

'Liberty, morality, and the human dignity of man consist precisely in this, that he does good, not because it is commanded, but because he conceives it, wills it and loves it.'

BAKUNIN.

The Anarchist Alternative

Another Scheme to make Authority BETTER

Ombudsmania

A NUMBER of publicised cases during the past few years in which public servants or government departments grossly exceeded their powers has given currency to the idea for an Ombudsman—a civil rights commissioner—in Britain. This old Scandinavian custom—it dates back to 1809 when Sweden introduced a *Justitieombudsmand* (who, whatever else he and his successors may have achieved, never succeeded in having Alfred Bernhard Nobel, the most dangerous son of Sweden restrained)—adapted and adopted first by Finland and in more recent times by the Danes, will be introduced by a victorious Labour Party at the next general elections. With regret we see that *Peace News* in an editorial last week (*The Ombudsman is coming*) "welcomes" Mr. Wilson's proposals, though, at the same time, recognising that "in themselves [they] will only make a small impact" on the existing situation.

Mr. Wilson's proposals aim at giving more powers to Parliament—"non-controversial legislation" as well as curbing the powers of the permanent civil servants through the *ombudsman*. In other words Mr. Wilson, in common with all politicians, of all parties, would like to have the best of all worlds. Ob-

viously he and his government, just as Sir Alec and his, cannot implement their legislation without an army of permanent civil servants, a police force and a judiciary, not to mention the armed forces and the career Brass hats. The fact that Mr. Wilson's "Ombudsman" will be appointed by Mr. Wilson does not call for any comment from *Peace News*' editors other than to draw attention to his inability to "make overall government policies more responsive to the wishes of ordinary people; in other words make it more responsive". Yet one does not have to be a revolutionary to realise that it is as vain to expect an *ombudsman appointed by the government* to be "wholly independent of the government" as it is to expect an independent investigation of the police *by the police*, an argument which *Peace News* in another editorial, on the front page of the same issue ("The Case for Independent Inquiries") develops at great length and effectively.

Perhaps we are slow on the uptake, but if it is obvious that to investigate the abuses of the police you need an outside group of people, surely to investigate the abuses of government you need a group of ordinary citizens whose sympathies, if they cannot be

neutral, should be with the complaining citizen and not an individual appointed by the government!

Even assuming that Mr. Wilson fell over backwards in appointing a man independent of government: say one of *FREEDOM*'s editors (and assuming that being carried away by the *Peace News* editorial he felt it his duty to his fellow beings to accept). First of all let us try to visualise this *ombudsman's*—this "superman"—would be a more accurate description—functions. He must be able to listen to and investigate the complaints of anything up to 50 million citizens who might at some time or other be labouring under a sense of injustice *vis-a-vis*

some Ministry official or other government employee. An efficient *ombudsman* will accept as part of his duties to ensure that "justice is done" in our Criminal and Civil Courts as well as that prison rules are observed and applied in the best interests of society and the prisoners and he will therefore attend the Courts, Criminal and Civil, as well as regularly visit Her Majesty's prisons. Such an undertaking is more than even a superman could manage single-handed. So then he would have to have a staff of investigators—*ombudsman's men*?—to help him carry out all his duties. Who would appoint them? Who would pay them?

★

THE danger that in a very short time the relative independence with which the ombudsman starts out will be destroyed is a real one and stems from the method of appointment and the official status it confers on him in the eyes of offi-

cialdom. Thus while this gives him access to places, to people and to documents, which would be denied to others, but which are prerequisites for a thoroughgoing investigation of a complaint, his official status and high position in the hierarchy would make it virtually impossible for him to resist the temptations put in his way to identify himself more closely with the officials and the institutions complained against than the ordinary members of the public who make the complaints.

