

# It's only Money

BY THE TIME these words appear in print, the Government will have taken steps to save the £. Whether they devalue, increase the bank rate again, impose swingeing income, purchase or sur-tax; increase tariffs, restrict imports, cut social service or armament spending; cut their own salaries or those of the police and armed services it is not known. All one can do is guess. Experts in economics are easily come by, every bar-parlour contains at least one, the Government have several on their payroll.

Someone once called economics 'that dismal science'. True economics is no place to go for a laugh as one once said of Henry James but to some, economics bears the same relation to life as does theology. It has the same pre-occupation with misty symbols, the same involvement with intangibles as do the doctrines of transubstantiation and the Trinity.

It has its priesthood (the economic pundits), its godhead (the £), its salvation (stability of the economy), its sacrifices (hard work), its redemption through good works (more production), its redemption through grace (confidence in the £), its Ten Commandments or is it the 39 articles (the Prices and Incomes Policy), its hidden mysteries (financial juggling); the Temple (the Stock Exchange), its tithes (taxes).

In the same way that the doctrines of the Church have been accepted without question so economics have the same air of infallibility. It would therefore seem that asking an anarchist his ideas on theology (saving the presence of our brethren in *partibus infidelium* — the Catholic anarchist) is as ludicrous as asking his economic plans.

To proclaim oneself an atheist (or even an agnostic) on the question of economics gives rise to serious question-

ing but an anarchist can only view the proceedings with a cynical detachment.

After all it's only money!

England was once described as an island of coal surrounded by fish. True the coal has become less gettable and the fish have become scarcer, or so they tell us but the sea has yielded up natural gas. The £ may be in a bad state but people still go on working, factories go on producing, farms go on growing stuff. These little pieces of paper are meant merely to facilitate the exchange of goods and services, they now only serve to complicate it.

We have even got full employment and a crisis and there are those economists who tell us that a certain percentage of unemployment would aid the economy. Not the economy of the unemployed of course. 'The economy' seems to have assumed a personality of its own. Maybe it's the economists who should be unemployed.

Roughly there seem to be two ills which may affect the economy, inflation and deflation or depression. The solution to inflation (which we're suffering from now) is disinflation—not as one would think 'deflation'. Rule by the Labour Party seems mainly to lead to inflation, or the cost of everything rising so high that wages never catch up; the other lot believing as they do in deflation believe in cutting back social services, in a little under-employment as an incentive in the economy, and before you know where you are you're in a depression and wages never catch up with the cost of living.

There are those, and they will probably write letters to the editor later, who believe in printing more money, increasing the national dividend, taxing land values or some other complicated simplicity but by and large, the abolition of money would save a lot more trouble than it appears to create. JACK ROBINSON.

# Who are the Informers?

ON SATURDAY, JULY 11 a fire burned out the Aberdeen Civil Defence Rescue Centre and training rooms. The blaze, started it is alleged by SAW (Scots Against War) gutted the lower floor and extensively damaged the rest of the premises.

Aberdeen CID have arrested three young people (their names have been withheld by FREEDOM as is the usual custom with juveniles). It is highly probable that a police informant was 'planted' inside SAW to inform on their activities, or as is a not unusual police activity to incite and inspire them. There is much bitterness among their comrades with regard to the informers.

One of the comrades (aged 16) has taken upon himself the main charges of breaking and entering, theft, arson and malicious damage. It is highly probable that he will be sent to Borstal. The other two younger defendants have not been charged with arson so it is quite possible they will get probation. SAW have threatened to take reprisals in case of a conviction.

There has been no press publicity given to this affair although police have made extensive inquiries, questioning many YCND members.

Aberdeen YCND intend to bring the case out into the open and 'put the authorities on trial'. They intend to issue a leaflet and a special issue of *Megaton*, their magazine. They also wish to initiate a debate with CND.

