succeeds in economically starving the rebel government to submission, they will leave for South Africa with some of their supporters and the rest would carry on as they have in Kenya for example. The Africans will still not have the vote, though the government will be more liberal (whatever that means); they could then advance to democracy, or rule by African bosses slowly over the next 50 to 100 years. So much for socialism under Brother Wilson.

JAFSIE.

A Statement in Support of Freedom to Read

WE THE UNDERSIGNED are totally opposed to police censorship, and attempted suppression, of works of undisputed literary content. We consider most arguments advocating such restriction, to be founded upon emotional prejudice and irrational opinion. It is our conviction that ignorance, rather than knowledge, is potentially corruptive and that the official restriction of books of serious social intent, realistically concerned with sexual attitudes, is partly responsible for much illogical guilt, and unnatural repression, in the minds of bewildered adolescents.

Furthermore we are deeply disturbed by drastic police action against a non-profit-making literary and avant-garde poetry press. We suspect that it was not essential, to routine police investigation, to incapacitate this small publishing group by removing all their files and most of their book stock during a recent raid on their premises, and it is surely outrageous that the police should seize various personal documents, including books from the publisher's private collection.

Finally we are most concerned about the threat, to the post-Chatterley liberalisation of our literary climate, implicit in the Director of Public Prosecution's decision to proceed with a prosecution against the publisher of *The Golden Convolutus*, a limited edition anthology of literary erotica. We regret, and unreservedly oppose, all police censorship and erosion of what is, after all, our most cherished freedom; the unrestricted communication of ideas.

- John Arden.
- Martin C. O. Bax, Editor, *Ambit*.
- Jim Burns, Editor, *Move*.
- John Calder.
- Alec Craig.
- Peter Drinkwater.
- Dr. Albert Ellis.
- Paul Evans & Paul Matthews, Editors, *11th Finger*.
- Lawrence Ferlinghetti.
- Roy & Barbara Fisher, *FREEDOM* Editors.
- H. B. Guest.
- Lee Harwood, Editor, *Tzarad*.
- Alex Hand & Alan Turner, Editors, *Iconolatry*.
- Dom Sylvester Houédard.
- Anselm Hollo.
- Peter Jay, Editor, *New Measure*.
- George Melly.
- M. Mindlin, Editor, *Censorship*.
- Eric Mottram.
- Sergio Mondragon & Margaret Randle, Editors, *El Corno Emplumado*.
- Tom McGrath.
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- Rod Prince, Editor, *Peace News*.
- Jeremy Robson.
- Alan Sillitoe.
- Fr. Brocard Sewell, Editor, *Aylsford Review*.
- Adelaide Simon.
- Kent Taylor.

Continued on page 3

Anarchy 58: on Homelessness

NOW ON SALE

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Tragic Defeat for Painters

THE PAINTERS' STRIKE at the Euston Centre has finally been broken. Last week Jenners, the painting contractors, moved in their regulars and these, I'm afraid, crossed the picket line. After rejecting the recommendations of the last Commission, the painters were really up against it, but when the final crunch came, the Federation Steward, Bro. Scafardi, didn't even request written approval from the union, but just let these regulars start on the job.

The whole dispute has been a betrayal of the principles of trade unionism. We expect this sort of thing from union executives, but it comes hard when it occurs on a job which is organised, has shown solidarity with other sites who have been in dispute and has downed tools in support of the London Joint Sites Committees wages and hours campaign. In fact, this is a site which has been to the fore in the struggle to defend and improve the lot of the building workers.

How and why were the painters let down so tragically? When the strike first started, the painters' steward was a member of the Communist Party. There was some dissatisfaction in his handling of the dispute and regardless of the pros and cons of electing a new steward while in dispute, they took this step, because of their complete lack of confidence in him. In his place they elected Bro. Hehir.

