

AN ANARCHIST WEEKLY-4d.

WHEN Mrs. Barbara Castle,

ment in the Labour Government

spoke at the Ministerial session of

the Colombo Plan Conference in

London last week, she said that

future historians would see as the

great problem of our generation "the

growing gap between the rich and

poor countries which becomes more

repugnant to the moral sense of

humanity with each decade that

passes", one has no reason to believe

that she was not expressing a view

held by a growing number of people

in the so-called rich-countries, and

that were these countries to tackle

the problem along radical lines there

would be more praise than oppo-

such radical aid are many. In the

first place it seems impossible for

governments to divorce their think-

ing about aid from political oppor-

tunism, and from long term financial

considerations. As William Clark,

Director of the Overseas Develop-

ment Institute points out in last

Though aid from the West has

doubled in five years, it has hardly made

a dent in world poverty. The reason is

that far too little attention has been paid

to the supposed objective—development.

Aid has been given for cold-war pur-

poses, for trade promotion purposes, to

consolidate Commonwealth (or inter-

American) relations; it has been spent

by the recipients to keep a shaky Gov-

ernment in nower, to bolster the self-

confidence of new and tiny nations by

prestige projects, above all it has been

spent ineffectively because of hastily,

"development and economic growth,

based on sound agricultural pro-

gress, has too often been neglected"

and the blame, in Mr. Clark's

It is of great significance too, that

The main stumbling blocks to

sition for their actions.

Sunday's Observer

ill-drawn plans.

Minister of Overseas Develop-

NOVEMBER 28 1964 Vol 25 No 37

'All modes of government are failures. Despotism is unjust to everybody, including the despot, who was probably made for better things.'

OSCAR WILDE

SPANISH FESTIVAL MUSIC & DANCE & JAZZ CONWAY HALL RED LION SQUARE WC1 SAT NOV 28 7.30 pm 5/6

Who will wage war on Poverty P

opinion "can be widely distributed amongst givers and receivers."

Before we go on to ask how this state of affairs can be changed within the existing capitalist structure of both the have and have-not countries, we must observe the magnitude of the problem. The American Economic Report (published by the United States Information Service in London) in its November issue quotes figures compiled by the government's Economic Research De-

partment which indicate that about two-thirds of the world's people live in countries "where the average diets are nutritionally inadequate". Now if, as Mr. Clark maintains, the emphasis in the policies of the have countries should be "not so much on giving 1 per cent. of national in come, but rather on achieving 5 per cent. growth rates amongst the poorer nations", and this might well be the right approach, the major obstacle to its realisation is surely

one of food. Without an immediate improved, and sustained, diet millions of workers in these countries just lack the strength to work more efficiently.

To say that gifts or long term loans of food should be made to these countries is easier said than done. According to the Report above mentioned, the expected world food deficit in 1970 is set at the equivalent of: "54 million metric tons of grain, 6.5 million tons of non-fat dry milk, 3.2 million tons of soygrits (or other prtein frm beans and peas) and 3.1 millin tons of vegetable oils". It is not so much the cost of these goods, which is put at \$6,800m. (and which is only a little more than the British

was strong support for the continuation

of the work-to-rule at the meeting on

Soon after, the Minister of Labour,

Mr. Gunter (late president of the

Salaried Staffs Association on the rail-

ways), intervened. It is unusual for the

Minister to intervene in unofficial strikes,

but Mr. Gunter said he was doing this

"in view of the very special circum-

stances"-no doubt because of the chaos

caused by the work-to-rule. Mr.

Gunter turned down the appeal of Mr.

Lubbock, Liberal M.P. for Orpington,

that the drivers should put their case at

the fact-finding talks at the Ministry.

union officials said there was no pro-

mise of money, but that an early meet-

ing would be arranged for further nego-

On the face of it, the work-to-rule

has only achieved a much needed speed-

ing-up of negotiations. The B.R. Board

maintain that these are a national issue

and this is why they have been unable

to deal with this claim by one section of

the motormen. This is the reason that

Government's annual expenditure on "Defence") but the fact that the food will just not be there even if the money to buy it is!

THE Guardian in its editorial comment on the Conference misses the point when it writes: "There needs to be more concentration on improving farming techniques in these countries. A nation cannot industrialize on an empty stomach", for it is equally true that neither can farming techniques be improved by land workers with empty stomachs. It is this vicious circle, above all, that needs to be broken if the working people of these countries are to improve their own

The Industrialisation programmes with which the capitalist salesmen of the Western Powers are pushing countries like India to saddle their

Continued on page 3

INDUSTRIAL NOTES

Mr. Gunter stepped in, for if this action had continued, motormen from other regions might have joined in.

It seems to me that because of the special circumstances, "working the most intensified service in the world", these men have probably felt that they should take action, but as this is a "national issue", it is the concern not only of motormen in other regions, but of all railwaymen. More talks are promised but in the meantime, every effort should be made to involve the other motormen. If negotiations are unsatisfactory, then further action should be taken by all the

men affected by the bonus issue. There is a strong likelihood of other issues being brought up by the B.R. Board during these negotiatons. These are concerned with what is ridiculously called "ways of raising drivers' productivity". The Board, no doubt, would like to see the elimination of firemen where double-manning still operates. The question has already been raised, but so far has been rejected by the unions. If the Board do succeed, during further negotiations, in getting the unions to agree to this in exchange for the bonus, it would be a great advantage to the Board but a sad loss for the

Any such moves for this type of deal should be resisted by the rank and file members. The claims should be granted in full, with no strings attached. Action taken by motormen on all sections can ensure this and support from other railwaymen would really show the Board that they are not going to put up with any further delays on this national pay

train crews.

The nine day work-to-rule by motormen (train drivers) on the south-eastern section of the Southern Region showed the effectiveness of this type of action. It brought about long delays for passengers, but according to the Evening Standard, the people affected by these disruptions were on the whole in agreement with the drivers. "They had to

take some action" was the general view. The dispute arose over a claim for a bonus of £3/3/-. The Union, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and riremen, has been trying to negotiate a bonus scheme with the British Railways Board for three years now and it is still in procedure, awaiting some higher level management meeting. Little wonder that these motormen decided to take action for themselves. Added to this is the fact that other railway workers already receive bonus payments. It seems that this region has suffered

under Beeching's Plan. A cut of 1,000 in staff has been made and this has led to a tightening up in routines and timings which has cut out "spare time". Where other railwaymen work overtime to bring up wages, drivers are restricted

leaders have not come out with any strong attacks on the drivers, but in the union's present day role in a capitalist society as the pacifier of workers, it has nevertheless urged a return to normal working. Although the drivers have

The ex-union official said" There is no question of my being concerned in discussion with those leading unofficial actions." Union leaders Mr. Griffiths and Mr. McLeod of the B.R. Board met Mr. Claro, Chief Conciliation Officer of the Ministry and soon after these talks, union officials persuaded the drivers to call off their work-to-rule. The drivers pressed for an interim award, but the

We somehow don't think Mr.

