

'A map of the world that does not include Utopia is not worth glancing at, for it leaves out the one country at which Humanity is always landing." OSCAR WILDE.

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LAND & LIBERTY. OUT OF THIS WORLD QUANTITY AND QUALITY AROUND THE GALLERIES LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

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#### GERMAN REARMAMENT

IN a matter of some fifteen years, the Allied politicians' promises to the "civilised world" that Germany would have to be occupied and kept disarmed for at least fifty years have been completely exposed for what they are worth. Last week the West German Defence Ministry announced that its armed forces budget for next year will amount to 18,000 million D.M. (about £1,350 million), which is about what Britain spends every year on "defence".

Just ten years ago Freedom (Aug. 23, 1952)\* printed the following editorial comment on German Rearmament:

"WE were bitterly exhorted during the war not to trust the Germans again. Journalists wrote angry articles asking us if we were going to allow "the Hun" to get away with it once more. Politicians told us indignantly that we should be tricked a second time if we were not careful. All sorts of public figures got up and lectured us on our incredible folly after the first war, and explained that we must never be so foolish again.

"We", that is the wonderful part of it, the poor long-suffering inarticulate public. As if it made any difference what the public thought! It could agree as much as it liked not to trust the Germans, not to allow "the Hun" to get away with it, it could promise to be more careful and never to be foolish any more, but for all the good such acquiescence does it might just as well have gone for the evening to

\*Reprinted in "Selection from Freedom"

Vol. 2, 1952, p.172.

# A 10 Year Success Story

the dogs—which it probably did anyway.

Who is it that is rearming Germany? Is it the foolish, generous, hoodwinked public? Who is being deceived a second time? The official line we are exhorted now to follow

is to let them be rearmed, a line coming down from above to us below, endorsed by Government and Opposition, and we must reiterate that it is no piece of folly, no "generous" attitude, no magnanimity that causes the Germans to be forgiven so readily. Nor was it last time. It was a favourite theme of wartime propaganda that we were too generous last timea deliberate, calculated lie. Germany was squeezed till the pips squeaked, reduced to beggary and humiliation because of its military defeat, and it was allowed to rearm under the Hitler régime for the same cynical political motives that

But even the opposition to the rearmament of Germany is largely insincere, because of the people who compose it. They bring to mind all the reasons why Western Germany should not be rearmed, except the one reason dearest to their hearts—namely, that it is going to serve Western Imperialism instead of Eastern, and against East German rearmament they roar as gently as any sucking dove.

induce the Western politicians to

rearm Western Germany once more.

What we, as Anarchists, oppose is rearmament, whether German or French, British or Russian, American or Chinese. We are with those who in Germany are opposing the further sacrifice to the military machine, as with those, who on both sides of the dividing line between Imperialist blocs, stand for a reection of all these useless tributes to militarism and the State."

In the same issue we were also pointing out that Britain's "anxiety" that Germany should build up a defence force was influenced by Germany's industrial recovery and the threat she represented to British industrial interests in the markets of the world. If Germany could be made to divert some of her consumer goods production to armaments, British exports would bene-

But German industrialists thought otherwise, and arms contracts were placed with American, British and other producers, while German industry went on producing for the export markets.

From a state of bankruptcy and desolation, Western Germany emerged as the most "prosperous" nation in Europe. But in the capitalist system "prosperity" is a relative term. Like all the prosperous nations of the West, W. Germany is feeling the effects of trade recessions, and obviously a healthy armament industry is an invaluable financial cushion when other outlets for production show signs of slackening! Hence, one is not surprised that the Bonn government is proposing to push the build-up of its armed forces to 500,000 men during the coming year, at a cost of £1,350m. and about a third of this amount will be made available for the purchase of military equipment.. The German concerns which hitherto turned up their noses at military contracts are now eagerly offering to accept these orders! According to the New York Times Bonn correspondent (Aug. 13), hitherto half

of all orders for the armed forces went abroad. The Defence Ministry welcomes the new domestic interest in contracts for the armed forces, and is proposing to give special preference to those producers who can also develop an export business in the weapons of death! Ministry officials listed engineering equipment, hand weapons, machine guns and vehicles "as the items with the best chance of being bought by other nations". To increase the "incentive" to buy, the ministry is thinking of deducting the materials development costs from export prices. "Arms at cut prices in the cause of world peace and prosperity" it seems to us would be a worthy selling gimmick.

Another step in the war between the world's aircraft producers is to be taken by Germany when the ministry expressed the "hope" that the seven major concerns for the West German aircraft industry would soon pool their research work to curtail costs.

The officials indicated that these concerns, which get 97 per cent of their orders from the armed forces, would be given the alternative of combining and sharing their research and development facilities or facing a reduction in orders.

Where it will all end up is anyone's guess. But it cannot be denied that the German military command has gone a long way in a short time, and along a very dangerous—apart from a prosperous—

RIGHT OUT of this world went Lt.-Col. Pavel Romanovich Popovich and Major Andrian Grigorievich Nikolaev into outer space, singing lullabies to each other, fuelled, as a Bulgarian newspaper said 'with the socialist order'. Sir Bernard Lovell said that the Russians had space superiority in the military if not in the scientific sense. Col. Popovich replied to a woman of 70 quoting Mayakovsky, that the sky was examined from inside and outside and no gods were found. The Western Command expressed itself as interested in the formulae for rocket fuel used by two 13year-old schoolboys at Stafford. . . .

OUT OF Ghana went the Anglican Bishop of Accra, Dr. Richard Roseveare and the Archbishop of West Africa, the Most Rev. Cecil Patterson for alleging the godlessness of the Ghana Young Pioneer movement. (This was unfounded, since their god is undoubtedly Dr. Nkrumah who "is our Messiah" and "never dies") Out of Italy and into Austria went Jacques Soustelle, former French Minister for Algeria. Still in Brixton Prison is Dr. Robert Soblen whose application for a writ of habeas corpus challenging a deportation order was a defence subpeona for communications between the British and U.S. Governments on the deportation issue, disclosure of these documents 'would be contrary to the public interest because it would be injurious to good diplomatic relations. More successful was Pawell Patrzalek, a Polish fisherman who sailed into Grismby and was granted political asylum. . . .

