

## FIVE IN—ALL OUT!

**THE FIRST TRADE UNIONISTS** imprisoned as a result of the Government's Industrial Relations Act was soon followed by strikes of solidarity from dockers. London, Liverpool and Hull were virtually at a standstill as over 26,000 dockers came out in support of their fellow workers.

The prison order was made by Sir John Donaldson, president of the National Industrial Relations Court, against five dockers for contempt, for defying its order to stop threatening to black companies who had lorries which had crossed dockers' picket lines at Midland Cold Storage.

Dockers have been mounting pickets at the new inland container and cold storage depots claiming that this work should be done by registered dock labour. The dockers' pickets were so effective that at the United Kingdom cold store at Dagenham men were going to be laid-off on July 28. At Chobham Farm an agreement was reached which gave 18 registered dockers jobs there. The original depot workers were given 'more menial tasks to allow the dockers to unload containers and operate transporting machinery'. Although this agreement did not mean the sack for any of the depot workers the attitude of the dockers was that this work is ours by right.

Since the introduction of containers the port employers have closed down waterside facilities and opened up depots outside the registered dock labour areas. Some of these new depots are owned by

companies not normally associated with the docks but others are the same employers under a different name. Their tactic is to get the work done by cheaper and less well organised labour. The Midland Cold Storage was registered as a company in January this year. But by devious means of concealment it is really part of the Vestey empire who owned a company which closed down its Thameside operations as recently as March.

### SHORTSIGHTED

About a third of the dockers' jobs have disappeared since the acceptance of Devlin. The containerisation of cargoes still remains a threat to jobs. Employers see inland depots as a means of making huge profits from containers and from the cheaper labour they employ there.

However the London dockers have been shortsighted in the past not to see how things were moving against them. Instead of fighting Devlin they have accepted the generous redundancy payments which have bought off trouble for the employers and the Transport and General Workers' Union. Three years ago when these inland depots first started to operate they turned down the chance to work there as registered

dockers and bring the areas within the dockers' scheme. They just did not want to know then. Instead it was left to the market porters' section of the T&GWU to negotiate and help to draw up the agreements for the new depot workers.

The earlier Merseyside blacking was against two or three companies who refused to negotiate agreements with the dockers. In London the dockers were seeking to take over the jobs at the container depots. Considering how long they have been organised these depot workers have made substantial gains. It is true that their wages and conditions are still below those of the dockers but really the dockers missed their opportunity three years ago.

### WORKER vs. WORKER

Last week we saw lorry drivers and depot workers mounting their own pickets outside the docks. The worker vs. worker situation could only suit the employer. Some did pay the wages of their employees while on picket but the fear of losing their jobs was uppermost. Instead of getting together the dockers decided to use their organisational strength against their own class and fellow-workers.

Fortunately when the news came through that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of the five dockers, the lorry drivers and depot workers ended their picket and came out in solidarity with the dockers. They realised that it was a class issue in which all must defend those who have defied the law. Despite the fact that the dockers' pickets were threatening their jobs, when the law intervened, they showed magnificent support. All the bitterness and hostility was forgotten, the issue became one of an injury to five, is an injury to all.

With the Industrial Relations Act in force, it was only a matter of time before trade unionists were imprisoned. It is no good the Government saying, correct as it may be, that the same thing could have happened in an ordinary court. For this shows how governments legislate on a class basis. It is the bosses' law and

the Act was only introduced to reinforce the class structure of our society.

It is tragic that the cause behind the dockers' action was really a scramble for jobs. Ever since Devlin, the T&GWU and the employers have been destroying the jobs of thousands of dockers. In most cases the golden handshakes have been accepted eagerly. Rather than getting together in the early stages of this struggle, dockers have fought a desperate rear-guard action. Granting that the old port employers have moved from the new lucrative Thameside areas and set up inland depots (see *Time Out*, July 21-27 issue), dockers should have made it their policy that all workers doing work connected with the docks should be registered dock labour. This would have united depot workers, lorry drivers and dockers. It only needed a little vision to see that with containers and Devlin the traditional dockers' industry was going to change and was going to shrink. To safeguard their own interests they should have combined with these other workers, otherwise the strength and solidarity they have created over the years would be lost.

### CONCERN OF ALL

The imprisonment of the dockers is now the concern of all trade unionists. The dockers themselves have already shown where they stand. The print workers in Fleet Street stopped all but the *Sunday Times* last Saturday night and only the intervention of the executive of the electricians' union prevented a strike on Friday. Shop stewards at Fords and British Leyland have already pledged support and strikes are likely when workers return from their annual holidays.

Jack Jones, the general secretary of the T&GWU, and Lord Aldington's report solves very little since it only increases voluntary redundancies payments, and subjects containers depot usage to negotiations. The report will come before a dockers' delegate meeting on Thursday. This will not help dockers very much and should not prevent the continuing solidarity being shown with those imprisoned.

Mr. Feather and the TUC are due

to meet the Government and the employers on Tuesday in their efforts to solve the economic troubles of capitalism. It is unlikely that this meeting will now take place. Mr. Feather's statement: 'Putting people in prison in cases like this solves nothing. It makes already difficult problems much harder to resolve. The Act must be suspended.' This shows how extreme measures from the Government puts the trade union leaders on the spot. Are they to carry on with their co-operation with the Government or support the dockers? A path between the two will somehow be worked out, for it is certain that these leaders, even the 'left-wing' ones, would rather act as statesmen than as trade unionists.

Workers should not call on the TUC to do anything. It is not leaders that we want but pure and simple class solidarity. We do not want another lot of leaders in their place who would tread the same well-trodden path of collaboration with governments and 'gaffers'.

Our past history tells us that if enough workers show their solidarity, then the five dockers will be out shortly. The Government might well have thought it had picked its issue and moment well, but as soon as the lorry drivers and depot workers joined in, it backfired on them. The Government this week could well face a crisis which could be its downfall. Nothing frightens our foreign creditors more than a dock strike. The organised strength of the working class could bring Heath down, but rather than tamely let Mr. Wilson take over, perhaps our new-found solidarity could be used to aim for something more than a change of masters. Is it not time that we made governments and bosses redundant? Workers at Britain's have taken a few steps in this direction. For unlike others on what is vaguely called the 'left', we believe the time is always ripe for taking over our workplaces as long as men and women want to take that step. There is no historical process to go through, only a desire by enough people involved to kindle the flame.

Could not the opposition to the Act and the imprisonment of dockers kindle such a flame of revolt for workers' control? Could not we start producing and transporting the goods for people instead of the bosses' profits?

P.T.

Footnote: Dockers in France are now blacking British ships.