Motormen's Work-to-Rule

thrrough the need for safety precautions.

Most of the drivers belong to A.S.L.E.F. although some are in the National Union of Railwaymen. Throughout the dispute, the union now accepted this recommendation, there

he toys with it or of possibly being defeated just the same, but in a blaze of glory, if he and his colleagues had the courage to launch an open attack on the International money lenders, seeking as his allies the millions of people in this country who are from birth to death virtually in pawn to them.

Wilson's cabinet have the kind of revolutionary spirit that is required to launch such a missile into the enemy's camp. But there is no question that it would make things hum a bit if they did!

WILSON ... WE hold no special brief for the

Wilson government, but we shall be observing with interest its progress during the 100 days in which it hopes to do many things, not so much for what it does but what the powerful forces in the background do in order to upset its chances. For let us be quite clear that if Parliament and the Government propose it is World Finance that disposes. Since taking office the Wilson government has been fighting a battle of finance, and the latest threat to the £ sterling by heavy wihdrawals cannot be seen other than as a conspiracy by International Finance to make quite clear

ANARCHY OUT NEXT WEEK, DISCUSSES Anarchism

AND THE Historians

ANARCHY is Published by Freedom Press at 2s. on the first Saturday of every month to Wilson that he is expected to play the game according to the rules or be driven out by a colossal collapse of the pound which they are obviously in a position to engineer. The raising of the Bank Rate to 7 per cent. has apparently had something like the desired effect of slowing down the withdrawals, but this could be but a temporary measure. There is presumably a limit to which the bank rate could be raised without bankrupting the internal finances of the country.

Mr. Wilson has the choice of soon being defeated by High Finance if

that no further arms are to be exported to South Africa from this country is to be welcomed. The fact that the order by South Africa for Buccaneer Aircraft is going to be reviewed is also worth a little applause because Dr. Verwoerd, the South African Prime Minister, has threatened to disallow British use of the Simonstown naval base in South Africa if the Buccaneer order is not fulfilled.

The outcry from the Conservatives and from the capitalist press was to be expected. Where a conflict arises between principle and business the capitalist is not usually strong in his actual support of principle (as opposed to verbal outpourings). What must be emphasised, of course, is that the South African arms embargo is a very limited achieve-

ment for the anti-apartheid movement. Unless European nations accept United Nations advice not to supply arms to South Africa then Dr. Verwoerd is only faced with the trouble of directing his orders for arms to France or West Germany. France, I believe, has a plane

THE announcement by Mr. Wilson similar to the Buccaneer which she would readily sell. Also as Verwoerd has said himself, the South African whites, if they need a supply of arms to put down internal rebellion, can provide their own supply.

One needs to mention therefore that the arms embargo is too late and too limited. It is to be welcomed because it shows that the movement towards an economic boycott of South Africa is still worthy of consideration. With strong pressure from the British people, coupled with action by workers "blacking" South African goods, the Government might be forced to live up to the multi-racialism it espouses.

On reflection, therefore, the comment that Wilson is becoming another Kennedy-with all the sinister implications this comment holds-is rather too cynical even for this observer. It is however reasonable to inquire what is to become of those arms not being sent to South Africa. I can hardly believe they will be used to destroy a threatening scourge of leprosy.

FRANCO'S PEACE

MADRID, NOVEMBER 17. Spain's public order court today sentenced Bernardo Mateos (37), a mechanic, to 16 years' imprisonment following several trials involving alleged secret Communist cells in Cartagena, Lorca Alicante, and Valencia. He was accused of being secretary-general of the outlawed Communist Party in Cartagena.

Sixteen other Cartagena men accused of illegal propaganda, eight of them tried in their absence, were given sentences from two years to four years. (Reuter).

MADRID, NOVEMBER 18. Allegations of torture by police were made when 37 men and a woman went on trial today on charges connected with strikes in the Asturian coalfields, Northern Spain, last year.

The woman, Constantina Peret-Martinez, aged 40, said police shaved off her hair while she was detained in Oviedo. All but two of the defendants

said in reply to questions by defence lawyers that they were maltreated during interrogation.

One man, Horatio Fernandez Iguanzo, for whom the prosecution is demanding a 26-year sentence is being tried in his absence. All those before the Court, pleaded not guilty. (Reuter).

MADRID, NOVEMBER 19. Señor Daniel Lacalle, son of Spain's Air Minister, General José Lacalle, will appear for trial before a Madrid court on December 2, charged with illegal association and illegal propaganda, official sources said here today.

Señor Lacalle, an aviation engineer, was detained on April 28 after police had raided an alleged Communist centre in Madrid. He is still held in prison and faces a maximum sentence of 25 years. He is being tried with 12 other people: (Reuter).

the state of the s

Continued from last week

In the beginning of 1964, the miners got tired of the same old situation and held four American officials and sixteen local ones as hostages. President Johnson sent word to Paz: "Give them up for dead and attack." Mourners went to the mines, to find the hostages still alive, in good health and well treated. The Bolivian miner is not a savage. He will fight like a savage in actual combat, but once he wins, he forgives. To forgive so easily seems to be a fault, for the forgiven all return to attack again.

A small aeroplane crashed in the morning of the day when the tanks would be used for the first time. In it were two dead generals. In La Paz, Paz Estenssoro was negotiating with delegates from the mines, stalling for time. The sealed envelope found in a pocket of one of the generals, contained the plan of attack. It was to take place at four o'clock. The 16 broadcasting stations alerted the miners. The three regiments awaited nearby for orders. So did Paz, until he was given the news at 5.30 that the miners knew all about it and were ready. Paz gave in and the hostages were freed.

Elections came. Paz won again. He had amended the law saying no man could be President a second time running, a few months before. The scrutiny of votes is done by government officials, so Paz won, with Barrientos as vice-president. The day before polling-day, Lechin was given a beating in Political Control. Legally, as he was running for President, he could not be shot. They let him go with several fractured ribs. He hid in the mines. Siles and others opposed the irregularity of the elections. After all, it was supposed to be Siles' turn next. Siles and his gang became a nuisance for Paz E., so he had

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BOLIVIA-3

them exiled. If Paz had shot Siles and his group, the public cry of "tyrant" would have ousted him with a rope round his neck, not because Siles is loved, but because a pretext is as good as any for mob violence.

