

'He that will freely speak and write must be for ever no slave, under no prince or law, but lay out the matter truly as it is, not caring what any one will like or dislike.'

LUCIAN.

## Who wins in Brazil?

CANONS TO THE RIGHT - AND LEFT

THE ANARCHIST WEEKLY -4d.

APRIL 18 1964 Vol 25 No 12

# Trade Unionism by Tort

## And the City is not Afraid

WHAT with the doctors' strike in Belgium, and all kinds of token strikes in the public services in France and Italy, not to mention go-slows among the postal workers in this country, and the recent threat of a power stoppage, the Trade Unions are in the news everywhere. And the forces that would seek to curtail what they consider to be their excessive powers are also expressing themselves in no uncertain manner and not only the employers, but the Press and so-called representatives of the workers themselves (see FREEDOM April 11 "Tough Leadership, threatens Mr. Gunter").

A trade union is described "as an organised association of workmen of a trade formed for protection and promotion of common interests" and though one knows that less than a century ago it often needed courageous and determined men to undertake to promote these common interests, and in many parts of the world this is still true, the fact is that today in a country such as Britain, trade unionism as defined, is an anachronism and the trade unions, conservative and reactionary organisations.

A writer in the *Guardian* last week in discussing the PEP pamph-

let by John Cotton on Trades Unions and the Law, describes the Trades Dispute Act of 1906 as "an outstandingly brave piece of social legislation by a great Liberal Government", for it

deliberately set out to be inequitable, to tilt in favour of trade unions the scales of that even-handed law which as Anatole France put it 'with magnificent impartiality forbids both rich and poor alike to sleep under bridges and to beg for bread' . . . The Act of 1906 laid down that trade unions could not be sued for alleged torts (roughly, civil misdoings like breach of contract which are actionable in normal circumstances) committed during trade disputes. That is still the law, and it gives trade unions a unique position in society over a wide field of activity. . . \*

APART from serious modification to this Act by the Act of 1927 following the General Strike (which shows the relative protecting offered by the law!) and which the Labour Government in the flush of victory repealed in 1946, it is ironical that the only other serious challenge to the Act of 1906 should have come from an ex-Union member on the grounds of victimisation. We do not propose to deal in detail with the *Rookes v. Barnard and Others* case which has been engaging the attention of lawyers these past eight years, though the issues involved deserve to be mentioned as relevant

"Fair Shares at Law" by J. L. R. Anderson (*Guardian*).

to the points we are attempting to make.

Douglas Rookes was a draughtsman employed by BOAC at London Airport who in 1955 resigned from his union, the Draughtsmen and Allied Technicians Association. He is described as a political radical—incidentally in his row with the union's paid organiser (a Communist) over his resignation, the latter described him as "a traitor, a black-leg and an anarchist"—and was his union's representative on the airport's Local Joint Panel as well as a member of the union committee in his own office. His resignation came "as a result of a process of disillusionment which exploded when he thought the union was more interested in politics than in improving working conditions". The union retaliated by threatening to come out on strike if BAOC continued to employ him. BAOC acceded to the Union's threat and Mr. Rookes was sacked. That was in November 1955 and it has taken eight years for the lawyers to unravel the legal implications and for the House of Lords to give a decision in favour of Mr. Rookes.

The Lords' decision was that the strike was unlawful on the grounds that there was a joint agreement that there should be no strikes or lock-outs and that the union official involved was not protected by the Trade Dispute Act. The interpretation in both the Press of the Left and of the Right is that the Lords decision seriously affects the right to strike. Yet it seems to us that the Lords decision in favour of Mr. Rookes is based on the grounds that in threatening to strike if he were not dismissed by BAOC the union concerned was in breach of the contract it had made not to strike (or not to strike without giving six months' notice). And unlike the *Guardian* writer who defined a tort (the Act of 1906 refers to "an tortious act") as "civil misdoings like breach of contract" (our italics), G. D. H. Cole in a footnote in his *Short History of the British Working Class Movement* defines a tort as "in effect, any civil wrong (as distinct from a criminal act) other than breach of contract" (our italics). And to further clarify the issue we

quote from a "Dictionary of Legal Terms" in *Everyman's Own Lawyer* where a Tort is defined as: An injury or wrong suffered by one person at the hands of another, irrespective of any contract between them; but distinguished from a crime as not being a wrong done to the community as well as to an individual, and hence not punishable under the criminal law.

No wonder it has taken the lawyers eight years to make up their minds what Section 4 of the Trades Dispute Act of 1906 actually means! The Lords decision does not seem, as a lawyer is reported in *Tribune* (Jan. 31) as saying, to put "the whole right to strike . . . at issue. But any case, assuming this were to be the case it would only mean that such was the law, and as everybody knows, even if they are reluctant to admit it, what progress mankind has made is the result of enough responsible and courageous people being prepared to break the law. After all, trade unions were frequently persecuted and suppressed by law in the past in the very countries where laws today exist recognising the rights of workers to organise, and sticklers for the law may well be surprised to learn that it was only as recently as 1935 that the law in the United States recognised these rights.

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## THE STRIKE AT RALEIGH'S ACHIEVES NOTHING

The Amalgamated Engineering Union strike at Raleigh is over, for after thirteen weeks the men still out have agreed to return on the firm's terms. Fred Wilkins, the Nottingham A.E.U. district secretary said that the men had returned "despite what our members consider are very harsh terms imposed by the management." These are a return to work in three phases spread over four weeks. We understand that 73 men are to return to the Toolroom on Thursday, about 70 a week from Monday and the remainder on Thursday, May 7th.

"All production shop workers and skilled craftsmen in the experimental

department can return at once".

The strike has been over the redundancy of 25 toolroom workers. The toolroom men, members of the A.E.U. refused to accept these sackings and took strike action backed by their union. Sackings occurred in other departments involving 850 men, who together with their unions accepted these dismissals. The strikers and the A.E.U. said that there should have been a cut in working hours to absorb the redundancies.

Soon after the 300 toolroom men struck, the millwrights and A.E.U. production workers joined the strike. Production on a number of assembly lines came to a halt and 2,000 men had to be laid off. There was little effort made to involve the men belonging to other unions in the strike. The A.E.U. district committee issued instructions that parts manufactured for Raleighs were to be "black". These instructions did not have much success. Later the national executive of the A.E.U. instructed all its district committees to "black" work for Raleighs. This appeal did not meet with much success either.