Every organisation which attempts to influence some specific aspects of day to day life though it generally starts as a truly independent body tends to become as the years go by always less independent, and it is because in a sense it can function best when it acquires official recognition. Probably the most obvious example of this "evolution" is the Trade Union movement. The wheels of negotiation have been well oiled as a result of official recognition of the Trade Unions, and their officials, by the State. But the effect has also been disastrous, in that it has stifled all possibilities of the Trade Union movement, as such, pressing for far-reaching socio-economic reforms aiming at the destruction of the capitalist system, and has given rise to a bureaucracy paid by the membership but whose role is in effect para-governmental.

Every organisation or journal of opinion seeks to effect large or small social or economic changes either by revolution or reform. The revolutionary approach is today limited to a few anarchists and even fewer socialists, and consists in seeking to make one's appeal to the people who will bring about the desired changes by direct action. All the rest are concerned with influencing public opinion as well as those in authority. Thus minority journals of opinion the more successful they become circulationwise the more respectable becomes their editorial line, for circulation confers status and power on editors and their journals, which they fondly believe no government or political party can ignore so long as their editorial line is a "responsible one". And this means watering down opinions and demands, and hedging in criticisms with backscratching, and the expression of approval in general of the efforts of individual Ministers, or public employees. (You know the kind of thing we have been reading during the past year about the police being "a fine body of men" whose reputation must not be destroyed by a few black sheep, etc. . . .) This desire to be *plus royaliste que le roi* is the major failing of even the most well-intentioned social reformers and guardians of our rights, and the trouble is that not only do they get nowhere with their respectability; they also succeed in extinguishing any revolutionary sparks that show signs of firing the imagination of at least a section of the community.

Mr. Wilson's proposal to appoint an ombudsman "welcome" as it may be to *Peace News* and, we imagine, to the *New Statesman*, *Tribune* and the other journals of opinion, fills us with apprehension, and for the reasons we have exposed.

The Anarchist Alternative

—see page 3

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Continued on page 3

WELENSKY FOR PRESIDENT?

WITH the Prime Minister of S. Rhodesia in South Africa meeting Dr. Verwoerd, it is not foolish to presume that he is seeking advice as to the reaction of South Africa to S. Rhodesia if it should declare independence.

Although the ex-Chief Justice of the Federation of Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Sir Robert Tredgold, has just stated that in his opinion a unilateral declaration of independence would be treason, there seems no strong likelihood that the plans for such a declaration are to be dropped. This could be because Mr. Smith thinks he has a trump card up his sleeve.

Sir Robert Tredgold made quite clear in a speech recently that an act of treason by the present Government here would involve a clash of loyalties between the Crown and the S. Rhodesian illegal Government. Tredgold continued:—"Their office (the Government's) being vacated, the Governor could—and if permitted to do so, certainly would—call upon a new Prime Minister

to form a new Government.

"The parties to the illegal declaration would not dare to allow this to happen . . . They would be compelled . . . to restrain the Governor from doing his constitutional duty."

Sir Robert went on to say that his estimate of the list of those who would have to be arrested by the illegal Government was a long one. It is known by this writer that the Government is now drawing up a list of "Communists" who are to be detained after the Smith Government has declared itself independent. Your correspondent is also aware of plans (a) to muzzle the Press; (b) to bomb N. Rhodesian copper refineries if Dr. Kaunda allows British troops on his soil and (c) to arrest the Governor.

The Governor is to be replaced by the man who wishes to obtain revenge for having seen his particular obsession, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, being destroyed. The man to be President of Rhodesia is Sir Roy Welensky.

The Smith Government is actually ruled and advised by Welensky at this present time. This helps to explain a violent attack on Sir Roy Welensky by Dr. Banda in Malawi. Banda asserted that if Welensky came into politics again in S. Rhodesia that he would interfere in the affairs of the country with all means available.

It is thought in this country, by those in some influential positions that Welensky's prestige both here and in the world would save and stimulate the Republic of Rhodesia. With Welensky as President and links with Britain cut there is informed assurance that no fatal blow could be struck at Rhodesia.

