

FREEDOM

Anarchist Weekly 4d

DECEMBER 11 1965 Vol. 26 No. 38

Where is Free Speech in Manchester?

THE FOLLOWING is a combination of reports received from four different comrades in Manchester, of the November 27 demonstration organised by the British Council for Peace in Vietnam.

The demonstration was intended to be a two-pronged march finishing with a public meeting. The site chosen for the meeting was Albert Square which was large enough to make 'obstruction' a ridiculous objection and where similar meetings had previously been held. The police objected and, supported by three MPs who sponsored the march, persuaded the CND executive to accept as a central meeting place an obscure car park in Watson Street, where they had the undivided attention of nearby warehouses, railway rolling stock and several empty cars!

The Committee of 100 and Manchester and Salford Anarchist Group considered the denial of use of Albert Square an infringement upon free speech and decided to go ahead as planned. When the march reached Market Street the more militant members went down Cross Street to Albert Square without any interference whatsoever. When the rest of the march passed by they appealed to them to join in the meeting in Albert Square, but they carried on to their obscure car park.

A meeting was held in the Square, and

the speaker, a visitor from London, was arrested. The demonstrators felt that it was their duty to try to prevent the arrest as the police were breaking the principle of FREE SPEECH, so some linked arms and shouted 'Free Speech'. The police started to bully and try and drag people away, kicking and punching as they went. Demonstrators chanted that it was a non-violent demonstration, but it had no effect.

Only two people were actually arrested in the square, but when a group of demonstrators went to Bootle Street Police Station to lodge a formal complaint that the fundamental right of free speech had been denied, six of them were arrested. One of our correspondents was charged with obstructing the footpath, but another demonstrator who had merely gone to lodge a complaint was charged with assaulting the police! A 16-year-old boy who had joined the march in the street and was arrested in Albert Square had been beaten up.

The trial on the Monday was a farce, with the police giving conflicting evidence, a businessman on the bench making erroneous points of law and the ruling of the Lord Chief Justice in a similar case being ignored. The fines ranged between £2-£10 and any donations towards these should be sent to: P. Baker, 46 Parkway, Higher Blackley, Manchester, 9.

Still No Place To Go

P. PAWLOWSKI REPORTS:

FORTY DEMONSTRATORS and about twice that many children started from Lambeth Town Hall and walked up Brixton Hill towards the prison at 3 p.m. on Sunday, November 28.

Most of them were the homeless families from King Hill. They were led by Jim Radford, who was speaking through a loudhailer all the time.

The demonstrators turned right at Dumbarton Road, and right again at Lyham Road.

At this moment Jim said over the loudhailer that the police said that a demonstration by the wall will not be allowed, but that he is going to ignore police instruction and lead the demonstrators into Thornbron Road, and stop by the prison wall.

He did this and we all stood by him, right in the middle of the road, only a few yards away from the wall, beyond which the upper windows of Block 'C' could be seen.

He then asked whether anyone wished to speak to the men in prison, and Mrs. Mills took the loudhailer from his hand and said how proud she was about her Roy's stand.

A number of policemen stood around the demonstrators, and a number of police cars with policemen inside them were parked nearby, but they did not interfere.

Similar messages of sympathy and support were loudhailed to Brian Lomas, father of two, who was imprisoned for the same reason, namely, that he wouldn't stay away from his wife and children.

Then to our joy we saw four arms waving at us through the iron bars, and we all shouted and gave three cheers for 'the men in Brixton prison who shouldn't be there'.

By this time the children were becoming cold so we decided it was best to leave. We sang 'We shall overcome' as we marched back to the main road where we dispersed.

J. RETY REPORTS:

The following Tuesday Mr. Justice Lawton released Brian Lomas and Roy Mills from prison. He made a Dickensian reference to Dingley Dell (the workhouse where during Christmas husbands were allowed to stay with their families) and piously instructed Kent County Council that comparable arrangements should be made at King Hill during the coming festivities.

The kind hearted judge had also this to say to the two husbands: 'Before you wear the martyr's crown you must suffer the lion's teeth. . . Bear that in mind because the lion's teeth will bite even harder next time.'

Last Sunday there was a short, sharp demonstration outside Kenneth Robinson's house in South Grove, Highgate. Mr. & Mrs. Mills and Joe Gibbons saw the Minister of Health, who told them that he has already made recommendations to the Kent County Council and these were ignored but he will try again.

Said Mr. Mills: 'He was very courteous, but I told him that I shan't be satisfied until the conditions at King Hill Hostel have changed for the better.'

The demonstration was well reported in the press the following day.

At the Lamb and Flag on Sunday night Brian Richardson, Jim Radford and Joe Gibbons (from the hostel) addressed a very large meeting. Future plans were discussed and a return visit to Mr. Robinson's house was fixed for this coming Sunday (assemble 2.45 p.m. Kentish Town Underground Station).

A collection was made and five pounds was given to Mr. Gibbons to pass on to the King Hill Welfare Fund.

LITERARY FREEDOM HAS WON A RESOUNDING VICTORY IN A SMALL PROVINCIAL TOWN

Not Obscene—only Indecent!

SOMEBODY ON GRANADA TV said that the three-day trial of *The Golden Convolvulus* was the nearest Blackburn has ever got to having a university and if you'd seen Arthur Moyses and John Rety distributing copies of FREEDOM to happy old ladies in Yates' Wine Lodge you'd have agreed. This after an indisputable victory for freedom of literary expression and a verdict favourable to the continued expansion of the *avant-garde* literary underground.

This was a trial in which expert opinion on obscenity was ruled inadmissible by the Assistant Recorder Mr. H. Day, after a lengthy legal wrangle between the two counsels (this let out Dr. Warren, for the prosecution and Drs. Cooper and Freeman for the defence). Mr. Day also ruled that 'Publication for Gain' meant, in fact, monetary gain. This was a trial that saw Lord Dynevor, Andrew Lloyd and Cavan McCarthy dismissed on the grounds that they were not expert witnesses as to literary merit. Andrew and Cavan were subsequently described by Mr. Benet Hytner, for the prosecution, as 'young and impressionable'. It was a trial in which Burrough's cut-up techniques were discussed and literary collage established as a literary fact; in which Cavan missed his exams, and Charles Cameron had to be rushed off to the local isolation hospital. In which John Arden was unable to get across to the mainland and B. S. Johnson failed to receive a witness's copy of the book. In which Ed. Sanders *Fuck You* mag was described as having an unusual title and Arthur Moyses as being 'a very sincere man'. In which the Recorder illustrated 'indecent' in being as when a naked man walked through a room of ladies and 'obscenity' as this same man drawing attention to his genitals. In which Dr. Warren discovered that the wife of one of his patients submitted to *Poetmeat* and this discovery upset him.