## Rio Tinto Branches Out

EVERYONE BY NOW must know about that massive industrial organization Rio Tinto Zinc, which has a finger in every pie, and stretches all over the world. What they may not yet know is that Rio Tinto is not just concerned with mining and connected industries. It has now also entered the field of censorship, the control of what is published in books, which is quite a jump from prospecting for minerals and digging them up.

The Friends of the Earth have been planning to bring out a glossy, coffee table book, entitled *Eryri, the Mountains of Longing*, to be published by George Allen and Unwin, which would cost £10. No doubt some unkind things were said in this work about Rio Tinto's plans to vandalise Snowdonia (*Eryri* is the old name for Snowdon), and this could not be allowed. If one is as powerful and rich as Rio Tinto Zinc there is no problem. It is enough to complain to the publishers about 'serious errors of fact', that is to say true statements that show Rio Tinto in an unfavourable light, and—hey presto!—the book is withdrawn or suppressed. It is all done very quietly, and in a gentlemanly fashion, and the general public knows nothing about it.

There is a brief report in *The Guardian* (21.7.72), which of course tells us very little. One has to guess what is going on. But it is surely an alarming situation when a mining company can intervene in this way. Even if the book, which has already been published in the United States, really did contain untrue statements the thing to do would be to publish the truth in the form of another book, or pamphlet, and let the general public be the judge. This method of 'behind the scenes' working suggests very strongly that Rio Tinto do in fact have something to hide.

The present writer does not know much about Friends of the Earth, which is presumably one of these new ecological movements, but one cannot help wondering about the value of coffee table books as a means of propaganda. Who can afford £10 for a book? Not I, for one. If you enter the world of the rich you are much more at their mercy. A cheaper book, a paper-back or a pamphlet could be produced without calling in the services of George Allen and Unwin, a big firm, which is no doubt concerned with its respectable image, and does not want to be involved in troublesome lawsuits.

The situation is already developing in some parts of the world where the state is actually less powerful than the big commercial combines. This of course has been so for many years in Latin America, but it is also now the case in some European countries, and looks like becoming the case in Britain. It already is so in Holland so I have heard. Whether we should lament this it is difficult to say. It is a reversal of the tendency of the last half century or so, and a return to the nineteenth century in some ways. As far as we are concerned it is the substitution of one authority for another, and perhaps makes little practical difference. But of course, according to democratic theory, the government is responsible ultimately to the people who have elected it. Rio Tinto is responsible to itself alone. It is therefore an autocracy.

One wonders how far this process can go. If a travel book can be censored why not a political one? The door is wide open. Any wealthy concern can freely stamp on any book or newspaper which publishes unwelcome facts. It is an interesting development which should be watched.

JOHN BRENT.

## QUIT ULSTER!

A THIRTIES' HOLLYWOOD movie had a scene of the projected lynching of a negro suspected of doing away with a small boy. During the bullbaggery attending the preparations for the lynching a townsman announces that the small boy has been found; turning away from his task of stacking faggots for the fire, a fellow citizen says in bewilderment, 'What boy?'

Similarly, one recalls a now Establishment-entrenched pioneer in squatting complaining that a *FREEDOM* article had omitted one of the important names in an account of an early squat. Our erstwhile reporter assured him that the names of the tenants were all in the account. 'No,' he said, 'I mean the names of the organisers.'

These two not dissimilar anecdotes recall the remark of Mr. Twomey of the Provisionals when he broke off the recent ceasefire. 'All for sixteen bleeding houses!' Contemplating the bloody scenes and states of crisis in which modern political dialogues are conducted one discerns a complete divorce of means from ends. Indeed, ends are completely lost in a morass of bloody murders, shifty evasions, plain lying and moralistic clap-trap.

For example, to take something close to hand and topical, the *Socialist Worker*, worthy journal of the International Socialists, carries in its issue of July 22 a statement on Ireland. This statement dated July 17 (before the recent terrible bombings) from the IS Executive Com-

mittee quotes the previous week's statement. 'Much propaganda will be made by Whitelaw and the Tories about the decision of the Provisional IRA to call off the truce. The International Socialists think that this is a misguided and potentially disastrous step for the republican movement.' This, the IS think, needs amplification (so do correspondents in other parts of the paper) and goes on to amplify, 'IS believes that in the situation engineered by the British Army and the UDA in Lenadoon Avenue the breaking of the truce was inevitable. With the Catholic workers threatened with mass onslaught by the British troops and the UDA there can be no question about the duty of socialists to support the armed self-defence of the republican areas—as we made clear last week. Equally there can be no hesitation about our duty to support the IRA and all those forces fighting British imperialism in Ireland. Our criticism of the republican movement is that the logic of its politics has led to grave blunders—both in the indiscriminate bombing campaign which needlessly strengthened the grip of Orange politicians over the Protestant workers.' ... Perhaps this week IS may issue another statement. In its letter columns (for which no newspaper is completely responsible) occurs the gem, 'It is time that we [the IS] realized that the IRA is the absolutely necessary armed wing of the Catholic community, and as such has the right to expect the full

support of British socialists.'

This wild confusion and irrelevant coupling of Catholicism and socialism obscures the simple power struggle going on in Ireland. The truce was not welcomed by much of the IRA and hardly any of the Protestants. It was only after the truce that the Protestants started playing cowboys and with their barricades and their Al Capone-style assassinations. It was a relief to some of the IRA when they could point out to the peace-hungry people of the Bog-side that the British and UDA between them had forced the breaking of the truce. It was mere mischance that made the negotiations both with Wilson and Whitelaw come to naught.

Then came the wild demonstration of strength on Bloody Friday, aimless, purposeless and mindless, which made the British Army's Bloody Sunday look like the efficient, planned, mindful killing it was. It has now been proved to all and sundry that the Provisional IRA was not seeking a truce from weakness, it has fortified the Protestants in their godly righteousness, and has given the Catholic working-class another demonstration of the British Army's brutality which the IRA is willing to save them from or expose them to, whichever is needful.

Connoisseurs of political inability to conform to stereotype (particularly the IS's) might care to note last week's shooting by gunmen of a criminal (as distinct from 'political') prisoner among those demonstrating at a Belfast gaol. Previously they had mistakenly been cheered by Protestants. Secondly note the frosty response of the UDA to the Vanguard rent and rates strike proposal. Even to Protestants something is sacred

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# A Hundred Years ago

L'ANARCHISME DANS LES MONTAGNES, La Revue Neuchâtelaise, 14e année, Eté-Automne 1971, Nos. 55/56, price 6 frs., Post Box 906, 2001 Neuchâtel, Switzerland.