As it is possible that police informers will be at work again, Aberdeen comrades wish to urge care on the part of militants, particularly we would add (from London), in the use of the State-owned telephone and postal systems. The recent case in London of the versatile 'Ralph Richardson' shows how the police look after their agents.

Tim Anderson who reported from Aberdeen concludes, 'The repeated raids on the CD here have more or less put them out of business. Portlethen has not yet been made operational and it will take months for the Mealmarket Street damage to be repaired. This should dispose of those critics who say that such action achieves nothing. A part of the Warfare State has been made useless. Donations please to Iain MacDonald, 15 Cotton Street, Aberdeen'.

JACK ROBINSON.  
(Based on report by Tim Anderson.)

## MOVES TO FREE STUART CHRISTIE

Labour backbenchers are strengthening their demand for Foreign Office pressure on Madrid in the case of Stuart Christie, who at 18 was sentenced to 20 years in prison by a Spanish military tribunal for carrying arms.

Today Mr. A. Morris (Manchester, Wythenshawe) will lead a deputation to Mr. Padley, Minister of State, Foreign Office.

Christie submitted an appeal for clemency to General Franco on March 11. Last week Mrs. White, Minister of State, told the Commons that the British Embassy in Madrid had expressed the hope that the appeal would be sympathetically considered.

(The Times, July 18.)

## WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO HELP?

# Free Wales— from Westminster

NOW THAT Mr. Gwynfor Evans has ousted Labour in Carmarthen in the bye-election caused by the death of Lady Megan Lloyd-George a new member comes to Parliament who professes to hold 'in his deeper political philosophy a belief in a form of syndicalism and workers' control'.

The programme of Plaid Cymru contains an argument for regionalisation and decentralisation. They want Home Rule and independence from England. They believe that the country's wealth, 'coal, iron ore, steel, tin and water', is being removed to England with disastrous effect on their economy. Their countryside is ruined, their men are forced to emigrate for lack of jobs yet they claim that Wales could be entirely self-sufficient. They want to control their own affairs. They also wish to revive a co-operative spirit where all assets would be owned in co-ownership. They would also wish to abolish the army and rely entirely on a small internal police force.

In other words this is as near as you would possibly get to anarchist ideas if they are modified by a desire for a basic governmental structure.

Plaid Cymru are of course nationalists, not the virulent type that wish to dominate the lives of others but more in defence of their own community. In Wales there is also a tradition of internationalism which may prove a corrective to the emotional garbage that is the driving force of nationalism.

That they feel rather desperately about being submerged is instanced by a recent letter in their newspaper, *Welsh Nation*, which asks 'are we intruders in our own land?'

For anarchists the emergence of any type of political movement which wishes to build a community based on regionalism and decentralisation should be of no less interest than it was to Bakuninism in the past.

That nationalism, in however mild a form, has its dangers, cannot be denied. But discussions on decentralisation sooner or later will give

an opportunity for anarchists in Wales to find a receptive audience. The squeals from the Communist Party that followed Plaid Cymru's victory in Carmarthen shows how insensitive they are to manifestations of regionalism. Mr. Bert Pearce, secretary of the Welsh Communist Party, said that 'Welsh Nationalist policies present no basic solution to Welsh problems. Carmarthen is a powerful challenge which only a revived and united Left movement can answer.' In other words, all genuine desires for decentralisation must be stifled.

By patient persuasion we can help these efforts for regionalism while opposing the nationalist ethos which can only end in tyranny and not in the Free Society that the people in Wales desire.

Added strength will be given to our analysis when it will be found that 'Evans the Parliament' will not be able to make headway in Westminster.

R.