On Wednesday morning, December 1, 1965, at Blackburn Quarter Sessions three prospective jurors were objected to and one affirmed the oath, and finally nine men and three women retired for an hour to read the book. They returned to hear Mr. Hytner describe the anthology as a 'cheap pamphlet' of uneven quality ranging from 'cheap vulgar poems to poems of literary merit' and Mr. Hudson explain that 'a new atmosphere has been created—there is no mystery about sex'. Mr. Hytner went on to say that the book would be likely to deprave unstable, unintelligent and inexperienced people because it advocated promiscuous wholesale sexual intercourse and that 'one poem is a direct incitement to homosexual promiscuity, and a glorification of it. Censorship is an ugly word but the law says there is a limit beyond which evil cannot go'. Mr. Hytner also asked the jury, 'What would happen if children's street rhymes were read by children?'

GRAFFITI DEFENDED

On Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning I stood in the pulpit dock to defend graffiti as the 'poetry of the sexually underprivileged'. I went on to explain that 'some are quite beautiful, some touching and poetic, while perhaps not of literary merit apart from being contemporary folk culture', and

that people who write on lavatory walls presumably feel a compulsive urge to express themselves. This 'gives us an insight into the minds and attitudes of people who are not normally articulate enough for their expressions to find their way into books on sociology'. These children's, army and prison songs, I pleaded, were 'basic folk culture of much interest to sociologists and normal intelligent people'. In answer to questions by both counsels I said that if this book hadn't used frank language it would be pornographic, and that in medical and sociological books one could find frank descriptions of most known 'abnormal' and 'perverted' practices, but 'because these books were read by serious people, and were regarded as serious books, they were "accepted"'. *The Golden Convolvulus* was such a serious book. I argued that buggery between husband and wife can be regarded as normal pre-sex play in that there is no bulk of reputable expert scientific opinion ruling otherwise. Many of the poems were essentially religious and mystical poems, attacking the forces of anti-sexuality and embracing the human condition. I said that the book is a literary and sociological collage of contemporary sexual attitudes and opinion, that people should exercise their personal censorship on what they read and that, although James Bond disgusts me, I read Fleming to see just what attracts people to this type of literature. Under cross-examination I argued that 'no literature of any kind can do any considerable harm to any person, and that even James Bond and deplorable pieces of popular journalism were redeemed within the context of such a collage. Ignorance not knowledge is potentially corruptive'.

'PEACE NEWS' DISMISSED

A *Peace News* review of the book was dismissed as inadmissible evidence but an issue of 20th Century mag, containing sections from 'Eskimo Nell' and 'The Airman's Wife' within an article on pornography by Dr. David Stafford Clark, was allowed as representative of the 'climate of current literature'. Our previous collage, *Victims of our Fear*, was described by prosecuting counsel as likely to encourage thought and was in every way an excellent publication. Arthur Moyses said that this book was a logical follow-up to *Victims* and was a sociological document utilising the same literary technique. It was 'a volume of contemporary erotica showing all aspects, not just the beautiful'. Arthur defined erotica as essential natural beauty and said, 'One cannot find the loveliness of the rose under the microscope'. The anthology mirrored society as it was in 1964 and, as Botticelli in his painting—*The Birth of Venus*—glorified the human body as a thing literally inspired by God. Here was an age that regards the human body not as 'a thing of God inspired beauty but as an obscenity to be covered up'.

Gael Turnbull considered the juxtaposition of items of literary interest, and the total effect of literary merit and interest. John Calder said that if it had been published as in a large imprint by an established publisher it would certainly have attracted serious critical attention; much of it favourable. Many items could have been re-

printed without adverse comment in reputable large circulation literary magazines and periodicals. Anselm Hollo found that Arthur had created a successful mosaic of texts which pattern achieves, in the minimum space, the dichotomy of prevalent cultural and moralistic attitudes towards all expressions of the sexual urge, to produce a book of 'definite literary and sociological merit'. Anselm defined the basic requirements of good writing as being of total honesty in writing and integrity of purpose, and style a sub-division of integrity. George Melly was his usual perky articulate and entertaining self, and during a brilliant testimony, under strong cross-examination, he even had some of the jury sporting cheesecake grins. George said that each item was included for a reason; to present a definite point of view and that 'poems don't usually answer questions they ask them'. He thought it true and admirable to stress that sexual love was a good and beautiful thing, that suppression, fear and disgust of it is conducive to guilt and neurotic unhappiness in the private field, and is exploitable in the political and religious sense. When defence counsel asked Dom Sylvester Houédard if 'on reading the book' did he find 'that frequent connections with four letter words, God, Jesus and religious matters, in any way prejudice or hamper your ability to assess the literary merits of the book', he answered, 'I would say in using these words, which are extremely common in certain age groups and classes of society, they are trying to seek reality. The authors reduce words to the normal vernacular. They are trying to put a doctrine of love into a terminology used today. This is a useful thing in society'. He considered that what the poets were attacking was a wrong but popularised idea of what instituted religion is, but that these works were fundamentally sound.

LITERARY FREEDOM

On Friday, December 4, 1965, prosecuting counsel said that 'merely to reprint writings from lavatory walls is hardly of any literary merit because any male can see it without reading the book', and defence counsel considered it 'nonsense to say that a person who knows and uses certain four letter words will have his life changed by seeing them written down'. In his summing-up speech the Assistant Recorder said that 'you may think some of it is dirt for dirt's sake', but you must judge the book as a whole.

For three hours I discussed life and literature with my warder escort in a dingy Blackburn cell as the jury argued. After coming back once for a legal directive they finally reached a decision that I was not guilty of publishing an obscene book for gain, not guilty of sending a postal packet containing obscene literature but that I am guilty of sending a postal packet containing indecent literature. The Assistant Recorder said he'd decided not to send me to prison but fined me £50 with three months in default of payment.

So, now the *Golden Convolvulus* can be sold in bookshops, newsagents and on the streets but it cannot be sent through Her Majesty's Mail. My deepest thanks to all those witnesses who waited but were never called (John Willet, Peter Jay, Charles Cameron, John Papworth, L. M. Herrickson, Ray Gosling, Christopher Logue), and to Jim Burns, John Rety and others who gave moral support.

Literary freedom has won a resounding victory in a small provincial town. DAVE CUNLIFFE.

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ON MONDAY, December 6, the official enquiry into Stansted Airport opens. The project is the development of an out-of-the-way, relatively little-used airfield into London's third airport; the enquiry is to hear local objections and counter-proposals.