IN JULY 1871, some weeks after the crushing of the Commune of Paris, Marx tells that Pope Pius IX, receiving a Swiss delegation in audience, spoke as follows: "Your country enjoys great freedom, but it gives refuge to many bad men. I am thinking of the members of the International, who want to overturn all social order and all law, and are trying to install in every country in Europe the same state of affairs as they have just tried to set up in Paris. Yes, these gentlemen of the International—who are no gentlemen—are the living incarnation of the powers of darkness, and the only thing that we can do for them is to pray for them."

The anarchist movement in its modern form, or at any rate the form it held until the last few years, really has its beginning in the 1870s, the period after the Commune, and Switzerland was one of the countries where it developed. Up till 1871 there were anarchists, and there was a Proudhonian movement, and there was Bakunin, roving the world. But the anarchism of those days seems now curiously alien. Idiosyncratic, odd, bizarre, it has a sort of strangeness about it. Proudhon's writings are probably not much read now. They seem complex and confused to us.

Bakunin seems more modern, indeed he seems very much a man of our time, the violent and romantic 1970s, but to what extent was he an anarchist, and to what extent a sort of authoritarian revolutionary? Less rigid than the Marxists, and devoted to the cause of the peasants and the lowest level of the working class no doubt, but very much a man of conspiracies and secret organisations, with himself at the centre. His anarchism has always seemed to me to be on a rather wobbly basis.

But in the closing decades of the nineteenth century anarchism begins to emerge as a fairly consistent movement and philosophy. Based on the small

group, which met in someone's home, or some other convenient place, either for the discussion of ideas or the planning of some action, the anarchist movement was developing a fairly simple philosophy to which most of its members have adhered ever since, or at least until the Hippies appeared with their semi-mystical revolt.

The anarchist ideal became the society of men and women co-operating freely, without compulsion, property being abolished, in a communal life-style based on mutual aid and the rational discussion of problems by all concerned. This state of affairs was to be brought about as a result of an uprising of the people as a whole, freed from their authoritarian illusions by the persuasion of the anarchists.

(To the present writer this seems rather hopeful, but if one begins with the assumption that all is hopeless to begin with one will probably achieve nothing at all. The nineteenth century was a period of great technical achievements. We have become blasé to such things. To the men of those days it must have seemed that if so much could be achieved technically the same sort of progress could be achieved in society.)

It was among the watchmakers of the Swiss Jura mountains that the new movement struck some of its deepest roots. These watchmakers worked in their own homes, and enjoyed a certain amount of independence. At the same time their industry was under steadily increasing pressure from the Industrial Revolution. This both increased the demand for watches (before the nineteenth century time had been a much more fluid affair) and increased their prosperity, and at the same time led to the setting up of factories, both in Switzerland itself and even more disastrously in the USA, that mass-produced watches more cheaply than they could be produced by hand.

So here was a working class sufficiently independent to find anarchist ideas attractive, yet sufficiently under pressure from modern industry to be revolutionary, rather than individualist in approach.

The Jurassien Federation was founded

in 1871, after the rupture between the Neuchâtel and Saint-Imier Valley sections and the other Swiss sections of the International, in particular those of Geneva; it was also an act of rebellion against the authoritarian and bureaucratic practice of the General Council in London, of which Marx was the most active element. The following year, at the time of the split in the International after the Hague Congress, it was around the Jurassians that all the adversaries of centralisation grouped themselves, calling themselves "federalists" or "anti-authoritarians". For ten years or so sections based on trade or locality were in existence in the clockmaking districts, supporting strikes, struggling by the written word or by example against reformism and traditional politics, developing the anarchist ideas that Bakunin had been the first to suggest to them.

The entire issue of the *Revue Neuchâtelaise* is devoted to this interesting and vital period in anarchist history. There are pieces on Bakunin, Kropotkin, James Guillaume and Edward Raoux who invented a reformed system of spelling, which failed unfortunately to achieve the acceptance it deserved. In fact there is quite a lot of interesting material, presented sympathetically in the main, though occasionally there are rather patronising asides which set the present writer's teeth on edge. The anarchists failed, in the opinion of one writer, to take into account the perennial nature of the state, and besides they had no real means of exerting power against an armed authoritarian society. Well, it's asking rather a lot for a movement that has in effect only just been born, to take over the whole world! Anarchism is still very young today. A hundred years ago it was in its cradle.

However this is a very fair presentation, and should be read by all who can read French.

ARTHUR W. ULOTI.

# Riffratt

ANARCHISM IS becoming fashionable. There is a slight nodding awareness of what it is and the sort of direct action anarchists believe in. Academics are getting books published in the current upsurge of publishers' interest—realizing that here is a subject hardly touched on in a contemporary way. Political militants eager to do anything to stir up 'the people' are quite happy to see bombs planted and violence done as long as it creates publicity and gets attention. (Although this rarely gains long term support of any revolutionary nature.)

However as far as I am concerned the only way to create more individualists unwilling to follow any party lines however radical or extreme; the only way to inform more people so that they see the philosophy and politics of anarchism; is to present anarchist ideas and activities in an open and friendly way; which doesn't go down at all well with the sneering, suspicious, hidden-identity revolutionaries, who are always on the brink of revolution but somehow never quite get there... or more often get tired and become professional journalists or money-grabbing, fur-coated freaks. I know from experience with the Committee of 100 that there are plain-clothes police and paid informers that will always be eager to pick up information freely available; but the best way of combating this is to make sure that everyone involved knows that this happens and takes precautions about any information which they do not want in the hands of police files.

The only anarchism which means a great deal to me is that which believes in liberating and educating by press and pamphlet; by direct action and non-violent revolution. By nonviolent revolution I mean committing oneself to furthering a more libertarian society by each and every way from selling newspapers and books to organizing non-violent direct actions at bases and centres

of power. It may seem too much like a long, never-ending revolution, for that is exactly what it is—a long, never-ending revolution brought about by wearing down resistance to ideas and life-styles by simply doing what one wants to do, and showing others who are envious or fearful that they can enjoy and share and at least watch without any friction or blows. This means considerable attention to details like sufficient awareness of what one can do, what skills one has, what openings there are or that can be made for those skills. So much political effort is weekend-stuff or a mere sounding-off verbally. It is frustrating and unsatisfying precisely because it is a limited use of mind and body in a personal power struggle with others.

So think about what you can do already, whether it be cook or drive; dig or plant; publish or write; street-sell or print/duplicate; sing or play; teach or nurse; and so on; then you can develop a service for the community; help others interested and even try new ventures like coffee houses; bookshops; aid and information services; centres for homeless and mentally ill; try getting together a nursery and perhaps free school? There exist magazines like *Children's Rights* and *Libertarian Teacher* for those wishing to be involved educationally. For those concerned about psychiatry there is *Red Rat* and *The Politics of Experience*.