The violence finally came in another form, the classical one which comunists favour. They did it to hang Villarroel, together with the fascists. They agitated in the universities and the students, overwhelmed by the word "dictator", made demonstrations demanding Paz's resignation. A student was shot by the police. It always happens. The students barricaded themselves in the universities, so the shooting with the police produced 50 more dead. The Church stepped in, a cardinal or something like that, and convinced them to give up.

Barrientos resigned, but Paz did not give in at the sight of a rat abandoning ship. He is not a man to like hanging by a mob, but he loves power and he clung to it until the last moment. He had a pretext to help him cling on: his gang, the gang he had laboriously formed by making them rich, allowing them to have tiny slices of his cake. That was his policy to keep more shots to be fired, more students to be killed, more workers to be tricked into death with the slogan:

BACKGROUND STORY BY A BOLIVIAN CORRESPONDENT

to defend him. Finally, Paz Estenssoro decided to forget megalomania for love. Love for his account in the Swiss bank. He left, ousted by a revolt produced by Barrientos. Then came the surprise: Lechin was among them.

"Vengeance is mine", said Anna Karenina. To declare an open military dictatorship, Barrientos had to quieten the miners. To quieten the miners, he had to disarm them. Otherwise, he will regretfully have to massacre them to the tune of Lechin, the frustrated 50,000. President, the man hiding in a mine, persecuted by Paz Estenssoro, protected by miners was the answer. Offer him free elections, the possibility of becoming President, as he had wanted when he forced Paz to have him as Vice-President so that the next term would be his, and Lechín will serve Barrientos' purpose. He will disarm the miners, he wil dismantle the 16 broadcasting stations that saved his neck so many times, he will place the shackles on. As in 1944, RADEPA takes over again. This time, the sucker is power, to avoid betarayal. So he Lechín, not because he is naïve and clung to the last moment, causing with good intentions like Villarroel, not because he likes classifying papers and keeping files, but because the very white and very blonde "The fascists are attacking!", just call-girl is lying on the bed pre-

pared for him in a bedroom where no bullet will be fired as it might offend the girl underneath him into not lending herself again for such tricks. In those cases, a knife is used. And so ambition makes men go to sleep.

But Lechín forgets several things which will eventually lead him to hang from a lamppost or join Paz Estenssorro with Perón in Madrid, if Barrientos decides to keep him on drunk with call girls. Not only the miners, but also the peasants and the working-class have to be disarmed. He forgets that in them all, 1952 still lives. They destroyed a modern Army with their bare hands, a feat no other Latin-American country has done in 500 years of exploitation. He forgets that they distrust him now, for how can the image of one Lechin nestling in a cocoon made of generals and colonels hoodwink is definitely anarchistic, as is proven by the miners thmselves publishing Kropotkin's Mutual Aid and the ideas of Malatesta and others. He forgets that when the law is decreed that it is illegal to possess weapons, everybody will hide what they have, waiting for the opportune moment. He forgets that the middle class who wanted a dictator like Paz Estenssoro ousted, could only see a dictator on whom to blame everything, but they will soon have a rude awakening. Teachers will not get

The Americans rule. And he forgets,, that if he is successful in his betrayal, another twenty years will go by wherein men will die assaulting police-stations and barracks for weapons. They will die in their thousands, because tanks take time to break down into little pieces to assemble later in some hiding place. Not that Lechin cares. He forgets, as do the middle class, the danger offered by the fascist guerillas in Santa Cruz, the creation of new fascist groups in the cities, where children are made killers, where the word "Indian" will again become a word to show hate, as the word "nigger" shows hate in South Africa, or the United States, or England. He forgets that the country is on the verge of a civil war.

General Barrientos hates the miners because he was twice humiliated by one, a man called Natalio Mamani, who has the character of anyone? He forgets that syndical- a good soldier Schweik. Barrientos ism in the mines and the factories is the man the Americans favour for the moment. So the Red Indian runs around everywhere in Bolivia like his brother the galloping Cossack, not seeing what is really going on under his nose.

Little men cannot favour anything but themselves, be they named Paz Estenssoro, Johnson or Wilson. But then, where freedom is concerned, the last word can only be said by people not politicians. The Bolivians have not yet learned about the little men. But who has, in all the world?

NOBODADDY.

After meandering through the summer without much activity, the Notting Hill anarchist group started their antielection campaign in conjunction with the West London Working Group of the Committee of 100.

We produced the "Why Vote?" leaflets and managed to distribute them throughout most of the houses in North Kensington; more were handed out during the street meetings we held on Saturdays in the Portobello Road (olde antique quarter) and Golbourne Road (slum quarter). These meetings attracted little attention at first, but during the fortnight preceding the election, we managed to get small audiences. In the poorer area there was some sympathy for the idea of refusing to vote; in spite of successive electoral promises, the area has remained one of high rents and poor housing. One old man I met declared himself a nihilist who had always had a soft spot for the anarchists; he also "hated the coloureds". Mosley may have declined, but the West Indians are still blamed for the bad conditions in the area; colour prejudice will remain for a long time, and it is not something that can be defeated by any ideological crusades.

Our pub meeting (to which the local candidates were invited) was mentioned in the local press, but was attended only by a handful of anarchists. The West London papers often give a fair coverage to our activities. During the summer, there was a large column devoted to our anti-election campaign and briefly summarising our philosophy; and a couple of us were treated to a front page column after we had been arrested for fly-posting the "Greatest Circus in the World", and other posters. The local police are quite fair, really; they'd been chasing Tory fly-posters a few nights before they got us.

Fly-posting:— we put up a few "circus" posters and produced the "Why Vote-It's a Double X" stickers; but we relied mainly on slogans printed on walls and pavements with the ingenious "politslog" device.

On the Saturday before the election, we paraded down the Portobello Road, carrying posters and "led" by the papier maché crocodile/politician that was used in the Trafalgar Square entertainment

later that day. Des MacDonald gave bloodcurdling revolutionary speeches and, after a street meeting, we ended up by demonstrating outside one of the many unused houses in the area. The crowd stared at the crocodile, if nothing

Fewer people in North Kensington voted in this election. I doubt whether our small numbers can have had much effect; maybe we prevented a few X's from going on the ballot papers. There are many reasons for this decline in voting, but one thing is certain:- people in this area are becoming increasingly disillusioned with conventional politics. ANDREW LLOYD.

SACKINGS AVOIDED AT ROOTES

Workers at the Rootes plant at Linwood, near Glasgow, have successfully resolved the dispute with the management over five-day working. Rootes had wanted to sack 400 men and so make it possible to work 5 days instead of the present four, but this proposal was rejected and the management was told that action would be taken if they continued with the plan of sackings.

better pay, houses will not be built.