Stansted Mountfitchet is a small town about thirty-five miles from central London. It is on the main A11 road, in some of the prettiest and most productive countryside to be found in south-east England. It has a handsome windmill, a number of Tudor and Georgian buildings, a wild-life reserve, and three petrol stations.

In the last few years there has been a building boom at Stansted. The estates, parks and woodlands of village days have become suburban colonies, any patch of land within the development area a gold mine. The old-town area, with its two or three narrow streets, has found new problems of traffic congestion. The Parish Council, urged to

FORCE IN RHODESIA

THE FACTORS that have led Mr. Wilson and the British Government towards tougher measures against Smith in Rhodesia were predictable. It has been this writer's opinion, since the Rhodesian Declaration of Independence, that it was doomed to failure and a mistaken move by—to put it mildly—a deluded group of white racials.

The force of African pressure on the British Government was obviously bound to mount if Smith were allowed to get away with UDI. In the modern world the potential African market is more vital to the world's capitalists than is the doomed white market.

At the same time the Rhodesian UDI has clarified the issues in Southern Africa. We can now see that it is Portuguese and South African rule that must be challenged in the area. The Unholy Alliance of Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia is clearly the basis of a neo-fascist outlook which can only be effectively combatted if the rest of the world commits itself to non-racialism.

The question is whether the Governments of the West are likely to use their strengths to destroy white rule in Southern Africa. There seems no doubt that force, both economic and military, will be needed to unseat the white racials in Southern Africa—force of an international order.

The Governments of the West are—to say the least—not fully committed to the destruction of neo-fascism in Southern Africa. It is therefore vital that non-Governmental international force must be brought to bear.

It is time that the international force of the working classes of the world became manifest with relation to Southern Africa. It is time that the suggestion of an international brigade to help the African people of Rhodesia was mooted. It must be seen that the peoples of the West do contain a large number of radicals willing to take action to shift the white racials in Southern Africa. Industrial action together with an offer by Europeans to help Rhodesian Africans militarily is called for. If the Governments will not act, the people must.

J.W.

AN AIRPORT AT YOUR DOOR

try to preserve a playing field or some other open space within the town, has found the price prohibitive.

The airport proposal was sprung early last year in conjunction with two other projects. One, included in the government's South-east Study, was the further development of Stansted into a town of 100,000 people. The other, for which plans are already proceeding, was a new motorway from London through Stansted. The links between the three are obvious. Within a short time a North-west Essex Preservation Society was formed, and cars all over the area carried stickers saying 'NO to Stansted Airport'.

The objections, which remain to form the main questions at next week's enquiry, are concerned with noise and the general destruction of surroundings. One reason for the choice of Stansted is that it affords space for long runways which jet planes can use all round the clock. The estimate of the noise area means that in village communities for several miles life would be barely tolerable, and for a long way further the sound of jets a background to everything.

Wholesale tearing up of the surrounding country is a necessary concomitant. Houses will be demolished to make room for the airport's full extension; a very large area of good (some say excellent) farmland will disappear. And this is without reckoning the tearing-up and knocking-down required for the motorway.

The official case for Stansted Airport disregards these aspects. There has to be, it says, another major airport near London and Stansted offers the facilities. Other places were considered, but did not match up to the requirements. Any questioning of the basic demand is not possible: the enquiry is concerned only with the site, and arguments as to the actual necessity for another airport are inadmissible. In fact, if the objectors have their way they will simply be shifting the noise and destruction on to someone else—to Lakenheath, Foulness or Sheppey or one of several other alternative sites where the differences will only be of degree.

There is a strong body of support for the coming of the airport—in Stansted itself, too. Shopkeepers who think of more customers; small businessmen of all sorts eyeing it as a lovely thing for them; working people who see the prospect of jobs with big pay-packets. The largest body of all, however, is not explicitly in favour but sees the development as inevitable. What the government wants, it's bound to get. You can't stop Progress; and you'll get used to the noise in time.

So many organizations and officials want to be at the public enquiry that, at the time of writing, it is unlikely that the public will be able to get in. There is a certain astonishment, too, at the money being poured into counsels' fees for the occasion.

What is on show is the appearance of democracy: the apparatus for consideration and fair judgement of evidence and argument. Nothing of the kind is happening, really. Nobody is going to the enquiry to deny the State's right to obliterate houses and country and create intolerable conditions at will. The issue

is simply whether the government can be persuaded to despoil somewhere else and deafen someone else.

We are, in fact, in the heart of the land of 'them'. 'They' string pylons across the landscape, 'they' lay motorways which destroy everything in their path as the white ants did, 'they' demand, prohibit, compel, dispose. And 'they' are going to have their mammoth airport, and no-one can stop them.

How will the objectors react if (and this is the way the bets are going) the enquiry turns them down and Mountfitchet becomes Stansted Megalopolis? Some, no doubt, will talk of clearing-off and leaving the noise to those who like it. Nearly all, no doubt, will stay resentfully, but their children will grow up habituated to it.

Dr VO 'ARRESTED'

WE ARE INFORMED that Dr. Vo Thanh Minh was recently arrested whilst trying to cross the Cambodian-South Vietnam border.

Dr. Vo is a professor of ethics, a Vietnamese who is known to the peace movement and the Quakers in Canada and US. He has been advocating an independent peace-movement-inspired mission to Vietnam. Last year he fasted in New York to draw attention to the suffering. This summer at a conference in Canada held by the Canadian Friends Service Committee he proposed his mission and a resolution was passed that help will be given to him.

He set off with Professor Edith Guild and an American unitarian minister, Pharley Wheelwright. They went to Phnom-Panh, the capital of Cambodia where they were received with courtesy. They had an interview with Son Sann, then Director of the Cambodian Bank now Deputy Prime Minister, who is visiting this country this week.

Members of the peace mission felt that Cambodia was trying to steer an uneasy course of neutrality. They call for negotiation, the declaration of a neutral zone in SE Asia and non-intervention by foreign powers.

For this reason the peace mission thought Phnom-Panh would be an ideal place for the establishment of a permanent centre.

However, they were snubbed by the local North Vietnam embassy and were refused permission to enter Hanoi. Mrs. Guild returned when her money ran out. She wrote on her return:

'We had discussed the possibility of doing a vigil in front of the American Embassy in Saigon but persons returning from Saigon told us that the Embassy was completely surrounded by a guarded barricade which would make it impossible for us to effect even the shortest vigil in front of the Embassy. We were also told that the Viet Cong roam the streets of Saigon, and that conditions in the city had become so explosive and chaotic that it was unlikely that any action on our part would be particularly effective, since it might well be unnoticed in the general disorder pre-

Yet, curiously enough, they could stop it happening. In the area affected by the airport projects there are, say, 50,000 people; and let's say, further, that half of them are positively against it. A programme of civil disobedience by 25,000 could make the whole thing virtually unworkable—indeed, the initial outline proposals stressed that it depended heavily on local co-operation. Persistent non-co-operation and refusal to comply in providing even the smallest facilities would go a long way.

