

THE WORD

MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD

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IMPRISONED GREEK SEAMEN

=They look to us to help
Them win their freedom!

This photograph was taken as the seamen left the Revisionary Court Martial in Athens in August, 1952.

In the foreground on the left is Tony Ambatielos and, on the right, Vasilis Bekakos, Behind them are D. Koliarakis, D. Galatis, M. Mastoras, A. Gotsis, N. Orfanos and A. Georgoulis.



Two of the comrades shown in this photograph have been released after years of suffering, because they are very ill: Panayotis Timoyanakis who has had an operation for cancer of the throat and cannot speak; and Antonis Gotsis who has a heart disease and couldn't work even if he could find a job.

Statement of George Frangos

"I am making this statement, having learned about the re-consideration of the sentences imposed, freely and far from the influence of the suffering I endured in the death cells of the Piraeus Security Police.

I was arrested on 12 May, 1948. I was subjected to every kind of torture to make me confess guilt and to make me denounce my honourable, moral, national and party principles. In November of the same year I was sent for trial, with 36 others most of whom were unknown to us seamen. The trial was before the Athens Court Martial and we were charged with alleged "national treason".

During the trial proceedings I categorically rejected this charge which was framed by the Security to justify its anti-national work against the seamen and their honest leaders and to imprison or do to death those who fought with all their might in the Allied struggle against the Axis.

Unfortunately; the members of the Court-Martial tribunal had set, as their aim, to strike a blow against the seamen's trade union organisation, the Federation of Greek Maritime Unions, and to deprive the seamen of their honest leaders. And this is why their decision roused the trade union and intellectual world everywhere.

I do not deny that I worked, following the closure of the offices of the F.G.M.U. in defence of the interests of the seamen's families. Nor do I deny that I helped the families of those who were arrested or who were unemployed. It was for this that the money and clothing was collected which the Security tried to present as evidence against the accused.

It is a fact beyond all doubt that the statements we all made were taken from us in the cells—cells of death—under conditions of terribly torture. These statements were read out in the Court Martial during the trial. Everyone can understand what kind of statements they were. I refute all statements made when I was half conscious or under pressure and, as I have stated above, all my statements were made under such conditions".

GEORGE FRANGOS

5, September 1952.

THE 1952 RE-TRIAL

The American lawyer, Dr. Royal France, who was a Professor of Economics at Rollins College for 25 years, and who followed the proceedings before the Revisionary Court-Martial in August, 1952, said:

"The conduct of the trial was not at all satisfactory. Four of the five members of the tribunal were military men and there was no jury. I believe that political opinions were regarded as evidence against the accused.

"I had the impression that the members of the tribunal had decided against the accused in advance and that they were accusers rather than judges".

The British lawyer, Mr. O Stocker, who was sent by the South Wales Area of the National Union of Mineworkers, to follow the re-trial, made the following statement.

"The first thing that struck me was that the members of the tribunal were military men. I heard that

the Presiding Judge was a military man although he was wearing civilian clothes. I was impressed by the courage, determination and morale of the accused. My conclusion is that the court did not give the accused the chance to say all they had to say".

The fact that the charges were without foundation and that the sentences had been decided upon in advance, is shown quite clearly by a statement made by G. Frangos in 1952, and which is given below. It will be recalled that the Security police used G Frangos, who appeared in the original trial in 1948, as the main witness against Tony Ambatielos and his colleagues. Although G. Frangos appeared as one of the accused himself, he was free during the proceedings and returned home each evening and, having played his role in practice, as the main witness for the prosecution, he was then acquitted.



THE JUDGES AT THE RE-TRIAL, ATHENS, AUGUST, 1952

The 1958 Appeal to the Council of Grace

Early in 1958, Tony Ambatielos and his colleagues who were sentenced in November, 1948, submitted an appeal for the commutation of their sentences to the Council of Grace.

This body, which is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of justice, is the only one which can commute the sentences.

REPRINTED FROM "REYNOLDS NEWS", SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1961

Detectives in trench-coats posing as Press at bomb meetings

POLICE SNOOPERS IN NEW WITCH-HUNT

More tapping, mail opened

By WILLIAM NUTTING

SCOTLAND YARD'S Special Branch is stepping up its snooping activities. Left-wing organisations last night revealed a sharp increase in phone tapping, mail being opened, MI5 men taking notes at meetings and members being followed.

The secret police are specially tightening up on "ban the bomb" and anti-apartheid movements. These disclosures come after last week's discovery of two plain-clothes men taking notes behind a screen at a **Scottish miners' delegates' conference** on pit closures in the YMCA Hall, South St. Andrews Street, Edinburgh.

They left immediately they were discovered. But Chief Det.-Supt. Robert Cribbes, head of Edinburgh C.I.D., refused to make any comment.

Now come more startling disclosures. Last night the *Committee of 100*, which has now 25,000 members, listed complaints against secret police.

Clicks are usually heard on their office phone (ARChway 1239) in Goodwin Street, Finsbury Park.

When a member picked up the office phone recently, he heard a voice say: "All right Ernie. I've got them now."

At their meetings there are always two men—a different pair each time, but usually

wearing trilbies and trench coats—taking notes.

Although apparently posing as reporters, they always refuse to say which paper or organisation they are from.

The Committee is now gaining support among London dockers and engineers. "We are holding meetings to get an effective blocking of goods for atomic stations," said the Committee.

"As we are getting stronger and more involved with the unions, the Special Branch seems to be increasing its network of spies."

The secret police have also started a new drive against the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

They have linked up with intelligence agents of the three armed services.

Mail addressed to London leaders of the Movement for Colonial Freedom also gets mysteriously delayed. And the same people believe their phones are tapped.

Secretary John Eber is convinced his office 'phone (TERminus 1878) in Gray's Inn Road, King's Cross, is tapped. He used to be openly followed by three detectives in a car. After Commons questions this stopped. But he still catches glimpses of the men in a black saloon car parked near his office.

The Scottish miners are investigating the case of the detectives at their meeting. Mr. Alex Moffat, their union president said:

"If the Chief Constable's explanation is not satisfactory, we shall take it further."

EDITOR'S FOOTNOTE

Away back in 1909, my mail at Shepherds Bush was read every day officially before being delivered to me. It was sent then by special delivery. I complained but the Labour movement ignored my complaint. Some years later, when Colonel Wedgwood raised the question in the House of Commons, Arthur Henderson, as Home Secretary, defended the Government's action.