No doubt, Bro. Scafardi, who is also a member of the Communist Party, didn't like this very much. He might have genuinely thought that the best way to win the dispute was through the official procedure, but this line does not tie up with previous action taken on the job. The union rule book has been ignored before, why not this time? Was Bro.

Scafardi worried about the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives? Did he think they would discipline him or did he want to avoid any action which might bring the job out for more than just a day's token stoppage? If the job organisation cannot defend their own brothers on the job, then it isn't worth much. Wimpeys have taken note of this and already the bonus payments for both labourers and craftsmen have been cut without any opposition from the Works Committee. No doubt Wimpeys will press this advantage home even further in the future.

I have heard that Jenners were willing to take back all the painters but that Wimpeys disagreed. This shows the way that the latter and their agent, Mr. Anderson, were thinking. They do not mind Bro. Scafardi and the Works Committee, for they can be handled, but it is a different story as far as the painters are concerned. Mr. Anderson is quoted as saying to the painters 'If you want trouble that's all right with me'.

COMPANY UNIONISM

The painters' union has an agreement with Jenners which, to put it bluntly, is company unionism. Any new painters taken on who are not union members are immediately given a union ticket. They do not have to be proposed and seconded by members at a branch, no questions are asked and, in fact, they just sign up. These new members do not have a union branch to go to and Jenners, by agreement with the union, kindly deduct the weekly dues and send them to the union headquarters every quarter. This agreement was never put before the members and in fact the whole thing has been kept very quiet. I think it should be broadcast as much as possible to show it up for the rotten agreement it is.

Bro. Scafardi has said to me that the 'anarchists have jumped on the bandwagon'. If writing in support of strikers is jumping on the band-

wagon, then we have, and will do so again in the future. Because we did this, the painters have been labelled as anarchists, which is no doubt intended as a term of abuse. I'm sorry to say that they do not hold these views. I think the painters at the Euston Centre have been sacrificed for the sake of the continuation of a CP leadership on the job, for the CP members see their Party and themselves as the vanguard of the working class struggle. It has always been a policy of the Party to try to break up an organisation if they are unable to control it themselves. I think this outlook has shown itself in the actions of Bro. Scafardi, for his judgement has been clouded by the outlook of his Party and so this has led to the defeat of the painters' strike.

Of course, the union members on the job have accepted the lead of the Works Committee on the strike. I know a number of workers were not very happy over this, but there were not enough to outvote the Works Committee's recommendations and those who did support the painters did not feel strongly enough about it to join them outside.

From this a number of lessons emerge, which have been pointed out before in this paper. There must be a consciousness, at rank and file level, of where their interests lie. On Wimpeys job, they followed the lead of the Works Committee. The basic principle of solidarity was either forgotten or not even thought of. Many strikes, which deserved full support, have been lost because those on strike have been isolated. This happened to the painters.

They have certainly learnt this lesson the hard way. They put up a determined struggle from which they have learnt much. They set an example of solidarity which, I think, we all must pay tribute to and salute.

Donations are still welcome. Send to D. Hehir, Sec./Treas. Strike Fund, 75 Blomfield Road, Paddington, W.9. P.T.

Glasgow Bus Workers Break with T&GWU

THERE HAS BEEN talk in many industries recently of forming 'breakaway' industrial unions. In the docks, this step has been taken by the National Union of Port Workers, a union whose principles of democracy, immediate recall, and workers' control, ring like music in the ears of all lovers of freedom. Further evidence of this trend is the formation in Glasgow of the Bus Crews' Association. The BCA has grown from the deep dissatisfaction of bus workers with the Transport and General Workers' Union. The TGWU now faces 'breakaways' on two fronts—the docks and corporation transport.

The TGWU is notoriously bureaucratic and anti-democratic. In Glasgow it has so consistently opposed the bus workers in their struggle for better conditions that they have now taken the big step of forming what is in effect a 'breakaway' union, the Bus Crews' Association. This does not mean that all Glasgow bus workers are now in the BCA, but support is widespread through the various garages in the city. Leaflets are circulated to those workers who have not yet joined, and a 6d. pamphlet, which may become a regular journal, is being produced. This work is being done for the BCA at cost price by Glasgow Solidarity Group.