The estimate of African resistance I have from reliable African opinion is that there would be no revolution, that there would be trouble of a serious nature for two or three months and that the African leaders not restricted would flee to form a Government in exile.

Help is assured for Rhodesia from South Africa. Contrary to reports of indifference South Africa is closely involved in independence plans as are Salazar and the Portuguese in Mozambique and Angola. It is still conjecture as to whether Tshombe's return to Katanga is part of an overall plan, but the likelihood of a strong link between the Congo (with Tshombe as Prime Minister and Rhodesia with Welensky as President seems likely.

On the question of outside action on Rhodesia the views of the millionaire insurance broker Mr. H. C. S. Stenhouse seem very relevant. Stenhouse Holdings own insurance companies in the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, France and Southern Africa. A subsidiary company owns shares in a large number of industries and other businesses.

Mr. Stenhouse is in Rhodesia "to buy—and the sky is the limit". He is prepared to invest £1 million in Southern Rhodesia. When asked about long-term investment dangers as regards a unilateral declaration of independence, Mr. Stenhouse replied that he had faith in the long-term future here. He continued:—"When sanctions were imposed against General Franco, he pulled the nation through difficult times. He is now a respected figure who has brought stability and security to Spain."

"Do not imagine that once you are independent Britain will not buy from you. We cannot afford it."

With everything considered it seems that the cards which Mr. Smith holds as regards an independence declaration are better than many political commentators imagine (or say they imagine). However it is a disadvantage if one's hand is known before playing for high stakes—it is even more disastrous if one's hand, through some trickery, actually plays for its opponent.

ANARCHY 41

DISCUSSES

Agriculture and the Land

ANARCHY is Published by Freedom Press at 2s. on the first Saturday of every month

BOOK REVIEW

ANSWER TO PILATE

THE philosophical anarchist non-organisation The Bridge has played an important but unobtrusive part in the development of modern radicalism in this country.

I do not myself accept this extreme point of view. Unfortunately in this world it takes more than good intentions and cosy meetings to diminish in some degree at least the barbarism with which we are surrounded.

the name "The Bridge" was coming to represent in some people's minds a sort of organisational entity.

The introductory essay deals with the nature of truth, and comes to the conclusion that truth is a personal matter.

The concept of personal truth puts out of consideration the blind acceptance of any form of authority, secular or religious.

pass into oblivion if he, denying them, escaped." Socrates had earlier made a similar choice.

There are many interesting things in this book. There are essays on Lao-Tzu, Zoroaster and Nietzsche.

The Swedish suicide rate is well below that of quite a number of countries.

There is an article on C.N.D. criticising the tribalism of much of its propaganda, the "let Britain lead" kind of slogan, and also the use it makes, or used to make, of fear and horror.

calls for bigger efforts from the miners, the increased profits made are first applied in payment to the old owners.

Perhaps miners would do better to read the works of Dr. Victor Allen of Leeds University, who is at present on trial in Nigeria for conspiring with others to overthrow the Government.

ROBENS ATTACKS MINERS

The National Union of Mineworkers is in the middle of a ballot by its members to decide whether or not to take industrial action for a pay increase of 15/- per week.

Meanwhile, at the miners conference, Lord Robens, chairman of the National Coal Board, has been giving the delegates a good talking to and generally putting them right.

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AROUND THE GALLERIES

WITHOUT even a muted fanfare there crept into the Bond Street area an exhibition that a few years ago would have had every critic and gossip writer rebumishing the clichés of the trade.

Only once does Picasso hesitate and allow old rebellion to take over and that is with a single collage "Tête de faune barbu" created eight years ago.

It is unfortunate that the exhibition of sculptures by Barbara Hepworth had such a brief housing in this same gallery

for her sculptured forms in stone and wood has the tragic beauty of all art that has nothing to communicate. It is the mindless loveliness of a single polished pebble left on a waste of smooth unruffled sand.