## ANARCHISTS ABROAD

### GREECE

#### IN THE BLACK HOLE OF SALONIKA

A few weeks ago, two comrades from East London, left for a trip to the Middle East through Europe. Nothing was heard from them until the 15th of this month, when we received two letters post-marked Thessaloniki, Greece. The first, from John Webster, is as follows:—

YESTERDAY when we arrived all the peasants had driven into town to protest about the government not paying them enough for their farm produce. Workers joined them in sympathy. Vet and I went with them. After driving around the town in tractors 1,000 of them drove to the city centre where they protested and chanted Anti-State slogans, whereupon Vet and I detesting Fascists as much as anyone joined in. Then hundreds of troops and police started shelling the people with tear gas.

The workers defended themselves with sticks, iron bars, stones and bottles, literally anything they could lay their hands on. The police despite getting smashed about eventually broke up the crowd and there was a big tear-gas and bullet chase through the streets. Vet and I then decided to go across town where there was no fighting as we were already choking from the gas. In a reasonably quiet part of town (by that I mean there was no shooting) we came across some empty tear gas cylinders and decided to take them as souvenirs. Just as Vet picked one up (I had two in my pockets) a gang of gun-wielding coppers jumped us and nicked us. For some reason I was let go but Vet was held and charged with throwing the cylinder into a copper's face, which he definitely didn't do. When I saw him later at police headquarters he was pretty well shaken up and managed to tell me that he had been thrown around and kicked a bit. Before I was thrown out I saw three peasants receive beatings including an old man hit with a chair. In the morning I contacted the British Consul to see Vet. Vet said, when I saw him again, that people were beaten up and that he himself had been 14 hours without food and water in a filthy cell. Later in the day I went to the nick to make a statement and was kicked for nothing—the bastards!

Shit! The fuzz in England are angels compared to this lot.

JOHN WEBSTER.

The next letter was from John Vetterlein, Salonika, Greece:

Hi. Just got out of the Black Hole of Salonika. I was taken to the police station and they kept me there for three days in a cell 25 feet long, 10 feet wide, shared with 43 other people. There was no room to sleep and only just enough room for everybody to sit down. There was a one-foot-square hole in the wall, which was used for ventilation and at

one end of the cell there was a deep hole in the ground which was used as a bog. There was no paper or flushing system. The place stunk of shit and sweat. The only light provided came from a dim bulb at one end of the cell, although our bones and joints were really aching we just couldn't move. The cells were mixed and about eight women, who were nearly always crying were in with us. No food was provided by the authorities, all we ate was provided by well-wishers and relatives, but it was not sufficient for all. During my stay at the police station, I was beaten as was everybody, even the women. I was finally charged with 'Endangering and threatening the security of the State', which has a penalty of eight months to eight years.

Meanwhile, John was busy contacting the British Consul (bloody patriot), who sent a legal adviser and a lawyer (who was an ex-left wing Greek MP) to defend me.

On the third day I was taken before the public prosecutor and my defence managed to get the charges altered to:—

1. Trying to injure and assault the police force.

2. A minor charge under a new law aimed at combating 'Teddy Boys' (big laugh). The sentence for these was two months jail or a £60 fine.

The police produced witnesses who could lie their way out of hell, but my defence did a good job and managed to get me off with 10 days' jail but I was able to buy my freedom for £11.

By the way there are six people still critically ill and about 100 more have received hospital treatment. The police and the government have blamed Communists for the trouble but the majority of people were Lambrakis supporters (Greek CND). Many of them were Anarchists, but did not know it. Nobody knows what Anarchy is out here, but there is room for a very strong movement, if somebody did some work.

JOHN VETTERLEIN.

### FRANCE

#### ON THE GREAT TREK TO PARIS

THE FIVE BRITONS marching from London to Paris against French atomic tests passed through Rouen to the village of Oissel on July 5. Here we were received by the mayor who spoke of war profits being made by people who knew each other and the killing being done by people who didn't. He was one of the five mayors who received us.