Basic wages at present are £12 7s. 9d. for drivers, and £11 19s. for conductors. A six day week is worked, with one

Saturday off in 12. One big grievance is 'spreadover'. A maximum spreadover of 11 hours 59 minutes would only pay 9 hours 40 minutes. These are of course poorer conditions than those of the London bus workers. But, though the first aim of the BCA is to consolidate its strength in Glasgow and wage a determined struggle for better conditions there, they hope to link up with fellow workers throughout the country.

For those who have eyes to see, it is clear that 1966 will bring an intensification of the 'Labour' Government's attack on the working class. The established trade unions will either support the attack, waver, or oppose it half-heartedly. There can be no doubt that, in this situation, the word 'breakaway' will be on many lips. Now some people don't like this word, as it describes something which destroys 'unity', and after all that's what union means. But when a union becomes a bureaucracy, an integral part of the state machine, when its own members denounce it, then 'unity' is a hollow sham. To those who set out to destroy the sham and create the reality, we should say 'more power to your arm!' And as for the unions that we belong to, we should regard them as tools of the struggle, to be discarded like any other tool when they cease to cut.

DAVE COULL.

Freedom For Workers' Control

DECEMBER 18 1965 Vol. 26 No. 39

Bakery Workers Fight on Two Fronts

FORTY-THOUSAND bakery workers are fighting on two fronts, the employers and the Government.

Because the workers are trying to raise their basic wage above the measly £11 10s. a week, George Brown, scratching around on £185 per week plus, had the audacity to threaten them against 'pushing' the Government towards legislation on incomes policy. This is not the first time Brown has rattled his paper sabre, one day someone will wrap it round his neck in a tidy bow.

The Master Bakers are hiding very effectively behind the Prices and Incomes Board, which three months ago had twisted their arm to hold back a price increase for three months. Time is up and the main companies want to up prices irrespective of the wage negotiations.

The Government intervened in this dispute right at the beginning, endeavouring to coerce the bakery workers to let their claim go before the Incomes Board.

The Bakers' Union leaders put forward a compromise of a £1 interim agreement and the remainder after the Incomes Board has studied the case. This was turned down by the employers, the excuse being, of course, 'What would the Incomes Board say if we agreed?'

Gunter got into the act, persuaded the union leaders to suspend strike action, on the promise that the Incomes Board would study their case and issue an interim report before the end of the year. It is reported that George Brown said the £1 will be okay. Which raises the point, since when has the Incomes Board been in a position to make a pay award, or arbitrate? This very question was raised by the Bakers' Union from the very beginning when they refused to put their claim to the Incomes Board.

The Bakers' Union is now under fire from their rank and file who threaten unofficial strike action. They state that the union leadership should never have agreed to suspend the claim for the basic £15 a week whilst it is being examined by the Board. One Midlands branch of the Bakers' Union has stated quite clearly it has no faith in the PIB.

If the PIB recommend less than the interim £1, the strike will be on again, the rank and file will see to that. Wages are not the only point in dispute; hours and conditions are included.

George Brown has been having a chat with the employers, Associated British Foods, Ranks, Hovis, McDougall, CWS and Spillers, these are the boys who are doing rough on the 'bread line' so to speak. Brown has persuaded them to continue the price freeze whilst the issue is before the PIB. We can rest assured that when the review is over, up will go the price of bread, etc., by at least a penny, and the excuse, the usual—'increased wages'.

Bakery workers really have stood the three card trick in these wage negotiations, now it is up to the rank and file—no more soapy commercials from Brown and Gunter, pay up or no bread, it's as simple as that.