Remember The Guarantee Fund

GREEK PRISONERS—By BETTY AMBATIELOS

(Concluded from page 7)

510 of the 1,422 political prisoners in Greece today are men who fought in the Resistance Movement. Most are held in the Aegina Prison and they appeal to the British people saying: 183 of us fought in the front line on the Albanian front in 1940; 32 of us are disabled as a result. Twenty of us were awarded medals or mentioned in despatches for heroic and patriotic deeds. Today these same deeds are described by the Greek Embassy in London as murder and sabotage and the patriot-heroes lie rotting in the dungeons after sixteen years.

Does anyone in Greece believe Nicos Kepessis ever committed any crime? No. In 1944, when the Nazis were scuttling out of Greece, Kepessis was chief of a Resistance unit in Greece's main industrial town, Piraeus. The Nazis mined the whole harbour and environs intending to blow them up before departure. It was Kepessis and his men who defended Piraeus harbour and fought against the Nazis and won. They saved Piraeus harbour from complete destruction. Today Kepessis lies sick in the St. Paul's prison hospital in Athens. His aged mother climbs the steps to the Ministry day after day, pleading for his release. But they will not release him even to spend the last days of his life with his mother.

What can one say about the enormous crime committed by the continued imprisonment of Greece's national hero Manolis Glezos? His action in tearing the foul swastika flag from the pure white marble temple of the Parthenon twenty years ago on May 31, 1941, sent a thrill of patriotic pride through the Greek nation and went on to inspire all the suffering occupied peoples of Europe to rise up and struggle for liberation. Glezos is a fine man. I saw him time and time again in the Aegina Prison. He stands upright and towering over the petty men who have thrown him behind bars and keep him in chains. His name will live on as a blazing torch illuminating the name of Greece when his jailers have been forgotten in disgust.

Who are the men who have laid hands on the Resistance heroes; who have martyred thousands of resistance fighters, democrats and trade unionists on the barren rocks of Makronisos, Youra, Agios Efstratios and in one bastille after another throughout the length and breadth of the land. They are men tainted with collaboration. Nothing has done more to shake the foundations of the present Greek Government than the allegations of Max Merten that members of the present Greek Government collaborated with him when the Nazis were in occupation in Greece. Max Merten who was gauleiter of Salonica during the occupation, was responsible for the sending of 60,000 Greek Jews from Salonica to the gas chambers.

It is, ironically, the present Greek Government which set this Nazi war criminal Merten free after a few months of imprisonment. It is the present Greek Government of Mr. Karamanlis which proclaimed an amnesty—not for the patriots and heroes of Greece—but for the 800 Nazi war criminals who committed the most appalling crimes and atrocities in Greece.

Wherever I went, in banks, post offices and shops, people recognised me and began expressing not only their sympathy but their complete disgust and contempt for the men in power in Greece today. Honest men of right wing views who in the past voted for right wing parties are today sickened with the knowledge that the taint of collaboration tarnishes the name of official Greece.

Men who in recent years supported right wing political leaders in the hope that this would meet with U.S. approval and result in more dollar aid for Greece, have been shocked by the extent of corruption in high places, with the scandals which one after another burst on to the front pages of the Athens press. Ministers and high officials involved in affairs of the illegal growing of "hashish" for drug addicts; in the terrible wastage of public funds in unsuitable and unplanned building projects; the scandal of multimillionaires like Niarchos being taxed on the basis of declaring an annual income of a few hundred pounds.

This so-called stable government of Mr Karamanlis' National Radical Party, installed in 1958 with 75% of the seats in Parliament for only 40% of the votes, stands on rapidly shifting sands.

The continued functioning of the Police State with petty security officials countermanding instructions from the Ministers themselves, the continued persecution of anyone who thinks differently from the party in power, the threatening appearance of the U.S. Sixth Fleet in Phaleron harbour every couple of weeks, and the arrests now taking place of all Opposition Party election agents and leading members, will not be able to muzzle the voice of anger. Everywhere the rumble of discontent and anger is growing loudly among all sections of the nation.

The people are standing up to terror and intimidation. When leading officials of the EDA Party are arrested (and there were many of them among the 81 people arrested in the first two months of 1961) more step into their place.

When men and women, supposedly free but held as exiles in their own homes, are called to the Security Police, they go and speak their minds. My sister-in-law Anna, was called to the Security Police Station whilst I was in Greece. For eight years since her release from a Women's Camp she has been "on permit", never knowing when they might seize her again. She went along. When they questioned her about her place of work and the money she received, she gave as good as she got and even better and walked out feeling stronger and more determined than ever before. She refused to be intimidated.

Militant demonstrations are taking place. There was the amazing demonstration of 100,000 building workers in Athens last December. There was the women's lobby for an amnesty. There was last month a monster meeting for the recognition of the Resistance Movement. I was there and scores of armed police stood at the doors refusing to let more people approach after the hall had already been well packed before the advertised time.

Today in Greece there is an organisation of the Families of Political Prisoners and Exiles. There is a Movement for Friendship among Balkan Peoples and a zone of Peace in the Balkans. There is a Peace Committee with one of the finest illustrated monthly periodicals I have ever seen. For the first time this year Greeks came from Greece and participated in the Aldermaston March.

The tide is being turned and even the tiniest expression of support and interest now can mean a lot.

The British nation owes a debt of gratitude to the Greeks. There are ex-servicemen up and down Britain who know the Greek people. Some were helped to escape from Greece by the Resistance Movement. There are those who were in the British Military Mission during the Nazi Occupation. There

are those who were in the Ministry of War Transport and who know better than anyone else the part played by Tony Ambatielos and the Greek seamen in keeping this country supplied during the war years and in actually participating in the Normandy landings.

There are the men and women who in various organisations working in Greece have seen the plight of the Greek people at first hand. Who have seen as I have the pathetic children of Athens and the bare-footed tots of Aegina balancing their heavy loads of bread rolls, heaving on one shoulder the heavy box of shoe-shine materials or selling peanuts—children of seven years of age for whom school is a dream beyond all realisation. There are the trade unionists of Britain who can most readily appreciate what it means for the Greek workers when their elected trade union officials are seized and thrown on to the island of Agios Efstratios without charge or trial for daring to ask for a wage increase on the miserable pittance of ten pounds—not per week but per month!