They won't do anything of the sort, of course. The objectors reject the idea of something unpleasant on their doorsteps, but what practically all of them accept is the set of social values which decree the necessity. Whether or not the necessity actually exists is beside the point. The real objection is to the manner in which State power can operate. Authority proposes; democracy allows you to say your piece—and then, man, your rights end.

R.B.

When we had passed through Hong Kong before reaching Phnom Penh I had observed that the quarantine lists in the airport included both cholera and the plague for Saigon.

I was running short of money and had to make a decision to return home or cable for more money. Since my objective, Hanoi, was plainly impossible and my effectiveness in Saigon highly dubious, I decided that I should return home.

We have no news of Farley Wheelwright, but the London Committee has news from three sources of Dr. Vo's arrest. What happened to him is a mystery. Ring WES 3765 for further information.

R.

PRESS FUND

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DEC. 12 Jeremy Westall
Rhodesia—The Future

DEC. 19 Social in aid of 'Freedom'

DEC. 26 To be announced

JAN. 2 Tony Gibson
Prejudice

Public Meetings every Sunday Hyde Park 3 p.m. Correspondence to: D. Bell, 10 Gilbert Place, W.C.1.

OFF-CENTRE LONDON DISCUSSION MEETINGS

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

Last Thursday in month: At George Hayes', 174 McLeod Road, S.E.2.
2nd Friday at Brian Leslie's, 242 Amesbury Avenue, S.W.2 (Streatham Hill, Nr. Station).

3rd Friday of each month at 8 p.m. at Donald & Irene Room's, 148a Fellows Road, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

REGIONAL FEDERATIONS AND GROUPS

ABERDEEN GROUP. Meets at the Adelphi 2.30 every Sunday. Correspondence to I. R. Mitchell, 137 Faulds Gate, Aberdeen.

BEXLEY ANARCHIST GROUP. Correspondence to Paul Wildish, 2 Cumbrian Avenue, Barnehurst, Kent.

BIRMINGHAM ANARCHIST GROUP. Details of meetings from Peter Neville, 12 South Grove, Erdington, B'ham, 23.

BORDER FEDERATION OF ANARCHISTS. Correspondence: John Stark, 39 Scott Street, Galashiels.

BRISTOL FEDERATION. Enquiries to Ian Vine, 3 Freeland Place, Hotwells, Bristol, 8.

CARDIFF ANARCHIST GROUP. Contact Mike Crowley, 36 Whitaker Road, Tremorfa, Cardiff.

DUNDEE GROUP contacts: (1) Bob and Una Turnbull, 44 Peddie Street, Dundee. Meetings at 44 Peddie Street, Dundee, every Saturday at 3 p.m. (2) Sheila Whittaker, 64 Polepark Road, Dundee.

GLASGOW ANARCHIST GROUP ONE. Correspondence to Robert Lynn, 2b Saracen Head Lane, Glasgow, C.1.

MANCHESTER ANARCHIST GROUP. Contact: Mike Mitchell, 3 Bakewell Road, Droylsden. Meetings alternate Tuesdays, 8 p.m. at the Lord Nelson, Chapel Street, Manchester and socially: week-ends at the Rising Sun, Albert Square, Manchester.

ILFORD LIBERTARIANS. Regular meetings and direct action contact 212 Vicarage Road, Leyton, E.10.

MERSEYSIDE FEDERATION. Enquiries: Barbara Renshaw, 4 Clarence Road, Devonshire Park, Birkenhead, Cheshire.

NORTH-WEST ESSEX. Meetings on the first Saturday of each month at 7.30 p.m. at Robert Barltrop's, The Old Vicarage, Radwinter, near Saffron Waldron.

ORPINGTON ANARCHIST GROUP. Knockholt, Nr. Sevenoaks, Kent. Every six weeks at Greenways, Knockholt. Phone: Knockholt 2316. Brian and Maureen Richardson.

OXFORD ANARCHIST GROUP. Contact H. G. Mellor, Merton College, Oxford.

READING ANARCHIST GROUP. Meets first Tuesday of month at Friends' Meeting House, Church Street (off London Street) 8 p.m. Correspondence: Phillip Lund, 160 Castle Hill, Reading.

SURREY ANARCHISTS are invited to meetings on the first Thursday of every month at Chris Torrance's (63 North Street, Carshalton, Surrey—please ring three times). Meetings 7.30 p.m.

SOUTHALL ANARCHIST GROUP. Get in touch with Roger Sandell, 58 Burns Avenue, Southall, Middlesex.

WEST HAM ANARCHISTS. Contact Mr. Karl Taylor, 98 Clova Road, Forest Gate, London, E.7. Meetings on Wednesdays.

PROPOSED GROUPS

LEICESTER TOWN & GOWN. Get into touch with P. Gibbon, c/o Students' Union, Leicester University.

EDINBURGH (Revival). Get into touch with Ian Healey, 47 York Place, Edinburgh, 1, if interested.

NORTHOLT ANARCHISTS. Projected formation of group contact Jim Huggon, 173 Kingshill Avenue, Northolt, Middlesex or Miss Jean McLean, 6 Epsom Close, Northolt Park, Middlesex.

LEWISHAM, LONDON, S.E. Have baby. Can't travel. Seek sympathisers/comrades in area. Mike and Alison Malet, 61 Granville Park, S.E.13.

GLASGOW ANARCHIST GROUP TWO. Anyone interested contact Joe Embleton, 11 Balliol Street, Glasgow.

ABROAD

NEW ZEALAND. Auckland Anarchist Group. Public Meetings every Sunday in Myers Park at 2 p.m.

'THE CND PHASE has gone,' said Peter Watkins during his talk to the North London Film Club (at the Mountview Theatre) where excerpts from his films were shown. It was hoped that he could bring along his latest film 'The War Game' but the higher echelons of the BBC are refusing to let him have a print of his own film. However, the evening proved to be an excellent opportunity for an introduction to his films and, through his commentary, to the man and his thoughts. Peter Watkins has been making films for the last nine years. All his films were about war and violence. Why this should be so he did not know. He comes from a normal middle-class background 'with no traumatic experiences'. We live in a world of illusion and hocus pocus, he said, with film epics of five or six hours of slush. He would like to tip the balance the other way. He thought that although people still worry about the hydrogen bomb, the CND phase has gone. We have entered what he would describe as the 'Silence Phase'. Britain has just produced a multi-atom-bomb. This went unnoticed by the press and CND alike. There was only a small news item in the *Daily Telegraph*. Britain is now in the million ton explosive class.

