

Direct Action

SYNDICALIST WORKERS FEDERATION
INTERNATIONAL WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION

PLUM JOBS FOR WAR CRIMINALS

MILLIONS DIED — FOR WHAT ?

DEATH not only pays a dividend—it pays compensation as well. Herr Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, who five years ago was found guilty as a war criminal, by his British, American and Russian counterparts before the Nuremberg "War Crimes Tribunal", is again back in the saddle.

Let out of prison seven years too soon, Krupp is to receive £14 million by way of compensation for the slave factories where thousands of deported workers died. Just to make sure that the German workers don't miss the benefits of Krupp's continued exploitation, he is to get a royalty of 2½ per cent on every ton of coal that comes from his former mines. A matter of £830,000 a year.

Similar generous treatment is to be extended to this loathsome individual

in respect of a limestone works and a score of other enterprises. His two brothers and a nephew will also take part in the share-out to the tune of £1 million each. Until payment is finally made, they are to get a subsistence allowance of £8,300 a year. Enough to keep twenty-five working class families on their present standard of living.

Not only will Krupp have the biggest cash balance in Europe, but in addition he will retain control of the centre of his former armament empire, the Gusstahlwerke plant. In case Alfred has too much spare time on his hands, he is to keep and take an active interest in shipyards at Kiel and Bremen, factories turning out metal goods, a vast amount of real estate together with numerous other "enterprises." The German workers will again pay the bill.

Meanwhile, another war criminal, Dr. Schacht the "financial wizard," is getting back into his stride. He has established a "Finance Export Bank" in Berlin, with the full approval of the Bonn government, and the British, French and American authorities. Unable to resist the old temptation to double-cross even his best friends, Dr. Schacht has started work showing the Persian Government how to juggle the finances, without the assistance of the British controlled Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

VILE RECORD

Schacht has a vile record. He was the man behind the Nazi Party, as representative of the German bankers and big business, right from the word go. The "rationalising" of the German finances, at the expense of the German workers, was his special concern.

Finding the money for rebuilding the armament industry was another little matter he looked after. Belsen and Dachau were not really in his province—they just happened to be part and parcel of the system of which he was one of the leading figures.

A mutual friend of both Schacht and Krupp, Herr Heinkel, the man who built the bombers, is looking around for future fields of activity. Taking time off from making the machines that blasted Barcelona, Rotterdam, Warsaw, London and a host of other cities, Heinkel recently attended the Farnborough Air Show. He told reporters, "I would like to make Comets, under licence, in Germany."

Between three and four million people died as a result of military activity in the last blood-bath. Six million Jews perished in the gas chambers. Another million folk died on the battlefields of Spain, and hundreds of thousands died in concentration camps set up by the nazis all over Europe.

These men—Krupp, Schacht, Heinkel and hundreds of smaller fry now working for the rearming nations, both East and West—were as responsible as Hitler for the wholesale slaughter.

If the men and women of the resistance movements, socialist and syndicalist, could have had their way, such men as these would have met their end before a firing squad. But even now it is not too late. Time is on our side.

U S COLOUR BAR

The 60th annual convention of the American Psychological Association has voted to boycott Washington, D.C., as the location of any of its future meetings "until additional progress has been made towards democratic treatment of minority groups." The APA noted that its Negro members had received discriminatory treatment during the recent convention. *Industrial Worker*

ANOTHER SELL-OUT

Unions' wage restraint policy is welcomed
by Stock Exchange

IT is not surprising that Winston Churchill has been able to pay tribute to the "statesmanlike decisions" of this year's Trades Union Congress at Margate. Quite naturally, big business appreciates trade union leaders who, at a time when prices are continually rising, advocate, as the Congress has done, a policy of "wage restraint." The Stock Exchange also likes union officials who answer the truculent provocations of the Tory "economic stabilizers" with appeals for "moderation."

It is true that the General Council accepted the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers' amendment exempting from the general standstill "justifiable increases" for lower-paid workers: a form of means test, with the executive committees of individual unions—not the ordinary members—deciding what is "justifiable."

Even when a particular executive committee decides that a proposed increase is "justifiable," there is no guarantee that the employers will not still be able to tell the union officials to go to the devil—without fear of anything more drastic than a "strong protest" coming back at them.