GEORGE IS OUTRAGED

GEORGE WOODCOCK is having a fair old row at the meetings of the Royal Commission on Trade Unions. During the session with the Confederation of British Industry (employers) he really blew his top.

Usually, the general secretary of the TUC is recognised by the employers as one who understands their problems, and is noted for his statesmanlike qualities. For George Woodcock to get upset, the employers' suggestions and contributions must have been really vicious.

They were discussing unofficial strikes, shop stewards, etc. The employers were pressing for de-registration action against unofficial strikers, and integration of stewards in union constitutions. Woodcock 'steamed in'. He said the

employers wished to place limitations on shops as bargainers for their members, without giving equivalent concessions. He also reminded the employers that according to Ministry of Labour survey, many disputes were union struggles to win recognition.

The Industrial Society, formerly the Industrial Welfare Society, recommended to the Commission that all shop stewards should have written credentials issued jointly by the management and trade union and signed by the steward himself. Also both management and union should agree on the qualifications for election as shop steward. Finally the best suggestion of the lot, that the shop steward should only be called in if the management and the employee couldn't agree.

All these suggestions, if carried out, would make the shop steward a first class company stooge, which is what the employers want, of course. The less the rank and file have to do with the election of shop stewards, the better the employers will like it.

Reading the various suggestions and evidence so far, the Royal Commission's report should read like a first class horror comic as far as the workers are concerned. If anyone expected any different, they must be living in cloud cuckoo land.

SIR KEITH MAKES HIS POINT

SIR KEITH JOSEPH, 'shadow' Minister of Labour, outlined Tory policy when he opened an Institute of Personnel Management conference. Joseph wants a registrar of trade unions whose function would be to handle prosecutions under legislation outlawing unofficial strikes. The Conservative Party, he said, was committed to a 'three tier hierarchy or local regional and national labour courts'. They would be chaired by a lawyer assisted by one trade union nominee and one employers' nominee. There would be no need for legal representation before such courts. He foresaw a system of fines designed as a stimulus to improve communications with members, would sting without bankrupting.

Les Cannon, General President of the ETU, was one of the principal speakers. I suppose he was invited to give a sense of fair play. One can always listen to a speaker in the best school tie tradition and then give the reverse two finger victory sign when he's gone.

Life is becoming very difficult. I don't know which is worse, the Tory Government we have in now, or the one to come, who is at the moment poised waiting in the wings. BILL CHRISTOPHER.

PRESS FUND

WEEK 49, DECEMBER 11, 1965	
Expenses: 26 weeks at £70:	
23 weeks at £80:	£3660
Income: Sales and Subs.:	£2715
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Contact Column

Contacts Needed. Long Beach, California, USA area. Get in touch with Charles Levy, P.O. Box 743, Long Beach, California, USA. December 17 to 19.

Community. Wanted: young community-minded persons to share house in London (privacy and freedom respected). Box 17.

French, Anybody? Comrade finding his French rusty would like a pen-pal (sex immaterial) in French Libertarian movement. Esperanto speaking and interest in contemporary poetry if possible. Would like to contact Soriano Joseph of CNT. Met in Paris, 1963. Write David Stringer, c/o Freedom Press.

Individualist Anarchists. Second Sunday of month at 10 Churton Street, S.W.1 (off Vauxhall Bridge Road), 8 p.m.

Christmas Pilgrimage of Concern. Organised by Simon Community. Starting King Hill Hostel to the Embankment. Details Simon Community Trust, 129 Malden Road, N.W.5.

Accommodation. Couple wishing to 'legalise' quite soon; must find accommodation before doing so for selves and 2½-year-old daughter as soon as possible. Cheap rent perhaps in return for some work in house, garden, etc. Town or country; anything, anywhere considered. Please contact Stella A. Fauser, 242 Amesbury Avenue, London, S.W.2.

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New Zealand Federation of Anarchists. First Annual Congress, December 26 to January 6. Enquiries Box 5455, Auckland CI, NZ.

If you wish to make contact let us know.