Help of every kind is needed. Officially it is admitted that 2% of the entire population, that is 2½ to 3 million Greeks, live in destitution. It is stated that 700,000 workers are unemployed and the General Confederation of Labour of Greece says that even those employed cannot maintain their families on the wages they get. These are mere figures. I have actually seen and lived with the families of the political prisoners and exiles who have been financially ruined by years without the income of the breadwinner—the doctor, professor, teacher, worker or peasant; long years of legal expenses and medical costs. Tony's mother receives only a small pension which barely covers the rent. Anna when she can get an office job manages to bring in just under ten pounds a month. To work she must leave her baby son with her parents in Athens. Without financial help from Britain they could never have survived or sent food and clothes to Tony and Nicos.

Help is needed desperately for the children. The children whom I saw weeping and sobbing at the Piraeus harbour every week when the *Ionion* leaves for Agios Efstratios with its weekly load of hostages seized by the Security Police. "Daddy, come back, come back. Where are you going? Don't leave us," they cried.

The Greek political prisoners and exiles must be freed and our demands from Britain for an amnesty can be of tremendous help to the Greek people in their long and noble efforts to achieve a Democratic Change and make their country a land of peace and happiness and freedom.

CHRISTMAS CARDS FOR GREEK POLITICAL PRISONERS AND THEIR FAMILIES

Relief Committee,

League for Democracy in Greece,
376 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

Dear Editor—I address this appeal to every reader of *The Word*.

We can send you a label with the name and address of a Greek political prisoner. You can either stick it on the envelope of your card or copy it on. Do not write anything except your name and address (in block capitals) inside the card.

We will send full details of our "adoption" scheme on request.

Postage to Greece is: Sealed, 6d. for the first oz. and 4d. for each subsequent oz. Unsealed 2½d.

Money can also be sent to prisoners through the Post Office. Yours,

DIANA PYM (Hon. Secretary)

SAVE SPAIN. ACT!

RADIO SPEECHES BY ETHEL MacDONALD

GLASGOW, 1st MAY, 1937.

ONE PENNY.

[Facsimile Reproduction, slightly reduced, of 1937 Broadsheet Heading]

EDITOR'S FOREWORD

A year has passed since the death, on December, 1, 1960, of our comrade, Ethel Macdonald. I do not think her long and loyal service in the struggle should be forgotten.

In this issue I reproduce the text of the speech made by Ethel Macdonald before the microphone at Barcelona on 19th February, 1937, attacking the Volunteer Ban.

The *Bellshill Speaker* from March 12 to April 16, 1937, inclusive published seven of Ethel's speeches over the Barcelona Radio. On May 1 1937, I reprinted this selection as a penny broadsheet.

The seven speeches published in the broadcast sheet were:

The Voice of Freedom.

From Civil War to World Conflagration.

Spain and Trade Unionism.

The United Front.

The Example of the Asturias.

Socialist Thought.

The Issues In Spain.

Her speech on "The Volunteer Ban" was published in *Regeneracion*, on March 7, 1937. It was not included in the broadcast sheet.

I have decided to make "The Volunteer Ban" the first speech in this reprint, thus bringing the total selection to eight speeches. In order of delivery this was the first speech, so I reprint it in that order.

THE VOLUNTEER BAN.

Tomorrow, Saturday, the 20th of February, 1937, is the date fixed by the Sub-Committee of Non-Intervention, sitting in London, for the commencement of the ban on volunteers for Spain. Volunteers to Spain! From where have these volunteers come? Italy has sent, not volunteers, but conscripts. Germany has landed in Spanish territory, not volunteers, but conscripts. The army of rebel Franco consists, not of volunteers, but of conscript Moors, conscript Germans, conscript Italians, all bent on making Spain a Fascist colony and Africa a Fascist hell, with the defeat and the retreat of democracy everywhere.

The situation today proves the truth of the words of St. Simon and of Proudhon that parliamentarism is the road to militarism, that parliamentary democracy is impossible, and that mankind must accept industrial democracy, revolutionary syndicalism. But syndicalism and industrial democracy do not imply trades unionism which is the British idea of organisation and action. If mankind is not prepared to accept this, then the only other alternative is a retreat to barbarism and militarism. An insistence on parliamentary so-called democracy is merely playing with freedom and in effect, retreating to militarism. The progressive conquest of political power under capitalism is a snare and a delusion. The present situation in Germany illustrates this truth very clearly.

[The speaker discussed the suppression of anti-Fascist demonstrations by the Social Democrats, the huge Parliamentary Socialist vote, and limited support commanded by German Fascism, and the triumph of Hitler, notwithstanding. She continued]:

If parliamentary socialism had any worth whatever, this could never have taken place. Germany could have given the world the example that would have set alight the fires of world revolution. But Germany failed because of this paralysing belief in parliamen-



MISS ETHEL MACDONALD

Broadcasting from Radio Barcelona.

tarism and this disbelief in the power and initiative of the working-class. It has been left to Spain, with its Anarcho-syndicalism, to do what Germany should have done. And this paralysis extends to other countries that still believe in the power of parliament as an emancipating weapon of the proletariat. It should act as such but that is beyond its power. Belief in parliament does not lead to freedom, but leads to the emancipation of a few selected persons at the expense of the whole of the working-class.

What are the actions of the parliamentary parties with regard to support of the Spanish struggle? They talk, they discuss, they speak with bated breath of the horrors that are taking place in Spain. They gesticulate, they proclaim to the world their determination to assist Spain and to see that Fascism is halted; and that is all they do. Talk of what they will do. This would not matter if it were not for the fact that the workers, through a disbelief in their own power to do something definite, collaborate with them in this playing with words.

Comrades, fellow-workers, of what use are your meetings that pass pious resolutions, that exhibit Soldiers of the International Column, provide entertainment, make collections and achieve nothing. This is not the

time for sympathy and charity. This is the time for action. Do you not understand that every week, every day and every hour counts. Each hour that passes means the death of more Spanish men and women, and yet you advertise meetings, talk, arrange to talk and fail to take any action. Your leaders ask questions in parliament, in the senate, collect in small committees and make arrangements to send clothes and food to the poor people of Spain who are menaced by this horrible monster of Fascism, and in the end, do nothing.