At Leamington, the workers at the Lockheed Hydraulic Brake Company did not support the district committee's appeal. The Sheffield district committee refused to issue instructions to "black" work coming from Joseph Thompson's. According to the *Daily Telegraph* "The decision has caused surprise and consternation. The committee is dominated by Communists and is backing the stoppage financially."

A right-wing A.E.U. official said last night, "Workmen at Thompson's would only have jeopardised their jobs and not

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## ANARCHIST FEDERATION of BRITAIN

Last week-end at Bristol a Conference took place to form or perhaps re-form a federation of anarchist groups throughout Britain. About 80 comrades were present from all over Britain. The Conference lasted 1½ days, but it was not possible to discuss the complete agenda and one or two items had to be omitted.

Before the conference actually started a discussion was held as to whether the press were to be allowed to be present or not. It was finally agreed that they would not be allowed into the conference, but that a press statement should be prepared and an interview given at the end of the conference.

Malcolm Keith and Arthur Uloth alternated as Chairman.

The provisional secretaries gave their reports, both pointing out that they had been working more or less in a vacuum, with little or no financial support and not much co-operation. The organising secretary of the Conference then gave a report on the work she had done and the response received.

It was agreed, with little need for discussion, that a federation of groups throughout Britain was desirable, and that: The Federation be solely confined to the co-ordination of anarchist groups and individuals and for disseminating anarchist propaganda and stimulating activity.

The Federation be called "Anarchist Federation of Britain". The next item

### AFB TO HAVE SECRETARIAT OF SIX

It was decided that there should be a secretariat of 6 and eventually the following were selected:

Co-ordinating Secretary:  
Tom Jackson, 10, Gilbert Place, London, W.C.1.  
Correspondence Secretary:  
Bronya MacDonald, 15, St. Stephens Gardens, London, W.2.  
Treasurer: Jan Wallace.  
International Committee:  
Margaret Hart, Winford Hicks, John Retey.

was a declaration of aims and principles. A rough draft produced by one of the comrades was used as a basis for discussion generally until some idea could be gathered of the general feeling of the meeting and then a committee of five comrades was selected to work out a concisely worded statement to be put before the meeting the next morning. There was considerable discussion on finances, but it was finally decided that it must be left to individuals and groups to behave responsibly and donate what they could.

Reports from the groups were followed by a discussion on future activities. It was decided that the A.F.B. should, in conjunction with other organisations, aim to stage a 4-day demonstration during Easter 1965. A telegram of protest was sent to the Belgian Minister of Justice, demanding the release of Abarca. It was decided that anti-conscription activities should be organised.

Reports were made by the various groups carrying out anti-election campaigns and suggestions were made for co-ordination between groups. A proposal "that the Federation should demand, not merely ask, the B.B.C. and

I.T.V. to allocate equal time on radio and television at the time of the general election, on the points that we are the only organised body of non-voters and the public should be informed of a coherent point of view against voting", was accepted.

Relations with Freedom Press were discussed and Paul Robertshaw was selected to act as a Liaison Officer with Freedom Press to put the Federation point of view and write up Federation news.

By this time those attending had begun to make tracks for home and although a report on Anarchist Youth and the Youth Federation was given it was felt that there were no longer enough comrades left to make any decisions and all other business was left in abeyance.

Although the conference was important in itself, also important was the fact that comrades could meet in person and exchange ideas more freely than is possible by correspondence. Many former gripes were forgotten and those who had previously thought of the Bristol Group as being slightly irresponsible had their image altered by the excellent organisation of the Conference.

## Statement on Aims and Principles of the Anarchist Federation of Britain

Anarchists do not accept the present national political organisations, which exist to defend the power of wealth and to perpetuate the power of the State.

These powers must be overcome and replaced by a society of free people, in which voluntary agreement and personal responsibility replace the coercion of Government.

Therefore the Anarchist Federation of Britain aims at developing ways and means of overcoming authority and encouraging the creation of social organisations through which workers can themselves control the means of production and distribution to satisfy the needs of the community.

Modern states depend upon maintaining conflict and class division between peoples everywhere. Not through politicians but by our own direct action shall we ever be free.

## ANARCHY 38: Puts the Spotlight on Nottingham

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INTERNATIONAL  
NOTES

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## Who Wins in Brazil?

RIO, BRAZIL.

From our correspondent.

FOR the last few days (it is April 1st), we have watched in Brazil the frenzied flappings of the political structure of the country as it proved unequal to the ambitions of both Left and Right. Now it has collapsed: a revolution (Brazil's first for 50 years) has ousted the constitutional President, and left in power a group of State Governors, plus (and here your suspicions will be aroused) a number of generals and admirals, who, however, proclaim to the press their intention of leaving the resolution of the crisis in the hands of Congress. Students of politics will realize that this means that they are reasonably sure that Congress will do what they believe it ought to do.

The President is, was, President by default. His predecessor, a reformer, resigned abruptly under mysterious circumstances in 1961. To explain this, some say that he, a great man, was driven to abnegation by the corruption of the network of minor officialdom (which is indeed notable) and by the obstructiveness of various vested interests to his reform; others say that he was seeking greedily the augmentation of his power and gambled on being invited to become dictator; these explanations are countered by a more simple one that he went round the twist. He was certainly putting out some odd decrees towards the end of his career, regulating the type of shirt worn on Copacabana beach, for example. Quadros was succeeded (as the Constitution demands) by his Vice-President, Sr. Goulart. Sr. Goulart is notable for having quite the most attractive wife of any public man in sight, and this brings him much respect in Rio. But when I came to this country, and indeed for four months after also, Sr. Goulart appeared to have done nothing, except slander and impede the Governor of Guanabara (the focal State of Brazil): Sr. Lacerda (the Gov. of Guanabara) also lost no occasion to accuse and harm the president:—an acute water shortage in Rio coupled with prolonged electricity

cuts provoked no actual action by either man other than large adverts in the paper accusing one another of criminal negligence in allowing the situation to come about.

This is the normal level of politics here, and the Cariocans, a blest people, find it all pretty amusing, and carry on amiably with their sex life (which is varied) and their sunbathing on the beach and their football and their gaggling as they stand about the corner coffee shops in little male cabals. No one who has experienced the easiness and good-humour of Rio life can really believe that the politics which go on above has any meaning at all.

