

OUR FORECAST that Mr. Heath would introduce a wage freeze was correct, although we thought it would be sooner. The realities of power and the administration of the capitalist system has forced Mr. Heath and his Government to eat their own words.

Once again when a Government needs further powers, legislation is rushed through Parliament. The legislation aims to bring an immediate standstill on both wages and prices for a 90-day period with provision for a 60-day extension. The standstill includes rents and dividends, but council rents have already been increased and the increases in the private sector are due just as the freeze ends. As this country imports a high proportion of its goods and foodstuffs, provision is made in the legislation for any increases, which cannot be absorbed, to be passed on to the public. The only thing the Government has given away is a lump payment of £10 to pensioners. Even this miserable concession will

'TIL HELL FREEZES

not be paid until next year.

This freeze is a direct attack on the working people of this country. It will give the employers further opportunities to increase their profits and exploit their employees. With so many invitations being offered to the trade union leaders or future joint co-operation in running the economy, the union is likely to oppose the freeze legislation. The union leaders cannot oppose further wage increases to the £2.60 and 5 per cent for prices.

From the Government's point of view an agreement with the TUC on a voluntary basis would have been far better than resorting to statutory

controls. From this standpoint, Mr. Heath's expression of his 'great disappointment for my colleagues and myself' was genuine.

IT'S THE GOVERNMENT'S FAULT

However, the rejection of the package deal by the TUC should not be thought of as a victory for rank and file trade unionists. The trade union leaders can now say to their members that it is the Government's fault. They can point out, quite correctly, that the Government was not really prepared to negotiate on its offer of £2 to £2.60 wage levels it had first offered in September.

Further talks and co-operation are not ruled out. Both Mr. Heath and Mr. Feather, general secretary of the TUC, have made this clear. Mr. Feather said: 'Inflation can only be solved by joint effort. We may have run into the sand for the time being. That doesn't dispose of the need for a joint solution.'

Trade union leaders are once again being consulted on matters of economic policy and brought into the 'corridors of power'. Everything is sweetness and reasonableness. Despite the breakdown and freeze everyone avoids any mention of a confrontation. Mr. Feather has made it clear that the TUC are not 'looking for trouble'.

Once again the TUC are proving themselves willing collaborators. Showdowns and confrontations are not a part of the trade unionism of the TUC. The effects of the miners' strike have not been forgotten. The strength and the organisational ability of ordinary rank and file members during the miners' strike frightened both the Government and the TUC.

A CHANGE OF ATTITUDE

In fact, the Government's change of attitude towards the trade unions occurred following the miners' strike victory. Before this the Government was always looking for a showdown but the miners proved a different kettle of fish from the postmen and power workers.

Mr. Heath was quick to learn the lesson of the miners' victory. He quickly made it plain that he wanted co-operation and not the sort of confrontation the miners had given him. He said then: 'This Government is willing, as it has always been willing, to sit down with the employers and the unions when they are ready, to see if a better way can be found to settling wage claims.'

Mickey Mouse, M.P.

Wellington, Nov. 5.
MR. MICKEY MOUSE, a candidate in New Zealand's general election on November 25, was arrested here today after a Guy Fawkes day revel in the grounds of Parliament House ended in violence.

Mr. Mouse, who changed his name by deed poll from Christopher Lawrence, is leader of the Mad Hatter's Tea Party and has been campaigning on a platform of free cheese.

He was one of eight people arrested after fights broke out between police and about 200 young people who had been letting off fireworks on the steps of Parliament House.

—Times (6.11.72).

The TUC has always been willing to 'sit down' with any government, but up until the miners' strike the Tories had ignored the unions. The TUC had already agreed to join the tripartite talks before the five dockers were jailed; however, despite their imprisonment, the talks continued.

The Government's package was just not worth it. On important questions of rent increases and the Industrial Relations Act, Mr. Heath only offered future talks.

However trade union leaders are always too willing to talk and make agreements with governments. It has not come about this time, but the TUC shows more concern for the state of the economy than it does with its members' real interests. Any deal with the Government can only be achieved to the detriment of the working class. Out of weakness Mr. Heath and his Government came to the TUC, offering co-

operation. What they really were after was their assistance in keeping the capitalist system going. The trade unions, rather than play an independent role, are only too willing to play a part, with the Government and the employers, in running the system. None of them want to face another confrontation like the miners' strike. They want to control inflation, but at the expense of those who produce the wealth.

Profits are paramount in a capitalist society. Employers are quick to point out that if their companies are not profitable then everyone suffers. While many are complaining of falling profits and lack of investments, others are very successful and share prices are reaching record levels.

But these are the problems of a profit-motive system. The exploitation of man by man and the lack of dignity this entails should not be co-operated with, but fought and opposed. Workers should strive to end their own exploitation and co-operate among themselves to bring an end to the present profit-motive system. Governments will not bring about the abolition of the profit system till hell itself freezes.

P.T.

Mutilation Reintroduced

THROUGHOUT recorded history, until towards the end of the eighteenth century, the mutilation of criminals was a common practice in most parts of the world, including Britain. The practice began to arouse public indignation during The Age of Reason, because it was felt that it was a barbarous relic of the past. The constitution of the United States barred 'cruel and unusual punishments', and at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries burning, branding, hacking off ears and limbs and various forms of torture were abolished, or fell into disuse in most parts of Europe. Unofficial horrors might be perpetrated in secret, but the open use of such methods of coercion and punishment was discontinued.

Cannibalism, human sacrifice, head-hunting and ritual mutilation were done away with wherever the power of European imperialism penetrated. It was not a good way of doing things. Customs cannot be reformed by armed force without leaving bitterness behind, only by the power of an enlightened public opinion can lasting changes be made. The ruler of Libya, Colonel Gaddafi, is a devout Moslem and an ally of General Amin. He has recently celebrated the Moslem fast of Ramadan by reintroducing the penalty of mutilation, something which not even the Nazis did. Offenders

of over eighteen are now liable to forfeit their right hands for the crime of ordinary theft, and for armed robbery they can lose both right hand and left foot.

This is according to the teachings of *The Koran*, but it must make Libya the first modern state. Since the eighteenth century, to adopt the official practice of mutilation. The only concession to modernity is that the penalty will be carried out by surgeons, using anaesthetics, and not by masked executioners in the public square. One wonders what sort of surgeon would agree to perform such an 'operation'. Possibly in the modern world there are many who would.

Some years ago there was a film on show entitled *The Fall of the Roman Empire*. In it a character says, 'An empire falls when people cease to believe in it.' Substitute the word 'civilisation' or the word 'culture' for 'empire' and there you have it. People, whether Moslem or Christian (Ulster, Vietnam), are ceasing to believe in their civilisation, and are dismantling it as fast as they can, in the vague hope that 'honest ruthlessness', 'healthy barbarism' or something of the sort will save them, where 'fuddy-duddy humanitarianism' seems unable to. My belief is that they are sawing off more than a hand or two, but the very branch on which they sit.