Not serious

In any case, the "justifiable increases" line is not regarded seriously by the employers. "The Economist," which keeps its fingers on the pulse of the Stock Exchange, had this to say on "wage restraint": "Inconsistencies in moderation were, in any event, the least that could be expected against the present background of rejected wage claims, and it says much for the quality of the union leaders that there was any moderation at all. Mr. Deakin was a skilful chairman."

The compromise nature of the final resolution did, however, reflect the determination of the majority of the individual union executives to reach some sort of agreement that would allow the maintenance of the present collaboration between union leaders, employers and the State, without detonating an explosion among workers now pressing for increases.

It is no accident that the trade union leaders showed such determination in forcing through their policy of "wage restraint," for it is absolutely necessary if the capitalist system itself is to be maintained. A high and stable rate of profit is the first requirement.

Members' needs sacrificed

The Labour Party's policy is contrary to the abolition of capitalism and, consequently, the union bosses are forced to sacrifice the economic needs of their members to the political necessities of Labour policy. The foreign policy of both the Conservative Party and the Labour Party also plays a role.

The Communist Party's enthusiasm for every wage demand expressed

itself, at the Congress, as a result of the need to penalise the armament drive on behalf of Russia, rather than as an expression of concern for the workers' interests.

Bound to the State

All in all, it may be said that political considerations, rather than economic facts, were the guiding factor in the conference hall.

Side by side with the political aspect, but directly tied to it, is the fact that the trade unions, as now constituted, are bound closely to the State machine. Trade union leaders are admitted to the peerage, elevated to appointments on the boards of nationalised industries, become Cabinet ministers when the right wind is blowing and even lead delegations of employers and union officials to study American methods of exploiting labour.

Times have changed since Ramsey MacDonald thought it an honour to kiss the duchess's hand. The duchess is the privileged one now.

The new Chairman of the T.U.C., Tom Drier, M.P., has boasted:

"We have been praised on all sides, even by Mr. Churchill, for the statesmanlike decisions taken at Margate. The Margate Conference urged restraint and meant it."

With remarks like these "The Economist" is justified in writing: "It has often seemed since the war that the trade unions were no longer producing leaders of the same calibre as they had in the twenties and thirties. The 1952 Congress has at least removed that doubt."

Yes, the J. R. Thomases and the Ramsey MacDonalds are still with us.

POOR BLIGHTER!

MR. W.O. BRIGGS, head of Briggs Manufacturing Co., and a director of Briggs Bodies, Dagenham, died in the U.S.A. and left estate in England valued at £41,637.



SCHACHT

LOCKED OUT FOR EIGHT MONTHS

WORKERS at the North London firm of Resistances Ltd. have been locked out since February 13th.

In November last year they claimed that the management should pay them the nationally-agreed engineering increases. After drawn-out negotiation the management sacked the workers, offering them re-employment on terms which included an anti-union clause.

The case went to arbitration but, though the tribunal found in favour of the workers, the firm refused to take them back. The A.E.U. and T. & G.W.U. have recognised the dispute as official, and Resistances goods have been declared black.

"We regret to note, however," says the Lockout Committee, "that at some factories, where members of the A.E.U. and E.T.U. are employed, those goods are still being used, such as Standard Telephones, Boreham Wood; Stones, Dentford; Crompton-Parkinson, Chelmsford; Plessey, Ilford."

"We have failed to convince the stewards at the first three factories that the effective blacking of these goods is essential to achieve a successful conclusion to the dispute."

"We feel that this is a betrayal of the Trade Union Movement. We would urge all T.U. organisations to immediately ensure that all Resistances Ltd. goods are no longer handled by their members."

"Had this been done when the goods were declared black many weeks ago, we should have been back at work, and the movement would have won an important victory. It is necessary to state that the firm is employing some blackleg labour, but the answer to blackleg labour is to black the goods."

Looters' Victims



The woman and child seen in the above picture are seeking scraps of food from a rubbish dump in Massawa's native quarter. While thousands lived in similar pitiful conditions, British military authorities were looting the country of every conceivable capital asset. (See review of Sylvia Pankhurst's latest book on page Two)

Portuguese Syndicalists die in jail

JOSE LOPEZ, well-known Anarcho-Syndicalist militant, died in Coimbra Prison, Portugal, on August 8th while serving a 25-year sentence. Another comrade, Emilio Santana, is critically ill in the same jail.