When asked to comment on the delay in showing his new film 'The War Game', Peter Watkins said:

'It is being sat on. I was a bit naive. The horror of a nuclear war is being traded upon. It gives people a prickly feeling. That it is a terrible subject even to mention.' He is faced with all sorts of philosophical, political and moral arguments why he should not say that nuclear war is horrible. He found it incredible that people do not discuss the implications of having a V-Bomber force.

'All we get is discussion about Policy or NATO, stockpiles or strategy,' he said, and asked 'Do people know the simple fact that there is 19½ ton of high explosive for every man, woman and child in the world?'

He made this film, 'The War Game' to bust the silence so that people should know, discuss and realize what kind of world we live in and what are the dangers.

He ran up against objections from all kinds of people in the BBC. Ned Sherrin told him: 'This would drive people to suicide.'

'This was nonsense,' said Peter Watkins. 'He did not create the bomb. He made a film so that people could look at the facts.'

Dramatic excerpts were also shown from his film 'Gangrene' (based on the banned French book). This showed a horrible sequence of interrogation and torture of a young Algerian by the French police in Paris in 1958. To a background of Arab music the young man was given the 'Black Box' treatment. It was a contraption with wires attached to a dynamo and to the private parts of a man. There was also a cranking handle. Crank handle, electric shock, stop, interrogation, crank handle. . . . In the film it even shocks a police inspector who says: 'Put something in his mouth, the sound is disagreeable.' Then again: 'We shall continue this until you tell us where are the FLN funds.' Then again: 'We are in charge here now, we are not responsible to anyone. Not even to the judges. If you are messed up nobody will believe your complaint. If you dare to say anything to the judge, you will find yourself in the river with a label: "Traitor to the FLN".'

His film on the Hungarian Uprising was shot in Canterbury. Using a newsreel style without the trappings of staginess, studio lighting and make-up, with amateur actors he created a film of great power. His films have the simple approach of a film like 'Il Posto', a boy trying to find work. This is what he was after. 'To Die in Madrid' (a film which has not been shown in this country) has made a great influence on him. In the Hungarian film he recreated the famous episode where the AVO men were shot against the wall. It was frightening in its intensity. He tried to re-create in newsreel the work of a 35 m.m. camera. In Canterbury where he had an actor strung up on a lamp-post in the midst of a tumultuous mob it happened that a christening party passed by. They seemed a bit surprised but made no comment. Said Peter Watkins: 'Another proof that we won't panic after a nuclear war'. R.

'Fulham is the Place I Love' says Mayor

-Fulham Chronicle

TWELVE YEARS AFTER the original production and nineteen years before its fulfilment 1984 was produced on television without the repetition of indignation from shocked viewers. However the *Daily Mail* reported the marketing of a Micro-Bug spy transmitter which can transmit conversations to an ordinary radio up to 100 yards away and it can be easily fitted into a match-box. *The Sun* (same day) reported American scientists working on a device called a telestimulator which will enable human behaviour to be controlled from a distance by means of a pea-sized device implanted in front of the skull close to the brain which will pick up pulses radiated from a distant transmitter. . . .

COLIN SWEET, secretary of the British Peace Committee, writes in a pamphlet on Vietnam that (to quote the *Worker*) 'a new 12-letter word "double-answer" has been given to the language used by US and British Government spokesmen when they want to evade embarrassing questions on Vietnam'. 'Of course, Government Ministers and their spokesmen don't really tell lies,' writes Mr. Sweet. 'It is just that they use a rather different language from the rest of us—a sort of "Through the Looking-Glass" language in which, for example, the distinguishing characteristics of a "democracy" in South Vietnam are press censorship and public executions. "Subversion" means wanting to vote for anyone whom the State Department disapproves of.' Mr. Sweet alleged at the Communist Party Congress that the party has been disengaging itself from the peace movement and opposed the plan for fifty communist candidates at the next election. . . .

MEMBERS OF THE Vietnam National Liberation Front shot their way past military guards in Saigon and dumped a car-load of explosive outside a US servicemen's billet. The explosion killed eight Vietnamese, two soldiers (one US and one New Zealander) and injured 170 people including 70 US servicemen and twenty Vietnamese women and children. . . .

AFTER A TWO-DAY visit to South Vietnam Robert McNamara, US secretary of defence, said, 'We have stopped losing the war.' He reiterated that the US objective was 'not to destroy the Communist regime in North Vietnam' but to 'destroy the insurgency movement in South Vietnam'. According to the *Sun* American officials revealed plans to double to four hundred bodies the weekly capacity of the US Air Force morgue, which embalms all dead US fighting men for return to their home towns in America. . . .

DESERTIONS FROM BOTH sides in Vietnam are, it is claimed by the *Evening Standard*, increasing. The figures estimated are 87,000 from the South Vietnam during the first ten months of 1965 and 72,000 in 1964. In October 1965 it is said that the desertion rate was 17.9 per 1,000 compared with 11.2 per 1,000 for October 1964. The desertion rate has been highest in the popular [sic] forces, or Home Guard, particularly in contested areas. Last month it was 29.1 per 1,000. The South Vietnamese Government encourages Northerners to desert. Recently the South Vietnam Government granted a 25% pay increase to the forces but this has not halted the tide of desertions. . . .

THE NEXT DAY'S edition of the *Standard* carried a report from Virginia headlined 'QUESTION: How did Private Young die in Vietnam? ANSWER: Proudly.' *The Sun* carried a similar 'sob' story. . . .

A STATEMENT MADE by a young man accused of setting fire to a synagogue in Clapton alleges that Colin Jordan, the National Socialist leader said 'it would be a good idea to burn Jewish synagogues but could not give official backing to the scheme'. . . .