And yet, unluckily, it all has, as anybody's pockets can measure—the country is sliding out of sight down a pit of inflation: over 100% in 12 months. For the past month or so there have been more and more strikes and threats of strikes as wages struggle to keep up with prices. The Rightists, among whom we must number Lacerda, were all for taking a strong line with the strikers (who included bank employees, port workers, all transport, stevedores, gas, etc.); Goulart mediated constantly by counselling, acceding to strikers' demands, and the spiral whirred on unchecked. A TUC was formed which by uniting certain Union chiefs, increased the power of organized labour. At the same time there emerged, banging a large drum and shouting at the top of his voice, one Sr. Brizola. Sr. Brizola (in spite of being a considerable landowner) runs along the extreme Left, and was soon organizing, in the South, Castro-type bands which alarmed one of the Governors down there, as well as a number of weaker-kneed newspapers. Things were now warming up. The word 'reactionary' (a good barometer) reached the hit parade, and talk went round of the possibility of coups by Leftists, or Rightists. Next, in Pernambuco State, the left-wing Governor supported sugar workers in a struggle against a lock-out by the sugar consortium. Finally, the President actually did something. He signed decrees (being unable to get anything through Congress, a conservative, not to say right-thinking, body) nationalizing petroleum (goodbye to Shell and Esso) and mooting land reform. Moreover, he fixed the sky-rocketing rents in Rio, and tied the permitted level to the minimum wage (which, by the way, had been increased from the ludicrous up to the pitiable in the teeth of much well-bred opposition). In a rightwing newspaper an advert appeared for a breed of bull with a fearsome hatrack of horns said to be useful as a counter

to land-robbers (a joke?); and from what one gathers little effective land reform (except on Goulart's own estate) seems to have come about.

What is now canvassed as the last straw however, was the insubordination of the Marines. A few months ago we had a rising of NCOs in Brasilia, which was put down without bloodshed (as most revolts are in Brasil), the NCOs being forgiven afterwards. Now, a certain group of young marines wanted to hold a mass meeting to commemorate the anniversary of the (unofficial) founding of their union. The Naval Minister forbade this. The marines held (illegally) their meeting, but in another building. After an emotional and stormy session they passed five resolutions:

- (1) that they should escape punishment
- (2) that their trade union be recognised
- (3) liberty of all rebel prisoners from earlier dust-ups
- (4) "humanization" of the Marines
- (5) betterment of food in ships and quarters.

I have in front of me photographs of some of the young men at this meeting: all are absorbed, involved: some jubilant, some worried. For three days they remained in the hall, sleeping and living there in defiance of the authorities. A military force sent to eject them was met with impassioned appeals and a singing in chorus of the National Hymn, after which most of the force downed arms and went inside with the 'rebels'. By this time the Naval Minister was extremely alarmed, and the Guards were sent in. The rebels were locked up. But not for long. The President at this point dismissed the Naval Minister and appointed a leftwing substitute: the 'rebels' were then released, and they paraded jubilantly down our main street before quietly presenting an anchor of flowers at the church in the Centre. Already muttering was heard from the Naval Club: well-bred voices were raised in anger at the non-punishment of the insubordinates: the flags outside the building hung grimly at half-mast. It is worth quoting the words of the gathering at the Naval Club. They considered their authority diminished and harmed by not being able to punish the soldiers and the marines, and declared that they could not remain in their posts as commanders unless the principles of 'hierarchy and discipline' were re-established. Two days later, they considered their authority even more diminished by a speech by the President to all the senior NCOs wherein he stated that 'discipline' can-

not be kept in an atmosphere of hate and aggravation. It can be kept only granted mutual respect between commanders and commanded.

By two days later, the hitherto Socialist Governor of Minas Gerais and some generals had raised the rebel standard, and were soon joined by the very Rightist (and unscrupulous) Governor of Sao Paulo (Brazil's Manchester) and by Lacerda. Joined, furthermore, by practically all the generals and admirals (and Brazil has quite a wealth of these), even those appointed by Goulart, and, thus, by practically all the army. In the event, the 'subversive' organisations of sergeants and others proved un-revolutionary. Sporadic outbreaks against the official line were easily put down. Indeed, in spite of slight student and Union attempts at organization, the President's party seemed to be taken by surprise, and in two days he was in Uruguay; with his friend, Brizola.

The coup has been hailed, especially in the U.S. (which seemed to have a queer prevision of the event) as a victory for anti-Communism. The American daily here published its yellowest edition yet in which it happily branded the entire opposition to the rebels as Commie. My part in the Revolution was to listen, with some amusement, to the radio, which broadcast incredible and opposite claims from rival stations. Both sides claimed to be the patriots, the democrats, the Brazilians, the Constitutionals: both sides claimed control of the key points. In fact, almost the only part of this city that the left proved to be holding was the radio station.

The question put is, was Goulart leading up to a coup of his own? And was he already too much in the hands of the Communists whom he could not control? Certainly he had seemed a weak man, and, in his troubles, he has with him now few but Communists. Yet it is difficult to believe that the People of Brazil have triumphed here this week. There was rejoicing in Copacabana, but Copacabana is residential through and through: in the workers' North Zone I heard of no riots of joy. I did hear of irregularities by Lacerda's police. And I kept wondering what would happen to those marines and young soldiers who want decent food in the barracks and are now to be properly punished; and about the probable fate of Brazil's desperately needed land reform; and about all those generals, even the leftwing ones, who suddenly got to dislike Goulart. The Brazilian has a tremendous gift for getting through politics unscathed, and there has been hardly a shot fired, but now that the man who is accused of having fatally hampered the last three reforming Presidents (one even committed suicide), and who, yet, has quite a reputation for honestly paying his bills and actually building things like new roads in Guanabara; now that this man, Lacerda, is one of the junta at the top, which way will Brazil go?

THE Committee for Free Spain, which was mentioned in the last Notes held a mass meeting in Paris on March 13th. Louis Leçoin, the editor of the anarchist-pacifist monthly *Liberté*, who inspired the formation of the Committee, described his own involvement in struggles for freedom in Spain, beginning with the case of Francisco Ferrer, murdered by the Spanish State in 1909 when Leçoin was 20. He ended by calling on the audience to fight for the true Spain of the workers against the dictatorship. Numerous other speakers followed from the left wing socialists and the civil rights movement. By the time this Note appears in print the committee will have held a further three public meetings, at Bordeaux, Toulouse and St. Etienne.