Lopez was young at the time of the clerical-fascist rising on May 28th, 1926, but he joined the first underground anti-fascist action groups. He took part in the unsuccessful anti-fascist revolt of 1928, was arrested, and deported with many other comrades to the E. Indian colony of Timor. A year later he was sent back, gravely ill.

During the Spanish Revolution of 1936, Lopez—with other militants of the underground syndicalist C.G.T., the Anarchist organisation and other anti-fascists—tried to provoke a rising against Salazar, Franco's accomplice. The attempt failed, and Lopez, Santana and other libertarian militants fell into the hands of the Portuguese Gestapo.

Soon afterwards, in a typically totalitarian political trial, they were condemned to sentences of 25 years. The death of two other comrades had preceded that of Lopez.

One more crime has been added to the long list of the vile Salazar, that miserable jesuit and fascist whose tyranny is protected by the so-called Western democracies.

"Solidaridad Obrera."

Textile shareholders still get thirty-five per cent

"... James Nelson, the £4,000,000 Lancashire rayon firm, reported profits sliding from £881,000 to £427,000."

"Sadly Chairman Nelson (now) says £150,000 had to be used to meet losses on stocks when the slump came. Happily shareholders have already had their dividend held at 35 per cent—the reward, no doubt, for going without rises when the going was good."—Daily Express, 6.9.52.

Our Lancashire comrade Julian Pilling, who formerly worked for James Nelson, writes:

"James Nelson's have mills in Rochdale, Lancaster, Nelson (4), Colne and Tasmania, besides numerous subsidiary companies. Of these, the Tasmanian mill has not suffered from the slump, due to trading restrictions on the neighbouring Australian industry."

"At the Doubling Mill where I worked, 120 workers were sacked at the beginning of this year and the rest have been working three days a week, with about nine full weeks off in addition. In August some winders

began to work three days in three weeks and then, at the end of the month, were told there was no more work for them, but that they would not be made redundant unless they so desired. Twelve of the maintenance staff were sacked, leaving a couple of foremen with no one to boss. At the J.N. Mill over the road the weavers had been working one week in seven."

"Just before Easter the manager gave a talk to the workers there. He said: 'If it's a nice Easter we'll be getting some work in for you.' Well, it was a nice Easter and things got worse."

"He also said: 'I think we've done a wise thing in putting you on short time, because we have managed to keep you going. We did it for your benefit.'"

"The shareholders don't seem to have done so badly out of it either, but I suppose that was just coincidence. While I was getting dole and my children were trying to figure out why they couldn't have toffees and birthday presents, the shareholders were still receiving their 35 per cent."

PRACTICAL ANARCHISM

Constructive Anarchism, by G. P. Maximoff (Maximoff Memorial Publication Committee, Chicago, \$2.50).

BOOK REVIEW by

Julian Pilling

RECENTLY published in America is the book written in 1933 by our late Comrade Gregori Maximoff entitled "Constructive Anarchism." This is a valuable addition to libertarian literature; many will find it provocative, particularly those whose anarchism is confined to the cultural sphere, for Maximoff is in direct line with Bakunin and has much of his forthrightness and polemical ability.

It is a well-written book, and lacks both the verbosity of the Marxist and the flowery superfluity of the individualist Anarchist. It is an attempt to synthesise the differing schools of Communist Anarchism and Revolutionary Syndicalism and goes well on the way to achieving this purpose.

Worthless fight?

The book is in two parts: the first is an examination of Anarchism and the second an Anarcho-Syndicalist programme. Much of the first part deals with an argument within the Russian exile Anarchist movement in America and, while this makes interesting reading, it appears somewhat out of place in a work of this kind and tends to date it.

Maximoff is critical of the anti-Syndicalist Anarchist. He says:

"... many Anarchists consider the Trade Union fight for everyday interests to be petty, worthless and even harmful; they call it a negligible, penny-wise policy which only serves to deflect the attention of the workers from their main task, the destruction of capital and the state. The Anarcho-Syndicalists, on the other hand, view the everyday struggle of the working classes as of tremendous importance. They believe that the reduction of hours of work is a great blessing since, after a long working day, the worker is so weary that he had no time or energy for social problems or communal issues; he knows only one need—physical rest. A long working day, indeed, transforms him into a toiling animal. The same importance is attached by the Anarcho-Syndicalists to the increase of wages. Wherever wages are low, there is

destitution; where there is destitution there is ignorance, and an ignorant, pauperised worker cannot be a revolutionist because he has no opportunity to realise or appreciate his human dignity, and because he cannot understand the structure of exploitation that oppresses him."