Next day we marched to Louviers, a town of about 15,000 inhabitants, which had been covered with anti-bomb posters. Here we were received by the mayor and an anarchist couple, the Desnoyers, who put us up. They have just produced an anarchist review *The Outsider*. By the weekend we had passed through Vernon and Mantes. Along the road people cheered us and clapped. Motorists waved and shouted encouragement and

many papers were sold, people often giving us extra money. Most of the French seem to be against the tests and there is a great feeling for peace.

The second last day took us to the outskirts of Paris and in the evening we had a meeting to decide what sort of a demonstration to have. The French smiled and said, 'You can be arrested tomorrow or Thursday, it is entirely up to you. You see, it is illegal to walk through Paris'.

It was finally decided that one of us should be available for a press conference and not be arrested, so I volunteered. On Tuesday, July 12, we walked through the western suburbs of Paris which are communist strongholds and the police did not trouble us. The march passed the 'Defense' which it was not legally entitled to and carried on to the Arc de Triomphe. Astonished Parisians watched the small band of four British and eight French proceed in bright sunshine down the Champs Elysées, unmolested. It seemed as if a precedent would be set. They were then asked by the police to turn down a side street, they refused. The police forcibly took down the banners and the group then sat down and were arrested and taken off to the Grand Palais police station. Violence was carefully avoided although the police drove a car at the sitting group to try and budge them. After a press conference about 25 MCAA supporters greeted our comrades when they were released five hours later. They were told that a similar repeated act would mean deportation. Although it definitely failed to achieve its stated aim the march gained good publicity, and did something to bring together two movements largely ignorant of each other. Personally it was valuable in extending our knowledge of the French political scene and the feelings of the French people.

I. R. MITCHELL.



111 years ago Karl Marx said

“The English Revolution began yesterday in Hyde Park”

ANARCHY N°65 2s.or30c.

DEREVOLUTIONISATION MARTIN SMALL

this issue discusses why it came to nothing





# Brown's Brain Child Cuts Teeth

WITH THE SECOND reading of the Government's Prices and Incomes Bill now going through Parliament, we are a step nearer to the enactment that will put legal restraint on the trade unions. The legislation, which aims to put teeth into Mr. Brown's voluntary system, will place labour at a considerable disadvantage when negotiating wage increases.

The Bill will apply not only to straight wage claims, but also those that relate to 'terms and conditions of employment'. When a union puts in for a wage increase, the appropriate Minister must be informed. Failure to comply with this could mean a fine of £50. When an agreement has been reached, the employer must notify the Minister within seven days. The unlikely failure to comply will mean a fine of £50.

Although an agreement might have been reached the Bill states that 'the award or settlement shall not be implemented until after the expiration of a period of 30 days'. After studying the award, the Minister can then refer it to Mr. Aubrey Jones's Prices and Incomes Board. During this period of investigation, the award cannot be implemented for up to three months. In the unlikely event of the employer paying out the increase while the settlement is before the PIB, he can be fined up to £500. A fine of the same size can also be levied on any trade union which takes any form of direct action to enforce its

claim.

This system of early warning, and fines for failure thereof, not only applies to the claims negotiated nationally by the union executives, but also to those made at local level by shop stewards and area officials. The wages negotiated at national level form the main part of most workers' wage packets. On top of this there are piece-work rates, bonus and plus rates. These are mostly negotiated by the shop stewards and area officials at local level. This type of payment is referred to as 'the wage drift' against which the Government's Prices and Incomes Policy will be mainly aimed. It is not so likely that a top union official will be fined as a shop steward.

## HELP THE LOWER PAID?

One of the reasons why many trade unionists accepted an incomes policy was because they thought it would help the lower-paid worker. In fact the Government's own 1964 Election Manifesto made this very point, saying: 'Unlike (my italics) Selwyn Lloyd's notorious and negative "pay pause", Labour's incomes policy will not be unfairly directed at lower-paid workers and public employees; instead, it will apply in an expanding economy to all incomes: to profits, dividends and rents as well as to wages and salaries.' But it has not worked out like that. In the two major conflicts threatening the incomes policy, it has been two groups of lower-paid workers who have had to take on the Government, namely the railwaymen, who backed down at the last minute, and the seamen. While these workers have suffered under the policy, judges, doctors and MPs have received well above the 'norms'.