The April issue of *Le Monde Libertaire*, the organ of the French Anarchist Federation, is the 100th. During the early 1950's, the French movement was disrupted by a group of enthusiastic young eopple who demanded a tight organisation with a clear cut policy etc., etc. This group managed to gain control of the anarchist federation, and its journal *Le Libertaire*. The headlines became blacker and more violent, the journal unreadable and its circulation declined. Many active anarchists having been expelled from the federation, it welcomed members who were in fact trotskysts, the biggest prize being André Marty, one time leader of the Stalinist secret police in Spain, who had since fallen out with the party. The name of the organisation was changed to Libertarian Communist Federation, and took part in the elections at the beginning of 1957. The real anarchists who had been expelled from the federation, regrouped themselves early in 1957 in a reconstituted French Anarchist Federation, and have been producing *Le Monde Libertaire* monthly. It is now a well produced journal of 12 pages, slightly larger than the English tabloids. The current issue which has a double page reviewing the history of the anarchist press in France, gives details of three dozen local and affinity groups associated with the federation. The Anarchist Federation is to hold its 1964 conference in Paris, 16, 17 and 18th May.

One of the less well known of the 'non-militant' activities of the international movement is the Anarchist Archives in Amsterdam. In a letter in the current issue of *Recht voor Allen* the comrades concerned with it say they hope that in a year's time they will be ready to start issuing a catalogue, and in the meantime ask that anyone with unwanted material which might be of interest, such as anarchist pamphlets, periodicals, etc., should send them to the archive, through the editors of *Recht voor Allen*, Plantage Kerlaan 162, Groningen, Holland.

An interesting note of information in another Dutch journal, *Buiten de Perken*, is that a committee has been set up in Amsterdam for the defence and extension of the right to strike. An article in the journal on a recent strike of fishermen, points out that its element of success lay in the fact that most fishermen belong to an 'unrecognised' union, which was unhampered by non-striking agreements which are common in Holland between 'recognised' unions and employers.

endorse it". It is sad "to see thousands of pounds paid over in fines to a government which is making nuclear weapons. If at any time CND should judge it expedient to undertake civil disobedience, let it be undertaken by a united Campaign, on a very large scale, and by those who are not willing to pay fines to an establishment against which they are protesting". However, since the Canon is not in favour of expedient civil disobedience and deplores the Committee of 100 his argument is only hypothetical, as his CND non-violent demonstration. I think this criticism of the Committee of 100 is valid but they are alas, human, all too human, and the Canon is only making a debating point which he has not even the courage to make publicly.

Canon Collins goes on to pat CND on the back for its achievements and goes on to repeat the CND programme of ceasing manufacture, destroying stockpiles, removing bases, ending alliances and "take much more positive action towards the settlement of political issues which threaten world peace". "Our task will not be completed till Britain is playing her full and proper part as a

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Canons to the right of them  
- Canons to the left of them

WHEN, with a shot that rang round the world Canon Collins fired himself from the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament he was not content as lesser men are, to let the issue go by without a statement, he issued seven-and-a-half pages of foolscap in double spacing. This, by courtesy of Spies for Peace I was privileged to see—with all its attendant misprints bearing the hallmarks of a document hastily issued.

This Parthian whiff of grapeshot from the Canon has been fired not only as a salvo but as a shot across the bows of the Committee of 100. Whether the spherical objects loosed by the cleric have found their mark it is difficult to say. The document bears an imprimatur "Parts of this document are carefully marked to indicate that should not be communicated to the Press—including 'Sanity' (my italics).

One would guess what parts of the document have been suppressed even if one had not seen the full text. The aim has been in this P.R.O. age to present a favourable 'image' and any admission of decline, quarrelling and disruption in CND must be avoided, although any man-in-the-street would have gathered from hints dropped in public that all was not well with CND.

The admission is made that the 'Steps Toward Peace Programme' had a poor reception by the bulk of the Campaign but Canon Collins feels it was a fault in

the presentation not in the programme. For, as he says "we must never seem to be departing from our basic policy" (my italics). Further "the aims of CND can be achieved only by a Campaign which as well as being rooted in a deep moral conviction, also takes into account political realistic" (sic). "For in the long run, our policy can become operative only when it is enacted by a British Government, whatever that Government may be". He goes on to assert that it is the duty of CND to win over the majority to its side.

"CND is not, in my opinion, and ought not to be, the organization through which to effect a successful revolution." "The rule of law is something for which mankind has been struggling painfully over the centuries. It is this rule which in fact protects the expression of minority opinions in Britain." This is basically incorrect since social progress in Britain, all originally started as 'minority opinions' which were carried through despite this "rule of law" which minority opinions in Britain." This is for centuries. If by 'law' the Canon means a vague moral principle he is ignoring the repressive machine which is its concrete expression.

The Canon draws a distinction between civil disobedience which is the response to the demands of "conscience" and "civil disobedience which is undertaken on expedient or tactical grounds". He

further goes on to give as an example the conscientious objector in War-time. By an error, verging on the Freudian, the statement says that "conscientious objection in war-time, may be not only right by a duty" (this should be "right but a duty") and goes on, "But he should try to ensure that his conscience is properly and adequately informed". If 'conscience' is uniquely the property of the individual, who has the right to determine that he is 'properly and adequately informed'? Indeed, not the tribunals and certainly not the Canon. The only gauge of conscience seems the individual's determination to resist. The 'conscience', if anything, is a social product and in most cases is an instinctive arrival at a position previously determined by "proper and adequately informed" thought processes. To separate 'conscience' from practicality is a common trick. The Canon as a practical man of two worlds should know this.

However, on grounds of expediency even, the Canon is "convinced that the setting up of the Committee of 100 has done more harm than good to the cause which it and CND jointly espouse". He believes that civil disobedience is only justifiable when there are no democratic means of attaining rights. Not that he has no sympathy: "The moral bankruptcy of our political life in recent (my italics) years, the lack of sensible and courageous leadership in the Churches, and the unprecedented threat of a nuclear holocaust have all contributed to a growing sense of urgency and a growing loss of confidence in democratic procedures".