FAILING TO get out of East Berlin alive was Peter Fechter, an 18-year-old building worker and a 19-year-old transport policeman, Hans Dieter Wesa. Fechter

was shot in full view of West Berliners, U.S. military police and within lens shot of Western photographers but died after forty-five minutes. Wesa was shot by his work-mates as he scrambled over a barbed-wire barrier into the French sector. The ambulance which might have helped Peter Fechter was stationed at the crossing point four days later to pacify the feelings of the West Berliners whose indignation forced the Russians visiting their war memorial, conveniently located in the British zone, to take refuge in an armoured car. The Russians also took refuge in the appointment of an East German as commandant, Willie Brandt took refuge in accusing communists for the East provoking West Berliners. The Daily Worker took refuge in accusing The Times of wishing to use ambulances in a provocative fashion. Only Peter Fechter and Hans Dieter Wesa found no refuge. . . .

FAILURE WAS registered by O.A.S. gunmen ambushing de Gaulle. Bombs exploded near Franco's summer residence, and by the home of a Pentonville officer. Cuban emigrés in Miami claimed credit for bombardment of buildings in Miramar where they claimed they hit a hostel for East European technicians. Castro held the U.S. Government responsible...

MRS. SHERRI FINKBINE had her abortion and her husband said that the foetus was deformed and (according to the New York Times, International Edition), he had rejected offers of illegal operations since "It is better to have a deformed child than an illegal abortion". A doctor gave a kidney to a colleague to save his life. Sir Winston Churchill was discharged from hospital after 54 days. However, his 15-year-old poodle; Rufus, died, he now only has a marmalade cat, since his budgerigar disappeared from Monte Carlo in February 1961. Field-Marshal Montgomery visited Sir Winston on his sick-bed and reported that Sir Winston was "entirely against" the Common Market. Sir Winston issued a denial but Lord Attlee appeared (in space donated by Lord Beaverbrook) to oppose the Common Market and somewhat adjust the balance of statesmanship. Reports that Princess Margaret was to have a baby proved abortive. . . .

ALDERMAN HORACE HIRD, chairman of Bradford Art Galleries Committee made an exhibition of himself by insisting that three nude paintings in an Arts Council Continued on page 4

#### OBTUSE AND ACUTE ANGLICANS ?

(From our correspondent)

LAGOS, NIGERIA. NE hundred and fifty pupils fo an Anglican Grammar missionary school in Oshun, Western Nigeria, have been sent out of the school for an indefinite period and the school closed down, following acts of "lawlessness" by the pupils.

The principal of the school the Reverend A. N. A. Adewoye stated that the students had submitted a memorandum to him in which they demanded among other things (although he didn't make known what those others things were), the inclusion of eggs and butter in their school meals.

He said he was given a time limit by the students within which to comply with their demands or face the consequences. He stated that before he could "consider" the various points raised in the memorandum, the students decided to enforce their demands.

This, he said, they did by refusing to attend classes and holding meetings to consider how best to meet the situation.

The pupils resisted attempts by the principal and members of the staff to stop their meetings and get the students back to their classrooms.

NOVEMBER 2 Keep this date clear for the Anarchist Ball!

# AUSTRALIANA

THE resumption of nuclear testing resulted in the following statement being issued by over 100 physicians: "We, the undersigned Physicians throughout Australia fear the consequences of the resumption of atmospheric nuclear testing by our own or any other country. As physicians we believe that: All radiation of potential parents by the radio-active products of nuclear weapons tests is genetically harmful . "

Representatives of all the nuclear Powers received a copy of the full statement. Signatories from Melbourne included Professor R. D. Wright and end and D. F. Lawson.

The National Health and Medical Research Council is expected to recommend that the pain-killing drug Phenacetin be declared a poison. This follows a survey at Syndey Hospital which showed that 53 died at the hospital in the past 3 years from a kidney disease.

# ANARCHY theatre

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16 had not been aware of kidney trouble before being admitted to hospital. 22 died within 3 days of admittance. The survey indicated that 37 of the patients who died had taken 5 or more tablets daily for about 6 years for the relief of "Headache, sinus trouble and Arthritis or merely from habit." No such survey has been conducted in other States. One of the most popular headache tablets. which is available at any street corner milk bar, contains Phenacetin.

After a lifetime's toil a worker reaches retiring age. After several years on the pension he becomes vague and unreli-Messrs. Sydney D. Rubbo, Lance Towns- able. His wife, unable to provide him with the necessary attention requests that he be admitted to a benevolent home. at least until his condition improves.

There are no vacancies. He is forced to enter a Mental Home. The authorities cancel his old age pension. His wife is unable to pay the fares to visit him. He has nothing for smokes, papers, even a Christmas present for his

This is not from some Dickensian horror story. This could happen to anyone on a pension.

The chairman of the Mental Hygiene Authority, Dr. E. C. Dax, said "the Government was actually making a profit out of mental patients whose old age or invalid pensions were immediately withdrawn if they entered mental hospitals". This is just one case which received publicity because someone wrote to the newspapers protesting.

The usual appeals are now being made to the Parliamentarians who, incidentally are able to retire after 3 years continual service on a pension of £18 per week for life.

In an affluent society, of course, some are always more affluent than others.

A.A.G.

from the stench of radicalism.

This academic detachment, necessitating a hyper-specialization leads to strange generalizations and naive presumptions. However, one should not look a gift horse in the mouth and the history, by Lowell L. Blaisdell (Associate Professor of History, Texas Technological College), of the Magonista Revolt in Baja, California in 1911\* may be a 'horse of a different colour', but nevertheless it is an episode in anarchistic achievement and offers much material for speculation.

Mexico has always been a glamorous field for anarchists. Its turbulent history, and the romantic-pastoral-bandit figure of Zapata has built up a cult of afficionados to compare with Makhno and Durrutti. Mexico truly confounded Marx's prediction that social revolutions 'occur in the most industrially advanced countries'.

Magon was in exile from Mexico in 1904 when a price of \$20,000 was offered for his capture by Diaz, who had been virtual dictator for thirty years. Under his dictatorship the Indians had been enslaved, the constitution was torn up and enemies of the régime were imprisoned and executed. Magon during the whole of his exile called his party the Liberal Party but it was not the sort of 'Liberalism' that Jo Grimond would recognise. In fact the Junta which edited "La Regeneración" consisted of the Magón brothers and three

\*"The Desert Revolution", Lowell L. Blaisdell, Univ. of Wisconsin Press, 1962. \$6 (42s.).

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others, two of whom were socialists. Magón naively admitted that "if from the start we had called ourselves anarchists, only a few would have listened to us", this was in 1908, and it was only in September 1911 that the Junta dropped the slogan "Reform, Liberty and Justice" for that of "Land and Liberty".

Magón's group had agitated in San Antoine, St. Louis, San Diego, and Los Anglese for seven years with the Liberal Party before, in 1910, Madero, a landowner, started the revolution that overthrew Daiz. Praxedis Guerrero left the Junta head quarters in December and Diaz's men at Janos in December, 1910. The Liberal party guerrilla forces were fighting Diaz before Madero's anti-reelectionists exhausted all their constitutionalist strategies.