JOHN BRENT.

Draw the Wagons into a Circle

THE BUREAU of Indian Affairs at Washington has been occupied by more than 500 Indians in defiance of an order of the Federal Court that they leave. According to the radio, sentries have been seen keeping watch on the roof in feathered headgear.

The Indians call themselves representatives of 'The Trail of Broken Treaties', and say that they will remain until their demands are met. These include the dismissal of two Interior Department and Indian Affairs officials, who are highly unpopular, recognition of Indian land rights and observance of existing treaties between the Indians and the Government, and the right to hold a non-denominational religious service at the graves of two Indian war heroes in Arlington Cemetery, which is expected to be granted as it will cost the Government nothing.

Since the Indians remain defiant, the District Court judge has to make up his mind whether to start a contempt-of-court action or not. If he does, it could end with the forcible eviction of the 500, who have been in occupation for four days up till November 5.

As we go to press we learn that the Indians are linking up with the Black Power movement. They want to turn the building into 'the Native American Embassy'. But if they are expelled by force they threaten to set the place on fire before they leave, in the hope of gutting it. They are already said to have done the equivalent of £100,000 worth of damage.

It is thought that the American Government will not want wholesale violence in its capital on the eve of the election, but we will see.

J.B.

'NOT MANY DEAD'

CLAUDE COCKBURN once reputedly won a contest for the dullest *Times* news-story headline; the one he had concocted was 'Small Earthquake in Chile: Not Many Dead'. There has been a small earthquake in the government of Chile, a Marxist Salvador Allende is President and has been in office since 1970 on a democratic 'Popular Front' platform, the government, as in many democracies is in on a minority vote. Not many have died so far in what would superficially seem to be a Marxist take-over, a *Guardian* report mentions three people having been killed by security forces (November 1).

We say superficially 'Marxist' despite scaring stories by Alistair Horne in the *Sunday Telegraph* (October 22) and Jo Beresford in the *London Evening Standard* (November 6—one edition only). The latter article was entitled 'If the President goes, Latin America blows' and was replaced (probably in the interests of topicality) by an article on the Price and Wage Freeze in later editions.

Horne is the author of a book on the Paris Commune and the joint author of a recent book on Chile with the Cockburn quote as title. He makes the over-stained parallel with the situation in Britain with 'anarchy' in the docks; 'The Times' discovery that a Lib-Lab party could gain power at Westminster' and 'Mr. Benn's remarks on industrial action and unsympathetic newspapers' all remind Mr. Horne of the situation in Chile. He also discovers parallels in Chile's chronic inflation and her freedom of the press. He also notes that Chile has been nicknamed 'the England of South America' and concludes that 'Chile's very British attitude for compromise may save her; but even if it does what guarantee is there that such a compromise will not simply open the door to further erosion by the Communists?'

Jo Beresford's transient article is a re-capitulation in a different form of the 'domino theory' so beloved in South East Asia. Beresford quotes Guevara's chilling promise 'to create not one but many Vietnams' and applies it to Latin America, prophesying that if Allende falls it could well be the making of Marxism in the sub-continent.

There have been rumblings on the Left that Allende's revolution is being threatened by American neo-colonialism.

We have been spared up to now the almost inevitable comparison with Vietnam. But this is a gross over-simplification.

Jack Anderson, the American columnist, revealed according to the *Guardian's* Washington correspondent (22.3.72) a letter from Joh Merriam of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company's Washington office to Mr. John McCone, a former head of the CIA. (There's a pretty piece of guilt for you!) 'Today I had lunch with our contact at the McLean Agency (CIA) and I summarise for you the results of our conversation. He is still very, very pessimistic about defeating Allende when the congressional vote takes place on Oct. 24th. Approaches continue to be made to select members of the armed forces in an attempt to have them lead some sort of uprising—no success to date. Practically no progress has been made in trying to get American business to co-operate in some way so as to bring on economic chaos. GM and Ford for example, say that they have too much inventory on hand in Chile to take any chances and that they keep hoping that everything will work out all right. Also, the Bank of America has agreed to close its doors in Santiago but each day keeps postponing the inevitable. According to my source, we must continue to keep the pressure.' The *Guardian* ingeniously points out that ITT never denied this letter, although they denied other of Jack Anderson's charges regarding an anti-trust bill suit the ITT wanted dropped.

The ITT-McCrone letter is rather slender grounds on which to build up a plot of American neo-colonialism. No doubt the ITT heads dream of establishing American dominion over South America, but these are a businessman's fantasies. The hard realities of General Motors, Ford and the Bank of America are more like the truth.

It will be claimed that Allende has given the land to the peasants. Even *Tricontinental*, that most respectably Marxist (Cuban) periodical, cannot claim this for Allende. In its issue (September 1972) it examines the Chilean position and points out that the major agricultural 'reforms' were passed into law in the Christian Democrat era, and have created a new peasant *petite bourgeoisie*. Allende

Continued on page 2

ANARCHIST OR LIBERAL?

HERBERT READ: The Stream and the Source, by George Woodcock (Faber, £4.75).

T HIS BOOK is a study of Herbert Read's works and ideas, not a biography. I suppose that anarchists remember him as the man who took a knighthood. It seems to the present writer that Read was really a liberal who called himself an anarchist, partly because he was genuinely attracted to anarchist ideas, and partly for the prestige which (surprising though some anarchists, accustomed to being mocked for their beliefs, may find it) does attach itself to the name.

His conversion goes back to 1911, when he read Edward Carpenter's *Non-Governmental Society*, but it did not prevent him from serving as an officer in the First World War, which he seems to have enjoyed, if one can speak of enjoying a war. When asked by a correspondent how he reconciled his ideas with his military service he was unable to give any explanation that made sense. He was really a romantic, an

officer and a gentleman, a knight and an anarchist, a traditionalist and a revolutionary. Different things attracted him at the same time. He was most hurt by the indignation that his accepting a knighthood aroused in the anarchist movement. He could not understand it.

The anarchists were annoyed because to them the word 'anarchist' meant something real. It was not part of a fantasy of chivalrous adventure, part of a Tolkien-like myth of wild exploits in countries beyond the sunset. They felt they were being used, rather as an Indian tribe might be used as background for a Western film.

If you are a good, liberal, humanitarian gentleman the wise thing to do is to attach no label to yourself. Then you are free, and do not need to worry about being wholly consistent. The novelist John Cowper Powys often wrote approvingly of 'our wise friends the anarchists', spoke on the same platform with Emma Goldman and introduced a sympathetically represented anarchist into his *Glastonbury Romance*, but he never claimed to be an anarchist himself.