And again, speaking of the effect of the Anarchist break from the First International:

Anti-Syndicalists

"In time the estrangement became increasingly more evident. Anarchism began to lose its practical hold and turned more and more towards theory. As a result the movement was joined by people who were little, or not at all, connected with the working classes. They were idealists who sincerely sought the liberation of the proletariat but, not having been seasoned in the revolutionary struggle, and seeing the desired liberation unfulfilled during the expected period, they became disillusioned with group efforts, using weapons which might more effectively hasten the desired results. It is in this psychology that we must seek the roots of the anti-Syndicalist attitudes which, I am deeply convinced, have done Anarchism a great deal of harm and have hindered its progressive growth as a mass labour movement."

There is no lack of criticism of the Anarchist movements—indeed the fact that one can write "movements" is in itself a criticism. One of the principal charges against Anarchism is its "inability to adapt itself to the realities of life." Maximoff says:

In a vacuum

"Man requires contact with reality; he cannot exist long in mid-air. This natural need for activity drives dynamic men to all kinds of deformed 'practical' activities; to bomb-throwing in France or unmotivated terror and expropriation in Russia. And how does the rank-and-file Anarchist keep active? He rejects the Parliamentary struggle, he rejects participation in municipal affairs. For many comrades the trade unions are not sufficiently revolutionary since they concern themselves with petty fights, and are therefore a danger to Anarchist 'purity,' while in the Co-operatives these comrades see a bourgeois institution with exploitative tendencies. And all the time the Anarchist groups remain small. The Anarchist must perform act within a 'Toricellian vacuum'; he must be satisfied with voluble debates, with the distribution of pamphlets, news-

papers and leaflets; he must keep silent on daily issues—and keep his eyes, while rejecting the world about him, on the final goal towards which the path is still only an abstract concept. Indeed, wherever the larger masses think in concrete terms, Anarchists seem bent on instilling abstractions into them."

"What is missing in our movement is a basis of realism, the ability to adjust theory to the practical needs of the workers. That lack, however, is being met by the Syndicalist fractions of Anarchism. Anarcho-Syndicalism has expanded the sphere of activity of its members; it has established institutions concerned with the material struggle and with everyday activities. That is the explanation for its success in comparison with Anarcho-Communism, in all the countries where it has taken root. And if Anarcho-Syndicalism will continue to extend the horizons of public activity for its members, to create more of its own institutions, then its success will grow in the same measure."

Well reasoned

In the second part of the book, which gives a Syndicalist programme, there are two sections—one which deals with the economic sphere and gives a very well-reasoned consideration to all basic industries of society. Maximoff does not accept the "no ownership but free access" Anarchist ideas. He says, dealing with agriculture:

"The socialisation of land is an essential precondition for the socialisation of labour, which would complete the process of communisation of agriculture. Only when labour and ownership are both socialised does the product of labour also become socialised, i.e. full communism becomes a reality."

The second section deals with the political sphere, and includes studies of General Politics, Defence, Public Security, Marital and Family Law. The question of defence is, perhaps, the most controversial matter dealt with. Here is a very realistic approach that is calculated to offend pacifists:

Workers' militia

"Partisan detachments will not be a sufficiently reliable form for the full defence of the Revolution. They will certainly appear in the Revolution itself, and will play a useful part in the initial stages of the struggle, but they will be helpful once it takes on the aspects of real warfare. Under such conditions hostilities can only be con-

ducted by properly organised armed forces, capable of utilising military science and all methods of modern war technique. But an army in the form which exists in bourgeois countries, or on the lines of the Red Army in Soviet Russia, would not conform to the fundamental principles on which the new society is to be built. Therefore, neither the army nor partisan detachments can be considered the desirable form of organising the military forces in the Revolution. The

first would be a threat to freedom, the second an insufficient means of defence.

"Instead, the Anarchists propose the general arming of the working people on the basis of a militia..."

"Constructive Anarchism" ends with a list of everyday demands whose realisation one way or another can clear the way to the final goal of Anarchism. As I said before, there is nothing superfluous in this book, and the book itself would not be superfluous in anybody's library—reading library that is.

A DOCTORED HISTORY

Trade Unionism, its origins, growth and role in modern society, by Herbert Tracey (Labour Party Educational Series).