Police Types

DEAR COMRADES,

Referring to Donald Room's reflections on the Challenor case and his conclusion that "a little power" is one of the perquisites of a job in the police.

... as the economic reasons for joining have increasingly little weight, there is a strong possibility that a more uniform type of personality will be recruited—men attracted solely by the appeal of the work itself.

The Swedish suicide rate is well below that of quite a number of countries.

There is an article on C.N.D. criticising the tribalism of much of its propaganda, the "let Britain lead" kind of slogan, and also the use it makes, or used to make, of fear and horror.

London, S.W.6. JACK ROBINSON.

Anarchist Types

DEAR EDITOR,

I am a newcomer to Anarchism and what I ask here may well have been answered in some book I have not read.

If this is the case, why then are we like it? I suggest that although environment and upbringing definitely influence a child, people are born what they are.

Suppose then that tomorrow morning the governments bow-out and say to us precious few: "Right then it's all yours. See what you can do."

is an easy method of working for those who have to churn out film cartoons and the effect is just as trivial when used by Roussel.

The tiny Portal Gallery at 16a Grafton Street, W.1. was packed to the small door as all ten of us, the Town and I, forced our way in to view the work of James Lloyd.

all, either a dirty word borrowed by the press as a substitute for lawlessness, or a title hung on certain students in the transitional stage of "growing up".

It is for the same reasons, surely, that we are anarchists. What is in us makes us feel the way we do.

Of course everything is simply a matter of opinion, and who is to say that I, we, are reasonable and fair?

Wellington, New Zealand.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

LONDON ANARCHIST GROUP

"JAZZ GROUP" John Jack and Jack Stevenson present "Ellingtonia" Saturday, 25th July, at the "Lamb & Flag", Rose Street, Covent Garden, at 7.30 p.m.

L.A.G. SUMMER SCHOOL

Since no offers of camp sites have been received, we are trying to organise some lectures and a social in London over August Bank Holiday week-end.

INTERNATIONAL ANARCHIST CAMP

August 1st-31st at "Camping International" on Route Nationale 107 between Anduze and St. Jean du Gard.

Weekend School in Strike Tactics

September 19th & 20th Bristol Local S.W.F. Please contact M. J. Walsh, 22 Hampton Road, Bristol 6. Fee 30/-. Pay as you become an expert anarchist agitator.

FINGS

Painting, anybody? Comrade wanted to share painting studio in West Wales for Summer, contact immediately Peter Raymond, 300 Whitchurch Road, Gabalfa, Cardiff.

Anti-Election Anti-election campaign advancing to Baron's Court boarder. Please help overthrow futile system.

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Direct Action Decorators For workers' control and active peacemaking. Decorators, electrical, carpenter, signwriter, etc., available for work on mutual aid basis.

Speakers Wanted Suggestions and offers for speakers. Sunday night meetings L.A.G. Offers to John Pilgrim, c/o Freedom Press.

FREEDOM

July 18 1964 Vol 25 No 22

THE ANARCHIST ALTERNATIVE

WHAT is the anarchists alternative to the Ombudsman in the present set-up. We do not think there can be a cut-and-dried solution. How can honest people be content with devising the machinery to put right injustices which are brought to their notice without at the same time being concerned to eliminate the sources of injustice? Therefore our alternative to the ombudsman must be one which as well as dealing with day to day injustices does not lose sight of its principle objective which is to ensure that no man or group of individuals have the power to abuse the basic rights of other individuals.