The talk of action by the men brought union leaders hurrying to Linwood to tell shop stewards to avoid strike action at all costs. I suppose the cost of men's jobs did not matter as long as production continued. Anyway the officials were not needed, for the shop stewards and the men came up with their own plan. This is the working of a five-day week on a rota system, with 300 or 400 different workers laid off each week, giving one week's unemployment in five instead of a day off each week for the whole factory. This will prevent any sackings.

William McLean, chairman of the shop stewards' committee, said that the

management had agreed to this plan and "Although the scheme means that there will be some transfer of labour inside the factory, and a small number of men will go onto a lower wage rate, the majority of the workers felt this was better than 300 or 400 of their workmates losing their jobs. It will meet the management's case for a general rise in productivity and efficiency, and we expect the new system will start on November 30th."

The case for a "general rise in productivity and efficiency" sounds a bit ominous to me, but is this to be achieved through the actual five-day working and not by any further efforts by the workers themselves? The introduction of this rota system illustrates the solidarity that does exist at the Linwood plant. It is also an example of control being maintained by the workers themselves of the job and conditions instead of it being the prerogative of the management. The workers are capable, with their own organisation, of running the whole plant themselves.

SWF Conference Report

THE Sixth National Conference of the Syndicalist Workers' Federation was held in London on Sunday, 15th Novem-

The Secretary reported that steady progress had been made over the last year, but there had been the problem of moving premises, although they had received the full co-operation of the landlord who had paid all expenses. Membership had doubled in the last year, but this was still very scattered. The opinion was voiced from the floor that the Federation should not be just a card holding organisation, and everyone agreed that an active membership was what was needed.

In the election of officers, Bill Christopher and Mark Hendy were re-elected as General Secretary and Treasurer respectively, and with six other members would form the National Committee.

Reports from Groups: The London members had taken part in a number of demonstrations and played their part on the Christie-Carballo Committee. Regular Sunday meetings at Speakers' Corner had been arranged, at which literature was sold. A number of leaflets have been produced and S.W.F. members of the Notting Hill Anarchist Group, together with the West London Committee of 100 had helped with the Anti-Parliamentary campaign.

Groups in other parts of the country reported on the various activities in which they had taken part. The delegate from Tunbridge Wells Group told how they had assisted tenants who had

been threatened with eviction and were still carrying out a campaign against a property company which was responsible for this.

The National Committee of the S.W.F. reported that a 50% increase in the circulation of Direct Action had been achieved in spite of the fact that they had been handicapped by the move and the theft of type. The pamphlet, "How Labour Governed" had been reprinted, but so far, they had been unable to bring out the pamphlet "Methods of Struggle in Industry", which had been mandated at the last conference.

The question of priting facilities was an important item. A new printing press was badly needed and there was general discussion on the pros and cons of co-operation with other organisations of similar views who might be considering buying a press. Most members were not in favour of joint ownership of a press and felt that the S.W.F. should try to buy one of its own.

A Birmingham member had written in criticizing the article, in the September issue of D.A., on the arrest of Christie and Carballo and his letter was read out by the Secretary. He wanted to know if the conclusion that Christie was framed had been based just on the statement "Please believe me. I am innocent". He also felt that the subject of the arrest had been used for a general attack on the Franco regime instead of helping Stuart. There was no discussion on this because a motion to move onto the next business was passed with a vote

of 20-15 in favour. At the end of the conference some members protested at the way this had been handled and deplored the fact that the Birmingham member's question had not been answered, neither had any discussion taken place.

The question of "Industrial Activity" came up and it was hoped that committees could be formed in different areas to carry out this work. One had already been formed in London and was going to organise factory-gate meetings and the sale of D.A. to industrial workers. Broadsheets on different industrial disputes were also discussed as well as the possibility of doing something for workers in the catering trade, whose pay and conditions were very bad.

On "Relations with Other Groups", it was felt that the S.W.F. could work with these on certain things where common agreement existed.

The conference closed with a short discussion on "International Relations". Members deplored the fact that while the Secretariat of the International Working Men's Association recognised the minority group in Argentine, calling themselves the true F.O.R.A., they refused admission of the majority organisation of the F.O.R.A. to the association. The Conference expressed the wish that these groupings could come together, but from reports, this seems impossible, at least for the time being.

Following this, a Southall member proposed a resolution, which was passed, that S.W.F. members should do their utmost to combat racial discrimination. The Conference was then closed.

P.T.

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FIGHT POVERTY P

Continued from page I

economies for decades to come, obviously raise the standards of living of limited sections of the workers by offering them higher wages than on the land, as well as creating possibilities for a new class of managers, technicians, salesmen and so on. It does not solve the problem of food shortages, except in the financial sense that industrialisation provides more money with which to buy food. But that is assuming the food is available. A writer in the Sunday Times quotes the figures for production of food grains in India as having risen from 55 million tons in 1951 to 80 million tons in 1961 but that production "has remained at about that level since". Bearing in mind the annual population growth of over 8 million (partly accounted for by the rise in life expectancy from 27 in 1947 to 46 now) and that higher incomes has meant greater demand for more and better food, the failure of Indian agriculture to expand during the past three years must have repercussions not only in India but outside, for it means that what supplies it can buy from America and Canada will not be available for other countries in much greater need in that they are for various insurmountable reasons at present unable to produce all the food they need.

Obviously the poor countries need all the things that we take for granted in the "rich" countries. Of course they need industrialisation if it is geared to speeding up the production of the basic necessities of life so that they become available to all the people in these countries in the shortest possible time. There are two ways of tackling this problem. Mr. Clark in the paragraph quoted above has pointed to the wrong way. The question is whether the right way is possible at government level so long as the political and financial set-ups in the giving (or lending?), and receiving, nations

are what they are.

If not, and we suspect they are not-Mr. Wilson's opening speech at the Conference (as reported in the Guardian) was that of an accountant rather than that of a socialist—then it were time that other people than governments tackled the problem as a direct one between people of the have and have-not countries. After all the finance and the personnel that would be at the disposal of governments don't come to them from outer space; we the people create the wealth and provide the personnel which governments manipulate; why don't we learn to use our resources ourselves?

(The pretensions of government were illustrated so well only last week when it was stated that for the Kennedy Memorial Appeal for £1 million "the government would match pound for pound what was contributed by the public"—out of the Cabinet Ministers' increased salaries, or out of the taxpayers' pockets, willy nilly?)