Herbert Read was a publisher, an antiquarian, a lecturer and writer on the arts. He wrote some good poetry, and some autobiographical fragments. He also wrote a bizarre novel, *The Green Child*, which is really three distinct novels of quite different kinds in one. He was not really a creative artist. He attempted painting but soon gave it up. He was a worker for the arts. He was their champion and publicist. He did good work in this field.

He also did good work in the field of civil liberties, being a member of the Freedom Defence Committee when the anarchists were prosecuted at the end of the Second World War (the authorities of those days expected revolution to follow the war, in fact quite the reverse occurred, the Age of Apathy set in). His association with the Committee of 100 was less happy. He left it, saying that it was 'too aggressive', which sounds like

a sick joke in the Barbarous Seventies.

In short, he was a liberal, not an anarchist.

He died believing that civilisation, in Europe at any rate, was doomed. He believed that the signs of decay could be clearly seen in modern poetry, and that they were spreading also to the visual arts, which had maintained their vitality for longer. He tried to be optimistic about the Chinese communes, and about Cuba, but without lasting success. He ended as a sort of sad Stoic. His attempts to set himself up as a small-holder were unsuccessful, owing, he said, to the expense of everything. It was true that, if one was prepared to give one's life to working one's land, and do nothing else, it would be possible to make a smallholding pay, but he did not feel prepared for such a sacrifice of his other interests.

George Woodcock was a friend of many years' standing, and his book is what one would expect from a loyal friend. I feel that a more detached, even astringent approach would be more rewarding. There is plenty of astringency when it comes to dealing with the internal politics of the Freedom Press anarchists, and this part of the book

reads like an *exposé* in *Private Eye*. It is amusing, but at the same time sad. George Woodcock, Alex Comfort and Herbert Read sit on the sidelines, like the Three Wise Monkeys, watching the antics of the comrades, comic middle class 'intellectuals' pretending to be workers, who are trying to start a revolution. Hot! Hot! Very satirical!

Although this was just before my time, and I have no strong feelings about it, and although I agree with Herbert Read that anarchism is more likely to be achieved by a gradual process than a sudden revolution, if it ever is to be achieved at all, I think the revolutionaries probably had a better case than one would imagine after reading Woodcock, who himself was a believer in revolution at one time and wrote an excellent summary of anarchist beliefs, now long out of print, *Anarchy or Chaos*. In this little book he looked towards the coming overthrow of the state and capitalism, and waxed sarcastic at the expense of those who believed in defending 'the bad against the worst'.

However this is quite an interesting book, though the price is beyond reason, even in these inflated times.

A.W.U.

The World of Paul Ritter

A SMALL GROUP of assorted people lucky enough to have seen the Miscellaneous column in *Time Out* met in the Conway Hall last night to hear Paul Ritter talk about himself, his ideas and his life-works. Yes, he talked quite unashamedly about his own achievements and the satisfaction he felt at such recognition as his multifarious activities had so far achieved.

Whether the people who left early found this alienating or whether they had a train to catch I don't know, but I found it easy to accept Paul's undisguised vanity for underneath it there was clearly a humble and enlightened man, and above all, an anarchist.

Quite unconcerned about ideologies, trends, or fashions, he gave an account of how he responded to the situation of finding himself a whole, healthy man in a fragmented, sick society. If he has an affiliation it is to Wilhelm Reich, but he was careful to describe himself not as a Reichian but as a Reich scholar. He accepts what appeals to him in Reich's work and that which he can corroborate from his own experience, but feels himself open to new ideas from all sources.

His adventurousness in engaging himself in a wide front is positively Good-manesque. Natural childbirth, the paramount importance and significance of the early years of life, the free family, education for growth and change, architecture, planning, the community, city politics, world ecology, all were jumbled together in his amazing discourse, and quite properly too. His consistent anarchistic approach to each topic illustrated how false and destructive the standard divisions are, where each specialist develops his own language, morality and mystique at the expense of his relationship to humanity.

Paul declared that the purpose of his address was to launch the baby revolution. He had come to the conclusion that Maria Montessori came to at the beginning of this century, that A. S. Neill, Homer Lane and so many others

since have reflected upon and amplified and acted upon, to the inspiration of the whole movement that is now under way towards children's rights and civil liberties; namely that the child is father to the man, that to the child comes the task of building the whole, healthy society, and that the greatest attention and respect is due to each human being from the moment of birth onwards.

Good. Paul Ritter is right to put his emphasis here and his writings on the free family (currently revised and republished, he told us) have already contributed significantly to the 'awareness study' which he sees as the opening stage of the revolution.

But during his discourse, Paul by no means limited himself to pushing this one idea, and equally interesting to me were his thoughts on the matter so contentious among anarchists, how much can be achieved by working within the system, and how much by opposing it from outside.

He sees the need for a stance that involves a foot in both camps, and does not find it unbearably uncomfortable. He sees the need for practical here-and-now remedies for present evils that are within the scope of ordinary, sick-society-conditioned people, and has consequently gone into local politics in Perth, Australia, with great gusto and many positive results. Apparently this has done nothing to erode his integrity as a loving, anarchist man, although it has created some bizarre situations. One such was when he was sacked from his city planning post. He took legal action for his wrongful dismissal, but meanwhile was elected a member of the council and found he was suing himself!

It is characteristic of this engagingly ebullient man that his reaction to this situation was to comment that whatever the outcome, he must win, rather than that he would inevitably lose.

May he go on to win many more struggles for love, life, growth and change.

BRIAN RICHARDSON.

HERE'S TO YOU NICOLA & BART . . .

IN 1971 Ital Noleggio Cinematografico produced a film called *Sacco and Vanzetti* based on the lives of the two anarchist comrades who were murdered by the judicial processes of the United States of America.

Unlike the somewhat glamourised film about Joe Hill that was shown in Britain some time ago, what impressed (and I must admit, surprised) me about *Sacco and Vanzetti* was that the film made it quite clear that they were anarchists, that they stood in the dock because they were anarchists, and it was what they were rather than what they were alleged to have done that led them to the electric chair.

All the speeches at the trial were close to the original transcripts, and directed with a beautiful sense of period and style by Giuliano Montaldo with some of Ennio Morricone's most skilful music emphasising the emotional horror of their victimisation. I regarded it as the most satisfactory film I had seen during the year.

I eagerly looked forward to seeing

it again when it opened in London, but it looks like we wait in vain. Exclusive distribution rights belong to MGM, and although they did send a print to the Edinburgh Film Festival, this one copy has now been returned to Italy, and they have no immediate plans to schedule the film for showing here at any time in the future.

We must create a demand!