To our minds the first basic task should be to educate the public as to its rights under the law. As is understandable most citizens have drummed into them from early childhood what are their duties and are taught to hold in awe all those who in some way or other are law enforcers, whether they be ticket collectors, tax collectors, police inspectors or Immigration officials. Faced by a public well versed in its rights these outsize officials would soon be recognised for the very ordinary people they are. We are not suggesting that their legal powers are not considerable; they are, but because the framers of laws do not themselves want to be hoist by their own petards, they introduce certain safeguards which anarchists, in this writer's opinion, would be foolish, as well as serving no anarchist principles, to ignore when they find themselves in the clutches of law enforcers of any kind. The man who is arrested and knows his rights will not thereby necessarily prevent a paranoid copper from using his rhino whip (Sheffield) or trying to plant "offensive weapons" on him (West End). He will however, in nine cases out of ten be in a better position to prevent abuses than the man who hasn't a clue as to procedure under the law.

As part of this campaign of "education" we should demand that in every place where officialdom and public confront each other large notices should proclaim for all to see what are the rights of the citizen as well as the powers of the official—such notices to be drafted by unofficial committees of citizens. It goes without saying that such notices interpret the law to the letter!

Instead of one ombudsman for the whole country, what we need are citizens' Civil Rights committees in every town and city appointed and subsidised on a voluntary basis by people who need only have in common a concern that no-one, whoever he may be, should be per-

secuted or wrongfully punished. To some anarchists these terms of reference may arouse all kinds of hostile reactions. Yet we submit that were it possible to initiate hundreds of committees throughout the country each infused by such elementary principles of justice and all co-ordinated in a national federation, we would not only protect ourselves within limits, from the abuses of power but would also be providing the argument for more radical thinking. The fact is that the moment you become involved at first hand with the law in operation you are confronted with the hard "facts of life" and it is difficult to resist drawing certain conclusions— anarchist conclusions we suggest (assuming that you haven't a vested interest in the Law!)

Instead of one super-ombudsman for the whole country we suggest that in every town and city where there is a prison, approved school or borstal, there should be a citizens' committee composed only of people who have a healthy distrust of such institutions and who, while recognising their impotence to abolish these archaic institutions in present circumstances are aware of the fact that public vigilance will ensure that those who administer them will not feel free to abuse the inmates at will and without outside checks. We need hardly add that similar committees must be "on tap" in the vicinity of every police station and magistrates' court in the country. And what is above all important is that such citizen services must be prominently advertised at all times in such places as police stations, prisons, borstals, etc.

Instead of this Wilsonian God-like ombudsman who will be in a hundred places at once we need to have our man sitting in the public benches in every Court high or low throughout the country noting and reporting on the way magistrates and judges conduct themselves.