Mexican politics, complex as they always were, were conditioned by the factors of American rivalry with Britain in the oil-fields and mineral resources and with the exploitation of peonage on the American-owned ranches. America had seized (in 1845) New Mexico and Upper California from Mexico; under President Polk, Professor Blaisdell's home state of Texas was added to the Union, and many were casting anxious eyes at other portions of Mexican territory. The resources of Mexico were in the hands of foreign concessionnaires and the rival politicians were their pawns. It is generally believed that Madero was helped to power by the United States and was later overthrown by Huerta in the interests of the British oil-companies. His downfall was accomplished by the Americans who seized Vera Cruz, in spite of the protests of Carranza their new protegé.

MAGON felt that support for Madero was the best policy to pursue but eventually he was disillusioned by Madero's failure to keep promises, by Madero's compromises with Diaz (he made dela Barra, Diaz's foreign minister, prime minister), eventually Madera did not intervene when asked by the American Bureau of Investigation if he would object to Magón being placed on trialthis was before. Madero tried to negotiate with Ricardo Flores, Magón through brother Jesús. From this lofty viewpoint in history this collaboration with Madero was seen to be a mistake, as such collaboration is always afterwards seen to be, but it seemed to be a good idea at the time and on January 27th, 1911, the Liberal Party forces invaded, from across the border, the province of Baja California, which projects like a drooping tongue down the west coast of Mexico, bounded by the Gulf of California and the Pacific Ocean. They came across by night from San Diego on the American side.

Blaisdell makes great play in his book of the varied nature of the army. Some were adventurers, many members of the I.W.W., Mexican exiles and Indians. The factors making for their mixed composition were the factors that made them be in at the struggle. Like the International Brigade, their motives were as mixed as their personnel. There had

been for some years agitation in San Diego and Los Angeles. The I.W.W. had been in a 'free speech' fight in San Diego and in October, 1910, labour troubles in Los Angeles had culminated in the blowing up of The Times building. The Times incidentally was owned by General Harrison Grey Otis who also owned a large tract of land in Baja California.

On the 29th January, the Liberal army captured Mexicali and on February 15th, they defeated an attack by Federal troops. On February 14th, Madero returned to Mexico and Villarreal, one succeeded in taking the town of Casas of the Liberal junta, left Magón's army Meanwhile Stanley Williams of the I.W.W. captured a freight train and roared into Algodones in California. For this exploit Berthold, who was in command, expelled him. The arrival of J. K. Turner, English editor of Regeneración soothed things down slightly and Williams was restored to command of the I.W.W. detachment, On April 12th, Tecate was captured. The whole country was sparsely populated and the inhabitants were not hostile. The Federal troops were few. In an attack upon Tecate, a Federal force under Mayol wiped out Rodriguez's men. Levya sent to attack Tecate, allowed Mayol's men to escape by lifting the siege, and was dismissed.

> Meanwhile, in Mexico proper, the Liberal guerrillas under Alanis were disarmed by Madero, which was the first break with Magón.

Berthold from his base in Mexicali advanced to threaten San Quintin; he was killed in action, and Mosby of the I.W.W. was chosen commander, he. being wounded, was succeeded by Sam Wood.

On March 28th, Salinas was appointed commanded by the Junta. This he declined so Stanley Williams took over only to be killed in action at the second battle of Mexicali.

During this time there was some questioning by the American socialists of Magón's aims since Madero appeared to be making headway and Gompers and Debs could not understand why Magón attacked Madero's ideas whilst apparently supporting his revolt.

After the death of Stanley Williams, Rhys Pryce, a soldier of fortune, who had fought for the British in the Boer War, was elected captain and, against the orders of Magón, marched on Tecate.

This was followed by the battle of Tijuana which was captured. Sam Wood was killed in action. On the same day San Quintin was captured by a Liberal guerrilla force.

Pryce and Hopkins visited Turner in San Diego on March 17th. With the victory of Madero imminent, they were considering whether to carry on the fight of the Liberal Army since they were running out of ammunition. They were arrested by the U.S. authorities. They were visited in custody by Turner who advised them to cease fire and to give Madero a chance of governing Mexico.

A rather confused intervention by the War Office secured their release and they returned to a demoralised army. On the

21st of May, the victory of Madero was proclaimed but the stream of volunteers did not stop, to the ranks was added the distinguished visitor Joe Hill. On the 25th May, the Federals (now under Madero) were discovered to be shipping troops to Ensenada from San Diego, presumably to put down the Liberals. Pryce protested to the Americans at these infringements of neutrality and the ships were stopped.

On May 30th, Pryce left for Los Angeles to see Magón to get clarification of what they must do. He never returned to his troops again.

On June 2nd, an American business Grandes; he was killed fighting against to join Madero at Chihuahua where man, Dick Ferris, showman and actor, Madero was defeated on March 6th. staged another publicity stunt by promoting Louis James, one of Pryce's entourage in a project to set up an independent Baja California republic. Ferris designed a flag and the gullible James returned to the army with a new flag to replace that of anarchy. He was rejected with scorn and Mosby was re-elected captain by a small majority.

On June 4th, Vega, a Federal Captain, instituted a reign of terror at El Alamo. On June 17th, one section of the Liberal Army, without ammunition, with lowered morale, deserted by its captain, exploited by Ferris, but as yet undefeated, surrendered and disbanded, Another group under Mosby fought the second battle of Tijuana and were defeated and routed. Blaisdell's rather underhand comment on the finals of the revolution is:

"After five uneasy months, the pillars of respectability stood erect on both sides of the border. Regular Mexican troops were to occupy Mexicali, the crops were to be harvested, and General Otis' property was secure. Undismayed, the Wobblies, with the scorching summer sun beating down on them, and with ten dollars [their discharge pay] in their pockets, jauntily shuffled down the tracks, looking out for the freight on whose break-beam they were to ride gratis into the next trouble."

On June 14th, the Magón brothers, Rivera, Ferris and Rhys were put on trial. The trial appears to have been confused, corrupt and disorderly, so much so that the records of the trial disappeared and Blaisdell was unable to refer to them. The confluence of charges with Ferris out of the way and Pryce jumping bail, settled for the sentencing of the Junta to one year and eleven months for violation of the neutrality laws.

THE revolution, short as it was, was on the ranches, will be given a portion revolution in the same way that the largely anarchist revolution of 1905 prepared the way for 1917. The peculiar geography of Baja California made it a revolution in isolation, an isolation which contributed as much to its failure, as to its very limited successes. The numbers involved were never large, and all the military brilliance was upon the side of the rebels, the thirty-year dictatorship of Diaz had laid its dead hand upon the higher command.

due to the 'masterly inactivity' of the United States government wishing to see Diaz' overthrown can be judged by the swift reaction when, that accomplished, they seized the revolutionary Junta and put them on trial.