THE COURT OF Criminal Appeal dismissed the appeal of Alfred Hinds against a 1953 sentence. It was held that a jury's verdict in a libel action by Mr. Hinds implying his innocence raised no doubts

as to the correctness of the 1953 verdict. *Resistance* in a review of the Challenor report draws its own conclusions in writing, 'We conclude that the following policemen were involved with Challenor in framing innocent people: Det. Sgt. Kenneth Etheridge; Det. Cons. Norman Birch, Donald Gibson, Peter Jay, John Legge, Roderick Robb, and Clifford Smith; PCs Vernon Bridge, Michael Edwards, George Laing, and Allen Wells (not counting PCs Frank Batters, Keith Goldsmith, and David Oakey, who are in prison). We conclude that the following policemen knew what was going on, but did nothing about it: Insps. Ernest Champion, Ernest Chidzoy, Michael Keene, Arthur Munns, Robert Thomas, and Ernest Willars; Det. Sgts. James Cruse and Gerald Walker; and PCs Donald MacLean and David Parkinson. We conclude that the following policemen should have known what was going on, but didn't want to: Chief Supt. James Starritt; Det. Chief Supts. Thomas Butler and Silvester Cudmore; Det. Supt. Ronald Townsend; Det. Chief Insp. Gerald McArthur; Det. Insps. Leslie Bruce and Maurice Taylor; Det. Sgt. Frank Evans; and Sir John Richardson, Consultant Physician to the Metropolitan Police. We conclude that the only policemen who emerge with any credit from the Challenor case are Supt. Frederick Burdett, Det. Chief Insp. Harry Pike, and PC Richard Jones. *The real trouble is that there are so many policemen like Det. Sgt. Harold Challenor.* And we conclude that no one who comes up against the police can hope for a fair hearing in a court presided over by Mr. Justice James.' . . .

ROBERT TRAINI in the *Sun* reports that a club has been formed, called the '163 Club' for policemen against whom a complaint has been made by the public. It has a tie of navy blue, with a single white diagonal stripe, on which is a wreath of laurel leaves with the figures '163' in the centre. JON QUIXOTE.

'Those Darn Policemen!'

Firstly it's love thy capitalist (though Jafsie is right when he says if we hate too much, who will believe we can do otherwise) and then I read in the following week's *FREEDOM* that we must have the utmost consideration even compassionate understanding of the individual policeman.

I notice that Comrade Juntunen wrote from Denver, Colorado, and although I don't know what his experiences of the English police are, by personal contact or otherwise, but even allowing for the length and breadth of the Atlantic, English anarchists have few illusions about the American cop and furthermore don't see him as a victim of circumstances.

Comrade Juntunen must dislike the Warfare State and capitalism or else he wouldn't bother to read the paper, and it is precisely why we haven't much good to say about the police; those people who care enough to protest about the colour bar, manufacture of war weapons, etc., are opposed by the entire state machinery from the ordinary copper to the judge or magistrate who are there to justify mass murder and neo-fascism, so that every time a demonstrator is in court the proceedings are a farce. Also it would help Comrade Juntunen if he studied his anarchist theory more particularly in relation to crime and the Law (he could do nothing better than read Marshall Colman's brilliant analysis in *Anarchy* 57).

As Anarchists have proclaimed often enough one is free to give one's labour to whoever wishes to hire you which is an improvement on communism, but as a policeman one would help to perpetuate the State's interests. Since policemen are supposed to represent the interests of 'decent' people (an ambiguous term if ever there was one), one might expect them to show an unselfish attitude to those same people, but as the following story will show, that is wishful thinking.

In late June I went by myself for three weeks' hitch-hiking around the South Devon coast. I am long since past my teens, and I had told my mother of my plans (I wrote on average once a week on holiday), and I'd also sent postcards to half-a-dozen friends.

The Devon fuzz were interested in me, and as I'd got nothing to hide I told them the facts—namely that I preferred to sleep rough to save money and my duration at any town or village would depend on whether I liked it. Anyway the fuzz seemed satisfied and apart from a routine check they let me stay put.

Imagine then my mother's consternation when a cop called at my home on a Thursday morning two weeks later at the agreeable time of 5.30 a.m. Stumbling sleepily to the door and seeing who was there, some awful possibilities crossed her mind: had I been robbed, drowned, or even murdered! To call at this time in the morning, he must have come to grief! 'No, everything is all right,' this selfish blighter assured her. 'I just called before knocking off duty, and I wanted to verify your son's statement.' Jogging around the Torquay area, anybody could tell I wasn't a deliberate 'beatnik', but

LETTERS AND CONTROVERSY

one doesn't expect to see too well-scrubbed hikers, but obviously a policeman believes or disbelieves you by your appearance alone.

The above is just one small happening, but there must be many more to show that when policemen show consideration they will have a right to expect it in return. So you can see we don't wish to compromise to authority in a society we wish to change by our own efforts.

I see Comrade Juntunen 'remains anarchistically inclined'; sounds to me as if he's a waverer who is not quite sure about anarchism and may join the Goldwaterites. All the same despite his odd ideas, we don't want to lose him because the less sheep there are in America, the worse it could be for the State warmongers.

I remain 100% anarchist, Ealing, W5, London RON PEARL.

Wake up, There!

Dear Comrades, I have several points of a technical nature to make, to the anarchist movement as a whole, and to Birmingham Anarchist Group in particular.

(1) I have written either personally or sent general circulars around many of the groups listed in *FREEDOM*, *Direct Action*, and other papers. Many have not replied. Many individuals have later written to say that such and such a person was no longer correspondence secretary, or has moved his address. Could comrades therefore ensure that the name and address listed in *FREEDOM* or elsewhere is accurate and up-to-date. Otherwise it is rather pointless saying that such and such a group belongs to the AFB, if all it means is that same call for action, or for solidarity, is going to get no further than the name in *FREEDOM*, or not even that.

(2) Would groups in the Federation that are inactive please notify *FREEDOM* of their inactivity. In future, unless I get replies to letters, I shall not contact unless I hear of a group's revival. I have had no recent contact from Tyne-side, Surrey, LAG II (to which I owe money), Bristol, Cambridge, Notting Hill, Birmingham University, and Tunbridge Wells.

(3) Could comrades prominent in the movement (both talkers, letter writers, and activists) please either leave a forwarding address when they change accommodation, or notify the movement through the contact column in *FREEDOM* or elsewhere. They need not give their new address. But, comrades, I am getting increasingly annoyed having letters to comrades returned by the GPO as 'gone away', etc. 'Secrecy' may be 'the value system . . .', etc., but let us not make the common enemy's job easier. I do not like people opening my mail, don't make their job easier. And that means YOU!

(4) To Birmingham in particular. I have for some time been circulating a Newsletter to keep comrades informed of anarchist and associated activity in the West Midlands and elsewhere. This has proved financially very costly, and takes a long time to produce. Moreover, I am a full-time student, and take my finals in June. I have for some time been trying to find someone willing to undertake this onerous task, without success. I have therefore decided to take drastic measures. There are, not including myself, seventy-two names on my list, of which only two people have asked me to discontinue sending details of meetings. As far as I can assess there are only some eighteen activists, some fourteen semi-activists (my own categorisation), with seven we have never actually met. In future, I shall, where time allows, only notify activists of any meeting, etc., coming up, and only those who both support financially, and are really active. The others can go jump in the lake. I just haven't the time to bother with you, however nice people you may be.