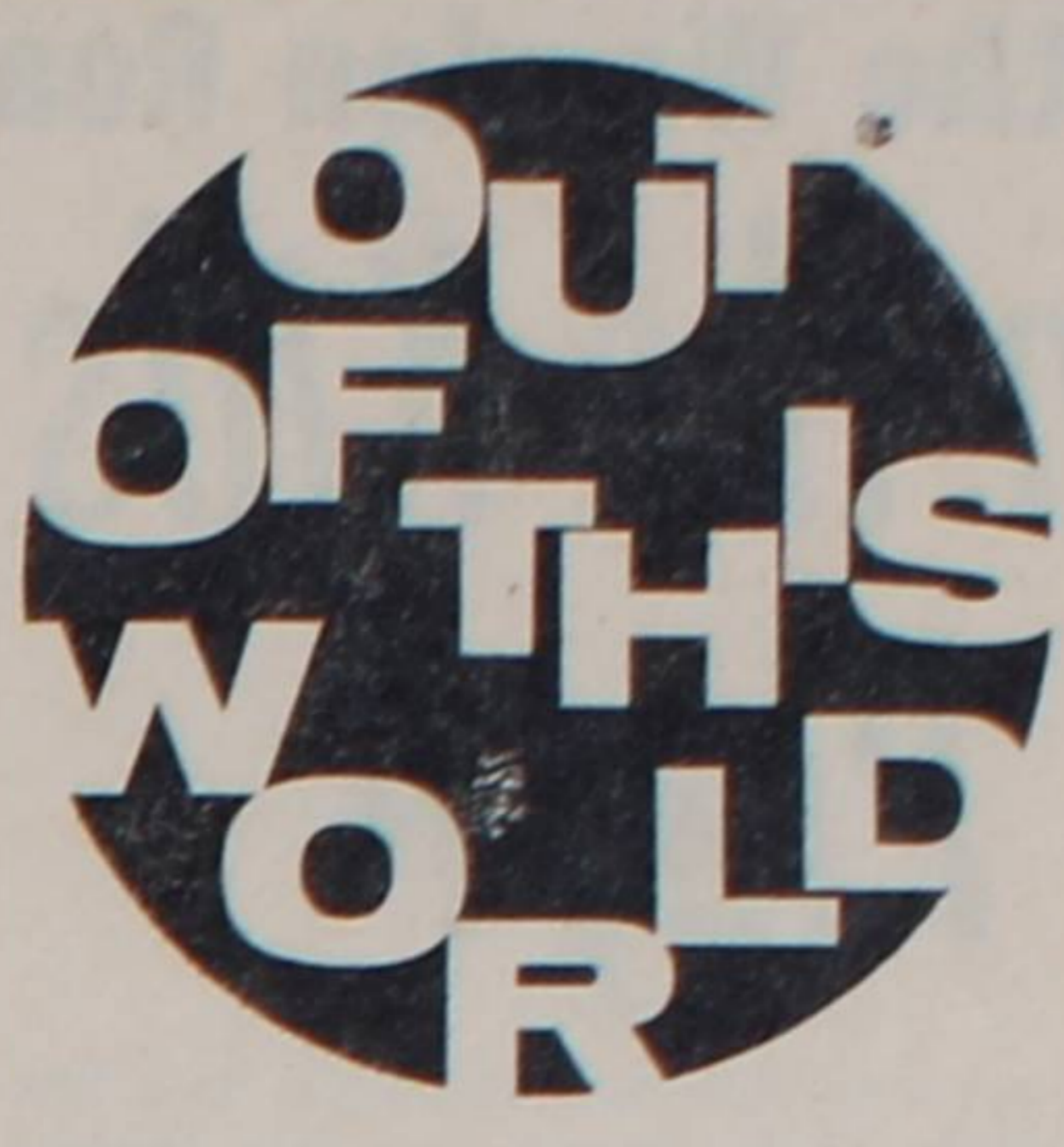
And finally, we need our means of mass communications to publicise, daily, the injustices and the abuses, to expose the little Hitlers on the Bench and in the Courts as well as to denounce the sadists and racketeers who infiltrate the prison and police services. The National Press does so only when it suits its convenience or because it would look silly if it didn't. This is not good enough. Furthermore we are convinced that any man who chooses to sit in judgment over his fellow men and is prepared to inflict terrible punishments such as death or long terms of imprisonment (the confirmation of the 30-year sentences in the mail train robbery case by the Appeal judges is a case in point) is a greater menace to society than those over whom he sits in judgment, and must therefore be denounced as a sadist and not revered as a wise man.

It will be pointed out that what we propose will involve thousands of people and cost more than any of us can afford in time and money. Everything is relative. Once the rights of the individual are considered to be paramount there will be no difficulty finding the means and the people.

Citizens' civil rights Committees up and down the country; this is the anarchist alternative to a government-appointed Ombudsman.

MR WILSON SAW his duty to the public and they saw "Coronation Street" again. Mr. R. Gresham Cook told Surbiton Young Conservatives that this revealed that the hierarchy of the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians, was Socialist. A Mr. Leslie Smith published a biography of Mr. Wilson in which he writes of Harold Wilson's schooldays. "The powers of leadership he demonstrated gained him the respect of the boys as well as the staff. He enjoyed testing his ability to exercise his authority. At one stage he was concerned about what he regarded as unwholesome tendencies among some boys in the Fifth Form. With the approval of the Headmaster he organized soccer matches believing the mischief resulted simply from idleness. The smuttiness evaporated, and if Harold's puritanical instincts were thus satisfied, so too was his mighty enthusiasm for organising others." . . .

THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT Committee of Streatham Labour party expelled five members of the executive of the Young Socialists for activities detrimental to the party, partly in distributing leaflets defending 'Mods and Rockers'. The expelled secretary said that "slurs were made that we had been influenced by Gerry Healy and the Trotskyite-run Socialist Labour League". The membership committee of Corby Conservative Club, Northants met to decide whether a member who inserted a paid advertisement in a Labour May Day rally programme should be expelled from the club for "supporting Labour Party funds"—the organizers had bought £40-worth of sweets from him and the advert had cost 51/-. A bill designed to give chemists who are members of the Exclusive Brethren the right to carry on their profession without being members of the Pharmaceutical Society was "wrecked" by an amendment in the House of Lords. An organization has



been set up to fight the influence of the Exclusive Brethren which, it is claimed, is dividing families. . . .

SIX WOMEN HAVE applied to Aldershot council for jobs as road sweepers. Some members of the council say they would rather see little boys sweep the pavements than women until a law is passed against dogs fouling the highway. A survey made among 200 students at Brighton Technical College shows that 63% were opposed to free love, 68% were against making divorce easier and 54% were in favour of flogging sex criminals. Chelsea College of Science initiated the college president-elect with accoutrements of a lavatory brush sceptre, a balcock orb, a lavatory chain of office; and a Victorian chamber pot as crown. After having his blood let, he was anointed with a mixture of tomato ketchup, treacle and two uncooked eggs. . . .

LORD COWLEY, chairman of the £10 million City Prudential Society has a box on his desk with lights that flash on and off. Lord Cowley says, "It is not meant to fool visitors but to capture their interest . . . I say that every

time a light goes on another big investment has been placed in one of our branches." The machine is battery-run and not connected to anything. Kenneth de Courcy, the financier whose appeal against his conviction for forgery, fraud and perjury was dismissed, is an extreme Right-wing Tory, he ran a periodical called the Intelligence Digest which denounced, in May, 1963, 'Force X' an international conspiracy which uses Communism, controls vice rackets, terrorised a Paris hotel manager ("he told us he dared not wear certain clothes because he had been warned that they annoyed the group"), recruits "disgruntled intellectuals" infiltrates the very best society, tried unsuccessfully to ruin a Senator by faked evidence of corruption, and is "passionate, efficient and deadly". M.I.5 changed its alias to D.I.5 or so it is alleged. . . .

PRINCE PHILIP at Nyasaland (now Malawi) independence celebrations said that nationalism "is a cloak for dictators". Dr. Banda said that "patriotism is nationalism at its best, and nationalism is patriotism at its best". In a press hand-out from the Pakistan High Commissioner's office for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference occurs the following: "In this distinguished assembly of Prime Ministers, one man stands out by virtue of his seniority, his long association with Britain and the West, his revitalising reforms at home, and his dynamic conduct of foreign affairs which have led his country to a new level of international eminence and independence—Field-Marshal Mohammad Ayub Kahn, President of Pakistan." Three hundred people and seven horses were the guests yesterday at the 25th birthday party for William, a horse. He is the pet of a Bournemouth lady who set up a fund to save him from being destroyed as a victim of British Railways' redundancies in 1949. . . .

JON QUIXOTE.

Postmen's Action

Continued from page 1

One of the reasons given by the union leaders against taking strike action is that there is insufficient money to pay out strike money. But, as the rank and file have shown, there are various methods of taking action and they have decided for themselves and are now acting on their decisions. The union executive is frightened of this getting beyond their control, for they will want to limit Thursday's impending strike and the following action.