Suffice it, the whole affair was a fillip to the radical movement. Jack London, Emma Goldman, Eugene Debs and Samuel Gompers were behind them with speeches and advice. Some were more behind than others, and as in Spain, events weeded out the band-wagoners.

The Neutrality laws made the despatch of arms difficult. Blaisdell criticises the Junta's failure in this respect. He admits their funds came in nickels and dimes and elsewhere refers to Bustamente as having absconded with the

Professor Blaisdell criticises the direction of the revolt from office-chairs in Los Angeles. But the chair-borne command of Los Angeles is surely preferable to the study arm-chair strategist of Texas fifty years later?

quantities of literature that was distributed. "These outlays succeeded in obtaining for the Liberal cause an amount of space in the American and foreign press disproportionate to its actual military accomplishments." He does not point out that they had to counteract the propaganda of Hearst and Harrison Otis.

Flores Magón wrote: "The workmen

#### THE JUDGEMENTS OF HISTORY

a prelude to the Mexican social

How much the limited success was

party's pesos.

Blaisdell complains about the vast

#### of land on which they have been working, reserving what is not thus utilized for the remaining poor", and, later, "At the beginning, we will not molest foreign landowners, waiting until people have material to defend and arms to

make themselves respected. When they have something to defend . . . all will be willing to take up the rifle. "It is very possible that our revolu-

tion will break the European equilibrium, and that people there will decide to do what we have done. If we carry out what I propose, the European powers may fall upon us, but . . . I am sure that our brothers on the other side of the ocean will not let us perish." Blaisdell's comment on this practical, slightly idealistic, and certainly optimistic outlook is that "methods such as these were incompatible with his elevated ideals, and were absolutely certain to frustrate the attainment of these ideals". These reflections impel Professor Blaisdell to drag in that favourite bete noir of the anti-anarchist (and of some anarchists!) Nechaev and with the simple "guilt by association" ploy dishes Bakunin and Magón.

Mysteriously the author comments: "Marx also influenced the anarchists, although only insofar as they agreed with his critical analysis of capitalism and his prediction of its doom."

On the other hand Blaisdell tosses the anti-Marxist bouquet "For Mexico early in this century, Flores Magón's doctrine of anarchism possibly fitted the actual situation better than the orthodox Marxist argument as propounded by the American socialists."

One cannot really follow Professor Blaisdell's political theorising, but we can forgive even the tautological chapter heading, 'The Anarchy of Anarchism' for the insight, bleary though it may be, into a little known aspect of Central American anarchist history. . . .

As a footnote to this history, Ricardo Flores Magón completed his sentence, was given a year's imprisonment for criticising Carranza in 1916, was sentenced in 1918 to 20 years' imprisonment under the U.S. Espionage Act (which never caught one spy), was offered a pension by the Mexican Government in 1920 which he refused, and on November 21st, 1922, he died in Leavenworth Prison. He was buried in the Rotunda of Illustrious Men in Mexico City.

Jack Mosby, one of the I.W.W. 'generals', gave evidence at Magón's trial, he was sentenced to the penitentiary for desertion from the marines. He was 'shot whilst trying to escape', a painfully familiar phrase.

Rhys Pryce was for a time playing in films; he fought in the 1914-18 war, resigning in 1919 with the mank of Major and three medals.

Two actors behind the scenes (who do not appear in Professor Blaisdell's Book), they represented American oil interests in Mexico who backed Madero against Diaz, and Carranza against Huerta. Edward F. Doheny and Albert B. Fall were put on trial in the 'twenties for fraudulent leasing of American oil reserves, and acceptance by Fall of bribes. Fall was sentenced to a year in prison.

The judgments of history are as capricious as the judgments of Professors of history. JACK ROBINSON.

# CRITICS ON OUR CRITIC

Cultural Centre Art Gallery: Wellington, N.Z. Exhibition of Paintings by Arthur Moyse.

A RTHUR MOYSE, as an artist, has tied himself first to social paintings, and there he was excellent and outstanding. His political watercolours prove him a highly intellectual visionary, and artistic execution is magnificent and first-class in originality and artistic workmanship and composition.

As a water-colourist, he is a fine artist, with good feeling for colour, always in his own individual visionary or symbolic style and technique. Arthur Moyse has not made his art a commercial success and has not painted for money-making. Yet, we have an artist in him, which, once discovered by myself in my Hammersmith Art Gallery. should have long ago had a wide publicity for his unusual expressions and technique, often with a Dali aspect and often mystic and "Spencer's" backgrounds, and yet, always himself, each work being a typical "MOYSE". I am rather flattered, that I get his very first One-Man show, because I believe, he never had one before, and yet, what MOYSE has sent me to my N.Z. Gallery is not the MOYSE I know, because he has caught the disease, he goes to fight his critics the Tachists, the dribblers, the blobbers, the Morris's and the Drianists, the Woodstocks and what not.

Particularly he has adopted in his water-colours a Japanes classic motif, to appear like a mist and myth out of coloured blotches and then he emerges into a series of experiments almost in mockery "black in black" "Yellow in yellow", like a "game" a "joke", on which I cannot take him quite seriously, as he can do so much better in his own originality, of which I would have loved to be the first exhibitor and when MOYSE can be great.

I feel somewhat let down with this series, though N.Z. is virgin, tame and dull in the Art market. If anything's appealing, it is his two multicoloured arriving in New Zealand" and "Arthur Moyse bidding farewell to Durga-England". These are almost cartoons, but the diamond mosaic-like composed coloured shapes make a good setting and are appealing. His "Machine for Manufacturing the Unutterable Beautiful" is something leaning on his original style. The multi-numbered beauty queens nowadays in all parts of the world, justify this, and more. His bronze "Shield Bearer" collage is interesting, and so is his tachist "Christmas Island". "Death of Dyonisus" is rather moving, though somewhat over-coloured.

diamond-like compositions of "Durga

I am sure the show will create interest, though the N.Z. on the average likes it very "photographic". What a place, what a place, what a show, what a show, a good show for the place, too good a show indeed. So is the British Sculpture Exhibition coming down here for a handful of people spend £10,000.

DURGA LALL.