However, one point did make me uneasy when I saw an extract from the film on television, and it was the same point that many critics made who mentioned the film; that the use of the word 'radical' instead of 'anarchist' to describe their beliefs lessened the validity of their situation. Now what had impressed me most about this film was the very fact that this issue *wasn't* dodged in the version I saw, and although on the TV clip the dialogue ran, 'We stand here on trial because we are radicals', when I saw it in America last year I can assure you that it was, 'We stand here on trial because we are anarchists'.

This set me wondering if in fact two versions of the film exist—one with the situation clearly included (after all, nearly all Americans who saw the film would have known more about the case than some other audiences simply because it is now part of American history), and another watered-down version for other locations.

When I raised this point with MGM over here they would neither confirm nor deny my theory, but pressed to reply when I asked if they would be getting a print back over from Italy they said that if they did then 'it probably wouldn't be the version you saw in America'. Which I think is a fair admission that one version has been tampered with.

Not that it is likely to break many box-office records if they do show it—it is far too good a film for that, but we must make it quite clear to MGM that we'd like to be able to see the film and will settle for no other version than the one which will pass through the country's Westrex Sound Systems such nine-letter words as 'anarchist' and 'anarchism' for what will probably be the first time ever.

Despite what non-anarchists say, an anarchist cinema as such does not yet exist, although this is not to despise the brilliant anarchistic films of people like Bunuel, Vigo and Pontecorvo. It could be that *Sacco and Vanzetti*, in the version I saw, is the first. So you'll understand why I am concerned that it must be shown.

DAVID GODIN.

'NOT MANY DEAD'

Continued from page 1

has depended on pressure to collectivization through the Centre of Agrarian Reform 'where in addition to broad peasant participation by all farm workers and their families, a more socialized work system is ensured'. Whatever that means.

Allende has nationalized the copper mines but there has been legal action by the copper companies by means of injunctions to embargo cargoes of copper (now claimed to belong to the State) in foreign ports. Whether this situation can be kept up is doubtful under international law for the government of Chile is legally and democratically elected.

The most confusing and incredible element of the Chilean 'earthquake' is that reputedly it was the action of the shopkeepers and the lorry-drivers (resisting partial nationalization) which brought about the resignations in Allende's Government. It is also reported that bank clerks, secondary school students, doctors and university lecturers have been among groups striking against Allende's measures. There appears to be insufficient working-class support for Allende to defeat these 'counter-revolutionaries'. Is the strike of shopkeepers and transporters of goods more a menace

than the strike of the producers?

The final indication of the 'revolution' going wrong, if revolution it was, is the announcement on Saturday, November 4, of the appointment of General Carlos Prats as Minister of the Interior (probably the equivalent of Home Secretary), and his subsequent announcement that if the road operators would resume business all legal action against them would be dropped and the Government would return all requisitioned vehicles and businesses. The shopkeepers have also promised the General to re-open their businesses.

On October 20 the *Guardian* pointed out that Allende, by calling in troops to defeat the transport strike, had removed another worry of the organizers of the strike 'by eliminating the threat of retaliation from massed workers or extreme Left activists'. The *Guardian's* Richard Gott further concludes, 'Repeated announcements by the Commander-in-Chief General Carlos Prats in recent weeks have made it crystal clear that the army will not intervene to overthrow Allende. Indeed the time has now come to recognise the immense political skill of the President in bringing the Chilean Army openly into politics—on his side.'

Now the entry, by invitation, of Prats into a key Government position (together with two other officers) is a fulfilment of Gott's statement. Perhaps Allende is using his alleged political skill to play off the Army against the middle class. As a Marxist, Allende should recall *The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon* and the embracing of the military is like riding on a tiger—it is dangerous to get off.

If Allende was a *real* revolutionary and gave liberty or the inspiration of liberty to the workers and peasants he would not have to resort to shabby manoeuvres. It is a very small earthquake indeed and veritably he who makes half a revolution digs his own grave. There have not yet been many deaths but General Prats makes them more probable—and to little avail.

Good and Evil LETTER

Dear Editors,

I have only read the second half of Andrew Darlington's *The Opposing Forces of Good and Evil*. Even so I am left guessing and wondering what A.D. really believes, and what are his ideals, hopes for the future and aspirations. He does not seem to have given this away. He gives only one little hint, when at the end he says, 'Until an existentialist plateau is reached. . . . What does it mean? Is it supposed to have something to do with the anarchist philosophy?'

Yours for the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery.

ROBERT MCKEAN.

JACK ROBINSON.



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**ANARCHIST
FEDERATION
of BRITAIN**

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Put your Demands in Now!

ON WEDNESDAY the Industrial Relations' Court is due to try the AUEW executive and the executive has resolved to boycott it. So unless the Official Solicitor once more emerges from obscurity to prevent the court precipitating conflict the executive will be in contempt and will be imprisoned.

If that happens then there is bound to be massive resistance throughout the engineering industry and this will spread to other industries in a way that makes the term general strike—in the debased sense it is used by reformist unions, that is not as a revolutionary social general strike, but merely people staying away from work in many industries and in many places—a possibility; as it has not been for many years.

This must start on at least as significant a scale as the resistance to the imprisonment of the dockers. The fact that it will not be complicated by the rivalry between drivers and dockers, the fact that there will be no sign of fascist involvement, will make the industrial left far more solid on the issue than it was, and the fact that those imprisoned are the leaders of the second largest union will mean that the skeleton of the strike will be considerable even before spontaneous action puts flesh on that skeleton.

This is a time for all the extra pushing that can be added. Not just a matter of calling for solidarity action, though that is certainly necessary, not just a matter of denouncing the industrial relations' bill, of explaining that the laws are made for the benefit of the bosses and using this as a peg for arguing anarchism.

though that is even more necessary; but a time for posing the power problem here and now.

For just one moment the TU Left, with the friendly neutrality of the TU Right and the Labour Party, will be making revolutionary-sounding noises, and calling for nearly revolutionary action. No doubt they don't mean by this anything approaching what we mean, no doubt if Labour were in power Scanlon and his associates would be putting a brake on militant action and preventing resistance to the same sort of court actions; but in order to play their own game they have to pretend that they are sincere in fighting capitalism and are going to have to fight it for a short period as if they meant to change society.

If the AUEW throws anything like their full power into the struggle at a time when the Tory Party is split on the Common Market, when it is discredited with many of its supporters in Northern Ireland, as it is trying to negotiate a new deal with Smith and alienating its liberal wing in so doing, as the pound is sinking fast and the figures for unemployment have only been brought down to manageable proportions because of the fact that if you are unemployed for more than a year you no longer get any money and few people think it's worth going on signing on in result; then Heath's power will be insufficient to pull through unless he can get the Labour Party to mediate and pull his chestnuts out of the fire.