For those unsatisfied by any existing magazine there is the easy access to duplicators; offset printing presses; silk-screen presses for posters; and the possibility of forming whatever sort of community action group you particularly wish to see. For the fact is you can no longer wait for others to form such groups. You are the responsible individual now. You are the lawless, conscience-stricken anarchist, bound only by inner laws of personal morality and resistance to mindless obedience and authority. You are the rightful heir to Shelley; Godwin; Mary Wollstonecraft; Tolstoy; Thoreau and Kropotkin. If you know none of these by their works you can read them later. What is important is what you are doing; what you are. He not busy being born is busy dying.

Some recent books and pamphlets which may help give some confidence include: *Children's Rights*, 40p (Panther) *About Anarchism*, Nicolas Walter, 15p *War Resistance*, No. 40/41, WRL, 3 Caledonian Road, N.1, 50p *The Slavery Of Our Times*, Tolstoy, 25p *Civil Disobedience*, Thoreau, 15p, Peace News *Anarchism*, George Woodcock, Pelican, 50p *The Anarchist Basis Of Pacifism*, Ronald Sampson, PPU, 15p *The Libertarian Teacher*, Black Flag Books, 1 Wilne Street, Leicester, 10p *Penguin Modern Poets*, No. 5 (Fellingetti, Ginsberg, Corso), 20p *Authority And Delinquency*, Alex Comfort (In The Modern State), Panther, 40p *Sex In Society*, Alex Comfort, Pelican, 40p *Anarchy And Order*, Herbert Read, Faber, 70p *Compulsory MisEducation*, Paul Goodman, Penguin Education, 40p *First Street School*, Dennison, Penguin Ed., 45p *Anarchy*, 1st Series, Edited by Colin Ward, Nos. 1-118 (All worth buying from Freedom Press).

DENNIS GOULD.

## LESSONS OF THE SPANISH REVOLUTION by Vernon Richards

This is not a reprint of the work with the same title published by FREEDOM PRESS in 1953. It is a new and considerably expanded version which the author prepared for an Italian edition published in 1957, and recently published in Paris in a Spanish translation.

Additional chapters deal with such important topics as the Militarization of the Militias, the Cult of the Organisation and of Personalities, the Rank and File's Responsibility.

As well as a Select Bibliography, the author has contributed a 20-page Bibliographical Postscript in which he discusses the most important works that have appeared on the subject in the past twelve years.

240 pages 8½ x 5½

cloth edition £1.50 [p.p. 15p]  
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Order your copy now from Freedom Press

## Patient Respect

LAING AND ANTI-PSYCHIATRY. A Sargamundi Special, Penguin 1972. 40p.

THERE ARE MANY BOOKS about psychoanalysis. Rather fewer from the point of view of the patient, the illness; but what there is allows you to form some tentative opinion of this contentious method of treatment. Laing is less well-served in this respect, so this book, which is a re-issue of an American magazine, meets a real need.

Laing's ideas have been best expressed in his own books. He became a drop-out from his own profession, first by leaving the National Health Service and going into the private field (he worked at the Tavistock and later set up Kingsley Hall) and finally by giving it all up and going to the Far East. Last year several books appeared by collaborators (Cooper, Esterson) and patients (Mary Barnes) which were a result of their work in the 1960's. That period of work seems, now, finally quite concluded.

The book contains much interesting material. An article by Peter Sedgwick is the best introduction to Laing I know of, pointing out the rather strange effect Sartre had on him and how the move from medical to social explanations finally ended in silence. Other interesting and valuable contributions include an interview with an American doctor who

is not a Laingian and an extract from another doctor's book on the effects of schizophrenia on other people.

The essence of Laing lies in his earlier books. Once he had moved outside the medical establishment, he needed a formidable series of intellectual excuses to justify this position and go on calling himself a doctor. As a challenge to orthodox medicine, Laing and his followers have failed badly. The later works—the *Politics of Experience*, *Knots*, etc.—accept this implicitly. (This sad evolution was in part a result of the extraordinary hostility directed at Laing by colleagues.)

The essence however is a respect for the person of the patient. That is more important than any particular form of medicine. It may be true that implicit in modern treatment a disrespect is implied and enforced, but the notable absence in this book of any detailed account of how Laing treats his patients reflects the fact that in the final analysis only an individual doctor who chooses to respect the patient can really make any difference. There is no excuse for any ideology, of making the patient a 'cause'.

The book is very well worth buying for those wishing to learn more of this subject.

R.S.

## ULSTER

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—money for example.

Attempts to extract a refined political moral from the bloody Irish imbroglio of religion plus politics plus nationalism have always failed, and the Marxist yardstick is no better. The only absolute is that the presence of British troops is contributing nothing to peaceful co-existence between Catholic and Protestant worker united against the common exploiter (the State) backed by their respective churches. By playing Catholic against Protestant this exploitation will assuredly continue whether a Green or Orange flag flies over Northern Ireland.

The IRA and the Protestants need each other to survive, the British Army need both to maintain their domination... do the Irish workers need any of them?

To revert to the lynching, the small

boy, the squatters and the 'sixteen bleeding houses', it is obvious that almost everyone in Ireland has forgotten the ends of homes, jobs and civil liberties in the involvement in the higher military strategy, the dreams of Brian Boru, what Lenin said about nationalism and in the means of the Tommy gun, the bomb and the pistol. There may eventually be no one left to save in Ireland.

JACK ROBINSON.

**THAT CENSUS!**  
**Jack Robinson**  
**now doing 28 days**  
**in Norwich Prison**

## The Congress of St. Imier

To commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the CONGRESS OF SAINT-IMIER of the International Association of Workingmen (September 15, 1872), the anarchists of Switzerland invite their comrades to an OUTING AND PICNIC on Sunday, September 17, 1972, at Saint-Imier (Swiss Jura, between Bienne and La Chaux-de-Fonds). There will be a sign on the Place du Marché from ten o'clock to midday to show the way to the scene of the picnic. In case of rain a shelter will be provided.

Bring something to eat, to drink, to read aloud and also bring some musical instruments. No official entertainments have been organised. Impromptu speakers will be welcome. Comrades coming from a distance will be able to camp.

For all correspondence:  
Case postale 44,  
1211 GENEVA 6 Eaux Vives,  
Switzerland.

afib

Secretary:  
Jeremy Brent,  
1A Woodstock Road, Oxford.

**ANARCHIST  
FEDERATION  
of BRITAIN**

AFBIB—To all Groups.

The next AFBIB will be produced in Sheffield at 4 Havelock Square, Sheffield, 10. Send material to Secretary, Peter Le Mare. Also needs offers of help from Groups to bring out further issues.