The pamphlet is also over-concerned with the legal position of unions.

THIS PAMPHLET, which is being sent round to T.U. branches, is a potted history from the right-wing Labour point of view and would be more suited to a W.E.A. class than a union. It is very respectable and forbears to dwell too long on the bitter struggles of the past. Some, indeed, it does not even mention, such as the "Dockers' Tanner" which gave a decisive blow to the Lib.-Lab. period. Tracey's theme is that the main purpose of unions from the outset was the formation of the Labour Party. Here are two quotations:

(Questions for discussion) "Discuss the realities of class rule that impelled the trade union into politics (p. 16).

"The fact that governments and parties could be made to yield under trade union pressure did not weaken the movement towards the establishment of a political organisation independent of the existing parties" (p. 23).

Syndicalism is not mentioned, though the T.U. movement received great impetus from the propaganda of the early syndicalists, who were the logical successors of movements such as the Grand National Consolidated Trade Union, of which Tracey does speak.

Indeed, the invited French delegate to the T.U.C. in 1910, if my memory serves me correctly, was from the then syndicalist C.G.T. and his address was on the importance of direct action.

It is the basic syndicalist ideas which are the life-blood of any union. A union which is held up only by the Labour Party is useless as a fighting organisation and can protect only the interests of that party. That is what Tracey and his friends want.

Discussion of this pamphlet at union branches, however, will provide many openings for the ideas of syndicalism to be put forward.

G. S.

LITERATURE

Michael Bakunin and Karl Marx

by K.J. Kenafick

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(C.A.B.A.)

9d

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by Tom Brown

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First number of "THE LIBERTARIAN" (bulletin of the N.E. London Anarchist Group)

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by Germen

Looting on a grand scale

Why are we destroying the Eritrean ports? by Sylvia Pankhurst ("New Times & Ethiopia News," 3s. 6d.).

SYLVIA PANKHURST'S latest book, "Why are we destroying the Eritrean Ports?" provides a first-class account of the systematic looting of "liberated" Eritrea by the British civil and military authorities who, until September 15, when that country was federated with Ethiopia, constituted the occupying power.

The author describes in detail the wholesale destruction of port installations at Abd el Cader, Assab and Massawa and their sale abroad as scrap... the wrecking of an important potash factory at Fatma Dari, and the sale of its equipment abroad... the demolition of 500 oil reservoirs at Otumlo near Massawa... the destruction of a cement works and the sale of the machinery to the Sudan... the removal and sale to Pakistan of a floating dock from Massawa, and the destruction or sale of every conceivable capital asset that might be used in competition against British capitalism. It is, indeed, a vivid account of the way the British civil and military administration carried out their "trusteeship."

In addition to this material, which is presented in a vigorous and interesting way, well-documented and supported by excellent photographs of the "before and after" type, the book contains a chapter dealing with the past history of European relations with Ethiopia.

This consists of broken promises, double-dealing and the lowest forms of trickery on the part of the European capitalists. The British variety naturally did its share—to the full.

Miss Pankhurst, who visited Eritrea at the beginning of the year, paints a terrible picture of the conditions under which the people live in the "native quarters." These are in strong contrast to those in the quarters set aside for Europeans under Mussolini, and continued under British "trusteeship."

Although syndicalists will not agree with Sylvia Pankhurst's political conclusions in so far as the benefits of federation to Ethiopia are concerned, this book is one no socially-conscious person can afford to miss.

Marginal notes

AND THEY SAY THEY'RE REARMING FOR PEACE . . .

JUDGING by the tone and character taken by internal and external affairs of the different countries since the end of the last world conflict, the experiences of people from 1914-18 up to 1939-45 don't seem to have had any value at all.

The fact that our very existence depends on, and is subject to, the results of the elastic relations between statesmen forces us into the arena. Today we have so-called "peace" conferences as the reverse side of the medal to world rearmament.

There is a striking contradiction between what we might call the "pacifist" current and the way of strengthening it: apart from the Heinkels, the Krupps and so on (about whom we're going to talk) nobody is interested, not even the military leaders themselves, in armed conflict to get the territory, power or gold that this or that country may have.

Instead of mutual understanding, however, we live in a world which is making weapons of destruction to protect itself, to defend itself, or simply to be strong. . . .

MILLION RESERVISTS

The current belief that war can be averted by this or that power being ahead in war production and fully prepared is simply a reason to feel sorry for our so-called civilisation. Not the desire to achieve human brotherhood, but military factors of authority and force are to impose a code of conduct or, in other words, international discipline.