We welcome every man that comes to Spain to offer his life in the cause of freedom. But of what use are these volunteers if we have no arms to give them? We want arms, ammunition, aeroplanes, all kinds of war material. Your brothers who come to us to fight and have no arms to fight with are also being made a jest of by your inaction. We want the freedom of the Mediterranean. We want our rights, the rights that are being taken from us by the combined efforts of international capitalism. You have permitted Franco to have soldiers and arms and aeroplanes and ammunition. Your government, in the name of democracy, have starved the government and workers of Spain, and now they have decided to ban arms, ban volunteers, to the government of the Spanish workers. Your government, workers of the world, are assisting in the development of Fascism. They are conniving at the defeat of the worker's cause, and you tamely accept this or merely idly protest against it. Workers, your socialism and your communism are worthless. Your democracy is a sham, and that sham is fertilising the fields of Spain with the blood of the Spanish people. Your sham democracy is making the men, women and children of Spain the sod of Fascism. The workers of Spain bid you cry, "Halt!" The workers of Spain bid you act!

I, myself, was in Scotland when Sanctions were proposed on behalf of Ethiopia. The Labour Party there threatened war. The Trades Unions threatened war. The Communist Party threatened war. The threats wore off, and Italy seized the land of Ethiopia, and despite the continued protests from various persons, Italy has commenced the exploitation of Abyssinia. Ethiopia is now the colony of Italy.

But Abyssinia is not Spain. Despite its history, Abyssinia is a wild and undeveloped country and may, indeed, in some parts, be semi-savage. But Spain is a land of culture and more important, a land of proletarian development, and it is menaced by the hireling Franco because it possesses proletarian culture. And Franco is assisted by Hitler and Mussolini and all the hordes of international capitalism because of the wealth contained within its territory, and to gain possession of that wealth for purposes of further exploiting the working class and for their own personal aggrandisement, they are prepared to massacre the whole of the Spanish working-class. For what are the lives of the workers to them? Labour is cheap, and is easily replaceable.

And you, parliamentarians, you so-called socialists, talk and talk, and know not how to act. Nor when to act. For Spain, you are not even prepared to threaten war. Non-intervention, as a slogan, is an improvement on sanctions. It is even more radically hypocritical. It is more thorough and deliberate lying, for Non-intervention means the connived advance of Fascism. This cannot be disputed. Under the cloak of Non-intervention, Hitler and Mussolini are being assisted in their wanton destruction of Spain. Non-intervention gives them the excuse to do nothing, and behind the scenes to supply these European maniacs with all that they

require. Your governments are not for non-intervention. They stand quite definitely for intervention, intervention on behalf of their friends and allies, Hitler and Mussolini. Your governments and your leaders have many points in common with these two scoundrels. All of them lack decency, human understanding, and intelligence. They are virtually the scum of the earth, the dregs that must be destroyed.

Comrades, Workers, Malaga has fallen. Malaga was betrayed and you too were betrayed, for you have witnessed not merely the fall of Malaga but the fall of a key defence of world democracy, of workers' struggle, of world liberty, of world emancipation. Malaga fell; you, the world proletariat, were invaded: and you talk. Talk and lament and sigh and fear to act! Tomorrow, Madrid may be bombed once more. Barcelona may be attacked. Valencia may be attacked, and still you talk! When will this talking cease? Will you never act?

To go back to Germany. At the Second Congress of the Third International, Moscow, a comrade who is with us now in Spain, answering Zinoviev, urged faith in the syndicalist movement in Germany and the end of parliamentary communism. He was ridiculed. Parliamentarism, communist parliamentarism, but still parliamentarism would save Germany. And it did. You know this. You know the conditions in that famous land today. Yes, parliamentarism saved Germany. Saved it from Socialism. Saved it for Fascism. Parliamentary social democracy and parliamentary communism has destroyed the socialist hope of Europe, has made a carnage of human liberty. In Britain, Parliamentarism saved the workers from Socialism, gave them a Socialist leader of a National Government, and has prepared the workers for the holocaust of a new war. All this has parliamentarism done. Have you not had enough of this huge deception? Are you still prepared to continue in the same old way, along the same old lines, talking and talking and doing nothing?

Spain, syndicalist Spain, the Spanish workers' republic would save you. Yes, save you with the hunger and blood and struggle of its magnificent people. And you pause and hesitate to give your solidarity, and pause in your manhood and democracy of action until it is too late.

The crisis is here. The hour of struggle is here. Now is the decisive moment. By all your traditions of liberty and struggle, by all the brave martyrs of old, in the name of the heroic Spanish men and women, I bid you act. Act on behalf of Spain through living, immediate Committees of Action in Britain, in America, throughout the whole world. Let your cry be not non-intervention, but "Hands off Spain", and from that slogan let your action come. In your trade union branches, in your political party hall, make that your cry: "All Hands off Spain". What will your action be? The General Strike. Your message? "Starve Fascism, end the war on Spanish Labour, or—the Strike, the strike and on to Revolution."

The British Government says: "You shall not serve in Spain." Good! then to the British Workers we say make this your reply. "We will serve Spain and the workers in Spain and ourselves in Britain. We strike." Down tools! There is one flag of labour today. Spain's Red and Black Flag of Freedom, of Syndicalism and Courage!

"Workers of the world! Rally! Think—and act now!"

I firmly believe that if the whole materia medica could be sunk to the bottom of the sea, it would be all the better for mankind and all the worse for the fishes.

—OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

GREEK ELECTION

THE SCANDAL OF THE MILITARY VOTE

The results of the general elections in Greece on 29th October, 1961, show that the combined operation of the police, gendarmerie and army, was responsible for Mr. Karamanlis' "victory".

According to the official figures published so far 4,421,495 of the 5,432,623 registered voters actually cast their votes. 4,322,811 were regarded as valid votes.

A campaign of unprecedented terror preceded the elections reaching murder only two days before election day itself.

Two days before polling day, Stefanos Veldemiris, a 24-year-old PAME supporter was murdered by a gendarme in Salonica.

On November 1, gendarme S. Philipou was arrested and charged with premeditated manslaughter. He admitted firing five shots at Stefanos Veldemiris, and is to be sent for trial.

On election day itself, a member of the armed forces Ionysigs Kerpiniotis, who in civilian life was a member of the Youth Section of the United Democratic Left Party in Patras, committed suicide, when his sergeant exerted unbearable pressure on him to vote for the Karamanlis Party.

Two days after the elections, on 31st October, there was another suicide. This time it was in the town of Alexandroupolis. A Centre supporter, Mr George Arabatzis, aged 45, committed suicide when he was told that the authorities were dismissing him from his employment for having voted against the Karamanlis Party.