The Contact Column in 'Freedom' is also available for urgent information. Groups should send latest addresses to Birmingham. New inquirers should write direct to them or to the AFB information office in Birmingham.

### AFB REGIONAL GROUPS

There are now anarchist groups in almost every part of the country. To find your nearest group write to:

N.E. England: Mick Renwick, 34 Durham Road, Gateshead, Co. Durham.  
East & E. Herts: P. Newell, 'Aegleas', Spring Lane, Eight Ash Green, Colchester. (Q44, PL.)  
Surrey: G. Wright, 47 College Road, Epsom.  
Yorkshire: Trevor Savage, Flat 3, 35 Richmond Road, Leeds, 6.  
Manchester: Mat Cunningham, 9 Brink Hill Avenue, Little Hulton, Worsley, Lancs.  
Scotland: Secretary: Mike Mallet, 1 Lynnewood Place, Maryfield, Dundee.  
Wales: c/o P. L. Mare (address above).  
N. Ireland: c/o Freedom Press.  
The American Federation of Anarchists: P.O. Box 9885, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55440, USA.  
S. Ireland: 20 College Lane, Dublin, 2.  
University and Student Groups: c/o P. L. Mare.



# THE SOVIET SCENE

## ACCIDENTS AT WORK

FOR SOME TIME now the government has been particularly concerned about the number of accidents in factories and other work-places. At a recent conference convened by the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, over 500 delegates from research institutes, design offices and higher education institutions were told that an integrated plan for the co-ordination of research in this field had now been drawn up.

Over 1,500,000 trade union inspectors were now functioning in industrial enterprises. Efforts to reduce noise levels were being made; methods of vibration control were being improved and many enterprises were modernising existing ventilation systems and, in some cases, introducing new ones.

The government is not, however, relying solely on technical means. Special aptitude tests are to play a part in reducing the ill-health and accidents by, it is hoped, ensuring that 'workers get the kind of job for which they are best suited'.

## WHY WORKERS CHANGE JOBS

Labour turnover and frequent job-quitting has always been a problem for Soviet bosses—except during the period when such activities resulted in 'corrective' labour, or being sent to a Labour Camp.

Now, frequent job-changing is subject to surveys. Recently, the Manpower Laboratory in the Ukrainian SSR city of Kharkov carried out a survey in the metallurgical centres of Dneprodzerzhinsk, Zaporozhye and Kommunar. According to the survey 'unsatisfactory wages' were not the only motive for leaving a job.

After considerable investigation, the Manpower Laboratory came to the conclusion that people change jobs 'of their

own free will'; that their reasons, they told the investigators, 'were personal ones'; that they would prefer to be full-time students rather than factory workers, or that they wanted to join their family in another town. According to the survey, only 1.5 per cent quit their job because of trouble with the foreman, the rate-setter or the shop superintendent. This, says the men from the Manpower Laboratory, is regarded as a low figure. Perhaps the questions were 'loaded', or the foreman was around at the time!

## CHANGES IN THE FAMILY

The traditional idea that 'the husband earns the money and the wife looks after the house' is losing its force in Soviet society, says sociology professor Zoya Yankova, of the Moscow Institute of Practical Social Studies.

The Institute's investigations have shown that there is an ever-growing tendency among adults—women as well as men—to play an active part in the political life of Soviet society. Indeed, of the women who answered the Institute's recent questionnaire, 72 per cent said they were happy to be able to work and to take a share in public life.

More and more children, however, are spending the whole day at nursery schools, crèches, and ordinary schools, but parents are now paying more attention to their upbringing. In those families where the husband and wife are both heavily committed professionally, the tendency was for them to spend their summer holidays with their children. In the Soviet Union the small family unit has, of late, become considerably strengthened.

## ON THE WAGON

One of the major problems of Soviet society is alcoholism. Drunkenness is rife. Under a new decree, the Soviet

government has announced that the number of shops selling spirits will be severely cut, and the sale of vodka and other spirits in small retail establishments, canteens and buffets will be banned altogether.

This decree by the USSR Council of Ministers follows a recent resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee on 'Measures To Combat Heavy Drinking And Alcoholism'. Factory managers, says the resolution, have a particularly important part to play in combating drunkenness on the job. And *Pravda*, in an article on June 16, points out that, under the current Five-Year Plan, big investments are being made in the construction of establishments for 'sports facilities to provide interesting pastimes for working people'.

But it will take a lot more than a few more football stadiums and ice skating rinks to chase away the 'evil demon' drink. Alcohol, like 'pot' or LSD, is merely a very poor substitute for a really satisfying life. It is a form of escape from exploitation, alienation and boredom, in the Soviet Union as well as in the West.

Changing the Party Card is an important aspect of political life in the USSR. The Party is, of course, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; there being no other party.

The May plenary of the Central Committee of the CPSU has decided to hold the exchange in 1973-1974. *Pravda* (24.6.72) says that Comrade Brezhnev drew attention to the importance of the exchange of Party Cards, and pointed out that it should not be reduced to the level of a purely technical operation. 'At the same time,' the paper says, 'it should be borne in mind that this is not a Party Purge either.' The Party purges which were carried out in the past, were aimed at 'resolutely ridding the Party of alien elements', but the radical changes that have occurred in the country have removed the causes that prompted the necessity for purges. In present-day conditions the Party can preserve its purity without resorting to measures of that kind. And we've heard that one before!

BORIS GUDONOV.

# UNITED WE STAND

ALL THE ERRATIC twists and turns of the docks dispute inevitably lead the sympathetic observer from hope to despair and back again because the whole affair underlines the strength and failings of trade unionism—even militant trade unionism.

The sight of two groups of workers at each other's throats instead of attacking the system which creates unemployment and the other social ills is sad indeed. Even on a mere economic level the dockers and container depot workers could have united in action to ensure that all workers engaged on container work—in the docks and elsewhere—could enjoy the relatively good wages traditionally enjoyed by dockers. Instead, at least some dockers started a fratricidal campaign to get the jobs of their fellow workers in the container depots. In this situation the retaliatory picketing against dockers was hardly surprising.

By this time the capitalist press and the Government were rapidly becoming hysterical at the prospect of large-scale disruption of cargo movements—and profits. The political capital to be made out of public annoyance whipped up by the press was not worth the financial loss! The long arm of the law, so conveniently amputated by the Official Solicitor a month previously when a number of dockers had narrowly missed imprisonment, was brought out of cold storage in order to convey five dockers to Pentonville Prison for contempt of the Industrial Relations Court. In a fine display of solidarity the container workers called off their picketing in sympathy with the imprisoned dockers. Dockers in London, Merseyside and Hull walked out in protest; print-workers in London and car-workers in the Midlands have done likewise.