(5) To those in the movement who call the above bureaucratic and authoritarian I say, I am trying to get our little movement to do something outside its own backyard and anyone who wishes to have my job please notify me, I'm getting tired. 1.12.65

PETER NEVILLE, Correspondence Secretary, Birmingham Anarchist Group.

Censorship in the Libraries

Dear Friends, Perhaps some readers of *FREEDOM* have wondered if they are becoming paranoid in imagining the 'strange' looks on the faces of library assistants when they ask for a particular book which is on 'restricted issue': I would like to assure them that this is not imagination

on their part. After working for several years in various borough and county branch libraries in Lancashire, I am still appalled at the attitude of most library assistants to borrowers who wish to read 'forbidden' books. Several times I have heard general informal discussions on the matter of censorship in libraries and the assistants quite blatantly admit that the 'look' is a studied one, the purpose of which is to embarrass somebody who has asked for a 'dirty' book. And I have known many cases where the assistants themselves have recommended that a certain book (always dealing directly or indirectly with sex, never violence, war, politics, carnage, etc.) should be taken off the open shelves (their reasons being to 'protect' children and to 'prevent' youths from 'getting ideas').

In most libraries it is official policy to keep sex books away from readers—and the only way one can obtain them is to ask. According to one librarian 'It would not be considered proper for either I or my committee to usurp the function of the parents in deciding whether or not their children should have access to books on subjects normally considered "taboo"—and this includes sex-instruction books written for young people!'

Some libraries refuse outright to purchase such books as Burrough's 'Naked Lunch' or Genet's 'Our Lady of the Flowers', but I think most libraries, if they received requests, would buy them and then lock them up in a large cupboard where nobody but the librarian and his assistants (who, presumably, are not corruptible) can get their lecherous little twigs on them.

In one library I was given a load of bull about the only books on restricted issue being those about which there had been actual complaints from readers: but in this same library Mailer's 'An American Dream' was 'restricted' before it had even been processed and catalogued; and in one case where a small religious sect had registered a complaint about the pro-Catholic tone of a particular book, the librarian had flatly refused to 'restrict' it.

So do not be surprised if your local library assistants appear to remember you when next you ask for a restricted book—probably they have spent many happy coffee-breaks discussing your sex-life and coming to the conclusion that you are a sadist/masochist/homosexual/pervert/dirty old man/peeping tom/sex maniac or all these depending on the type of books you read. . . .

Fraternally, Blackburn, Lancs. T.N.A.M. P.S.

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Solidarity Still Needed

THE PAINTERS' STRIKE and the Wimpey's job at Euston Centre continues. These men have now been out for six weeks and are as determined as ever to stick it out.

This week the dispute went before another Commission, which also recommended that those sacked should be reinstated and accept transfers to other jobs. The painters flatly refused to accept this, for on doing this previously, they got their cards through the post, and now they have all been sacked. The union had made the strike official, but now that the findings of the Commission have been rejected, the union has withdrawn its support and the men are no longer entitled to the 7/- per day strike pay.

From previous experience over transfers, these painters were fully justified in rejecting the recommendations of the Commission, for the transfer rule has often been used by the employers to break up job organisation.

JENNERS COME UNSTUCK

Following the removal of union recognition, Jenners, the painting contractors, thought they were in a strong position to move in other painters and break the strike, but they came unstuck. The strikers got wind of this move, and with the assistance of the painters from Token's job in Regent Street set up a picket line which prevented Jenners from moving in other painters.

This strike centres around a number of issues which have become rather involved over the weeks. There is the claim for parity of

wages with other trades, which is common trade union policy, the issue of victimisation, as well as the important issue of 'scamping'. This is the practice of applying less than the specified number of coats of paint on the job, in order to make extra profit and cut down the amount of work for the painters. Jenners have been using this practice on the Euston centre job, and although it is against all official trade union policy, the union has done nothing about it.

USING THE RULE BOOK

What have the rest of the workers on the job, which employs about 300 men, done to assist these painters? Still not very much, I am afraid. Only £30 has been collected, while the Federation Steward, Bro. Roy Scafardi, and the Works Committee have not given their support to this dispute. At a full site meeting, two painters, one of which was Bro. Hehir, the Ticket Steward, were called in and questioned about the dispute. However the questions put to them were really accusations, such as: 'Is it true one of the strikers has a second income?', and, 'Are you receiving unemployment benefit?' Where these ridiculous stories came from, I do not know, but I would certainly like to know what the Works Committee had to say to the men before these two painters were called in. Another thing, why did the Works Committee comply with Wimpey's order and only let two men into the meeting. Surely all of the strikers had the right to attend.

The Works Committee has ex-

pressed the opinion that the painters should abide by the decision of the Commission and the Federation Steward has said that he will not allow other painters to start on the job until he gets written permission from the union to this effect. What sort of solidarity is this, when he knows full well that the union will give the go-ahead. What it amounts to is that he is using the union rule book to break a strike and only a well-supported picket line will prevent this.

Those on strike are very bitter about these betrayals and they consider that they have 'been sold down the river'. You would think that the steward, as a member of the Communist Party, would be backing these painters by recommending support, for a strike by all of the 300 men would have defeated the employers long ago. Bro. Scafardi says that he hasn't got the support and that action would break up the unity of the job, but if the men cannot come out in support of others on their job, then this unity is a sham. Anyway, there was plenty of support for the token stoppages during the Turriff dispute and only the other week, there was a protest against a new union-employers' pay and hours agreement.

I have always thought that it was the policy of the Communist Party for members to give a militant lead, but in this case, they are going along with the painters' union, which, in *Daily Worker* terminology, has a right wing leadership. Perhaps I am old fashioned, but I always thought solidarity was the key to winning any dispute. Perhaps it is not too late for Bro. Scafardi and the Works Committee to extricate themselves, for if they don't, then the defeat of the painters will be their responsibility. The picket line might not always be so strong, giving Jenners a chance to move their regulars, or 'Royals' in.

One way of helping the painters is for readers and groups to send financial help to D. Hehir, Sec./Treas. Strike Fund, 75 Blomfield Road, Paddington, London, W.9.

P.T.

CAMPAIGN TO RESCIND PACKAGE DEAL

A FORTNIGHT AGO a new three year package deal was signed and sealed by the building workers' unions and the employers, after widespread opposition. This time, the craftsmen get 84d. per hour extra and the labourers 64d. per hour, both spread over the next

three years, with the 40-hour-week coming into operation next March. Further talks are to be held to discuss the abolition of the yearly Cost of Living Sliding Scale. The whole agreement is a surrender to the Government's Incomes Policy and even as it stands, Mr. Brown would like the Sliding Scale abolished now. This new agreement again widens the craftsmen-labourers differential and this can only assist the employers, because with the modern methods of building, the labourer is more and more becoming the key man on the job.