A cable sent to the Centre Union leader, Mr George Papandreou, said that Mr Arabatzis was a well-known Liberal. The day before the elections he had visited the President of the Committee of the Nomarch and taken the ballot papers for the voting.

On Thursday morning (November 2) he had gone to his office as usual only to be told that: "The police have characterised you as a Leftist."

At this, Mr Arabatzis went to the Gendarmerie and asked for an explanation. There he was told that not only would he lose his job but he would be exiled. Then he was held because, they alleged, he was found to have PAME ballot papers on him. This, said the cable to Mr Papandreou, was not generally believed because he was not a PAME supporter and, in any case, what would he want with them three days after polling day.

Shortly after his release, Arabatzis committed suicide inflicting serious wounds on himself with a knife. When found in the harbour, he was still alive and stated that he had taken his own life by cutting his veins and taking vitriol. He died on the way to hospital.

Mr G. Papandreou received yet another cable denouncing terror. This was cabled to him on 30th October by two successful candidates Messrs. Costopoulos and P. Lykourezos, who stood in Messinia in Southern Greece.

"The way the elections have been carried out in Messinia," they said, "is a blot for our times. With the full support of the State machine and with the protection of the police and military authorities, the most brutal terror has been employed against those opposing the Party of Mr Karamanlis.

"There have been threats, shots, assaults and, in some villages in our area, barricades were erected at central points of communication.

"The elections in Messinia constitute a violation of the people's will. Everyone who has lived through this ordeal has proof that democracy has ceased to exist in the country where it was born."

On October 31 the electoral alliance of the United Democratic Left (EDA) and the National Agrarian Party (EAK) known as PAME, denounced the elections as a fraud.

PAME stated:

"The Central Committee of PAME is convinced that it expresses the will of the overwhelming majority of the people of Greece when it states that it does not recognise the result of the elections which were rigged by the State under cover of the so-called Caretaker Government. . . . It demands the annulment of these elections and the proclamation of a new election, to be carried out in a fair and honest way."

An indication of the intimidation used was given when PAME made it known that only 614 polling stations, out of the 1,073 in the nine constituencies in Northern Greece, had PAME scrutineers. The terror prevented PAME electoral representatives being in attendance at the rest of the polling stations.

Former Prime Minister and present leader of the Centre Union, Mr George Papandreou, made a statement on the elections on 31st October. He said:

"In the name of the Union of the Centre, and before the Greek people and the King, I denounce the election as the outcome of fraud and force.

"The Caretaker Government of General Dovas, willingly or unwillingly, in fact ceased to exist. This allowed the illegal mechanism of the Karamanlis Party to function without restraint.

"The Union of the Centre would be unworthy of the trust of the Greek people if it did not protest against the electoral coup of 29th October. If it did not protest then democracy would cease to exist in Greece. In full knowledge and consciousness of its historic responsibilities, the Union of the Centre considers it its paramount duty to state that the government which will be formed by Mr. Karamanlis will not be the lawful government of the Greek people because it will be based on an illegal Parliamentary majority."

Estia, the Athens daily of Mr Markezinis, another Centre leader, commented on 2nd November on the murder and suicides of the election period.

"Leaving aside all other terror activities, injuries, maltreatment etc.," it says, "we will concentrate today on the questions of the three deaths (Veldemiris, Kerpiniotis and Arabatzis).

"It is really tragic and arouses a feeling of horror if it was pressure brought to bear on these people which drove them to take their own lives and, in the one case, a man was murdered by the security forces.

"Whatever the case may be, these three deaths are directly connected with the elections and, taken in conjunction with all the other instances of intimidation, they prove that fraud, intimidation, coercion and the violation of the people's will broke all records so far. It is, therefore, imperative and necessary that a fair and truthful investigation be carried out so that the truth may out."

Commenting on this telling difference between the civilian and military vote, the Athens daily, *Vema*, wrote on November 3:

"It is beyond all reason that men serving in the forces should give one party 85 to 90% of their votes. Nobody can honestly support the view that Greeks serving in the security forces could vote so differently from their brothers, fathers and mothers."

The case of Piraeus is very instructive. Here PAME received more than 33% of the poll in the civilian polling stations. But in the military stations the poll was less than 5%!

THOSE M.P.'S CAREERIST MACHINES

I am not concerned with the Tory Party, its political machinery, nor its M.P.s, for I am the avowed enemy of this concentrated reaction and would sweep it out of existence. I believe in the class struggle, Socialist Society, and the end of all capitalist politics and organisation.

During my political activity in the City of Glasgow since 1922 I have put forward at Shettleston, Bridgeton, Central, and Camlachie, a clear uncompromising statement of Socialist first principles. In each case my program has been a challenge, as when I stated what income the M.P. should receive in comparison with the "Retired" Age Pensioner (the State must be polite to the people whilst it robs them). The workers saw no point in this challenge which went to the heart of careerism and the upholders of the political machines sneered as I passed their headquarters after a meeting. At Bridgeton Carmichael was returned by a ridiculous and false parade of James Maxton's alleged last will and testament, which "bequeathed" the seat to Carmichael against the Labour Party. Returned, Carmichael did what I said in a special leaflet he would do, *join the Labour Party*. He did and spoke against Annie Maxton at Camlachie. John McGovern, who sponsored the Maxton story, ended his political career by retiring, and joining the anti-Socialist Moral Re-Armament gang. During the Bridgeton election, Carmichael recruited the help of that futile body, the Old Age Pensioners organisation. With what result! *Carmichael got returned and did nothing for them*. He has retired through ill-health and I do not wish to attack a sick man. Surely it must be seen that the political machine that organised his return to Parliament was a treacherous and worthless affair. *The workers as workers who lived in Bridgeton, and the people who belonged to and genuinely supported the I.L.P.*, were taken for a ride. This has been true of all their leaders.

After the retirement of Carmichael, who obviously drew his parliamentary salary for a long time without going near Westminster, other M.P.s follow the great retreat.

On Saturday, October 7, the *Glasgow Evening Times* announced that John Forman, M.P. for Springburn was retiring and it pointed out how little he had attended to parliamentary duties and how little he had spoken there. Actually, not at all. His parliamentary speech-making was a joke. *But he drew his salary*. And the machine that sneered at my work and constant political struggle gave him the status that gave him the money for no useful service whatever! Yet a special Act of Parliament was passed for his personal benefit to enable him to sit. What nonsense! And what unholy corruption!