Working-class solidarity took a knock over the container dispute but the imprisonment of workers under the Industrial Relations Act must unite us all against the repression of the State. The trade union leaders will not organise effective sympathetic action—it is up to rank and file workers to organise their own spontaneous resistance.

We must create a movement based on voluntary co-operation and mutual aid which will not only force the release of the imprisoned workers but also destroy the State which imprisons militant workers, and the crazy economic system which imprisons all of us as wage-slaves performing boring, futile work for the enrichment of the capitalists.

United we stand. . .

EDITORS.

CORRESPONDENT.

# ON TRIAL

standard reference books, described as part of a sinister plot, when most police work after all consists of similar information.

Most important of all, the line of cross-examination has begun to suggest that explosive material was planted in the flat by the police who claim to have discovered it there, and this will no doubt become clearer when the defence case begins. There has certainly been enough disturbing evidence of police notebooks being altered and of police testimony being adapted to fit into a pattern which does not necessarily exist in reality for anyone who has been following the proceedings in detail to wonder just what the jury has been making of what it has heard.

The defence has spent some time trying to extract information from police witnesses about the structure and activity of the political police—the Special Branch, certain branches of the Criminal Investigation Department, and in particular the ad hoc 'Bomb Squad' which has been dealing with the Angry Brigade case—but they have as usual been very reticent, and it is really doubtful whether there is anything much to be gained by this line of inquiry. It is dangerously easy to get excited about the details of police work and to over-

look the important point that they aren't actually all that significant. The only useful information in this area would be confidential documents, and this is exactly what will not be divulged in any court.

It may also be wondered whether it is worth spending so much time worrying over tiny points in the evidence, with several defence barristers and also several defendants all going over and over things which everyone knows are in fact quite irrelevant. No doubt it helps to confuse the police, if they need any confusing, but it will also confuse the jury, who may be sympathetic in some ways but will not respond very well to having their time wasted so very obviously and their attention worn away so very obsessively.

# ANIMAL POUND

SEPARATED by a narrow waterway were two large animal pounds, one full of cats, and the other full of dogs.

Some time in the remote past—sufficiently remote so that nobody really knows much about it and can believe whatever he likes—some of the dogs swam across the river and captured the cat pound. The cats were made a subservient race and were used to do the dirty work of the dogs, who occasionally ate one or two as well, just to let them know who was boss.

For many years the cats resisted dog rule, often rising and trying to drive out their canine masters, but always without success, and frequently at great cost in cat lives.

Always without success, that is, until one day the cats rebelled at the same time as the dogs were engaged in warding off an attack on their own pound by the wolves who lived outside the fences. There were not enough military dogs in the cat-pound to defend the dog territory, and, though the rebellion was long and bloody and lots of bits of fur were stuck to the fences before it was over, the cats finally won the day and the dogs went back to their own pound.

All the dogs, that is, except the ones living in the north east corner of the cat-pen. The cat population here was small, and the dogs did not want to give up their very pleasant kennels. In addition to this the cats who had rebelled were fighting amongst themselves, and the dogs in this north east corner of the pen did not want to live in a pen where all this nasty cat-cat fighting was going on. The solution was simple. The dogs put up a new bit of chicken-wire to divide their own little corner from

the rest of the cat-pound, and declared that for all practical purposes this corner was going to become part of the dog-pound.

Time passed. The cats stopped fighting amongst themselves. The old toms who had led the rebellion continued on as leaders of the cat population. The wars against the dogs were gradually almost forgotten, but lest they be forgotten completely an Ancient Order of Old Toms was founded, to commemorate their victories every once in a while. Some dogs still lived in the cat-pound, and in general were very well treated by their new cat masters, who still retained a considerable respect for the old dog ascendancy, and no longer had anything to fear from them. Eventually, friendly relations were established with the dog-pound proper, though the existence of dog-control in the north eastern corner of the cat-pound was sometimes resented by the cats (when they had nothing better to do).

Continued on page 4

## LETTER

# General Strike

Comrades, The only answer that this government will understand, in regard to the jailing of dockers, is an all-out, indefinite, general strike. Every Trade Unionist must support the dockers. Strike now! Later, it may be too late.

Suffolk PETER NEWELL.

P.S. Even if the dockers are released within a few days, a general strike is still the only answer to the Industrial Relations Act.

# Books

Any book not in stock, but in print can be promptly supplied. Please add postage & cash with order helps.

- Mass Psychology of Fascism** Wilhelm Reich £1.50 (21p)
- The Invasion of Compulsory Sex-morality** Wilhelm Reich £1.00 (8p)
- The Conquest of Bread** Peter Kropotkin £3.00 (14p)
- The Bonnot Gang** Solidarity (US) £0.10 (24p)
- Anarchy and Organisation** Murray Bookchin £0.10 (24p)
- Joe Hill** Fred Thompson £0.20 (24p)
- Dialectical Materialism and Psycho-Analysis** Wilhelm Reich £0.25 (34p)
- The Sexual Struggle of Youth** Wilhelm Reich £0.40 (44p)
- A plea for Captain John Brown** Henry D. Thoreau £0.10 (24p)
- Communism** Paul & Percival Goodman £0.85 (5p)
- Anarchism: Old & New** Gerald Runkle £1.50
- The Movement toward a new America: the Beginnings of a Long Revolution** (ed.) Mitchell Goodman £3.95 (29p)

## BOOK OF THE WEEK

**The Slavery of Our Times** Leo Tolstoy £0.25 (24p) Printed by the workers of Briant Colour Printing, Old Kent Road, S.E.15, at the start of their occupation of the factory under Workers' Control, June 1972. Please send foolscap (9" x 4") S.A.E. if you would like to receive booklists.

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# Fascists, Left and Right

WORDS ARE NOT strong enough to describe the revulsion we feel for the renewed campaign of indiscriminate bombings conducted by the IRA Provisionals in N. Ireland. In their total disregard for the lives of innocent men, women and children they show a murderous ruthlessness which would do justice to any imperialist state. Undoubtedly, they can equal the brutality of the British Army. In their brutal imposition of their law and their order in the areas they control they reveal their essentially fascist nature—and also the nature of the state they would like to create.

The British Army has started to take advantage of the renewed horror to start a new wave of repression and arrests. Whitelaw has appeared on TV and promised to wipe out the Provos—and also implied that every family who object to having their front door smashed down

by British soldiers in the middle of the night must therefore be involved in the bombings. Object to the brutality of the IRA and you must be sympathetic to the British Army. That is the insane logic of polarisation: the murderous armies march to and fro over the maimed and mangled bodies of the people.