But what has changed? The next criticism of the Committee of 100 is in the 'top sacred' part of the document. The criticism he makes is quite valid and as anarchists we would



# FREEDOM

April 18 1964 Vol 25 No 12

## THE CITY IS NOT AFRAID

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THE *Rookes v. Barnard* case does however raise the question of the right of every individual to secure a job whether he belongs to a union or not. Where organised workers are weak they cannot prevent non-organised workers from accepting inferior wage rates and bad conditions and threatening their standards. Where they are strong they can surely afford to be magnanimous to non-union workers and seek to win them over by demonstrating the advantages that can be achieved through unity. A union which contracts with the employer not to strike or be locked out but which is prepared to strike in order to deprive a fellow worker of his livelihood for having committed the abominable crime of resigning from the union, is surely not worthy of our sympathy, *whoever the individual concerned may be!*

If trade unionism is not to be equated with free-masonry, or monopoly, then one must assume that trade unionists recognise that the individual acting alone is weak but in concert with other individuals of a like mind is powerful. But we also assume that he needs power in order to fight power (the boss class) and not to browbeat the weak (the unorganised, the individualist, worker). And obviously one cannot in the 60's make such assumptions and not expect not to be accused of utopianism or just *naïveté*. Yet who is naïve—the anarchists who, today echoing and confirming Bakunin when, nearly a century ago, he declared that "the only way . . . is complete solidarity in the struggle of workers against the employers" or the Labour-Party-enthusiasts who to this day believe their mission as spokesmen of the Trade Unions (after all the T.U.C. *et alia* gave birth to the Party in 1900) is to legislate for the emancipation of the working classes?

The anarchists have failed to bring about anarchism just as the social democrats have failed in their attempts to introduce socialism, but with this very significant difference: that whereas anarchists have never ceased to point out that anarchism will never be achieved by authoritarian means, socialists have insisted that the classless, libertarian society could be attained by the ballot box, by government, by States which "wither away" and pave the way for the state of affairs which we call anarchy. And socialists, since the Russian revolution, have had countless occasions to put their theories into practise. After two world wars they have had mass opinion behind them; but they have been swept into office only to reveal themselves more concerned with playing the political game, according to the bourgeois-capitalist rules, than with legislating the privileged class out of power. In Britain, for instance, a Labour Party with an overwhelming majority and sustained by a political mood, after more than five years of war, and promises by the politicians of pie-in-the-sky as the fruits of the defeat for the "nasi" (*sic*) menace, which bordered, even here, on revolution, gave birth to what? . . . another Labour government in 1950 with an unworkable majority which led to new elections in 1951 and the overwhelming victory of Churchill and the Tory party!

After 13 years, during which the ruling class have enjoyed an administration run by the hunting and

shooting fraternity, the prospects are that the public's crosses will return *the friends of the people*, that is the Labour Party.

★

WHAT does this mean? It is true that the Stock Exchange, expecting a Labour Party victory at the polls, has welcomed the Prime Minister's announcement that elections won't take place until the Autumn, and the optimist might well refer to this as proof that a Labour victory will upset the employers. But market prices are upset and revived by the most bizarre events at home and abroad. What is much more significant in the context of our argument is the statement made only last week by Sir John Hunter in his last speech as president, to the British Employers' confederation. He was urging leading employers to prepare themselves to co-operate with a Labour Government and to be ready to do so without being forced to under the threat of legislation. He told the Confederation meeting that they have studied the legislation Labour have promised to introduce, which "covers improved social benefits and insurance contributions; industrial relations and questions such as redundancy pay; industrial safety and health".

Such a programme will mean many new calls on employers' time and money.

But I do not subscribe to the view that a Labour government will introduce legislation with little regard for employers' views.

On the contrary, I believe a Labour government will listen attentively to the views expressed by employers' organisations—on one condition: that those views are positive and expressed clearly, forcibly and without reservation.

A heavy burden will therefore lie on us to crystallise our own thinking on a number of difficult subjects.

Sir John went on to point out that "as in the past we shall have to oppose many Government and trade union proposals" but he did not expect opposition to be "very effective" unless it were accompanied by "positive and constructive alternative proposals". He even rebuked some members for "waiting to see what the Government are going to do". Such an approach is realistic but hardly that of a group or class particularly concerned whether the government calls itself Tory or Labour. While a Labour government could hardly *refuse* to introduce some legislation which a Tory government could hardly *agree* to introduce (without the contenders for your votes being completely indistinguishable and obliging you to vote for Mr. Krushchev or Sir Oswald) it is surely quite clear from the statement by the retiring President of the Employers' Confederation that his members have nothing to fear from a Labour victory—which they expect—at the coming elections. The fact is that the Trade Union Congress is the tail that wags the Labour Party dog. And the TUC is in no mood to introduce Socialism. Trade Unionism is for a large number of people (and we humbly bow to, and exclude, the "enthusiasts" who are wedded to a cause and who devote much of their leisure time to it), an onerous job which however they carry out with no more feeling of vocation than the man whose job it is to sell bricks or detergents.

[A second article on the subject will appear in next week's FREEDOM].

SIR ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME decided that an autumn election would suit his book better. Labour Party funds are said to be strained by this manoeuvre; the *Daily Herald* will be unable to shed its light on the Labour party, it gives way to the *Sun* in September; and the radiance of Blackpool will be diminished by the possible loss of three party conferences in September. . . .

SIR OSWALD MOSLEY'S Union Movement decided to withdraw its 19 candidates from the General election and would "ask all members to support any candidates who stand for Britain strong and safe." It was recorded that the Socialist Party of Great Britain won a mock-election at a not-so-well-known London grammar school. . . .

THE LABOUR PARTY won a majority of seats in the real local elections including those for the Greater London Council. The average percentage voting was about 40% in Merton, for example, 51.4% of the electorate voted but 300 papers were spoiled by confusion about the party candidates represented. There were many 'mixed votes', i.e. one for the Conservative cast at the same time as one for the Communist. A writer to the *Sunday Telegraph* claimed that he decided to vote for party X. He went to the polling-station not knowing the names of the candidates. He approached the returning officer with his problem, the officer said it would be illegal for him to be told. He approached the party representatives outside the station and put to them his problem. "Do you want to vote for party X?" one said. "As a matter of fact I do," said the writer. "Please tell me who the X candidates are." "I am not supposed to," he said, "but I am just going to the gents. If you stand beside me I will whisper the names in your ear." They performed their functions both physical and democratic. . . .

SIR ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME accused Mr. Harold Wilson of "Hyde Park Corner ranting". Mr. Marples promised a foot-bridge or subway for schoolchildren at Camberley, Surrey after protests, marches and petitions. He promised it for Mawnlay Road and Pettitts Lane. There is no such junction in Camberley, and the Council think he must have got his towns mixed up. . . .