On Monday, October 10, 1961, the *Evening Times* had announcements about other Labour M.P.s under the heading: "*More City M.P.s May Retire*."

It listed three Labour representatives in addition to Forman and one Tory. The Tory is a nonentity so far as I am concerned. The reference to the labourites states that the following would not stand again:

John Forman (77), M.P. for Springburn.
William Reid (72), M.P. for Provan.
Mrs. Alice Cullen (69), M.P. for Gorbals.
James McInnes, M.B.E. (60), M.P. for Central.

Let the workers of Glasgow consider how these people conducted themselves at the Polls. How they rejoiced at my poll at Bridgeton and Central and at Camlachie (except for W. Reid who was not standing

at that time). Still his machine stood. Let the workers consider my forthright statements supported by my conduct and compare it with the behaviour of these miserable political careerists. Persons utterly incapable of all true speech. What have these people done. They have drawn a *retirement pension for themselves under false pretences* and now they are retiring—with status.

With status! Like the devils in hell!

THEY RIDE A TIGER By PETER LORFF

EDITOR'S FOREWORD

Below I publish the translated version of an editorial published on June 2, 1961 in *Neues Deutschland*, the leading newspaper appearing in Berlin, the capital of the German Democratic Republic.

This article reflects the views of wide sections of the population in both German states who seek genuinely friendly relations with the people of Britain. The common people in Germany view with rising apprehension and dismay the rapid accumulation of lethal weapons in the hands of military men who ran Hitler's war—men who make no secret of the fact that they want to restore the old borders of the former "Reich".

I am convinced that the article will find sympathetic agreement among the workers of Britain.

The original article was headed "Mr. Watkinson Rides a Tiger" and dealt with the replies of the British Tory Minister of Defence in the House of Commons.

The following legend is told about an oriental prince: He thought that the best animal to ride on a journey through the jungle would be a tiger. The tiger was only too pleased to oblige. So the prince climbed on the back of the animal. When he awoke again he found himself in the tiger's stomach.

Recently Mr Watkinson, the British Minister of Defence, replied in the House of Commons to questions of various Members about the new steps to arm West Germany with bigger warships and remote control weapons. He told anxious M.P.s that Great Britain would supply West Germany with these weapons. It was necessary to come to a decision. "Twice in my lifetime," the Minister continued, "we have tried after a great war to treat Germany in some form as an outcast and as separate from the European community of nations. It has failed. This time the Government believe it is more in the interests of world peace that we should treat Germany as so close to the other allies that she could not take independent action even if she wished."

That is, in fact, the following curious theory: The best way to contain the militarists in Bonn—and it is advisable to contain them—is to give them weapons. This theory—if one can call it such—may be widely supported in Great Britain and a number of other West European countries. Nevertheless, neither from a logical, historical nor from any other point of view does it bear scrutiny.

These people believe that they maintain control over the West German militarists by certain treaties. But in reality their treaties control nothing and nobody. Have the German militarists ever felt themselves bound by international law or by treaties if these have stood in their way? In their plans the German militarists have never oriented themselves on treaties but always on their own effective strength. The more weapons the British give, the more do they water down their treaties.

They believe that they can give orders to the German militarists. But even now more and more former Hitler generals like Speidel and Heusinger are taking over ever more decisive posts in NATO. Only last Wednesday, Rear-Admiral Wagner, head of the planning section of Hitler's navy, took over command of NATO Naval Forces in North-Central Europe. Thus the British are coming into a situation where they have to take orders from Hitler generals, instead of giving orders themselves.

The policy of appeasing the German militarists is after all not such a novel experience for Britain as Mr Watkinson pretends.

On June 18, 1935 Great Britain concluded the naval treaty with Hitler Germany. This treaty was to guarantee to Britain that the German fleet would have a strength no more than one-third that of the British fleet. In reality it gave the green light for unlimited German naval re-armament. The result: A U-boat blockade which brought the British fleet to the verge of collapse and which cost the lives of thousands of young and gallant British merchant seamen bringing food to Britain.

In 1938 and 1939 there were a series of meetings between British and German politicians in which the German militarists were promised colonies in Africa and parts of South-East Europe if they in turn would respect British interests. With the Munich agreement of September 1938, which sealed the fate of Czechoslovakia, and in conferences with Henderson and Chamberlain, Britain agreed to share spheres of influence in Europe with Hitler Germany. What were the results? We find them in the catastrophe of Dunkirk, the ruins of Coventry, the V-2 attacks on London. Mr Churchill who had vigorously opposed the policy of appeasement declared in his memoirs that Britain only survived this war by the skin of her teeth.

We agree with Mr Watkinson on one point:

It is necessary to beware of German militarism. But whereas he tries to keep control over militarism by completely useless means, we have a concrete program which offers strong guarantees. This program is called concision of a peace treaty with both German states. That would offer security to Britain, too—real security and not a phantom one.

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Dec. 3*—Mr. GUY A. ALDRED: "The Bible as News."

Feb. 4—Dr. RONALD L. MEEK: "Economic Problems of the Nationalised Industries."

Feb. 18—Mr. HUGH McDIARMID: (To be announced later.)

Mar. 4—Mr. OLIVER BROWN: (To be announced later.)

Apr. 1—Mr. JOHN L. BROOM: "The Meaning of Humanism."

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Speaker: GUY ALDRED

Subject: GOD AND WAR

Doors open: 6.30

Chair taken 7 p.m.

FACTS BEHIND

THE COMMON MARKET

(Continued from page 3)

ESSAY FIVE

Stern and uncompromising opposition to the entry of Great Britain into the Common Market should be forthcoming from every citizen of Britain irrespective of his class status or his political opinion. The proposed entry certainly arises from the anti-Socialism of the more reactionary members of the ruling class. Certainly it is but a cold war continuation of the evil conspiracy of the Western capitalist powers, organised as a military menace to world peace into the anti-UNO organisation of NATO. This conspiracy has restored the power of Western Germany and semi-Nazi militarism after the sacrifice of millions on the field of battle. A disgraceful and scandalous business, for which, did we believe in the social evil of capital punishment, we would demand the trial and execution of all those statesmen who preached the destruction of millions and then re-armed with nuclear weapons the very enemy they had destroyed at the cost of so much blood and sorrow. The only way to end this foul conspiracy is to arrest the entry of Britain into the European Common Market. Even British capitalists should not allow their fear of Sovietism to drive them to the destruction of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

On Friday, June 16, 1961, Sir Robert MacLean whom the capitalists regard as Scotland's Hustler No. 1, and a bulldog for bringing new industries to Scotland, spoke as chairman of the Council of the Scottish Chamber of Commerce at Ayr. He asked the members why they should desert the Commonwealth for a weak voice in Europe.