WHEN one comes to examine the possibilities of such direct action one is assailed by a kind of pessimism, for the question that comes to mind is: "What in fact have we done in our own country about the problem of the poor?" Ask anybody this question and they will almost invariably agree that as a community we have done very little for the old, the sick and the lonely-poor in our midst. Their demands are much more on our

attention—that is our time, than on our money, and as a community we have both to spare; as individuals it often means the complete sacrifice of one generation to another which, as a community, we should not tolerate for one minute.

As anarchists we shoul launch the idea that solidarity starts at home in order to be on strong ground to argue that because the world is our "home" we must also play our part in helping the peoples of the poor countries to raise themselves out of their sination of despair.

Why are we, as anarchists cynical of the intentions of the American or British governments so far as the have-not countries are concerned if not because of the cheese-paring way they tackle the material problems of the poor in our midst?

Similarly we should be the first to understand the problems that could be created for large numbers of workers, as wage earners, by a policy of unrestricted Imigration, without, for one moment, overlooking the urgent, vital problems that oblige the immigrant workers to quit the familiar surroundings to which they are probably deeply attached. And one can, we hope, do this without earning the charge of being either racialists or nationalists. It is surely obvious that but for the availability of an unlimited supply of labour power from other countries to fill jobs which were too badly paid to attract the number of workers needed, those jobs would today command much higher rates of pay than they do. For the boss class, and the professionals, Immigration is if anything an asset: cheap fodder for the unskilled jobs, for the public services as well as for domestic service. For a large number of native workers they appear as a threat to their living standards so long as they do not succeed in understanding or see the possibility of establishing a community of interests and a need to offer a united front to their bosses.

But we would deserve to be considered naive if we thought for one moment that in the present state of human emancipation, a queue of immigrants (Irish, Spanish or Italian no less than West Indian or Pakistani) outnumbering the jobs available by say three to one, would feel inclined to unite to maintain the wage rates (though in fact this would be their best tactic if only they felt linked by solidarity as victims of the same enemy).

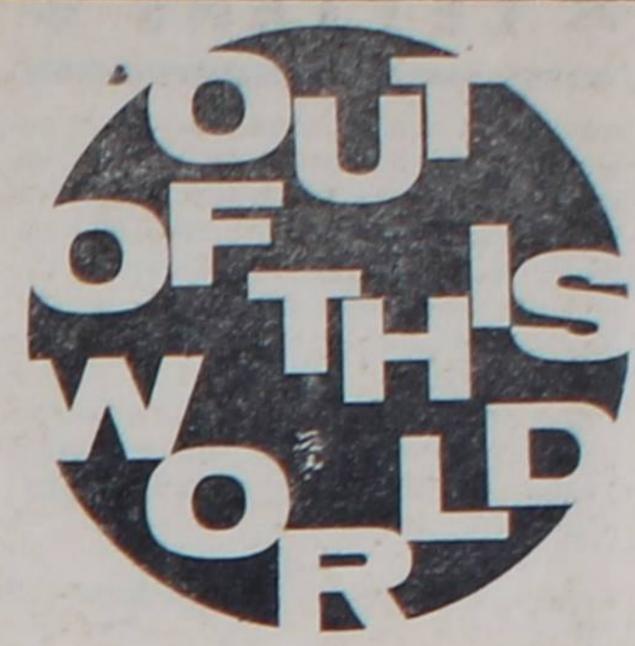
But if anarchists seek to be effective in their propaganda they must understand the rational as well as the irrational bases of arguments and attitudes among workers with which they may disagree. Otherwise there can be no real contact, and for them we will appear to be

talking in abstractions. For this reason we fear that our desire, as anarchists to establish a community of understanding and interest between the people of this country and the hungry nations of the world can only result in symbolic rather than real action; that is, until we show ourselves ready and able to confront the real problems on our own doorsteps. And until we do something along the lines we have outlined we must stand by and leave the initiative to the politicians, who, as we were pointing out earlier on, are doing no more than threatening to be "lavish" with the resources which are the product of our labour as wage-earners, and without, as Mr. Clark wrote, "hardly making a dent in world poverty."

SIR FRANK SOSKICE claimed that 31,000 immigrants had evaded the Commonwealth Immigrants Act by staying on, even though only admitted here as visitors, and thereby evading the control. The government decided that immigration control under the Act must go on but the Commonwealth should be brought into the arrangements. There is also going to be legislation to prevent anti-colour discrimination in public places and a study of ways in which the Government can help countries sending immigrants. Mr. Ben Parkin pointed out in the debate that London Transport's recruiting of men from Barbadoes was "one of the wickednest things this country has ever done . . . You are taking the young and active men to this country. What are they going to get in return is a steady flow of elderly, experienced Tube drivers". . . .

THE EGYPTIANS were detected deporting a spy from Italy amongst their diplomatic baggage. An East German who emigrated to the West was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment by the West for decoying a girl friend to the East and switching her passport to his waiting wife who he then took to the West. The Judge commented: "We understand the deed-but we cannot pardon it". . .

THE WEST GERMANS were privileged to import the prose works of Prince Charles, the 16-year-old Prince of Wales. The Daily Mirror claims that it was offered tht publication rights but it rejected them because it "has never been guilty, as far as we are aware, of prying into people's private grief. It will certainly not become guilty of prying into the joy of a schoolboy." The Express, less priggish or more wildly threshing for circulation, published extracts of essays on 'Class-consciousness', 'The Press and Radio', and 'On a Desert Island'. The Prince (summarizing Lecky) said: "A political system in which the upper classes frequently contest elections has the advantage that the country is protected from speculators only interested in their personal fortunes and who have no interest in the country." On democracy, the Prince writes: "Only if every adult has the right to vote can one say that democracy has been fully realised. Unfortunately the tendency today is to vote for a certain party and not for individual members. For instance in an English constituency a Labour man could be a magnificent candidate and the Tory candidate most undesirable." Finally says the Express, "The Press, writes Charles, might do a great deal of harm in the way it criticises various people and thus embarrasses them. But, he goes on, 'The Press, radio, and television protect the



ways, by letting them know what is going on maybe behind their backs in some cases." The Mirror more coyly says: "If his views on the Press are as stated, they are certainly a step forward from the views of the Duke of Edinburgh. Prince Charles should have a word with his dad. In fact the young Prince's reputed views on newspapers entitle him to a free copy of the Daily Mirror for the rest of his life"....