FOURTEEN TENANTS in Park Drive Sunningdale, Berks want the name of the road outside their houses changed to Windsor Drive because whilst they own their houses the rest of the road are rented council houses. A hotel man-

## Raleigh Strike

Continued from page 1

achieved a thing for the union's members at Raleighs." The *Daily Telegraph* report goes in, "Raleighs would still have been able to get all the supplies they required through Thompson's distributors in other parts of the country."

If this was the attitude of district officials and A.E.U. members, it is no wonder that the strike has been unsuccessful. For although production was severely cut and men were laid off, those men have been progressively recalled. In fact last Monday, production was back to normal, with short-time working ended, even with the dispute still on. In fact the A.E.U. members had gone back to work before the final return.

Apparently there was another appeal to the workers at Lookheads. The shop steward recommended active support for the strikers at Raleighs but before the vote took place, 4,000 A.E.U. members were warned by the firm that production would be halted if components were "blacked". Last Saturday they voted against giving their support.

The failure of this last chance of support probably made up the strikers' minds to return to work. The whole dispute has been lacking in support and Mr. Hooley, chairman of the strike committee has said that even though the strike was official, it appeared that they were not being backed by the union executive. The lack of support has shown itself in the way that Raleighs were able to re-organise and keep production moving. The strikers, although only small in number, constituted an essential part of the production line, especially the toolroom workers. Obviously their work was being done elsewhere, for Raleighs were able to return to normal working with the strike still in progress.

How was this done? For one thing, insufficient attention was given to other

# OUT OF THIS WORLD

ager in Southern Rhodesia was charged with infringing a section of the Immunities and Privileges Act under which it is an offence to decline to serve refreshments to a holder of a diplomatic identity card. He declined to serve breakfast in the dining room to the daughter of the Indian Commissioner for Central Africa and the information attache at the commission. He said the hotel was not multi-racial and offered them service in the lounge or on the verandah. He did not realise they had diplomatic identity cards. . . .

MR. E. R. BRAITHWAITE said at a World Assembly of Youth's week-end conference that the leaders of many emergent nations in Africa remembered the racial prejudice they met in Britain. These leaders, he said had been students here. "Long after they have forgotten the parties they went to and the friends they had," the bitterness remained. "When I read about the trouble in Clacton at Easter," said Mr. Braithwaite, a West Indian, "my first reaction was disappointment that no black boys were involved. In the same way whenever I read about coloured people living on immoral earnings, or being bad landlords, I say 'hurrah' because coloured people are showing that they are basically just the same as the British." Mr. and Mrs. Williams of South Africa were told that the Government, after pressure, would issue work permits if genuine offers of employment were made to the family. They have already been returned to South Africa but Christian Action is willing to sponsor them in another attempt at entry if they are willing to try. Mr. Williams is 68. The Nationalist press in Johannesburg has criticised the British Consul's official multi-racial party that is being arranged for the Queen's birthday. They write: "The conservative Afrikaner will undoubtedly refuse the invitation not out

of disrespect for Britain but out of respect for his own country's colour policy. . . .

FOUR WHITE South African policemen and a court clerk were jailed here today for torturing two African suspects one of whom died. Evidence was given that the African who died had been punched, slapped, whipped, dropped on to a cement floor, given electric shocks and suffocated. Three South Africans, an Indian and two Englishmen are on a seven-day hunger strike in support of the World Campaign for the Release of Political Prisoners in Africa. A Fabian pamphlet accuses that the personal representative of the United Nations Secretary-General, did not visit any of the areas where mass reprisals were taking place when he visited Rwanda at the time of the massacres early this year. . . .

"NEWSWEEK" in an article on "Pius, Hitler and the Jews" quotes an Italian newsman as asking the Pope why he did not condemn the Nazis and he replied, "Dear friend, do not forget that millions of Catholics serve in the German armies. Shall I bring them into conflicts of conscience." The National Catholic Welfare Conference notes that "some European Catholics should be forever grateful to Pope Pius for not putting them to the agonizing choice between country and church." *Newsweek* quotes Trevor-Roper saying that Pius "had a positive preference for Fascism—not for Nazism as it was during the war but for the authoritarian type of regime which the papacy itself had helped to establish both in Italy and Germany before the war". *Newsweek* goes on "In the late summer of 1943 the papal Secretary of State declared that the fate of Europe depended upon a German victory on the Eastern front; and Father Robert Leiber, one of Pius's secretaries, recalls that the late Pope had always looked upon Russian Bolshevism as more dangerous than German National Socialism." Hochhuth, the author of the play "The Representative" which occasioned this article said to *Newsweek* "One shouldn't stick to the idea that the play is fundamentally about Pius. It is a requiem for six million Jews who died during the war and for the 3,000 Catholic priests who were killed by Hitler. Pius is the supreme example of everybody's guilt." . . .

AT THE 61st American Toy Fair a "Time Bomb" is on show which clicks when a timer is set. "Players" advertised the maker "toss the Time Bomb to each other trying not to be caught with it when it goes boom".

JON QUIKOTE.

suppliers, and the goods from all these firms should have been "blacked". Raleighs are a very resourceful firm. In fact they form just a small part of the huge empire of Tube Investments. Raleighs themselves own many other firms who manufacture cycles, B.S.A., Carlton, Gazelle, Hercules, Phillips and Rudge, just to mention a few. They also own Brampton Fittings, which is a very large supplier of components. In fact either Raleighs or one of its companies produces about everything for cycles except the tyres and tubes.

Tube Investments own a very large number of engineering firms. It would have been very easy to switch work to one of these which was normally done in the Raleigh toolrooms. Among these firms are Bennetts Tools Ltd., Chesterfield Tube Co. Ltd. and Old Park Engineering Ltd. Was work for Raleighs done at these places?

Added to the failure of the A.E.U. and the rank and file to "black" work, was the attitude of the toolroom strikers. These men have the A.E.U. "green card", which is owned only by top engineering craftsmen, other grades having other colour cards.

With present day methods of production, the need for craftsmen grows less and less, and more semi-skilled labour is being used. At Raleighs they account for half of the 8,000 labour force. Between these two types of labour have arisen differences of opinion. These even went as far as the A.E.U. withdrawing two years ago from the steward council. A semi-skilled member of the National Society of Metal Mechanics has said of the engineers, "The A.E.U. men think the world owes them a living

because of their five year apprenticeship."