In those circumstances the State is going to be hamstrung in dealing with other radical actions. If squatters take

over a few extra houses the police will be too busy conveying blacklegs to do anything about attacking the houses. If tenants start rent and rate strikes again they will find the authorities unprepared, and if workers in those industries which the bosses intend to use against the strikers—particularly newspaper workers—demand more money and threaten to strike the bosses will be very anxious to buy them off.

Every such action will be a means of spreading the strike. Every such action will appeal more to the mass of the workers than mere talk of solidarity; though it would be valueless if it were not accompanied by the arguments based on solidarity and the call to make the strikes general.

Moreover, every such action will make it harder for the trade union bureaucrats to muzzle the strike later. Will make

it harder for the Labour politicians to pretend that the strike was only against Tory operation of such laws.

So, seize the hour, let every anarchist in any position to stir any group of workers—who are already involved in a dispute with the bosses—any ecological, women's liberation, student radical, coloured people's . . . groups—which have already considered activity on a particular issue press for the hour of struggle to be advanced.

Strike while the Government is weakened, but while so doing take the trouble to explain that we do not think that Wilson would be any better; we are certain that had he been returned he would have tried to do much the same, that therefore the struggle must go on if he is returned to power. Take the trouble to explain that we think the workers should build rank and file links against the day when the Scanlons and others such are telling them that we have a 'workers' government' now, and there is no further need of strike action.

Fight your fight now, but in so doing build organizations for another fight later. L.O.

The Haymarket Tragedy

Continued from page 4
Waldheim Cemetery, now Forest Home Cemetery. The public is invited.

The monument includes a large and moving representation of Justice rising above a stricken figure of Man. It was erected by the Pioneer Aid and Support Association on June 25, 1893. It was dedicated before a crowd of 8,000 persons, including many foreign dignitaries.

This year, the last surviving member of the Association, Mr. Irving S. Abrams, will formally turn over the deed to plot and market to the I.H.S. Funds have been raised to refurbish the strikingly dramatic bronze statue. More will be needed to restore the monument to its original condition, however.

The programme will re-enact parts of the original dedication ceremony. Board Chairman Joseph M. Jacobs will read the original dedication speech in the English version. It was originally delivered in German and Bohemian in 1893.

Shakespeare placed into the mouth of Hamlet the following words:

'Died two months ago and not forgotten yet? There is hope a great man's memory may outlive his life.'

Our martyrs are not forgotten and inspire us to carry our ideals high, despite all reaction and dark clouds around and over us. Heinrich Ibsen in a letter to Georg Brandes said: 'Be yourself to a star and sail with it.' While not shining

so brightly, our star is still on high, and we should continue to reach for it. Our ideas and ideals are being read and influence the lives of thinking people.

Some years ago, G. Maxinoff published the writing of Bakurist in a bound volume and the sale was limited, but several years ago the publishers issued a paper-back edition and thousands of copies of this edition have been sold. Our young people, despite all frustrations and idiosyncrasies, are reading and thinking for themselves and creating their version of the coming dawn.

Several years ago, I attended a 'Joe Hill Memorial' of the IWW and was pleasantly surprised that the hall was filled, mostly by young people, the hope of tomorrow.

Lord Byron, in Falerio, Doge of Venice, quotes the following:

'They never fail who die in a great cause,

Their blood may soak their graves,
Their heads may sicken in the sun,
Their limbs be strung to city gates
and castle walls,

But still their spirit walks abroad,
Though years elapse and other share
as dark a doom,

They but augment the deep and sweeping thoughts,

Which overpower all others and conduct the world

At last to freedom.'

IRVING S. ABRAMS.

ON TRIAL, AND ON AND ON

THE ANGRY BRIGADE trial at the Old Bailey has been pushed out of the newspapers—or would have been, if it weren't already being generally ignored—by the Aldershot bomb trial at Winchester Crown Court, Ireland and several deaths being more newsworthy than anarchism and no deaths at all. But there were some reports when Stuart Christie's defence opened on October 30—though they largely omitted his own evidence.

Christie's barrister, Kevin Winstain, stated that 'the case virtually starts with him' and claimed that the police have resorted to all kinds of improper methods to involve him. The evidence given was familiar enough to us—and apparently to the press, which ignored it, as usual. It is, quite simply, that the police set him up as the fall-guy from the beginning of the bombings in 1968 and just waited until the situation was right to arrest him and frame him with the other defendants. In fact the case against him is pretty poor, and it is still possible that it will fail. But his allegation of a well-organised frame-up has been made in the context of virtually identical allegations by all eight people in the dock, and it remains to be seen how the jury manages to sort out all the allegations and counter-allegations at the end of the trial.

On October 31 the judge withdrew the bail which Anna Mendelson and Hilary Creek had managed to obtain during the summer adjournment—presumably in preparation for sentencing them to prison (so long as the jury obliges by finding them guilty, that is). This provoked an article on the women's page of the *Guardian* on November 6, describing what it is like to attempt to prepare a defence against such serious charges when all one's 'free' time is spent in transit between prison and court, in neither of which places can one work in peace, and concluding: 'Is this the atmosphere in which we expect the innocent until proved guilty to prove their innocence?' Of course not; they

aren't expected to prove their innocence. Anyway, what about the four men in the case, who have never had bail at all since their arrest, and have now spent more than 14 months in jail? What about Ian Purdie, who spent nearly a year inside on similar charges before he was found not guilty and eventually released? And what about the fact that this is happening all the time all over the country?

On October 27 *The Times* published a singularly stupid article even for that newspaper, in which Christopher Walker reported the suspicions that 'there has been a deliberate plot on behalf of the media to ignore the trial', described the nearly empty press benches in the court, mentioned the theory that 'senior establishment figures have warned both television executives and newspaper editors to play down the proceedings', and then went on to give a brief summary of the proceedings without saying whether these ideas have any foundation. The fact that he didn't even bother to quote what his own Home News Editor might have had to say on the subject can only make one wonder whether there is something in it after all. The only piece of new information he did give was that the police officers connected with the case believe that it will end on about December 16 (a Saturday). In fact the closing speeches began on November 3.

Coverage in the underground press has declined, chiefly because the underground press itself has declined, so that there are fewer papers to give any coverage, but *Time Out* has continued from week to week to give as good reports as can be expected when it is so difficult to find out what is happening. The only publication produced by the Defence Group during the two months since the trial resumed has been a well-printed but uninformative broadsheet called *Whose Conspiracy?*

CORRESPONDENT.

BLACK ALL LUCAS GOODS!

ON WEDNESDAY, November 1, the workers of the occupied Lucas CAV factory in Liverpool blockaded the Industrial Equipment factory which is on the same site. By doing this the workers are in control of the flow of material in and out of the Industrial Equipment factory.

The CAV workers are not allowing any goods to enter or leave the factory. This was immediately followed up by the complete withdrawal of all transport facilities to all other Lucas factories in Liverpool. All Lucas lorries are now locked inside the CAV compound.