Mrs. Harold Wilson at her press conference to the Ladies of the Press, in reply to a question "Which newspaper do you read?" replied adroitly, "I read them all", the questioner then asked "Do you look at one of the smaller ones first?" [The Sketch and The Mirror are small]. "Yes-you don't get the marmalade on the small one so often." "What do you read first?" "The leader page, and then the horoscopes." Mrs. Wilson was asked, "In spite of your preference for the simple life is there one really extravagant thing you would like, now it is possible?" Mrs. Wilson, according to the Guardian, hardly hesitated. "Yes," she said, "I would like to wear a tiara . . . and a friend is going to lend me one which I hope to wear soon," "But couldn't you have one of your own now?" "Oh no. They cost a great deal. £200 perhaps." Mr. Wilson said in the House of Commons that "The Government do not consider that in the present economic circumstances it would be appropriate for Ministerial Sweden did so. Dr. Verwoerd said Mr. salaries to be raised to the level recommended." He accepted an increase of he would wait and see. . . £4,000 per year rather than £8,500 per year. His salary will now be £14,000 MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director of the per year starting April 1st next. The Bank Rate was increased. More than 7,000 people were jailed for debt last year. Seven times the 1953 total. The cost of keeping debtors in jail was £100,000. Hungry and desperate after being withtout work for a fortnight, an unemployed man stole £1 2s. 0d. from a man who had befriended him and given him a night's lodging. The detective people from the Government in many said the accused had a bad record and

said he did this to prevent himself committing a more serious offence. He wanted a fixed address so that he could draw National Assistance . . . He was remanded in custody at West London for a week. . .

MR. ALFRED HINDS, late of several of Her Majesty's prisons moved the motion at London University averring that he had no confidence in British justice. He gave as instances of abuses perpetrated regularly by the plain-clothes police. "The stick-up", that is the arrangement of a crime by the criminal police in order to secure an arrest. The "T.I.C.", that is, "taken into consideration" that is it was agreed with the police by criminals that, to clear up crime statistics, additional cases would be "taken into consideration" at their trial and in consideration of this the police would not press for severe penalties. He also instanced 'verbals', that is, the method the police adopted by insinuating criminal slang into reports of conversations with accused men it was calculated to suggest to a jury that the man had a criminal record since he used criminal slang. No real criminal would dream of making such remarks as "It's a fair cop, guv". Nevertheless, Mr. Hinds conceded that tht police were an 'unfortunate necessity' and the motion was lost. Mr. Michael Foot claims in a foreword to a new CND anthology that if it had not been for CND "Detective-Sergeant Challenor would still have been accepted as a credit to the force"....

C.N.D. ITSELF, it seems, only survived a three-days conference with a split in the executive, by postponing until Whitsun a decision about the future of the movement. "We are," said a delegate, "In Limbo. If we can't make up our minds now which way we're going, we never will." It was felt by Mr. George Clark that a new political situation might be created when Mr. Wilson returned from Washington. However he is not expected to ban the bomb although he did ban the shipment of arms to South Africa, after Verwoerd challenged him and months after the United States and Wilson's statement was 'inconclusive' and

Federal Bureau of Investigation said "I can prove that Martin Luther King is the most notorious liar in the country" Mr. King said "Mr. Hoover was a man faltering under the awesome burdens, complexities, and responsibilities of his office. I have nothing but sympathy for this man who has served his country so well." Dr. King is on his way to collect the Nobel Peace Prize.

JON QUIXOTE.

PERENNIAL ploy of the cultureconscious literari is the place of the artist within this or that society and no one rises happier to the hook than the painter. The stream of printed pulp from the expanding and collapsing publishing houses long ago damned the writer as the creature of his belly or his conscience while the fact that economically, poetry is worthless, has saved the good, bad or indifferent poet from the role of singing carrion.

But, like postage stamps, paintings can by clever manipulation come to possess a value as a form of international currency in that though they may be aesthetically worthless an international coterie of dealers can and will guarantee that their artificial values will transcend frontiers and on the myth that trivia with a high price tag is no longer trivia many a sad hack of the brush has looked at his own purile daubings, believing that by the mere act of publicly proclaiming that he is an artist, he has divorced himself from the world of the hornyhanded and moved a little nearer to the Godhead. If I should sound a little bitter it is that this day I witnessed Frankenheimer's film The Train, based on Rose Valland's book Le Front de l'Art in which a number of incidents are said to actually have taken place There within this film we watch the German military enter the Louvre and without even a signed permission proceed to pack and remove various contemporary paintings. The camera plays on the names of Braque and Renoir. etc., stencilled on the sides of the packing cases, while the film audience sweat it out in a cold anger as the Teutonic philistines rape the West of its cultural heritage. The wickedness of

this film lies in the acceptance that

French working men and women should be asked and agree to lose their lives in an attempt to stop these canvases being shipped off to Germany.

We are shown time and time again simple men of simple faith and simple minds being slaughtened like dogs to stop the transfer of these paintings while at least one unfortunate promises himself that one day he too will go to Paris to gaze upon this packaged beauty and then he dies for culture.

Five minutes spent in a simple analyhow they pleased, while if they lost, the victors would automatically reclaim the various art treasures, as they did, while to suggest as the film doees that the Germans would sell the paintings to further their war efforts in the last months of the war must display a deliberate misunderstanding for no society isolated by war from the rest of the world could find a market for a Renoir or even a Mickey Mouse postcard and yet it is said that men and women died because of this!

The same day that I watched this film I later walked into the sales rooms of Southeby & Co. in Bond Street. Here is the graveyard of the arts when they have no value but the financial value that the pawing dealers place upon them There through the empty rooms one can wander ony to be disturbed by an occasional small-time dealer fingering the cheaper prints and watercolours and scribbling his profit margin in his small note book while there on the walls of grey and brown sacking hang the culture for which these French men and women died. I wrote down the names as I

passed by each canvas: Renoir, Klee, Vlaminck, Yves Tanguy, Pablo Picasso, Jaylensky, Kandinsky, Feininger, Jackson Pollock, Braque, Schwitters, Dubuffet, Miro, Wols, the list unfolded and I disturbed no one, for no one was interested. On an appointed day they would be auctioned off and shipped God knows where and do you or anyone else really care? If our National Art Collectionse pour out their governmental charity to buy a single one of these canvases we shall be told that the Nation has added to its cultural treasure-house yet one could have stood on Southeby's on that cold winter's afternoon and literally pissed over the painting of one's choice without the single attendant bothering to turn away from his major sis of the situation should have shown job of selling threepenny sales catalogues that if the Germans had won this war to an occasional prospective buyer for they would take their loot when and without the big drum of the Bond Street art-huckster to whip up intereest, without the sycophantic art critic ready to scream that here is beauty revealed, without an educational system that teaches everything but the rejection of false official values men and women will always be subservient to the tainted and self-deceiving prophets.