Even Mr. Hooley, when seeking support at a mass meeting of Raleigh workers, said that a skilled man would not have a semi-skilled man negotiate for him. Hardly the way to get support. Perhaps this attitude of the "Green card" men was one of the reasons why they lost most of the support of their fellow A.E.U. production workers.

This strike has really shown how divided workers can become. There seems to have been more bitterness between the different trades and skills than there ever was against the employers. Instead of fighting amongst themselves, the employers should have been their target. Of course men divided up into different unions does not make for the best solidarity, but in most factories, workers at rank and file level get over this easily enough. Joint shop-stewards committees are the answer, but this has not worked out at Raleighs. (They did not exist at the Port Talbot works of the Steel Company of Wales either).

If workers are going to safeguard their interests, this co-operation must exist. Workers in all sections, with or without skill, have to unite to fight plans of redundancy or to gain further improvement in wages and conditions. All craft and union barriers must be broken down for solidarity at rank and file level is what counts. If this had been the case at Raleigh's then perhaps a policy of no redundancy sackings might have been won for the whole plant. As it is, in the words of Mr. Hooley, "The strike achieved nothing at all."

P.T.

**DON'T LET UP ON THE ANTI-ELECTION CAMPAIGN**



## In defence of Irish Tinkers

DEAR COMRADES,

A public meeting is to take place on Sunday, 19th April at 3 p.m. at Speaker's Corner, Hyde Park. The subject of the meeting will be "Justice for Itinerants." As many comrades know a vicious persecution of the Irish tinkers has been taking place over the last 5 months. We are also meeting on behalf of Grattan Puxon, a leading militant in the struggle for the upholding of the rights of caravan-dwellers, who has recently been arrested in Dublin on a rigged charge of possessing dynamite. We intend to picket the Irish Embassy with posters entitled "Justice for Itinerants". We will therefore march from the Park to the Embassy at the end of the meeting and picket the Embassy for half an hour. We hope as many comrades as possible will support this demonstration as the Irish State is very wary of creating a bad impression abroad, and also any act of solidarity would be of great help to those actually engaged in the struggle in Ireland.

Yours fraternally,

London, W.2 PAUL ROBERTSHAW.

# LETTERS

## Anarchists on the Frankfurt March

DEAR COMRADES,

This year's Easter-March in the region of Frankfurt has been—as far as I know—the first one that saw at least a little bit of anarchist propaganda. Fortunately, there were some London "Students for Nuclear Disarmament" coming just for the March, one Member of the Sussex Committee of 100 studying here and a student from Chicago, also studying now here, who considers himself to be an "Anarchist-socialist-syndicalist". By spreading out of the march (which is a march Peggy Duff would be glad to see: "A silent march, great and democratic, orderly, quiet, restrained and beautiful to see"), by shouting slogans as Police—No, H-Bomb—No, Anarchy—Si! and "Keep the bloody Labour out" we got very soon very cross with some of the marshals, especially when I up-

held a copy of the "Spies for Peace Story"; I was then informed that I was not allowed to "Announce, propagate or distribute any literature without the authority of the Central Committee of the Campaign". I informed the guys about my feelings towards the "Central Committee of the Campaign" and that they would soon hear more from the anarchists.

If I had more time I could of course much more do. The only thing I can

do now is to inform the police I know about anarchism and the anarchists and to show them that anarchism is not any bloody doctrine but just a way of life, a way of resistance and a way to get things done here and now; as far as I can do this I will continue and I think that, when I am going to leave this country next year, I will have a little success.

Yours fraternally,

Frankfurt/M. JORG CHRISTIAN FAUSER

## CANONS

Continued from page 2

peacemaker under the sovereignty of the United Nations or some other such international body.

He asks for the movement to address itself to all the political parties. "We must be 'wise as serpents'."

He then goes on to specify a tightening-up of CND discipline as a needed change. He wants the tail expelled if it wags the dog. He seems to want the Committee of 100 to set up as a separate organization.

Part (c) reads: "There ought to be a complete repudiation of neo-Tolstoyan anarchy in CND. Indeed, it should be made abundantly clear to any whose main concern is not nuclear disarmament but disruption of the body politic that they are not wanted either within CND or at its demonstrations". Canon Collins' poor secretary seems to have been confused as to whether it was "non" or "neo-Toystoyan anarchy" but "neo" won, no matter, crypto, pseudo or *ce-devant* would do as well for political swearing. I doubt if even the *old* Tolstoyans would satisfy the Canon. Tolstoy himself excommunicated the Church. The assumption that the body-politic is a living entity which we 'neo-Tolstoyans' wished to disrupt is a fallacy rather as the body politic is a rotting corpse in the dissecting chamber of the political parties. We anarchists merely point out the disruption of this marionette which our latter-day Frankenstein seek to galvanize every five years or so.

Part (d) pathetically pleads for an attempt to win back "intellectuals" to the movement. "We need to put our case so that it may appeal to those who are in a position to influence public opinion".

(f) reads "We need to take account of the realities of the present political situation in Britain and to adjust our tactics accordingly. It is not necessary to sacrifice principles in order to take advantage of the fact that the return of a Labour government at the General Election would be better than the return of the Tories". Comment is superfluous.

The latter paragraphs of these suggested changes are classified material but all deal with what seem to have been administrative quarrels within CND and *Sanity* the details are unimportant and only of importance to the gossip-collector and scandal-monger but the existence of large units or organization lead inevitably to these rivalries, jealousies and abuses of power. However the

setting-up of a more rigid framework and the suppression of information on such divisions is not a healthy way of settling the disputes. I would echo from the most humanitarian motives possible the Canon's suggestion that Peggy Duff be given a holiday with pay compulsorily for six months (or three months at least).

The final paragraphs detail the Canon's resignation and in the midst of his announcement because "I can no longer spare the time, etc." occurs the censored phrase "and because the confidence which used to exist between Headquarters and myself as Chairman seems to have grown less", and concludes, "I have come to the conclusion that someone else must take my place."

As the smoke of this artillery cleared from the battlefield—or was it just his pipe?—the acting chairman was elected. She is Labour councillor Mrs. Olive Gibbs. Of the members present at the meeting only seventeen were eligible to vote and Mrs. Gibbs was elected by ten votes to seven. Forward the CND!