Employers and their investors have not done so badly either. For the first quarter of the year, profits were up 5.4%, dropping to 4.1% in the second. Dividends, however, only went up 1.7% in the first quarter, improving to 2.6% in the second. The figures for June show gains of 5.9% in profits and 3.7% in dividends.

With full employment, the workers' bargaining power has been increased. In the early fifties, employers tended to give in to demands and to pass the increase directly on to their customers. Now this has changed, for with the increase in international competition, profit margins are getting smaller and because of this situation, the State has come to the assistance of the employers. The continual inflation of the fifties has given way to a more planned economy of the sixties, with the State and big business acting in a closer partnership. It seems that the incomes policy, or rather the voluntary part of it, has not achieved its aim. This week's rise in the Bank Rate will mean a drastic squeeze on credit. It is a return to the orthodox economic policies of the Treasury.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

The new restrictions and other measures such as the Selective Employment Tax will no doubt lead to a higher level of unemployment this winter. This in turn will reduce the bargaining power of the workers and measures such as a reduction in the 'norm' from the present 3-3.5% to 2-2.5% will be easier to implement. The Government might even go the whole hog and have a complete wage standstill.

For political reasons, the Government does not want a too high a level of unemployment, but it has been proved that even an unemploy-

ment rate of 10%, which Belgium and Italy had, was not 'sufficient to subdue the workers enough to stop the wage-price spiral'.\* So it is important to the present-day capitalist system to have the backing of the State with an incomes policy and legislation to enforce it.

These lessons are especially important to Anarchists. They illustrate the role that the State is playing in an effort to make the present system a more viable one. It illustrates the class structure of our society and, although it is extremely unlikely that the levels of unemployment will get very high, it is still the producers who have to make the sacrifices. What the State and big business would like is a labour force that will take what is handed out to it. The legislation to put teeth into the incomes policy is tailored for this purpose.

With a few exceptions, union executives are backing the Government's policy and for workers to rely on these union executives and their friends in Parliament would be a disastrous mistake. Mr. Cousins, now once again the leader of the T&GWU, has shown this, for he is not against an incomes policy as such, but wants productivity agreements. However, this type of agreement often means the end to protective practices, an increase in the mobility of labour, leading to a general tightening up all round. All this in return for an extra one per cent or two.

## A LINK-UP

The only effective opposition to the plans of the State-big business set-up is from workers in their place of work. It is their wages and job conditions that are threatened and it is at this point that the real struggle will take place. But for this to be effective, there must be some co-ordination, for workers struggles are usually isolated. This pattern must be changed and a link-up must be established, with shop stewards' committees having contacts with one another, not only on an area industrial basis, but also with other industries. A start has been made in this direction, but it still has a long way to go.

Is this struggle to be just a defensive one in an economic sense or will it develop into a conscious movement against the present political-economic system? Surely this is the direction in which we, as Anarchists, would like to see it develop. What Anarchists have said in the past about the State is more and more being proved right. The State is taking to itself more power, seeking to introduce legislation which threatens the right to strike and which, in itself, further erodes the liberty of the individual. Anarchists should fight this and assist workers in their struggle against the plans of the State to fetter the trade union movement.

P.T.

\*Incomes Policy, Legislation and Shop Stewards by T. Cliff and C. Barker.

## Arrests in Spain

ON AUGUST 3, 1966, Jesus Gonzalez Quesada, Mariano Nuero, Antonio Nogues and Manuel Fernandez Montanos, will appear in front of the Tribunal of Public Order in Madrid. In the same trial sentences will be passed against Buirra, Pallach and Piquer (at present, these three men are abroad).