A number of jobs in London supported the Joint Sites Committee's call for token stoppages on the day the agreement was signed. Bad weather took a toll on the numbers who marched from Speakers' Corner to the employers' headquarters and then on to Conway Hall for a meeting. Delegates from Manchester were present, and there is substantial support there, as in London, for a campaign to rescind this whole agreement. Links with other large cities are also in the making, with the same object in mind.

Opinions differed at the meeting as to why the unions had made such an agreement. Changing the leadership and using the official union channels were put forward as a way of getting better agreements in the future. Creating a movement at rank and file level, without reliance on the union leadership, was suggested as an alternative. It was pointed out that a change of leadership did not alter anything for the rank and file.

A campaign of meetings, organised by different sites, was agreed upon by those present. It was hoped that it would be possible to get as many workers as they could from other jobs to attend them so as to gain support against the new agreement, leading up to widespread national stoppages when the Cost of Living rise is given at the beginning of next March. Where job organisation was strong enough, it is also hoped that it will be possible for the men to put in their own wage claims to compensate for these miserable pay increases.

This could be the beginning to a really strong campaign which could create a movement able to rescind this new tie-up.

For too long now we have been changing the faces at the top of the unions, only to see the 'militants' adopt the same old policies once they are in power. There is only one guarantee against this and that is a strong movement at rank and file level, which does its own bargaining, backed up by action.

P.T.

Printworkers Need Unity

THE PRINTING INDUSTRY is riddled with craft prejudices, a situation which hasn't improved with the years—I'm a craftsman, I served an apprenticeship, so, fetch this, fetch that. Or—Craftsman, baloney, I could do his job, no bother!

These are still familiar remarks inside the industry, having heard them and said them—so what! What has been gained? Bigger all, except the possibility of a first class row or punch up.

Printworkers are facing difficult times, the industry is changing rapidly in every way. Every few months or so, there are closures and mergers, and up to now anyway, the best any printworker has got is compensation and shoved to another job to start all over again. New techniques are forcing the old craft status into history, and in turn printworkers themselves must do some re-thinking.

The majority of the employers have done their re-thinking and are scheming ahead in terms of productivity and larger profits, and their larger profits can only come at the expense of the workers. In the process of rationalisation and new techniques crumbs will undoubtedly fall but, rest assured, they will only be crumbs and let no man kid you different. The stock line of the employers and the union leaders is 'Let's become more efficient, rationalise (cut down the labour force, introduce new labour saving methods, and we will put more money in your pockets'. Very nicely put, but the fact that is not mentioned is that a shilling in the workers pockets means

Freedom

For Workers' Control

DECEMBER 11 1965 Vol. 26 No. 38

'UNION OF INDUSTRIAL YOUTH'

THE 'UNION OF INDUSTRIAL YOUTH' is having another go at creating an organisation for apprentices and young workers in the Manchester area. After our last leaflet we gained support in the towns of Rochdale, Oldham and Oppenshaw (North Manchester). All that now remains to be done is to 'trap up' the lads in Trafford Park and the towns of Central and South Manchester.

Since our programme of propaganda began on behalf of apprentices and young workers, we have been asked to make alterations to our list of demands which are as follows (to quote our recent leaflet):

WHAT'S WANTED BY APPRENTICES AND YOUNG WORKERS:—

We say a quid a week more in the wage packets of all apprentices and young workers. NOW! We want to see every lad on at least £6 a week at 15 years. And on over £12 at 20.

The 'Union of Industrial Youth' is asking for:—

Day School for all young workers!
Do away with Night School!
Right to negotiate for ourselves!
Right to refuse Night Work!

Get rid of all cheap labouring by apprentices!

Proper training for everybody!
Freedom to swap jobs and departments, where and when it suits us, not the boss.

No lads on piece-work! Pay us enough, so as we don't need it!

These are the demands now before the 'Union of Industrial Youth'. They have been put forward by local apprentices in and around Manchester. We won't get them overnight! But at least we're willing to have a go! How about you?

We hope this leaflet will receive the support not only of lads in Manchester, but nationwide support. Next year we shall try to hold a young workers conference with representation from all regions, when the above demands might be voted on, and a programme of action worked out.

In the meantime the 'UNION OF INDUSTRIAL YOUTH' would welcome the support of all trade unionists and working men to help the young workers win their fight for freedom, pay and conditions in the workshops.

The 'Industrial Youth Committee' (Manchester).

THE PARLIAMENTARY GAME

THE COMMUNIST PARTY went through the motions at its four-day Congress.

The usual resolutions were passed calling on the government to do this and that, probably *Tribune* had the measure when it stated in its December 3 issue, 'For the programme for the immediate future which he (Gollan) outlined contains almost nothing to which a Labour Left-winger inside Parliament, or without, could take exception'.

The Communist Party is a parliamentary party, all it wants to do is to swap Communist MPs for Labour MPs. But if there isn't a CP candidate in the constituency then vote Labour no matter what his politics. There were objections raised to this charade but they got nowhere.

The CP is back full blast on the 'popular front' tack; at one time it was

affiliation to the Labour Party, but that's far too remote these days. Again according to *Tribune* they should all pack up and join the Labour Party, I bet Wilson is glad that such an idea is in the realms of fantasy.

It is also interesting to note the shift of emphasis from industrial activity to political activity, local elections, etc. The basic industrial policy will always remain the same, 'capture the union leadership and nationalisation'.

Fundamentally the Communist Party is similar to the Labour Party. Whilst the latter wishes to amend capitalism, the former wishes to substitute state capitalism. Whichever way you go the workers will not win. Leaders are out, parties are out, the only possible way forward is through rank and file control; anything else is back to square one.

B.C.

Contact Column

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

Accommodation (London). Man wants temporary accommodation. Working near St. Paul's. Box 16.

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

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—to live. The answer in one word is FEAR. It isn't so many years back that particular jobs covered by Natsopa were considered below the dignity of craft unions. Now the situation is different, the craft unions have their backs to the wall, craft in the old form is decreasing. A solution has to be found! How?

Certainly not by inter-union wrangles, but by seriously getting down to industrial unionism, with the old craft basis forgotten. It's only in recent years that one gained an apprenticeship on ability, prior to that it was who you knew and to hell with ability.

The only solution is mutual co-operation at rank and file level. Relationships are strained at the moment, they must not be allowed to worsen, printworkers have a tough time ahead, split ranks will make that time more tough.

BILL CHRISTOPHER.

ANARCHY 58

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