The reason for this latest move by the workers in this factory is that the company made a statement to the press on Monday, October 30, that they were still going ahead with the closing down of the factory. The dockers and the airport workers have been asked to black

all Lucas goods.

LATER:

The Lucas CAV company has stated that it will lay off 450 workers at the Industrial Equipment factory on Friday, November 3, if the CAV workers don't end their blockade. Among these 450 workers will be lorry drivers whose trucks are locked up on the site.

The workers' committee has issued passes to all CAV and Industrial Equipment workers and without these passes no one will be allowed on the site. Supervisors from the staff at the Industrial Equipment factory refused to accept these passes on Thursday, November 2, and were turned away. The CAV stewards have said that the blockade will be lifted when Lucas' agree not to close the factory.

Liverpool

McG.

Battersea Redevelopment Action Group

BRAG WAS FORMED because of the concern local Battersea people felt about rumours that property speculators were moving into the Battersea river-front area. It was felt that if this happened luxury flats and offices would be built rather than homes, places for work and leisure for the present population of North Wandsworth.

All our worst fears now seem to be confirmed by the latest news from Morgan Crucible; the enclosed complaint outlines objections to their planning application and the previous Phillip Mills application, so far made for the sites on either side of Battersea Bridge. As you will see BRAG is asking for a public enquiry into the whole area of North Battersea along the river as it now looks as if there are plans of one sort or another for the river frontage from Albert Bridge to the railway bridge by Vicarage Crescent and even beyond with the GLC plans for the 28-acre site north of Battersea Town Hall.

Because we believe this site is so important with over 35 acres involved, we welcome the most recent statements from Wandsworth Council declaring their opposition to the Morgan/Mills plan and the intention of some councillors to fight the re-zoning required by Morgans before they can start to develop the site.

However, we do feel that the Council could be much more forthcoming about what is happening to the whole of this area as we know that they have been dealing with the developer involved over a considerable period before their recent

statements. And it is quite obvious to us that these secret discussions have taken place as both Morgan's planning application and the Council's press release and conference appeared on the same day. We believe that no agreements however informal should be made with the developers!

Furthermore, because the housing crisis has reached such a pitch in Wandsworth, the Council should not be satisfied with a handout from the developers but should compulsorily purchase the areas in question for its own development.

There are very few sites such as this left in Wandsworth and once developed as the property speculators intend this area would be lost for generations. With a housing waiting list of over 6,000, many more families in extremely bad furnished accommodation and a large drop in jobs, the needs of Wandsworth people should come first.

As an indication of why so many property companies are interested in the area, the flats being built by Hill Constructors close by Battersea High Street on the river, are a good example: 101 flats selling at between £22,000 and £30,000 each. We know it is too late to stop this development but it is not too late to make sure that the rest of Battersea's riverfront is planned to help solve the problems of Inner London and not to increase them. This requires, as we have emphasised before, comprehensive planning with consideration for the needs of the area and not piecemeal development dictated by the best way of exploiting the land involved.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT: Eve Muir on 622 1753 or phone 228 2526/223 2223.



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The Haymarket Tragedy

Part II—Who threw the Bomb?

SEVERAL MONTHS AGO, there appeared in the *Chicago Tribune* a review by Jack McPhaul of a book written by Fredrick R. Schmidt, entitled *He Chose*, dealing with the life of Dr. Ernst Schmidt, Chicago's first Coroner and a leader in the efforts to save from the gallows the men held responsible for the throwing of the bomb and the death of the policemen. This book is based upon a compilation of notes left by Dr. Schmidt, who died in 1900, and privately published by the author. After many months of effort, I was able to procure a copy of this book, which deals at length with the history of the Haymarket Tragedy and again raises the question, 'Who threw the bomb?'

About 50 years ago, Frank Harris wrote a novel entitled *The Bomb* which opens with these lines:

'My name is Rudolph Schnaubelt. I am the man who threw the bomb in Haymarket Square in 1886.'

Rudolph Schnaubelt was one of the many arrested after the Haymarket event, questioned by the police and released. He then disappeared and the police spread the story that they had made a mistake and released the actual thrower of the bomb.

Many books have been written dealing with the Haymarket affair, but all have stated that the identity of the person who threw the bomb has never been established. One of the most historic and comprehensive studies of this event is *The Haymarket Affair* by Henry David.

Harry Barnard in his book *Eagle Forgotten* dealing with the life of John Peter Altgeld, dwells extensively on the Haymarket matter and Sigmund Zeisler, one of the attorneys for the defence, in his book, *The Haymarket Riot*, all clearly demonstrate that there is no evidence to indicate who was the bomb-thrower.

However, about three years ago, there appeared an article in the *Chicago Tribune*, written by Dr. Zeisler, son of Sigmund Zeisler, in which he stated that his father told him who threw the bomb, but that he promised his father that he would not divulge the name until all parties who might be affected had passed away, and that now he could tell that Rudolph Schnaubelt threw the bomb.

However, reading the book *He Chose*, we find that Dr. Zeisler's statement is not correct. Quoting from *He Chose*, we read the following:

'As to the identity of the bomb-tosser, Dr. Zeisler relates that his father would often tell his family the following story about the Haymarket Affair. "Dr. Schmidt told me some years ago, after the trial, that none of the defendants had thrown the bomb. "How do you know that?" I asked. "Because I know who did throw the bomb," he replied. "Tell me who it was," I begged. "I can't tell you now, but I promise I will tell you before I die," he replied. But he died without telling me".'

From this, it appears that Sigmund Zeisler did not know who threw the bomb and therefore could not have told his son.

Fredrick Schmidt states that in 1935

Dr. Zeisler said, 'Several months before the death of Dr. Otto Schmidt, a son of Ernst Schmidt, I told Dr. Otto Schmidt that his father had told my father, who had died in 1931, that he knew who threw the bomb in Haymarket Square, and he had promised my father he would tell him, but did not do so. I then asked: "Did your father tell you who threw the bomb?" "Yes," he replied, "inasmuch as my father promised your father he would tell him and did not keep his promise, I think I should tell you. Yes, I will tell you. It was Schnaubelt".'

Harry Barnard, when asked for his opinion on the identity of the bomb-thrower, replied: 'Unless you have very positive documentation, my advice is that you be cautious here. Dr. Otto Schmidt, second oldest son of Ernst Schmidt, gave Lloyd Lewis to understand that Ernst Schmidt believed the bomb-thrower to be Schnaubelt, but the youngest son told him that it was only a surmise; the same kind of surmise used by Frank Harris in writing his novel, *The Bomb*'.