Also awaiting trial is Arcadio Gonzalez Alonso, arrested in Ponferrada (Leon) for distributing propaganda, in which the Asturian miners were called upon to demonstrate on May Day. He is now in prison in Madrid.

# Freedom For Workers' Control

JULY 23 1966 Vol 27 No 23

## Grand to be back

FRANK COUSINS has just come back into office at the right time. Provincial busmen employed by private companies want to know what he is going to do about their recent wage claim. To date the private companies have told the busmen to go to hell, they were not prepared to talk cash at all, not even on the proposed 3% which local authorities have offered.

It has been past practice for local authorities and the private companies to be in line on their wage awards to busmen. On this occasion the private companies want to talk about restrictive practices and part-time labour first.

This could put Frank in the hot seat, in view of his clarion calls for more productivity and shoulders to the wheel stuff. Evidently the bus employers want this productivity caper signed on the dotted line before parting with the cash. Once you start talking productivity the employers not only want pound for pound but a few extra pounds to them as make-weight.

What a fantastic situation, provincial busmen fighting on two fronts, with the local authorities and the private companies plus the PIB hovering in the background waiting to pounce. I suppose it is difficult, private company busmen and local authority busmen don't pay the same price for their food or their rent or clothes, hence the attempted differential. Surely joint action by ALL provincial busmen to establish equality is not so impossible.

## THE CINDERELLA'S CINDERELLA

HOSPITAL ANCILLARY STAFF have had enough, they have seen how other workers, by taking direct action, have achieved part of their demands, and now they also feel this is the only way forward for them.

All they want is an increased London allowance which would bring them into line with other hospital staff who re-

ceived improved allowances last October. Negotiations broke down on June 17.

Nurses have always been Cinderellas in the wages struggle, but the ancillary staff, porters, kitchen staff, etc., are even worse off.

The hospital governors claim that the allowances were fixed by the Whitley Council and they have no power to vary them. Are they suggesting they would?

We can rest assured that in the new proposed crisis measures by the government, hospitals and education will be one of the hardest hit, the increased bank rate will certainly force them to tighten their already meagre budget.

## OUTLAW 'LABOUR ONLY'

BUILDING TRADE WORKERS are forced to adopt new tactics in their fight against 'labour only' contractors. In the past, building trade workers have struck work to force these pirates off the building sites, but now that a recent High Court ruling declared such action illegal, new tactics will have to be employed.

George Lowthian, General Secretary of the AUBTW, is calling for a public inquiry into all aspects of building. 'Labour only' contracting is on the increase in the building industry and the AUBTW is calling for the outlawing of such contractors. 'Labour only' contractors can offer better rates than the main contractors due to lower overheads. The AUBTW policy now is to negotiate terms from the main contractor at least as good as that paid to contract labour. If necessary the AUBTW would be prepared to strike to obtain these terms. George Lowthian will not find the rank and file lagging in such a fight, if 'labour only' can be priced out of business. On the question of negotiating directly with the pirates, this could prove very dangerous. Once you negotiate this means recognition. BILL CHRISTOPHER.

## Factory for Peace

Continued from page 3

about £1,100 less on wages, £800 extra on tools and capital equipment, and £300 extra on wages and salaries for the organisation and planning of production and the manufacture of certain jigs.

It is interesting to study the other firms making 'heaters', in particular the firm 'Heatstore' who prove that the small firm can hold its own against the big battalions. At its main English factory it employs 36 workers on the shop floor and can produce 4,000 heaters per week, thus producing one in four of all the heaters produced in Britain. With low cost automation they have produced in one week with twice as many people what the Factory produced last year. If anyone is inclined not to believe this they should consult the trade journal, the 'Electrical Manufacturer' and remember that Heatstore have more office staff than workers on the shop floor.

McAlpine forecasts that next year there will be £5,000 'clear' profit from the production of 8,000 heaters. Now I would predict that, given the present downward trend in heater prices continues, even this slim profit margin of £1 per heater may disappear.