## FREDONA

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## NO REASON FOR SILENCE

wrote in Freedom last week on the subject of the Common Market that he, though "tending to oppose it" remains neutral because those who are its most active opponents, the Beaverbrooks and the Communists, are not the kinds of allies he would relish working with, we are not neutral; but nobody is suggesting that because we oppose the Common Market we should ally ourselves with those who oppose Britain's entry for, what are to us, equally unacceptable reasons. Surely anarchist propagandists must oppose both European preference as well as Commonwealth preference.

This writer does not share the views of those anarchists, who according to our correspondent, consider that for this country to go in or keep out is a choice between two evils, since on the one hand it means "greater exploitation", while on the other "starvation". It is our opinion that the concentration of the wealth and productive resources hands increases the overwhelming power that the class of managers, financiers and technicians already possess, thus making it ever more difficult to put over, and convince workers, of the practicability of decentralised control, and the part they must play in achieving it. Already today we are told that production and the maintenance of services in large countries has become so complex that only by centralised control, by specialists can life be assured for such large concentrations of population. If we are not mistaken the tendency of the Common Market will be to boost the largest industrial concerns at the expense of the smaller units of production. Without having any illusions about the latter, we cannot help feeling that steps towards concentration are steps in the wrong direction so far as we are concerned. And can we not make this clear without falling into the arms of the small capitalists who oppose the Common Market because they fear elimination or, at best, absorption by the hungry combines? After all we have always been opposed to both.

A second danger from the revolutionary point of view is that the streamlining of production will tend to oblige some of the countries at least, to specialise in certain commodities to the complete exclusion of others, and this is particularly important where food is concerned. British agriculture, saved from elimination only by the needs of war, could easily be forced back into its pre-war state as a result of competition from the more "economical" food-growing countries of the Six. (As it is, since the end of the war, food production in this country has dropped by about 20 per cent). Anarchist propaganda should, to our minds, insist that every country must develop its food-producing capacity to the full. Propagandists of the Left, including the anarchists, have always tended to direct their activities to the industrial workers to the exclusion of the landworkers,

I JNLIKE our correspondent who and whilst it is understandable that with a greater concentration of people in the factory towns they are easier to reach than their fellow workers on the land, this neglect of the rural workers has invariably created serious problems in times of social upheavals. For the basic fact is that no revolution will succeed if it does not enjoy the support of those who are responsible for producing the basic necessities of life! Now, if one of the consequences of Britain joining the Common Market is a further cut in food production in this or any country in the Union, we have no hesitation in saying that such a step, from our point of view as anarchists, is a step in the wrong direction, for we must eat not only the day before the revolution but also on the day after as well, and however prosperous we may be in the Common Market producing Refrigerators for Europe in a social crisis we would need food and not refrigerators to keep

In theory it could be shown that of these countries in ever fewer the Treaty of Rome aims at the unification of Europe, with the eventual replacement of national sovereignty by a supra-national authority. And this presumably would in due course lead to the creation of the Utopia of the advocates of World Government. We say in theory, because in practise so long as the economy of Europe is based on capitalism (and let us not forget either that the Common Market is allegedly opposed to Cartels and monopolies, and in favour of free (for all) competition between the nations of the Market), then we can see no hope even in the distant future for a united Europe. Unity, whether in the group, the nation or the world depends first and foremost on co-operation at all levels. Co-operation is possible only between equals; capitalism is the machinery of privilege and inequality and it is for the health of capitalism that the Common Market came into being! The only "unity" one can expect from the Common Market is that of a huge Monopoly which regulates every moment in the lives of millions of human beings. A kind of Russia without the pretence of abolishing the capitalist system or the promise of the State "withering away" in due course! So without having illusions about the individual nations as we know them now, is not a European "unity" imposed from above an important step in the wrong direction, a case of jumping out of the frying pan into the fire? And is there not the added danger that the already apathetic "masses" will be bombarded by the propaganda of mass communications into imagining that this is the revolution by legislation and that they have only to sit back and reap the benefits? And by saying nothing are we not doing more harm than perhaps being misunderstood as allies of a vocal bunch of Diehard Tories who threaten to canalise the capitalist opposition to the Common Market as the only opposition? The voice of the libertarian Left may be a small one and of no consequence. But that is no reason for remaining silent.

THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF WORLD POPULATION, by Carlo Cipolla, Pelican Books, 3s. 6d.

THIS little book (scarcely one hundred dred pages of text, plentifully scattered with statistical tables) is a most useful guide to world population, and to the economic concomitants of its growth. Demographically, no events have ever been more vital than the two revolutions it discusses, beside which all other "revolutions" shrink into puniness.

Early men subsisted by hunting and food-gathering, a way of life still surviving in some marginal parts of the world. When men live by simply plundering the resources of nature, their numbers can never be great. Necessity drives them to nomadism. Socially, one concomitant is an existence with many attractive aspects (Lewis Henry Morgan's "liberty, equality and fraternity"), at least when compared to the later civilisations.

The Agricultural Revolution of nine or ten thousand years ago transformed both social and economic systems. Henceforth life was more secure (except for those whose fate it was to be killed in war or sold into slavery). Settled life was possible because nature was no longer merely looted, but conserved and husbanded. And so urban civilisation became possible. Cultured and leisured élites could push the arts and sciences to new levels; the masses fell into the role of spectators. Hitherto there had been no spectators as such; all had been actors and participants.

The Industrial Revolution scarcely dates back two centuries, and its effects are still incomplete. As the early agriculturalists had migrated out from their homes, so too did the early industrialists. And just as the agricultural arts were diffused to hunters and foodgatherers, so too the industrial arts are now being diffused to agricultural peoples. Man's second great transformation is in process; what kind of social and economic systems will be the endresult is something of which we know not. Brave New World? Or 1984? The Morlocks? A federation of anarchist communes? Rampant bureaucracy? The classless society? But to think of the future is criminal, as old Bakunin cried!

Demographically, these stages in development were marked by characteristic birth and death rates. In hunting and food-gathering societies the birth and death rates were both high and stable, with the former edging ahead of the latter. Agriculture makes possible vastly greater numbers, for now men play an active part in regenerating the nature which earlier men had simply plundered.

Quantity & Quality

Birth rates stay high. So, in overall terms, did the death rates, but it was a fluctuating, rather than a stable, high (war, famine, epidemic). And still the population rose. Industrial societies, with their advanced science and technology, can produce more food for more mouths than ever before, can provide more ease of living than ever before and can keep more people alive than ever before.

The paradox and tragedy of industrial diffusion is that doctors have gone out before technicians. Whereas the birth rates in the older industrial countries have dropped to match the lowered death rates, those in the underdeveloped countries are at the old high, despite the fall in mortality resulting from such innovations as Western medicines, the pax Britannica and the like. Annual rates of population growth in the underdeveloped countries tend to be around three per cent. per annum which of course is compound), treble the rate in the advanced countries. Rises in productivity are cancelled out by rises in the number of people to be fed and clothed and housed and educated and otherwise cared for.