JACK ROBINSON.

## Anti-Election Campaign

Meet at 21 Rumbold Road, S.W.6. Monday April 20, 7.30. Door-to-door leafletting.

## Jazz Group

First meeting Thursday, April 23rd Bill Christopher's 34 Cumberland Road, Walthamstow, E.17. Bring your records "Personal Choice".

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**BIRMINGHAM AND WEST MIDLANDS**  
Peter Neville, 12 South Grove, Erdington, Birmingham, 23.

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

**COUNTY OF STAFFORD TRAINING COLLEGE**  
John Wheeler, C.S.T.C., Nr. Stafford, Staffs.

**HEREFORD**  
Peter & Maureen Ford, 9 Poole Close, Hereford

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

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

1st Wednesday of each month at 8 p.m. at Colin Ward's, 33 Ellerby Street, Fulham, S.W.6.

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

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## ANARCHIST FEDERATION OF BRITAIN

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

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"Lamb and Flag", Rose Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. (nr. Garrick and King Streets: Leicester Square tube), 7.45 p.m.

APR 12 No meeting

(Bristol Conference)  
APR 19 Social in aid of S.W.F. burglary loss. Admission 2/6d.

APR 26 Max Patrick: The Future of Anarchism ALL WELCOME

Notting Hill Anarchist Group. Enquiries (Top Flat) 38 Oxford Gardens, W10

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

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

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

**Dundee Group**  
Meet in City Square, 12.30 Sundays.

**Edinburgh Group**  
Enquiries—Anne-Marie Fearon (Top flat), 31 Scotland Street, Edinburgh.

**Glasgow Federation**  
Contact R. Alexander c/o Robertson, 42 Denbrae Street, Glasgow.

**Oxford Group**  
Contact N. Gould, Corpus Christi.

**Romford & Hornchurch**  
Contact John Chamberlain, 19 Chestnut Glen, Hornchurch, Essex.

**Tunbridge Wells Group**  
J. D. Gilbert-Rolfe, 4 Mount Sion, Tunbridge Wells, Sussex. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in month at 8 p.m..

**MERSEYSIDE**  
Details from Vincent Johnson, 43 Millbank, Liverpool 13. (STO 2632). Every Saturday 2.30. Outside Lewis's paper-selling.

**PLYMOUTH**  
Fred Spiers, 35 Ridge Park Avenue, Mutley, Plymouth.

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Enquiries H. D. Nash, 10 Simonside Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 6.

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## THE TAXMAN COMETH

"The Cold War and the Income Tax." By Edmund Wilson. W. H. Allen, 12s. 6d.)

BECAUSE he failed to file an income tax return between 1946 and 1955 Edmund Wilson, American critic and novelist, came face to face with the nightmare world of the bureaucratic state. As a result he was impelled to examine both the nature of the income tax and what the money derived from it is spent on. His conclusions are contained in this little book, originally pub-

lished by the "Liberation" magazine of New York.

Mr. Wilson's subject matter is arranged in a somewhat rambling and inconsequential manner, but his style is far more readable than that of the usual radical tract. He convincingly depicts the waste involved in spending huge sums of money on preparations for nuclear, biological and chemical warfare, the dangerous spread of officialdom over more and more areas of life, and the fatuous intricacies—which even skilled lawyers cannot unravel—of the rules and regulations concerning allowances and exceptions which are made by the U.S. taxmen (I liked his story about the man whose doctor prescribed sexual intercourse for his depression and who submitted bills from call-girls as justifiable expenses. He almost got away with it!). What he has to say, however, is not very new and he does not deal with the crucial point about taxation—i.e. What "right" has the State to exact tribute in the guise of taxes?

Indeed, from an anarchist viewpoint, the shortcomings of Mr. Wilson's position are precisely that his "delinquency" stops half way. However much he disagrees with how much of the "national income" is spent, and however much he may be concerned at the malignant growth of bureaucracy, he still does not question authority itself. Group-thinking beclouds his language with such empty phrases as "our national mission" and he writes about the U.S.A. as "we", as if somewhere there is some fundamental identity of interests which can be resurrected by a change of political policy.

Edmund Wilson has come quite a long way since he supported the Communist Party in 1932. He now calls himself a "former Socialist" and speaks of the "tradition of American individualism", but he is still dealing in mythical entities, in spite of his awareness of certain uncomfortable facts.

S. E. PARKER.

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**Debate/Discussion**  
Wynford Hicks with the SPGB. Wed., April 22, 8.30 p.m. at the "Royal Oak", York Street, W1.

**Craftsmen's Co-operative**  
Craftsmen are wanted to provide products for a collective outlet in Portobello Road, London, leading perhaps to co-operative workshops. Weavers, glass-blowers, silversmiths, etc., contact Frank Hershfield, 4, Albert Street, N.W.1.

**Annual Conference**  
PPU, Mahatma Gandhi Hall, Fitzroy Square, W.1., April 18-19. Admission 2/6d., tickets in advance from PPU.

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

# Slightly up!

FINANCIAL STATEMENT AT APRIL 11, 1964  
Week 15

EXPENSES: 15 weeks at £70	£1,050
INCOME:	
Sales & Sub. Renewals: £	£
Weeks 1-14	708
Week 15	37
	745

New Subscriptions:	
Weeks 1-14 (64)	66
Week 15 (5)	4
	70

815

DEFICIT £235

## DEFICIT FUND

Red Deer: B.G.\* 7/-; Surbiton: P.W.C. 10/-; London: V.T. 18/6; San Francisco: Proceeds Social, March 21 (per l'Incaricato) £17/1; California: G. £1/15; London: D.S. 5/-; Abbotsford, B.C.: S.P. 9/-; Woverhampton, J.K.W.\* 2/-; J.L.\* 3/-; E. Rutherford: A.S.\* 7/-; Leeds: G.L. 2/-; Canberra: I.B. £3; Woldingham: F.B.\* £1/5; Cheltenham: L.G.W.\* 10/-; Presto: M. 15/9; London: A.S. 3/-; London: M.K. 10/-; St Helena: G.S. 10/-; London: G.G. 5/-; Belfast: K.G. 2/6.

TOTAL 29 0 9

Previously acknowledged 222 13 3

1964 TOTAL TO DATE £251 14 0

\*Denotes Regular Contributors.

GIFTS OF BOOKS: London: A.S.