## THE MANAGER

The real drawback to the policy of 'cheap labour' is that there is a great poverty of human resources within the Factory. McAlpine has persistently refused to ask people to join, via the correspondence columns or adverts in the left wing and technical press. He has deliberately picked those people who are living products of an autocratic school and work environment, for the simple reason they will do as they are told without thought or question.

His years as an Army Officer and Town Council Committee-server have not worn off to any great degree and it is just

not possible for him to tolerate opposition in any form. Anyone can pay lip service to the ideals of industrial democracy but the crunch comes when one has to do things with other people. His commercial manager, Jim Kelly, will openly admit that he is an autocrat to work with after two years of 'painful' association with the men. This then is the reason for the accumulation of workers' fundamentally opposed to workers' control, as he can only operate successfully within such an autocracy accepting group.

The foregoing will help to explain why Walter Morrison, the campaigner for the things that matter within the Factory, got the sack while not there to defend himself.

One can respect a man who knows himself, and has the courage to say to a man in public, 'Listen, we cannot work together. I want you to go and if you don't go, I am going to ask the lads to sack you'.

But who can respect someone who hides under the cloak of non-violence and by a sly and cunning manoeuvre does someone down and tries to justify it.

Some people would say that McAlpine is a bourgeois careerist bent on using the ideology of non-violence to serve his own personal ends. There is an element of truth in this, but the main fault can be put down to inexperience of life and trying to run to the new society with lots of Factories instead being content to create friendship and fraternity within one factory.

'Let not ambition mock their useful toil' — Gray's Elegy. It should also explain why Harry Smith, the religious pacifist and HNC electrical engineer, left the Factory in protest.

It should explain Stuart Christie's emotional reaction to the Factory.

It should explain why the best worker in the place and pacifist Walter Wein left in disgust. ALAN A. PARKER.

## Contact Column

This column exists for mutual aid. Donations towards cost of typesetting will be welcome.

**War Office?** Would anybody who owns or has access to a military-looking vehicle please contact Box 37.

**Country Cottage.** (Furnished.) Offered rent free to competent do-it-yourselfer, preferably with family, in return for 'doing it'. West country. Minimum period of two years. Box 36.

**Accommodation Wanted** in country near London for active man with invalid wife. Small income. Also any job considered. Open to genuine suggestions. Must move to help wife's health. Box No. 35.

**Accommodation Wanted.** Urgently. Poet seeks poet-cheap room in West London. Otherwise responsible person. Box 33.

**Violence of the Law.** Meeting to discuss recent developments. Called by Douglas Kepper (ILP). Sunday, July 24, 3 o'clock, Peace News, 5 Caledonian Road, London, N.1.

**Centenary Lectures NSS.** July 22. Free-thought and Social Work. Peter Fryer and Kerstine Richards. August 5. Free-thought and the Arts, Blakeston, Calder, Cotes. Meetings 7.30 p.m., Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, W.C.1.

**French Camp.** Hitch-hiking companion wanted. July 23 onwards. Valerie Clarke, 58 Holmwood Road, Enfield.

**Protest March.** To Mexican Embassy to demand release of Socialist militants. Sunday, July 24. Start Marble Arch, 2.30 p.m.

**Event.** Would all those interested in participating in a lunatic event please contact Box 007.

**Summer School.** Committee of 100—July 23/30 on 'The Scope of Libertarianism' at Aylesmore Farm, Warwicks. Cost £3. Register by 10/- deposit to 13 Goodwin Street, London, N.4.

**Tapes wanted.** Loan of tapes of poetry readings, meetings, protest songs, etc. Postage will be repaid. J. Barns, 144 Park Estate, Toftwood, Derham, Norfolk.

**Wanted.** Support for London market project. Cash and/or loan of van. Box 34.

If you wish to make contact let us know.