Professor Cipolla documents these demographic trends, and points to their ominous consequences. But what the hell can one do? Sooner or later of course the countries which are now underdeveloped may become technologically advanced, and then their population growth might sober up. In the meantime, there seems nothing to do except plug birth control and industrialisation. But the latter needs capital: how does one accumulate capital anarchistically? Squeezing the peasants is

the fashionable method at the moment, but there's nothing libertarian or egalitarian or fraternal about that. Birth control sounds a panacea, and might yet become one. But contraceptives are expensive. Worse, they are priced in direct ratio to enjoyability. And in agricultural societies people tend to value large families, which means that there's a social problem, as well as a financial problem, attached to prophylaxis.

The author suggests that quantity and quality may be incompatible with one another. Pointing out that 50% of mankind is illiterate, he offers the thought that too many of the world's resources are consumed in guaranteeing quantitative increase rather than qualitative improvement. Granted, but that's just how it has worked out. No-one consciously willed it. And if so many individuals are sub-quality, able to do little more than eat and sleep and suffer, then this is a reflection of, and a reflection on, the societies within which they live. Our developed industrial society needs so many in the category of unskilled worker, so many professional men, so many tradesmen and so many in various other categories. Agricultural societies also had their imperatives. The class system and the education system function to satisfy these imperatives, not to develop the powers and potentialities of all men.

So, "the qualtative improvement of man" is vital, just as the professor says. But will "a combined effort in both the public and private sectors toward such a goal" be likely to realise it? Why not a social system with different impera-K.J.M.

#### Individual Cart before Collective Horse

DEAR EDITORS,

S. E. Parker (FREEDOM, 11th August) is putting the cart before the horse. His ideal of individual autonomy is splendid, though it differs only in degree from the Christian doctrine of selfregeneration, and is just as impracticable until the economic basis of Society is revolutionised—or reconstructed, as he doesn't like the word "revolution".

Like Mr. Parker, I have little faith in mass uprising, and still less that anything useful could be accomplished if this occurred. I believe that economic necessity will ensure a Society where the basic interests of all will be identical through common ownership and where-freed for the first time from the economic struggle—the individual sovereignty which I agree is so desirable will be possible.

Ideals are of little value unless convertible into realities, and cannot prevail when in conflict with material facts, as shown by the failure of Christion ethics and "brotherhood of man" ideals of social reformers. I intensely admire Mr. Parker's passion for individual liberty, but I feel that without advocating social ownership of wealth he is stultifying his efforts. Surrey, Aug. 18.

# Round the Galleries

THE tragedies of the small galleries lies not in the fact that an occasional dealer might suffer a small and temporary financial loss, but that the many artists of unknown reputation find that they are offering their work to a drifting minority audience who though they may sympathise with the work on view are usually of a class unable to purchase it. Anyone can open an art gallery, for they mushroom all over the Town and for periods, at times as short as a couple of weeks, and though they satisfy the egoism of some culture-happy character who, while perfectly happy to play the role of the aesthetic art connoisseur cannot be bothered to give the artists who have trusted him with their work even the semblance of an honest deal. The phoney dealer will leave the publicity and even the printing of the catalogues to a man or woman whose whole working art life has centred on this moment but who have not the slightest knowledge of how to perform the basic gallery functions and all that a deserted gallery will offer them at the end of two weeks, will be a receipt for the rent and the printing.

Any gallery off the Bond Street commercial belt is in an impossible position, for the people who buy paintings just will not explore basements and scrubby side-alleys and, in spite of the well-earned Bond Street dealers' reputation for sticky fingers, any painter who manages to exhibit in their spiv galleries will at least know that he stands a chance of achieving some measure of public recognition. The Bond Street dealer with his private sucker-list of monied buyers; his stooge for slipping plugs into the national press and the glossy magazines; his tame critic, forever on call; and the most important point of all, the large amount of money that the established dealer is prepared to pay out of his own loot for adver-

tisements and publicity, ensures that the

art rags wil send along a critic on firstname terms with the owner of the gallery, and who is known to be favourable to the policy of the gallery, and the write-up will justify the money spent.

Yet, the small off-beat galleries come and go and men and women with and without talent carefully frame the accumulated work of so many dedicated months and carry them along to a dirty, vacant shop to watch their dreams dissipate in the emptiness of a silent room. Yet there are galleries that tenaciously hang on and acquire more than a passing reputation.

The New Vision Centre at 4 Seymour Place, W.2. has taken over the deserted shop above its basement gallery, and will pay the rent long enough to put him on the right side of the ledger for he has spread his net widely and his catch ranges from work that is downright rubbish to new work by an acknowledged contemporary master of a fashionable craft. One can exhibit in this gallery, for Bowen knows his job; or at a gallery such as the Rawinsky Gallery at 10 Newburgh Street, W.1. run by Mr. Rawinsky as a side-line to his basement business, but without contacts and a sucker-list, it is an almost impossible business for the honest dealer.

The AIA gallery at 15 Lisle Street, W.C.2. still coasts along, but it has lost its pre-war reputation for left-wing revolutionary zeal and it relies more and more on student type abstracts to pull in the rubber-necks.

The ICA at 17 Dover Street, W.1. has a guaranteed audience from among their residential tap-room clientéle which may account for the belief that to be shown in the bar gallery is to have arrived, but to be segregated upon the walls of the library next to the lavatories is to die the death. The current exhibition in the main drag carries on the ICA's

recent dedication to the Tottenham Court Road school of pop art. It is a gimmicky phrase that a number of incompetent artists have take up, for, like second-rate abstract or action painting it calls less for craftsmanship than for brashness and a willingness to have a

A few recognisable pictorial symbols from our slum industrial society are crudely painted onto the hardboard and should the talent be lacking, even for this, small effort pictorial trade marks are torn from posters and pasted on and to emphasise the banal, words and phrases are splattered with the aid of stencils upon the finished work, so that at its best it looks like a scabrous poster Denis Bowen is now sitting with crossed and at its worst a juvenile scrap-book fingers praying that his mixed exhibition magnified to fill a vacuum; for there is a vacuum within the galleries that rely for their trade upon the gimmick and the off-beat.

Among the one-night beat bands there is a singer called Screaming Lord Sutch, and if I have spelt his name or title wrongly I apologise. Screaming Lord Sutch relies less on his musical talents than the fact that he performs wearing shoulder-length hair surmounted by a pair of bull's horns, and the high spot of his performance is his screaming. cannot ever conceive of Screaming being hired to sing at an ICA knees-up but too many of these unfortunate young artists lugging their work up those stone steps leave me with the feeling that in their way they are invited in to perform in the visual world what Screaming does to the musical world. They offer the world of the children's comic and the playground wall, the peeling posters and the fried-fish shops to an andience who can but despise the very world they so indifferently portray, and the more their work loses touch with reality, the more it will be accepted by this worthless audience.