A reading of the foregoing clearly demonstrates that Dr. Zeisler's statement, made in the *Chicago Tribune*, that his father told him that Schnaubelt threw the bomb, is contradicted by his own admission that his father died without telling him, and the second-hand information received from Dr. Otto Schmidt is also of a doubtful character.

While it is admitted that Louis Lingg made bombs, there is no showing that Schnaubelt was intimate with Lingg, and the prosecution at the trial never attempted to establish any connection between Schnaubelt and Lingg.

In my many years of activity in the Pioneer Aid and Support Association, which supported the families of the Haymarket victims, and built the Monument at Waldheim Cemetery in 1893, I had personal contact with a number of members of the organization who were present at the Haymarket meeting and were connected with the labour movement at that time, who assured me that they had no knowledge as to who threw the bomb, and would have no reason to conceal the fact from me.

I refer particularly to Emil Arnold, who later became President of one of the locals of the Painters' Union and was President of the Pioneer Aid and Support Association; also John Pemoller who preceded me as Secretary and was in very friendly relations with me and discussed the matter with me on numerous occasions. Lucy Parsons, widow of Albert Parsons, one of the victims of the conspiracy who was judicially murdered, at all times denied any knowledge with reference to the throwing of the bomb.

It has always been the opinion of those who participated in the movement at that time, that the bomb was thrown by a person having a personal enmity against the police and utilized the opportunity for personal revenge.

After the execution of the Haymarket martyrs, Dr. Ernst Schmidt wrote this poem:

'T were sweet, indeed, to close our eyes
With those we cherish near,
And drifted upward by their sighs.

Soar to some calmer sphere;
But whether on scaffold high
Or in battle's van
The fittest place where man can die
Is when he dies for man.

I firmly believe that the foregoing clearly demonstrates that the identity of the person who threw the bomb in Haymarket Square on May 4, 1886, is unknown and the stigma of the judicial murder of November 11, 1887, still rests upon those responsible for it.

Slowly, our organization dwindled, and as sole survivor, I maintained the Monument to the best of my ability and financial resources available.

Several years ago, a number of labour leaders organized the ILLINOIS LABOR HISTORY SOCIETY to preserve a record of the events of the past and the memory of those who were vitally involved in those events. The Illinois Labor History Society agreed to take over the care of the Monument, and, on May 2, 1971, commemorated the Haymarket Tragedy by assembling at the Monument, which had been cleaned and the bronze figure refurbished by this Society. The programme consisted of a copy of the Dedication Programme of June 25, 1893, and the programme for the dedication on May 2, 1971. The assembly was addressed by Leslie Orear, President of the Society; Mark Neebe, grandson of Oscar Neebe, one of the men involved in the Haymarket Trial; the undersigned, and Joseph Jacobs, labour attorney, read a translation of the speech made by Dr. Ernst Schmidt at the dedication of the Monument in 1893.

Like the ghosts in Shakespeare, the Haymarket Tragedy cannot be downed and, from time to time, the newspapers and periodicals bring the tragedy back to the people. On May 4, 1970, there appeared an article in the *Chicago Daily News* containing a picture of Nina Van Zandt Spies, under the following headlines:

'NINA VAN ZANDT: REBEL OF '80!
'RICH, SMART AND BEAUTIFUL.
SHE ESPOUSED RADICALISM AND
EVEN MARRIED A CONDEMNED
HAYMARKET ANARCHIST.'

This article was written by Harry Barnard, author of the book, *Eagle Forgotten*, and in this article, he tells the story of her love for August Spies, whom she married in jail, which shaped her whole life.

Last fall, there appeared in the *Chicago Daily News*, a letter addressed to the Editor, written by one Georgia Lloyd, in which she wrote as follows:

'We can all agree that the bombing at the Haymarket was a dreadful, deplorable occurrence. Yet, in the interest of historical accuracy, a more correct evaluation of the Haymarket riot is necessary. I challenge you to find evidence that the 176 policemen were called to break up the mass Labor Rally. If you want to learn more of the history of police abuse of authority, it wouldn't hurt to look at what happened at the McCormick Reaper Works the day before, which led to the Haymarket Protest Rally.'

The *Chicago Daily News* has a column called 'Beeline', answering questions submitted. In the issue of April 18, 1970, there appeared the following question:

one woman said I was very hard on the middle class. I was. It is their smug involvement that makes a lot of the trouble. A sort of 'Pull up the ladder, Bill, I am all right' attitude that infuriates me.

If the Republic and the whole of the UK held a similar plebiscite on the same day it might show something fair. This is merely playing into the hands of the UDA. They are also screaming for Lynch to extradite those whom they call terrorists to the six counties. By the same token Lynch could ask for the UDA terrorists who have burned a pub, St. Johnstown in Donegal, and started fires in Dublin to be extradited to Dublin to be dealt with. Also are not the UDA men, who in Belfast, blew up a pub owned by a Catholic and killed tiny children, terrorists?

The Queen's speech made me SICK. It is NOT money poured into the six counties Ireland needs. It is no money and to have to agree and work together to live. Westminster REALLY wants all 32 counties of Ireland in a federation, which she can use as a huge cattle ranch and a source of very cheap labour to exploit for the EEC to do all the jobs no one else will do.

'Can you tell me about the large monument with a figure that looks like death, located in the Waldheim Cemetery in Forest Park?' The paper published a picture of the Monument, with the following answer:

The monument was erected in 1893 over the graves of four men hanged and a fifth who committed suicide before the deed could be done—as inciters of the Haymarket riot on May 4, 1886, in which policemen and bystanders were killed by a bomb explosion during a mass meeting in Haymarket Square. The meeting was called to protest police action, in which a striker was shot and killed at the McCormick Harvester Works a day earlier. The bomb thrower was never found. Illinois Gov. John Peter Altgeld threw away his political career by fully pardoning three others who had been sentenced to prison and declaring he believed those hanged were innocent.

'At the base of the Monument are inscribed the last words of August Spies as he stood on the gallows on November 11, 1887:

'The day will come when our silence will be more powerful than the voices you are throttling today.' An estimated 10,000 persons were in attendance when the Monument was dedicated.'

In the same column there also appeared the following question:

'In what cemetery are the graves of the anarchists of the Haymarket Riot? My aunt says there was a black chain around the graves when she last saw them, when she was a little girl.'

The paper gave the following answer:

'A large monument—a hooded figure standing over a man lying down—marks the graves of four men who were hanged and a fifth who committed suicide in jail, in Waldheim Cemetery, Forest Park. The cemetery office says a chain surrounded the area 25 or 30 years ago. But now only the posts remain. The five men were convicted of inciting the Haymarket Riot on May 4, 1886, in which policemen and bystanders were killed and wounded by a bomb explosion in Haymarket Square.'