If the true nature of the IRA Provisionals (and the Official wing) means nothing to the Trotskyist groups like International Socialism then it does tell us something about them. It is not the first time that 'left' groups have been willing to sacrifice the lives of some conveniently distant workers at the altar of some fascist power-seekers who fit in with the Leninist fantasy of 'anti-imperialist struggle'.

Politicos, you make me want to throw up!

TERRY PHILLIPS.



## Anarchism & Sex

Dear Comrades,

As I wrote the review of the film 'WR: Mysteries of the Organism' which appeared in FREEDOM some months ago, I read P.G.'s comments on the film in the article 'Male Chauvinist Anarchist' (FREEDOM, 3.6.72) with great interest.

In my review I described it as 'a consistently funny and occasionally moving satire on Stalinism intercut with the activities of present-day sexual revolutionaries in America, and a disappointingly superficial explanation of Reich's theories and therapies'. I certainly think that it is a film worth seeing and I am not in the least deterred if that is a view shared by the *Financial Times*, *The Times* and the *Daily Telegraph*. Nor do I need any political or intellectual excuse for enjoying the sight of a nice pair of tits, sexist pig that I am!

What really disturbs me is the naive puritanism underlying P.G.'s article. P.G. seems totally unaware of the importance of sexual fantasy in the sexuality of every man and woman. Reich himself had a naive and puritanical streak which gave him a rather rigid view of what constitutes 'normal' sexual behaviour, and he seemed to believe in the perfectibility of human sexual behaviour to within the bounds of what he considered 'normal'.

It seems to me that an outlet for sexual fantasy is inevitable even in a free and sane society. We may not need the ultra-puritanical *Playboy* but we will

need some kind of erotica. All we can hope is that it will genuinely seek to help people rather than exploit them, and bring them closer to the realities of their sexuality rather than drive them further into fantasy. Sexual fantasy and erotica are inevitable outcomes of the contradictions between the promiscuous desires of most men and some women and the obvious emotional problems created by a complex tangle of sexual relationships—particularly for those individuals who are most sensitive to the feelings of others. I say 'the promiscuous desires of most men and some women' not because of my male chauvinism but because I see less evidence of promiscuous desire amongst women. Whether this is the product of the conditioning of our society or whether it is the result of some innate difference in the psychological make-up of women I simply do not know. (A similar question arises in regard to the distinction between the generally more aggressive man and the generally more pacific woman. Of course, both a pacific attitude and an aggressive attitude can be either the tools of tyranny or the

weapons to fight it, and this makes the question rather irrelevant.) This is the kind of question that anarchists should be considering if we wish to make some valuable contribution to sexual liberation and human happiness beyond the simple clichés of Women's Lib.

The incongruous mish-mash of ideas which appear under the banner of Women's Lib range from the downright reactionary to the mildly reformist. It goes without saying that everyone should be free to choose his or her role in society, but the idea that any old job in capitalist society could be more important (and more enjoyable) for a man or woman than helping children to grow up and discover the world seems to me to be incredibly reactionary and reeks of the false values of the society in which we live. Many Women's Libbers urge women to take refuge in their own sexist organisations and communities: it is no answer, it merely begs the question. In denying that women (just like men) have powerful sexual needs which must be satisfied, these Women's Libbers are, in fact, accepting that fucking is an activity in which women are inevitably 'mere objects of sexual gratification and abuse'. And you can't get much more reactionary than that!

Fraternally,  
TERRY PHILLIPS.

## Politics of Rape i.

Dear Comrades,

Ian Sutherland's review and letter in themselves hardly warrant serious consideration, indirectly however they do lead me to ask several questions and raise certain issues which have tended—in my opinion—to be ignored or overlooked.

Space limitation unfortunately does not permit more than two or three queries in response to the Sutherland letter. The first I wish to raise is his point regarding the importance played by clothing—or the lack of clothing—in cases of rape or attempted rape. Is this assumption sound? I tend to think not, in fact I suspect that clothing plays a relatively minor role and only a man or woman of very narrow orthodox thought on the subject of sex and clothing would tend to generalize in such an authoritative tone. The next point is the question of the estimated number of cases of rape (in the limited legally accepted terms of the word) in a given period in a given country. S. Griffin in her *Ramparts* article gives, and apparently with a certain measure of reliability, the recorded number multiplied by ten for the United States. Sutherland in yet another sweep-

ing assumption asks 'Why not by 100 or by 5? ... and indeed why not 100, Mr. Sutherland? After all we are well aware of the conservative estimates officialdom tend to make.'

S. Griffin's article and the subsequent response were concerned with one particular variation of a vast problem, namely sexual aggression against the female human being. Now what in anarchist or libertarian terms would be considered rape? I will not in this letter attempt to examine or understand the entire spectrum of rape, from the plundering of the earth's resources through to that of the mind, I merely mention this as an indication of just how great a problem exists. Naturally the fact of sexual aggression against the female is very important, but psychological aggression is, in the female case as in every other case, a far greater, a far subtler, and a far more damaging one.

What Ian Sutherland did in his review and letter was to make sweeping generalizations of absolutely no constructive value and unless the Editors of FREEDOM are only interested in superficial polemics they would do well to take a far more selective view towards material published.

Fraternally,

DE ACOSTA.

## ii.

Comrade Editor,

If Peter Ford ('The Politics of Rape', FREEDOM, July 15) was a naturalist he would know that in a Sun Club women can, and do, walk about naked without anything sensational happening.

Fraternally,

GEOFF WILKES.

Staffs.

## International Camping

Dear Comrades,

During August international camping will be held this year in the mountains of Ardeche, 30 km. west of the town of Valence and the Rhône valley. The place is a slope with terraces, and a torrent below. The region is supposed to be sunny.

All that belongs to the general life of the camp will be ruled by general agreement. Bring books, papers and ideas useful to discussion.

Localization is: Les Mirailons, in the commune of GILHOC (07 Ardèche). To get there from VALENCE (on the motorway) take the N 533 towards LEPUY, till you come to ALBOUSSIERES then take the D 369 to GILHOC.

## Animal Pound

Continued from page 3

Now, just as there were still some dogs in the cat-pound proper, there was also a sizeable number of cats in the dog-controlled sector of the cat-pound. Unlike the cats in the rest of the pound, the dogs had no tradition of respect for cats, and treated their cat minority rather badly. A very militant Canine Order was founded for the dog-defenders, which marched around the compound every July, and there were many affiliated organizations for pups and bitches. However, the cats stayed on, because the dogs in the dog-pound threw a lot of meat across the river into the dog-controlled area, and the cats often managed to get a carcass to pick over or a few scraps of meat that the dogs left; and indeed the smart ones managed to live off the dogs entirely and never had to gather any food for themselves.