ARTHUR MOYSE.

#### The E III Attentat

HAVING sat next to the editor of FREEDOM at the recent "Everyman III' meeting, I'd like to offer a few of my own observations. In the first place, unlike the editor, I did not find the entire meeting unbearable: there were one or two speakers I didn't mind at all. Of course, these happened to be on while I was off at a nearby pub. By and large the rest of the meeting was so bad it was painful. Obviously this is where the editor went wrong-he listened.

On the other hand, I don't think anarchists should condemn the "Everyman III'—and the editorial in FREEDOM was definitely an attack. The "E III" is a wonderfully sincere gesture and to brand it as a "stunt" is to put it into the same category as Hollywood antics and Madison Avenue ballyhoo. As an anarchist, I offer my profound personal apology to all pacifists. Moreover, I regret that the whole treatment of "E III" was unnecessarily harsh, although I do agree substantially with the editor's analysis.

The "E III" is a single, stark, dramatic, symbolic act. It is a noble and exalted act performed by noble and exalted people. Nevertheless it is only symbolic and was never intended to be more. Thus it is not building for the future, not laying a foundation for a revolutionary movement along pacifist lines. This is the sort of groundwork, less spectacular but ultimately more valuable, that is being laid down by the Committee of 100. What we need is a strong, peacelabour movement with the economic power to back up its demands. Without such a revolutionary movement, no single act such as the "E III" can have any lasting effect.

Obviously the ultimate purpose of any symbolic act, or of any demonstration, has to be more than merely attracting a larger number of supporters for a subsequent act or a subsequent demonstration. What it means is that we're begging louder and louder from our masters. We will accomplish exactly nothing so long as the voice of peace remains only a voice. Talk is cheap, sailboats are harmless, cops are plentiful and pacifists are non-violent anyway.

No amount of demonstrating will stop the power élite. Nothing less than superior economic power, preferably a

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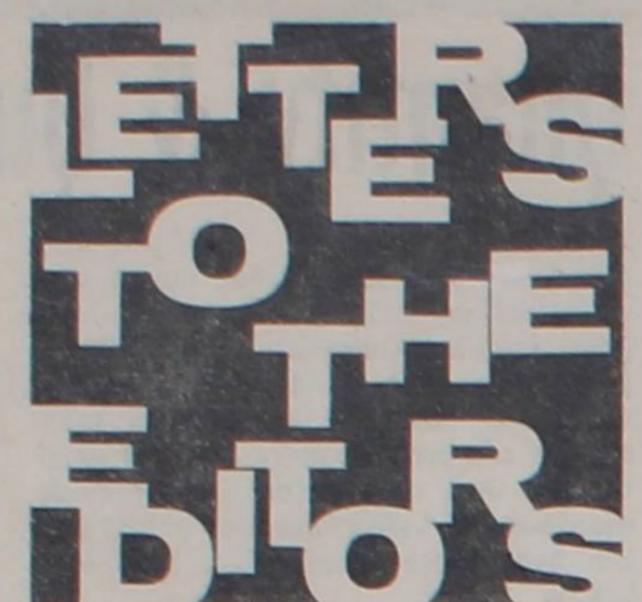
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complete non-violent social revolution, will force them to abandon their beloved cold war goose with its lovely golden H-bombs. In the highly unlikely event that we could get the bomb banned without a social revolution, we would still be confronted by bacteria, gas and sundry other horrors devised by our public servants.

anarchism and pacifism are intertwined chism would achieve pacifism; true pacientity whereas anarchism is only a anarchism's remaining maggots-to approach the pacifists, not vice versa. We have an entire body of knowledge, theory and experience which we must put at their disposal. Our ideas about the state, for example, are a hundred times more valid now than years ago. Our economic concepts, our direct action approach (which the pacifists have already intuitively chosen), our antiauthoritarianism, our leaderless decentralized organizations all fit in perfectly with pacifist goals and purposes.

In the final analysis the "E III" is an excellent instance of propaganda of the deed, a brilliant non-violent attentat. As such it is technically far superior to the

exhibition were pornographic and an

defeated their own purpose by repelling more people than they attracted.

co-ordinate, inspire and proselitize for some sort of prosaic, day-to-day movement, for lack of which much of "E III's" effect will be dissipated. None- thinking generally reflected the ideal theless, it is superb propaganda for peace rather than the actuality. But the idea and we need all we can get if this that law derives from the settlement of planet is to last another ten years. Who disputes through arbitration and not by is to say which particular approach will force finds its greatest practical embodireach which particular person? Can we afford to gamble on any one tactic to the exclusion of all others? Right now all we're trying to do is to persuade people they have a right to stay alive. Bizarre as it seems, we're losing the H. W. MORTON. argument.

#### 'Grackpot Legalism'

DEAR SIRS,

I'm accustomed to a blind, antagonistic reaction to the word "law". Norman Epstein's strictures (FREEDOM, August 18th) perhaps gives me an opportunity of expanding certain points in my eatier The state spawns violence, feeds on letter. It is easy enough to understand violence and sustains itself by violence. why the whole concept of law is in dis-Its antithesis is non-violence. Therefore favour with the current representatives of radical thought. Throughout the whether they like it or not. True anar- world, in practice the Austinian view of law has come to prevail: A law is fism presupposes anarchism. But at the "a rule laid down for the conduct of an moment pacifism is a living, vibrant intelligent being by an intelligent being having power over him". To conceal corpse. Therefore it is up to us- a man behind the high-sounding term "intelligent being" does not, however. disguise the identity of Austinian law and tyranny, with the acceptance of an authority standing above society, itself "independent of the laws". For those who do not believe that any age, least of all this, has achieved perfection, modest inquiry reveals a different and incomparably older notion of law. Sparta was not notorious for individual liberty. vet it is a Spartan war-lord, Archedamos, who says that "it is against the law to use force against a people who offer arbitration," adding that those who, refusing arbitration, resort to force must be compelled to obey the law.

Machiavelli as clearly recognised that

enforced, we must have recourse to the ment in the English Common Law, and hence should not appear alien in this country. True enough that the increasing encroachments of "administrative law" and the emergence of the Prime Minister as an absolute sovereign, controlling armed force and taxation, make mockery of Common Law.