If one had to choose between the destruction of every canvas within the National Gallery or shortening the life of a State-convicted man by ten minutes, then there should be no hesitation in the choice for if one hesitates it is to lose faith in our very selves and to believe that we can no longer advance beyond these dead talents enshrined within their State tombs, for the life of an individual can never be of less value than the painted canvas, the carved marble or the chiselled stone. A minor military incident in 1945, an American film and an empty London sales room all interweave the evil belief that the living must be sacrificed to the material, for the gun and the cheque are but the same means to a sterile end.

ARTHUR MOYSE.

Go-operation

DEAR EDITORS,

While nearly everyone would agree with Jack Stevenson that much more co-operation among anarchists would be a very good thing I do wish he had given more concrete examples of what he has in mind.

Although he speaks of building the new society now in the shell of the old, he gives no practical examples of how this can be done except more intergroup visits and more articles from outside London appearing in FREEDOM. Well, the British Cage Bird Society maintains, on a basis of voluntary cooperation, a journal with articles from all over Britain and it also holds intergroup meetings yet I am sure no one would suggest that the Cage Bird Society is a herald of a free society and is unknowingly building the new society in the shell of the old.

I also disagree with Jack's statement that co-operation is what anarchism is all about. Surely as the title of the journal you hold in your hands tells you freedom is what anarchism is all about and co-operation is of value only so for as it promotes freedom.

The chronic lack of freedom that we see all around us in modern society is caused mainly by complex economic and political factors over which we have no control. But another reason is the apathy and lack of initiative that most people (including many anarchists and often including me) show. A bit more effort and we could break at least some of the chains that bind us. In this connection I think it a sad thing that in spite of the upsurge of interest in anarchism in recent years there is at present no anarchist community in Britain apart from the Catholic one in Notting Hill. (If there is one the people who are living there are keeping very quiet about it).

I think Jack would agree that during the lull that has fallen over the libertarian and peace movements it would be an excellent thing if some sort of communal enterprises, whether in town or country, could be got going. Whether they are organised on the communist or individualist way of doing things

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* LETTERS *

would not matter because in all communities in the past that lasted more than a few weeks and which retained a libertarian character the occupants soon found that once the initial utopian enthusiasm had worn off that the individualist way of doing things was the only practicable one:

It would be good to see some correspondence on this subject perhaps leading to the establishment of something posi-

London, Oct. 1.

Fraternally, JEFF ROBINSON.

Why not keep quiet?

DEAR EDITORS,

I have often wondered why I subscribe to Freedom, but never more than now, after reading last week's leading article "The Anarchist Image". During the few years that I have been a subscriber you have featured long controversies, in which I have participated, on productivity and technology, on violence versus non-violence—and it seems we might just as well have kept quiet all round. In "The Anarchist Image" you come out with all the same old, tired arguments in favour of anarchism as a mass political movement, aiming at a mass revolution through mass violence, with a view to a mass society in which mass production will provide boundless wealth and leisure for-the mass. As you yourselves point out, the only characteristic that distinguishes this sort of "anarchism" from "the Left in general" is not the ends but the means. You are non-parliamentary, non-legalitarian Communists. The only difference between you and the Marxist Communists is that they believe in the State as a temporary necessity, while you believe that the Stateless society can be achieved in one sweep by a violent mass revolution. But the end is the same—a totalitarian society, an organization of the mass, by the mass, for the mass. The individual as such is entirely forgotten.

I hate the mass. It sucks the individual into itself and robs him of his consciousness of himself as a unique person. What is the individual in a mass movement but another head to be counted, another signature on some petition, another sheep? Who cares a damn about his individual opinions, evolved after so much mental struggle and agonizing doubt? Either he toes the line or gets out, and that's all that matters. Well, as an individual I shall leave mass movements to the masses for whom they are designed, and go my own way.

So why do I bother with FREEDOM? Because, I suppose, you do at least give space to other ideas than your own, and because I value your negative criticism of capitalist society. And, who knows, one day it may dawn on you that anar- Odd Jobs chism can be conceived, not as a political mass movement, but as a personal philosophy of life, and that when individuals as such accept this philosophy, the State will collapse of itself.

Lours sincerely,

FRANCIS ELLINGHAM. Bristol, 7., Nov 22.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT AT 21st NOVEMBER 1964 Week 46 EXPENSES: 46 weeks at £70 INCOME:

Sales & Sub. Renewals: 2,056 Weeks 1-45 Week 46 2,147 New Subscriptions: 249 Weeks 1-45 (214) Week 46

DEFICIT £819

254

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TOTAL £17 5 0 Previously acknowledged £699 6 4

1964 TOTAL TO DATE £716 11 4

*denotes regular contributors.

Unwarranted

DEAR COMRADES,

The remarks of Bill Jamieson concerning the Glasgow anarchists and their relation to Stuart Christie are completely unwarranted and irresponsible.

I have only met B.J. once; this was at an anti-conscription meeting in North Hanover Street, off George Square, on October 10th. He must know that those who displayed lack of understanding were the young trots and Y.S.

The young lads he criticises; presumably because they wear red and black neckerchiefs and have a few jostles with the police (the latter being principally responsible for the jostling), although perhaps not too well acquainted with the writings of the anarchist classics take direct action and act like anarchists in practice. When have anarchists ever been opposed to sabotage?

Don't anarchists try to sabotage the State machine?

If not, why not? Verbal and literary condemnation of the State is a form of sabotage is it not?

mixed up between sabotage and violence? In the past when there was a strong anarchist group in Glasgow numerically and otherwise, this group although not pacifist did not believe in violence as such. What they did accept unanimously was that should the industrial workers make a move to appropriate the means of production they would be entitled to defend themselves

Contact Column

Poetry Readings and Jazz Interludes

Poets reading their own work and selections from Kenneth Putchen. Alex Comfort, Alan Sillitoe, Spike Milligan. Wednesday, 2nd December at White Horse pub, South End Green, N.W.3. (Belsize Tube), 7.30 p.m. Hampstead Libertarians.

Meetings

'Religion in the School'. National Secular Society. LONDON, S.W.1., Alliance Hall,

Caxton Street (St. James' Park Underground, Monday, November 30th, 7.45 p.m. Speakers: Knight, Pinter, Tribe, Collis.

Spanish Festival

Organized by Federation "Mujeres Libres", Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, W.C.1., Saturday, 28th Nov., 7.30 p.m. Admission 5/6. Jazz Band, Piano, Ballet, Guitar, Flamencos, Dancing.