The initiative was first taken by the

rank and file and this is where it must stay if any action is to be really effective. It is the postmen who must decide on the plan of action that best suits their area. This may vary from place to place and the men on the spot are in a better position to decide this than their executives in London. Rank and file control of action is the surest way of winning the demands the postmen so justly deserve. for each employee, to make a total of £25. Why should we pay this much to get to work?"

Strike brings 'Serious Disruptions'

"This has been one of the most serious disruptions we have ever had in London. We shall try and lay on extra flights to the Continent and other destinations. But many have cancelled their bookings altogether." This is how a British European Airways' spokesman described the one-day strike at London Airport.

This strike, probably unique, was over the parking of staff cars as their car-park has been closed so that a new multi-type can be built. During this time, the cars are having to be parked two miles from where their owners work. A shuttle bus service is being used to transport the men to their jobs, but this costs 7/6d. per week, the firm paying

5/- and the men the rest.

Because of this, over 1,500 men consisting of B.E.A. engineers, baggage loaders, B.O.A.C. loaders and warehousemen and Shell Petroleum employees stopped work and they are demanding that the 2/6d. charge be removed and they get an extra half hour for travelling time for this last stage and that adequate lighting and security guards be provided for the car parks.

What this change in car parking actually means is a cut in wages, only 2/6d. maybe for car owners, but 7/6d. for men who normally get daily lifts for this last part of their journey, added

The strike was unofficial, in fact there has not been any mention whatsoever of the union officials taking part. It also cuts across union and skilled and unskilled barriers, uniting the men in their action. The stoppage has been very effective as B.E.A. admitted.

Whether this token strike will force the companies to concede the men's demands for the Ministry of Aviation to have second thoughts over their car-parking plans is not yet known, but further meetings of the strikers will be held to decide whether another token strike should take place. Their action has already shown that the employers cannot just foist anything on their employees.

to this is the extra 2½ hours time taken in travelling. It doesn't end here either, as one of the shop stewards said, "This is only the beginning. The other car parks will also be shut down until there is no parking space at all left for the staff. We are told we shall have a multi-storey park when it is completed but we don't want it. Everyone will have to pay £12 10s. a year each to use it, with the companies paying another £12 10s.

FINANCE

FINANCIAL STATEMENT AT JULY 12th 1964

Week 28

EXPENSES: 28 weeks at £70	£1,960
INCOME:	
Sales & Sub. Renewals	£
Weeks 1-27	1,458
Week 28	27
	1,485
New Subscriptions:	
Weeks 1-27 (141)	155
Week 28 (2)	4
	159
	1,644
DEFICIT	£316

DEFICIT FUND

London: M.K. 5/-; S.E.17: D.S. 5/-; Wolverhampton: J.K.W.* 2/-; J.L.* 3/-; London: D.R. 9/9; Pataluma: A.M. £1/15/-; London: "Victoria" * £1; Cheltenham: L.G.W.* 10/-; Whitebury School: per D.R. 12/-; E.6: B.S. 2/-; Torino: G.I. 7/-.

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FOR THE RECORD

FREEDOM was praised on television on July 9th, and the cover of ANARCHY 36, with David Boyd's painting of a judge picking his nose, was shown on the screen. The subject was the Challenor case, the programme *What the papers say*, and the speaker Michael Frayn, who first introduced the bricks case to television on 22nd August last year.

Mr. Frayn was commenting on *The People's* self-congratulation that it had first brought the case to public notice. But, he pointed out, the case began as a news story with the acquittal of Donald Room on August 8th. According to an article

Room wrote later (in ANARCHY 36) the case was well attended by the press, but apart from a routine report in his local paper, the only stories published were in *Peace News* and the anarchist paper FREEDOM.

Mr. Cecil King of the *Mirror* Group had argued in a speech that bigger-circulation papers could afford better coverage of news. It seemed significant, said Mr. Frayn, that of the two papers which covered the bricks case, one was dismissed by Mr. King and the other not even mentioned.