But the dogs in the north east became over-confident. Times were changing and animals all over the world were demanding their rights. The dogs stupidly attacked a peaceful 'Cat Equality' march and rekindled the whole cat-dog war, which had almost dwindled to the proportions of any other bit of boring history.

Even then an all-out conflict could probably have been averted by skilful dog-diplomacy, but every ill-conceived act of the governing dogs seemed to build up the violence, until finally the old cat-liberation army sprang up anew and the cat-dog war was back in full swing in the north east.

Many many things were tried to solve the cat problem (or the dog problem, as the cats called it) in the north east. The dogs were somehow convinced that it was all related to which dog was at the head of the local Canine Council, and they experimented with many different dogs in this position, from bulldogs and alsatians right down to the inoffensive toy breeds. But all to no avail. A wall of hatred and distrust was growing up between the ordinary cat and dog in the

## Contact

Contact Column is for making contact. Use is free, but donations towards typesetting costs are welcome.

Help Fold and Despatch 'FREEDOM' Thursdays from 2 p.m., followed by discussion at 7.30 p.m.

What's Happening In Italy. Meeting Centro Iberico, 5 p.m., Sunday, July 30, opposite Holborn Tube in Holy Trinity Church Hall.

Irish Black Cross needs aid for all political prisoners in Ireland and elsewhere. Contact P. Stephens, 1 Oxford Road, Dublin 6, Ireland.

Anarchist Discussions. First Friday in each month, 7.30 p.m. at 7 Cresswell Walk, Corby. Phone: Corby 66781.

'Peace News' for theory and practice of non-violent revolution. £4.95 p.a. (students less 10%). Trial sub. 7 weeks for 50p with free M. Duane 'Biological Basis of Anarchism'. 5 Caledonian Road, N.1.

Bakunin buys books at the Anarchist Bookshop, 153 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds 2. Large stock GB and US mags, etc.

Spanish Translator needed to translate sections from a Spanish book on the Civil War. Contact P. Newell, 'Aegean', Spring Lane, Eight Ash Green, Colchester, CO6 3QF.

Mike Callinan (Brixton 110305). Visiting days Tuesday and Thursday. For arrangements get in touch with George Foulser, 113 Cazenove Road, N.16.

Stoke Newington 8 Trial. Send all aid to '8' Fund, Compendium Bookshop, 240 Camden High Street. Meals, fruit, papers, books (new ones only), cigarettes and money needed.

Two articles from FREEDOM: *The relevance of Anarchism today* and *Anarchism and Nationalism*. Available from Freedom Bookshop for 30p a hundred including postage.

## Latest from United Korea

The Pyongyang Times (p. 1) Saturday, July 15

**THE RESPECTED and Beloved Leader** Comrade Kim Il Sung sees Acrobatic Performance given in celebration of 20th Anniversary of Founding of Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe. (Never mind the story: just read the headlines!)

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung... (but why go on?)

Also seeing the performance were Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il Pak Sung Chul, Kim Dong Gyu, So Chol, Kim Jung Rin, Han Ik Su, Hyon Mu Gwang, Yang Hyong Sop, Lin Gun Mo, Nam Il and Hong Won Gil.

Comrade Kim Song Ae also appreciated the performance. (How's that again?)

Also seeing the performance were Pak Nam Un, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly... responsible men of science, education, culture, art and the press; and working people in the city. (Ahl!)

The Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe founded by the fatherly Leader has traversed a proud path for twenty years under his deep solicitude and, in this course, created a large number of acrobatic works and put them on the stage. Thus while enjoying deep love of the

people, it has made a great contribution to educating our people to have the infinite loyalty to the Party and revolution, ardent love for the socialist country, indomitable fighting spirit and revolutionary optimism. (You can say that again!)

When the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung appeared in the box to the loud strains of welcome music, the entire spectators rose from their seats all at once and warmly welcomed him with the stormy cheers of "Long Live the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and prolonged, thunderous applause rocking the hall.

Put on the stage were colourful repertoires showing the shining successes made in our acrobatic art which has effloresced and developed on the steadfast stand of *Juche* (a perch) embodying the revolutionary literary and art idea of the Leader.

The performance was highly acclaimed by the spectators for its rich political and ideological contents as well as the valour and superb feats of acrobats.

When the performance was over, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung congratulated the acrobats upon their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.

On top of the pyramid, of course! J.R.

## THIS WEEK IN IRELAND

THE BRITISH TEAM refuse to come to compete in the Horse Show, the first time since the RDS was founded. This is a very petty bit of anti-Irish propaganda by the very conservative selection committee and will only increase the bitterness between our two countries. They have gone further and refused permission for David Broome and others to come and compete as individuals. Since an extremely large proportion of the horses ridden by the British team are bred in Ireland I wish we had the guts to retaliate by refusing to sell horses to the British.

Since Whitelaw's shameless breaking of the truce in the six counties things are more hellish than ever up there. Yesterday a baby of five months was killed by a car bomb in Strabane, and an old man of 70 shot in a Belfast pub. What the Provos think to gain by this I cannot imagine as it hardens the Conservatives and Unionists, but on the one-sided screaming against violence. The UDA can do what it likes and Vanguard leaders say what they like and no action is taken.

We have had a visit from that war-loving reactionary, Nixon's pal Governor Reagan. I think he MUST have got the message we DON'T like him.

We shall not know the result of Mr. Wilson's meeting with the Provo leaders until tonight. I am afraid nothing helpful will come from it as Whitelaw is yielding to the Unionists as Britain always has. The soldiers still live in Lenadon having destroyed completely

many of the homes of the rightful residents and Whitelaw refuses to remove them.

We now have between 6,000 and 7,000 refugees down here. They arrive often with nothing but a paper bag with the minimum of belongings and are worn out. I spent the whole weekend collecting clothes, cutting sandwiches, etc. One woman when offered tea for herself and her children faced us with a gaunt, haggard face and screamed, 'What do you want of me?'

An American reporter brought his mike to a man who had been sitting on a bench and moved away with a face of disgust when some refugees sat down beside him, 'Don't you feel any pity?' he was asked, and he replied, 'Oh, they are only down here for a free holiday. There is no need for any of them to leave Belfast.' He then added he was a member of Sinn Fein, the party that works for and protects the minority and is so socialist according to themselves.

I never saw one member of either Sinn Fein lending a helping hand anywhere, and certainly the large comfortable homes of the leaders have no refugee families staying with them, though the humble homes of the poor have. I expect they are too busy holding meetings in front of the GPO and saying they are the only true friend of the oppressed in all Ireland. Far more rewarding than cleaning up the soiled toddler of a Belfast mother who has got beyond doing it herself. I am bitter bitter bitter and so I end. H.

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