All that is proposed is that we establish unalterably the fundamental prerequisite for the evolution of an anarchist society, namely that no one should be able to enforce his will on the rest of the community. This will not be achieved until our armed forces are no longer the instruments of a political faction within the country, employed to threaten war against us or other nations. It will, I believe, be achieved when the armed forces, removed from the operational control of the Prime Minister, but restrained by parliamentary control over supply and administration, represent no more than the Common Law obligation upon each of us to repress acts of violence no matter under what "colour, pretext, or pretended authority" they are committed.

To object to such a proposal on the grounds that it is "legalistic" bespeaks an irrational obsession with words.

yours sincerely, KRISHAN KUMAR. London, Aug. 21

#### Using the Goof

DEAR FRIENDS,

I've just finished your second series of remarks about Mr. Jordan (July 21, 1926); and while I agree with you, I'd like to add one more idea. If he's anything more than a hate mongering Nazi -that is not just a Nazi in his feelings

attention to the fact that two-thirds of

the world is under-nourished, while ex-

early anarchist violent attentats, which law, not peace, is the true antithesis of about race, but a thoroughgong Fascist war: "Whereas there are two ways of -then he could prove a further source fighting, by law and by violence; the first of embarrassment for the esatblishment, Ideally the "E III" attentat should is the way of men, the other of beasts; since he probably holds the very views but the first often being insufficiently the school boards and the governmeent stand for (strong, firm leaders, obedience second." In practice, of course, such to masters, etc.). Or course it won't be embarrassing unless we point it out. In the U.S. many of the most reactionary politicians are giving public notice of their separateness from the John Birchers even though most of them haven't any grounds for making a distinction beyond wanting to maintain a good public image for themselves without really exposing their position very far. You can make anything sound acceptable in newspapers if you use the right clichés, but the Birchers, and apparently Mr. Jordan too, goofed; and a lot of silly, but dangerous old men are as busy as rats running for new cover.

> JOHN R. DOHENY. Vancouver 13, B.C. Canada.

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SEPT 9 Jack Robinson: Subject to be announced.

Chair: Mary Stevenson.

Jack Robinson, Brian Hart.

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## OUT OF THIS WORLD

Continued from page I

affront to common decency and had them hidden away. The Arts Council insisted that all the paintings be shown, or none. The Art Gallery committee decided by nine votes to five to show all the paintings and apologised to the Arts Council. The Customs at London airport confiscated Justine, by the Marquis de Sade, which was being imported for a printer and publisher. Christopher Logue shocked East End factory workers at a Centre 42 poetry recital. Massachussetts Supreme Court ruled that Henry Miller's Tropic of Cancer was not obscene although it was "dull, dreary and offensive [it] was more likely to discourage rather than excite lustful thoughts". The U.S. Supreme Court reversed a Post Office order banning from the mails three magazines "designed to appeal to homosexuals". The Court noted that "although magazines may be unpleasant, uncouth, tawdry, this was not enough to make them obscene". The Appellate Division of the New York supreme Court has annulled Censorship by the State Board of Regents of The Connection, a motion-picture about drug-addiction. The chief objection seems to have been the use of the word "shit" as an euphemism for heroin. New York's subscription radio WBAI-FM broadcast a ninety-minute discussion by members of the Homosexual League of America on their minority group, problems. Anti-religious essays by Mark Twain will be published this year, they have been withheld by his daughter since 1939, but are being released now because of annoyance at Russian allegations that Mark Twain's ideas were being suppressed. The book Letters from the Earth shows Mark Twain, in the guise of Satan, writing to the Archangels about the inhabitants of the earth who are suffering from their own ludicrous religious beliefs. The Rector of St. Mary's, Woodford, has decided that eighty-four psalms are not fit for Christians to sing, "they are full of tribal jealousies, bloodthirsty threats and curses, whinings and moanings, which are shocking in themselves and timewasting to God and man." The International Writers' Conference at Edinburgh displayed novels liable to be seized by the Customs if brought or sent into Britain. "I should think," said an official of Edinburgh's City Chambers. "that this is a matter for the police." Henry Miller's Tropic of Capricorn has been announced for U.S. publication The Lord Chamberlain is resigning; only to be replaced by another one in Jan-

uary. . . .

AMMON HENNACY, the Catholic anarchist, reports from Salt Lake City (23rd Aug.) that he is on the 24th day of his 45-day fast against the death sentence on Garcia plus his usual fast for seventeen days from Hiroshima Day (August 6th). In London, seven young men fasted for a week on a bomb-site in the City to draw

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TOTAL £80 14 4 Previously acknowledged 786 1 1962 TOTAL TO DATE £866 15 7

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penditure on armaments rises. A soldier, sentenced to fifty-six days' detention for being absent without leave, escaping from custody and using insubordinate language, was chained up "like a dog to a stake" whilst on a training exercise in Canada. Brian McGee (20), senior aircraftsman and CND supporter, is to be court-martialled for refusing to proceed on a posting from radio technician to a steward. He was classified as a security risk after partaking in several CND demonstrations, in one of which he was fined; the fine was paid by the RAF and deducted from his pay. He signed on for fourteen years at the age of fifteen and has been unable to raise enough money to buy his discharge, his CND group at Westminster are hoping to do this. He says, "My career in the RAF is completely ruined and there is no point in remaining." Sue Eaton gave up her Miss Britain title after two weeks ("a meat market with judges weighing us up like prize cows"), when it was discovered she was a CND supporter. She gave up the title and went to Essen where she now works in a Borstal. "Perhaps," she states, "as my friends say, I am a nut case. But if I am, I'm a happy nut." A Danish National Serviceman turned out on parade wearing an anti-bomb badge. His officer ordered him to remove it, but since Danish soldiers may wear one emblem for a non-political association, the private is complaining to the Ministry of Defence. . . .

According to Psychic News, Estelle Roberts, the medium, handled a piece of stone from the temple of Zeus at Olympia. She had a vision of a man aged 30 to 40, who was familiar with psychic matters. He was a teacher who had disciples," she said. Finally, she identified him as "the man who drank the hemlock-Socrates". He apparently had no message for the world.

THE USE OF Trafalgar Square for meetings was banned to the National Socialist Party, The British Nationalist Party, The Union Movement, The Yellow Star Movement (who would ban Fascist organizations) and the Committee for the Preservation of Free Speech on the grounds of inconvenience to tourists and holiday-makers. It has however been permitted to the Greater Britain Campaign (a keep-the-bomb group) for next Easter Monday. Officials in Munich have pointed out than an inn sign at Dachau "The Crematorium Inn' is not in the best of taste, souvenir postcards of the camp are on sale and gifts marked "A souvenir from Dachau". . . .

JON QUIXOTE.

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