Hospitalized

Fred Grocott of Gosport (old friend of Matt Kavanagh) is in Homeopathic Hospital, Queen Square, London, W.C.1., and would like visitors at 7-7.30 Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays, 2 p.m.-3.30 p.m., Thursdays and Saturdays, 2 p.m.-4 p.m. Sundays.

Cleaning, painting, re-decorating. Anywhere in London area. A. W. Uloth, 30 Arundel Gardens, London, W.11.

Posters

"You cannot make peace by preparing for war". "International co-operation for

peace not multi-lateral force for war". "Say no to the M.L.F".

Crown 6d, D/Crown 1/-. Enquire for special orders Reading YCND, 22 The Drive, Earley, Reading.

Personal

Friends in Areopagus would be delighted to hear from P. M. O'R. Mac is now at 40 Beckenham Hill Road, London, S.E.6.

Christmas Gifts

How to give two gifts at once at no extra cost! Buy your gift books from Freedom Books. Press Fund gets the profits. Book tokens taken from recipients. See p.2.

Paris at Xmas

If anyone (who has room, and wouldn't mind one more passenger) is going to Paris from London (or near) for about two or three weeks between 15th Dec. and 7th Jan., or if someone (male) is wanting a hitchhiking companion; and has a place to go when in Paris. Please write as soon as possible to Clare Albon. Kilquhanity House, Castle Douglas, Scotland.

To All Building Workers

Call for action. Meeting. Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, London, W.C.1., Wednesday, December 2nd at 6.30 p.m. Organised by the Joint Sites Committee.

London Accommodation Wanted

Student couple with two-year-old seek furnished accommodation, any sort, anywhere in London. Reply: Jenny James, Caravan 53, Hawley Manor, Hawley, near Dartford, Kent.

If you wish to make contact let us know.

if the state machine took action against

There has been no recently revived formal Glasgow anarchist federation. An informal group exists with the basic traditional ideas. Some of us have visions of a group being organised on a formal basis. As yet there has only been a revival of anarchist ideas which have percolated within various groups.

Bill Jamieson apparently thinks that revolution is foreign to anarchism. Revolution in my opinion is a necessary corollary to anarchism. Lest I be accused of blood and thunder may I hasten to say that by revolution I mean a complete transformation of our economic and social life.

It is counter-revolution which is likely to cause the blood and thunder; the refusal by the state to allow the people to have their heritage.

B.J. states that the weakness or the growth and trend of the Glasgow anarchist movement is symptomatic of a disease within the libertarian movement itself. He refers to an entrenched clique within the Committee of 100 which has Aren't some people getting a little consolidated itself within the last two years. Conversely I would say that this is symptomatic of the lack of anarchists participating within these groups.

One more point: B. J. states that the Glasgow anarchists took an about turn and plastered the city with stickers reading: "Stuart Christie was a pacifist". This is another misapprehension of B.J. It was the Y.C.N.D. who did this as I'm

sure they will admit.

Stuart Christie was an anti-militarist. I am an anti-militarist but I'm not a pacifist in so far as I believe in selfdefence.

Stuart Christie's grandfather was an anarchist from Blantyre who had influenced Stuart's thought. B.J. therefore unwittingly is giving the Glasgow anarchists credit they are not quite due although he means it in a derogatory

If Stuart Christie was framed you can take it that Franco's henchmen are the guilty ones. B.J. asks: must the anarchist movement drag seventy years behind? No! It must not but by misrepresenting the facts it certainly wont make the progress it deserves. Here's to scratching beneath the surface. Glasgow C.1., Oct. 9. R. LYNN.

Notting Hill Anarchist Group

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

Open meeting. First Friday each month, 8 p.m., British Oak, Westbourne Park Road, W.2.

PROPOSED GROUPS

BRADFORD

Anyone interested in Anarchist discussion group and folk-singing contact Sid Frisbee, 100 Bierley House Avenue, Bierley, Bradford.

WATFORD-HERTS

Anyone interested get in touch with Ian Roxborough, 44 Tanners Hill, Abbots Langley, Watford.

NORTH WALES

Anyone interested, get in touch with Richard Graham, c/o 26 Bryn Llwyd, Caemarvon Road, Bangor, Caemarvonshire.

ANARCHIST FEDERATION OF BRITAIN

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

London Anarchist Group

"Lamb and Flag", Rost Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. (near Garrick and King Streets: Leicester Square tube), 7.45 p.m. NOV 29 John Rety on: Anarchist Federation of Britain: What

Next? DEC 6 A. Rajk on: The Myth of anarchism and revolution. DEC 13 Maurice Goldman on:

South Africa Today. DEC 20 Social: All welcome. DEC 27 No meeting Pagan rites. JAN 3 Schleim Fanaroff on: Another look at Reich. JAN 10 Philip Sansom Just Speaking.

REGIONAL FEDERATIONS AND GROUPS

Birmingham Group

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

Bristol Federation

Irregular meetings enquiries to c/o Martin Howells, 7 Richmond Dale, Clifton, Bristol 8.

Dundee Group

welcome.

Contact Rod Cameron, 6 Westfield Place, Dundee.

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

Glasgow Federation

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

Meetings every Monday, 7.30 p.m. All

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

Manchester Group Meetings alternate Tuesdays. Details from Graham Leigh, 5, Mere Close,

Sale, Cheshire. Merseyside Federation Enquiries: Vincent Johnston's, 43 Mill-

bank, Liverpool 13. Tunbridge Wells Group

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

Tyneside Federation

Enquiries: David Douglass, 6 Laski Gardens, Wardley, Gateshead, 10.

BRENT, MIDDLESEX

Enquiries to Jeff Nichols, 115 Slough Lane, Kingsbury, Middlesex.

BEXLEY, KENT

Enquiries to P. J. Wildish, 2 Cumbrian Avenue, Barnehurst, Bexley Heath, Kent.

CANADA

VANCOUVER, British Columbia

Monthly Forum-Last Sunday of each month. Enquiries to Bill Fletcher, 104 West 11th Avenue, Vancouver.

3rd Friday of each month at 8 p.m. at

Donald & Irene Rooum's, 148a Fellows

OFF-CENTRE LONDON DISCUSSION MEETINGS

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

At George Hayes', 174 McLeod Road, S.E.2. 2nd Friday at Brian Leslie's, 242 Ames-

bury Avenue, S.W.2 (Streatham Hill, Nr. Station).

Orpington Anarchist Group

Road, Swiss Cottage. N.W.3.

Knockholt, Nr. Sevenoaks, Kent. Every six weeks. Next meeting, Sunday 6th December, 2.30 p.m. at "Greenways", Knockholt. Phone: Knockholt 2316. Brian and Maureen Richardson's.

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