'Inscribed on the base of the monument are the last words of August Spies as he stood on the gallows November 11, 1887: "The day will come when our silence will be more powerful than the voices you are throttling today." The others hanged were Adolph Fischer, George Engel and Albert R. Parsons. The cemetery is open to visitors 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Sunday; 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. on other days.'

On April 26, 1970, the IWW published a full-page bulletin headed by these words:

'WHEN MAY DAY BEGAN—
VISIT THE "HAYMARKET
HEROES' GRAVES"'

The bulletin contained a picture of the Monument and the following description:

'The monument, done in baroque tradition of an earlier time, features a woman, in heroic stance, protecting the body of a fallen man. A rendition that suggests, among other things, the heroic and determined manner in which Lucy Parsons, widow of Albert Parsons, devoted the rest of her life to the cause for which her husband gave his life.'

'At the foot of the monument is an inscription. It is uncredited, but the words are those spoken by 31-year-old August Spies, a German-born Socialist, from the scaffold in the Cook County Jail, and just before the trap was sprung on November 11, 1887: "The day will come when our silence will be more powerful than the voices you are throttling today".'

Lucy Parsons is buried near the monument and all around the monument are the names of figures from the ranks of American radicals. Emma Goldman has an impressive monument with a bronze plaque of her features, which is being cared for by the undersigned. There are also the graves of Voltairine DeCleyre, Harry Kelly, Ben Reitman, Jack Johnstone, Nina Spies, William Z. Foster and many others.

The Bulletin of the Illinois Labor History Society of April, 1971, in sponsoring the 1971 Commemoratives, states as follows:

'THIS YEAR'S HAYMARKET
OBSERVANCE TAKES PLACE
AT GRAVESIDE MONUMENT'

'The Illinois Labor History Society will again sponsor memorial ceremonies to the unionists who died at Haymarket Square on the evening of May 4, 1886 in the struggle to establish an 8-hour day.'

'This year's ceremonies are scheduled for Sunday, May 2, at 1.30 p.m. The site will be the monument to the hanged martyrs in what was then German

Continued on page 3

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.

S.E. London Dwarfs meet on Sundays, 2 p.m., at 61B Granville Park, S.E.13. Community newspaper and Street Theatre Group in formation.

Corby, November 10. Public Meeting on 'Libertarian Education'. Speaker: Arthur Humphrey. Green Room, Civic Centre, 7.30 p.m. Contact Terry Phillips, 7 Cresswell Walk.

Organisation of Revolutionary Anarchists. Contact Secretary for information, pamphlets, etc. 68A Chingford Road, London, E.17.

Coventry. People wanted to work on a free school and/or live communally with three adults and three kids. 37 Beaconsfield Road, Stoke, Coventry. 0203 452135.

Libertarian German Underground Papers can be ordered from Kommunikationszentrum, 45 Osnabrück, Postfach 1641. One Parcel for 5 DM. or English Publications (Pamphlets and Underground Papers) in exchange. We would like to correspond with translators.

ORA North London. Meets every Tuesday at 7 p.m. and Sunday at 2 p.m. at 68A Chingford Road, E.17.

Libertarian Book Club Fall Lecture Series, Thursdays, 7 p.m., 369 8th Avenue at 29th Street, New York: November 23, Judith Malina and Julian Beck, 'Anarchism and Organisation'; December 14, Murray Bookchin, 'Ecology and Anarchism'.

Murray Bookchin's 'Towards an Ecological Solution'—anarchist view of Pollution—produced by Brighton Gutter Press. 7p inc. postage. 45p inc. postage for bundles of 10. From Freedom Press.

Therapeutic Centre needs full time helper to live in. Unpaid, but board, etc., free. Write to 82 Acre Lane, S.W.2.

Harlech ASA. A group of anarchist-syndicalist alliance is now forming in Harlech, Merioneth, N. Wales; anyone interested in helping and supporting from the N. Wales area, please contact G. & B. Briggs, c/o Coleg Harlech, Harlech, Merioneth, N. Wales.

The Organisational Platform of the Libertarian Communists is now available plus other pamphlets from 68A Chingford Road, E.17.

Anarchist Calendars 1973, 10p each, 24p post from Kropotkin Lighthouse Publications, c/o Freedom Press.

Translations wanted from Anarchist journals for FREEDOM. Languages needed are French, Italian, Spanish, German, Swedish, Japanese. Present translators please confirm. Get in touch with Eds.

Politics of Transport. Outer Circle rail trip, Saturday, November 11, tickets from Chris Parrish, 47 Beresford Road, St. Albans, Herts. Telephone: St. Albans 52381. £1.25 each. 75p per child. Please enclose a stamped addressed envelope. Excursion starts at 11.28 a.m. at Broad Street Station, next to Liverpool Street.

PROP. Public Meeting at Dame Colet House, Ben Jonson Road, Stepney Green, E.1, on November 24 at 7 p.m.

Brighton Anarchist Group. New secretary is Roy Carr-Hill, 2nd Floor, 29 St. Michaels Place, Brighton (0273 25546).

'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.

Michael Tobin Defence Committee, c/o 265 Dale Street, Chatham, Kent.

Libertarian Aid Committee for the Hyde Park '3'. Visiting: Phone 677 1526 (Mrs. Carty). Letters-gifts (must have Prison No.): 110305 M. Callinan, 110281 L. Marcantonio, 110280 Stan Quinn. Donations: Mrs. Callinan, 59 Brondesbury Villas, London, N.W.6.

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.

THIS WEEK IN IRELAND

THE GREEN PAPER turned out to be far more orange than green, but it has been lost in the fury about the plebiscite which asked two questions only—

1. Do you want to remain in the United Kingdom?
2. Do you want Ireland to be joined with the Republic outside the United Kingdom?

As John Hume truly says, people might with truth answer yes to BOTH questions. Except from such intransigent power-seeking bigots as Craig and Faulkner, everyone, both sides of the border, has reacted against it. It is dangerous, mischief-making and will lead to fearful carnage, and probably be boycotted by everyone except the dyed-in-the-wool 'Return Stormont with full security powers and let us go in and liquidate the Teags' brigade.

Fianna Gail, the Irish Labour Party, the Northern Labour Party, NICRA,

all unite against it, as of course do both Sinn Féins. The Unionist opinion must perforce win by sheer force of numbers, and then they will use the victory to crow over and cower the already terrified minority, and the Provos will attack worse and more than ever.

Meanwhile on the 30th we have our referendum as to whether the constitution should wash out Article 44 giving a special place to the Catholic Church. VAT was imposed yesterday but it will be a few weeks until the old stock is sold out before its evil effects are felt. The supermarkets all admit food will go up considerably. We had a strike of deep-sea dockers starting on Monday, and ending Wednesday as they agreed to discussion.

Very short notes this week, as I have just returned from lecturing in the north and being interviewed by the BBC, and I am tired out. I met some very real aggression from some of my listeners,