Sir Robert is an Elderslie carpet manufacturer. In the capitalist world of Scotland he is a VIP, for his appointments include the following: Chairman of the Industrial Estates Management Corporation for Scotland; chairman of the Scottish Carpet Manufacturers' Association and deputy chairman of the national body; and vice-president of the Scottish Council (Development and Industry).

At Ayr, he told his fellow-capitalists in clear uncompromising terms:

"As we now stand we have a more powerful voice in world affairs—political, financial and industrial—than if Commonwealth ties were broken and lost, and our associations with our partners in the European Free Trade Association severed—in return for a minority voice in the Common Market."

Sir Robert stated that his strong views, which were his own only, followed serious discussions he had had with traders, industrialists, bankers and others in Australia, New Zealand and on the Continent in recent years.

Sir Robert enquired what did it mean politically to join the Common Market.

He asked:

"Are some of us right to be hesitant about the future of Germany? Do the political events in France in recent months suggest a degree of stability comparable to our own?"

"These are at least some of the political doubts to which satisfactory answers should be found before this country withdraws from its leading role in a well-tryed and loyal Commonwealth and partnership to join something else."

He brought up the question of wages,

hours, social services, and right of Italian and other workers freely to be employed in Britain irrespective of the conditions of the employment position of British workers:

"As I read it, membership of the Common Market means, in the long run, uniformity on hours and work," he said.

"It means equal rates for men and women, equal holidays, equalisation of social services, free movement of labour from one country to another, not only British engineers working in Hamburg, but the freedom of Germans, Italians and Frenchmen to work in Britain, and presumably freedom for them to attend our technical and training colleges.

"Are these the things which the people of this country want?"

At the time that Sir Robert spoke the Government had not made known its proposals to restrict the migration into Britain of its Colonial fellow-citizens, and to introduce the colour bar. This is the natural consequences of joining the Common Market and the inevitable result of being dominated by President Kennedy and Wall Street.

Stating that there was no reason why the United Kingdom should leave the European Free Trade Association for the Common Market, Sir Robert discussed the question of costs and wages.

Sir Robert, who holds the chairmanship of the recently created export committee of Scottish Council (Development and Industry), compared the 170 million population within the "Six" (European Common Market) area and the 90 million in the "Eight" (European Free Trade Association).

"Is this market of 90 million big enough to keep our production costs in line with those of the Six Common Market countries?" he asked.

"In my view almost all industrial units can reach their optimum efficiency as we have in the European Free Trade Association."

I ask the reader to look at the issue not from my standpoint of the Common Market as a crude economic conspiracy against the Soviet countries and therefore organised anti-Sovietism. View it from the standpoint of everyday life under capitalism. To the worker the Common Market is a threat to wages. Sir Robert MacLean's statement makes this clear. On Monday May 22, 1961, the reality of this threat was stated by Mr Sidney A. Robinson, a member of the Trade Union Congress General Council, speaking at Llandudno. Mr Robinson is President of the 75,000-strong National Union of Boot and Shoe operatives. He was addressing his union's conference.

Mr. Robinson said:

"It is already evident that employers' organisations are collecting information about wages and conditions in the various countries in order to offset claims for improvements by the unions."

Mr Robinson is not a revolutionary Socialist. Simply a Labourite and a Trade Union leader. Even he has to face the reality of the class war. *And the Common Market defines and expresses the class war.*

In a letter published in the London Times, on July 21, 1961, Ted Hill, then chairman of the Trades Union Congress, and 18 other trade union leaders called for a General Election to be held on the question of the Common Market. They said that to enter the

Common Market, on the basis of the Treaty of Rome, "would be disastrous for many British industries, and carefully won wage standards might easily be undermined".

Signing the letter along with Hill were Harold Poole, president of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions; Harry Weaver, general secretary of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives; and R. Willis, general secretary of the London Typographical Society and former T.U.C. chairman.

The 19 union leaders state:

"We are gravely concerned at the weaknesses now showing themselves in the British economy which may soon affect our members.

"Will these not be accentuated by integrating the United Kingdom into a group of industrially competitive countries?"

"Many of us believe that the expansion of our production depends upon a Commonwealth plan which aims at raising standards throughout this unique world-wide multi-racial association of nations.

"Should not a decision involving the surrender of British power to plan her future at least be discussed at a full Commonwealth Premiers' Conference?"

"In our view this is vital, following which the issue should be submitted to the electorate at a General Election.

"It is unthinkable that a decision which might dissolve the Commonwealth should be taken administratively by a Government without a mandate."

Under the parliamentary system, this plea was commonsense. But commonsense had no meaning for Macmillan when listening to His Master's Voice at the White House, Washington. The Wall Street Record had to be obeyed, even though to join the Six meant disaster for Britain.

Clive Jenkins is General Secretary of the Association of Supervisory Staffs, Executives and Technicians—the trade union of the top white-collar men—with a membership of 26,000.

This union put down a motion which was discussed and passed by the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions—"the little T.U.C."—at Eastbourne:

"That it would be injurious for Britain to enter the Common Market."

Jenkins was determined that all 8,128,446 trade unionists in the country should be aware of this danger.

Writing in the *Daily Express*, on June 8, 1961, under the caption, *This is Something the Unions Must Fight*, Jenkins said pointedly:

"Make no mistake, the Common Market was designed as a weapon to attack Britain's leading position as a world trader.

"I hope the Labour movement will fight and utterly defeat the proposal that Britain should join.

"Our special strength lies in our political and the underdeveloped areas of the world.

"The Germans are export-hungry. They need Britain's markets to absorb their industrial output (built up with massive American gifts at the end of the war).

"And don't forget it was the Germans who who really engineered the Treaty of Rome four years ago that created the present threat of dragging Britain into a common market.

"The mistake that many people in this country make is to think of the Common Market merely in terms of trade, as just a buying and selling affair.

"It isn't.

"It is a severe bread, butter and skills problem for us in the trade unions."

Showing that the Common Market is simply an economic post-war victory for West Germany, leading to military and political domination of world affairs, Jenkins states that the political set up is one in which the wishes of Britain's 53,000,000 people will have to give way in the end to the desires of the West Germans, the French, the Italians and so on.

Jenkins continues:

"It is said that if we go into Europe we will improve our trading position. I don't believe this for a moment.

"European economies compete with us. Commonwealth economies are complementary to ours. We are Europe's rivals; we are the Commonwealth's workshop. It is as simple as that.

"But this is the very point that people in top places are trying to hide and obscure from the British man-at-the-bench and the man in the white collar."

British conditions and past standards would carry no weight in the Common Market. It would be French, Italian, Dutch, and German. He adds:

"And it's the Germans who will have the decisive say. Already, they have infiltrated into the top policy-making position of the Common Market.

"This means the power to decide Britain's policies will move across the Channel—mainly to Bonn.

"I, for one, am not prepared to see a German Minister of Finance deciding how much unemployment he will tolerate in Great Britain in 1964."

This is the exact situation that Kennedy has decided and that Macmillan, the obedient lackey, is inaugurating.

In October 1961, leaders of the T.U.C. expressed fears that Britain's entry into the Common Market would lead to an unrestricted influx of European labour. They wanted the Government to guarantee that the number of foreign workers allowed into Britain would continue to be strictly regulated.

But that is precisely what the Government cannot promise. Free movement of labour is a corner-stone of the Rome Treaty—the treaty Britain must sign if she joins the Common Market.

When Macmillan applied for Britain to be allowed to join the Common Market, the reply was sent to him by Dr. Erhard, West German Minister of Economics and President of the Common Market's Council of Ministers. It welcomed the application as "a step to closer union". But the Common Market's Commission gave anything but a soft answer to Britain's desire for concessions.

In its official bulletin the Commission stated quite firmly that Britain must accept the Rome Treaty as it stands or be content with an "association" with the European Economic Community under article 238 of the treaty. This clear warning meant that Britain could expect no concessions from Professor Hallstein and his colleagues.

No concessions means surrender by the British Tory Government of the rights of the workers in Britain, and the repudiation of the Government's Common Market talks.

Macmillan's statements in Parliament crushed the hopes of the National Farmers' Union that the guaranteed price system would be maintained.

On Tuesday, September 20, Duncan Sandys, as Commonwealth Relations Secretary, gave a pledge that Britain would not sell out the Commonwealth as the price of entry to the Common Market. He was addressing the first session of the Commonwealth Parliamentary conference at Westminster.

The worth of this pledge, mere words, must be judged by the fact that the Tory Government decided to place a ban on the right of Commonwealth admission to Britain. British citizens became aliens for practical purposes of citizenship migration.

EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK

STOCKTAKING

Want of space has compelled me to hold over the conclusion of the birthday stock-taking musing till next issue. Errata occurred in last month's instalment. This must be mentioned however.

The introductory quotation, attributed by me to Shakespeare, should read "command" not "commend". This word does not make sense.

The year of Sun Yat Sen's death was 1925 not 1956.

Both errors are due to careless proof-reading on my part.

THE 22nd CONGRESS

I have read very carefully the speeches made at, and the reports presented to, the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The Congress opened on Tuesday, October 17, with a long and powerful speech by N. S. Khrushchov, First Secretary of the C.C., C.P.S.U., in which he reviewed the present world situation and the international position of the Soviet Union. The second day he dealt with the victories of Socialism, and explained how the Soviet had translated theory into reality. Each speech lasted four-and-a-half hours. Khrushchov did not applaud himself for making these speeches but said that they defined a collective effort.

N. S. Khrushchov made his final speech to the Congress on October 27, 1961. In this he dealt very fully with Stalin's cult of personality, and exposed the intrigues for power of Stalin. In particular he threw new light on the murder of Kirov. In all, this speech told a shocking story of abused power. Although Khrushchov does not seem to have made this comment, his exposure condemned the "Yes men" of the Stalinist period. The excuse of fear may be advanced as an apology for those who acted in the Soviet Union after Stalin had seized power. Which is exactly what took place. Such an excuse does not exonerate the "Yes men" in Britain. N. S. Khrushchov made a bold and useful speech. I do not see how that speech can avoid repercussions in Britain. It is a terrible international story of corruption, that must be ventilated fully.

Khrushchov told the Congress that competition between two world systems is now a fact of history. I think that this fact should be borne in mind by all critics of the Soviet Union.

The Congress concluded after a fortnight's session. I believe that the session was an important one, not only for the Soviet people, but for the whole of humanity.

C. P. S. U.

Incidentally, I would like to comment here that I have read thoroughly *The History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union*, issued by the Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1960. This valuable work can

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be obtained for 10s. 6d., plus postage, from Lawrence and Wishart. It is well produced and consists of about 780 pages. It lacks an index.

I have compared it with the edition, consisting of 364 pages, published in 1939. There are important differences, and I think that an appendix should be published, with extracts from the former edition, indicating the nature of the variations. This is essential to correct historical understanding. There is no comparison between the two records in value. The present edition will become authentic if an appendix is prepared.

The work will be reviewed in a later issue of *The Word*.

LONDON COLOUR BAR

The *Sunday Times*, London, for November 19, 1961, publishes a portrait of M. Louis Guirandou-N'Diaye, Counselor at the Embassy of the Ivory Coast Republic, with his wife and daughter, IN'Dela.

Accompanying the picture was a news-article by Nicholas Carroll, which explained how the Colour Bar hit this African envoy.

His four-month search for somewhere to live in London may have ended now. If his latest negotiation for a flat fails because of the colour of his skin, he will ask his Government to recall him from a city where the Colour Bar operates as surely as it does in New York. On five occasions he found accommodation for himself and his family. Each time the negotiations were nearly complete when the owner realised that he was African and called the deal off.

"It has been a frustrating and disagreeable first-hand experience of the colour bar in action in London," M. Guirandou told Carroll.

The Envoy, after describing how he and his wife had managed, said:

"I know several diplomats from other newly-independent African States who have had the same trouble with the colour bar."

I wonder what the miserable London pale-faces think of themselves. Do they imagine that they are made in the image of God?

Presumably they conceive of God as a being who has a white skin and a black heart, a damnably black heart. Inhuman enough to be a monster, and treacherous enough to be a chairman of the Tory Party.

This Colour Bar business imposed on Britain by Washington is an outrage, and ought not to be tolerated.

If they operate the colour bar against an envoy what about the worker. How is the African worker treated here?

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