In July, according to reliable information, Russia called up 1,000,000 reservists for the most important military manoeuvres held in that country since the war. Through the same channels we learn that the Russian Navy has held important manoeuvres in the Pacific where, it is estimated,

the U.S.S.R. has a fleet of 140 submarines.

As the result of the completion of a new atomic plant in Central Russia, the production of six atom bombs each month in that country has been raised by one-third. That brings annual production of the bombs to between 90 and 100. The present stock is reckoned to be about 130, and an English weekly paper says: "The figure of 350 by the end of 1954 is formidable."

THOUSAND PLANES

Confronted with this precipitate increase in arms and war material—so contrary to the theoretical communist position of pacifism—the United States gave their own statistics to the Press Agencies: In September, they said, the production of modern military planes would reach the level of 1,000 a month. A Washington correspondent states that in recent years America has surrendered completely to military and defence preparations: the "H" Bomb; a new type of artillery on the secret list, which can launch small atom bombs; a new land and sea mine detector, etc., etc.

The satellite countries of both blocs are no exceptions to this general rearmament psychosis. Under the direction of ex-Admiral Kichiasburo Nom-bura, a group of Japanese military experts have completed plans for reorganising the armed forces. These are for an army of 12 divisions, each with 15,000 men, with an air force of 300 fighters and a navy of 300 pocket ships—primarily submarines, mine-sweepers and so on.

In Germany the old Nazis are being encouraged to produce war material. The liberal Press has shown some indignation at the compensation

being paid to the industrialist, Krupp, at the lessons to be given in England to German pilots by the R.A.F., at the visit of Heinkel to the recent big air display and the general military development of Germany: but, as usual, the protests have been merely symbolic criticism of the Western Powers. The statesmen proceed with that the trade union leaders themselves support the rearmament policy. Such was the breath of ozone they got from Margate at the recent Trades Union Congress.

A short while back, General their plans, happy in the knowledge Franco held an interview with the commander of the Second Polish Corps at Cassino, General Anders. During the recent Eucharistic Congress, Anders interviewed Count Potecki, member of the Polish "shadow" cabinet in London, and Bishop Gawlina and Mgr. Mayset-wich, official Vatican observers with the Polish exiles. At the end of that

month (May), France received the Polish general and it is believed that an agreement was reached that the Poles should get military training in Spain. It is thought that Anders can call on some 11,000 exiled Polish officers.

HOLD FIRM

For simple reasons of strategy, while France favours delaying the militarisation of Western Germany, Poland has similar views about the Eastern Zone.

The above briefly-related facts and the differences between not only the rival forces, but the allies as well, lead us to believe that, far from peace being defended by the war preparations, the ruling classes are finding themselves in a giant political mess which force alone will resolve.

Confronted with the danger of war, the best attitude is one of anti-militarism. And to hold firm against all preparation for war.

DIRECT ACTION

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NAME

ADDRESS

An open invitation

READERS who find themselves sympathetic to the viewpoint expressed in "DIRECT ACTION" and who wish to have further information about the Syndicalist Workers' Federation are invited to write to the Secretary, S.W.F., 25a Amberley Road, London, W.9.

Our declaration of principles and organisational basis is available on request. Membership is open to all who accept our aims and are prepared to work actively for their realisation.

T.U.C. in the doldrums

ONCE AGAIN we have seen a Trades Union Congress which was completely uninspiring for any who hold hopes for a better future. The ideas of Syndicalism, which could be the life-blood of the working population of the country, were not mentioned—not that we expected them to be, for there is self-satisfaction among the trade union leaders.

If there were not, we should hear discussion on the merits of industrial unions as opposed to craft and general unions, we should hear compared plans of confederation and unification in place of the present shapeless structures of our unions.

Job organisation

If the present unions had real value to working men, we should hear of job organisation instead of branch organisation, and if the unions had any real fighting qualities we should hear of direct action and the various forms that it takes. We should hear of strikes that had been won, instead of strikes that had been "averted." We should hear the words "Workers' Control" mentioned instead of nationalisation, and when financial reports were presented we should hear how much had been paid out in strike pay.

If the Syndicalist movement in this country held the position that the reformist trade unions now hold, things would be very different for working people. The present apathy would be replaced by keenness and enthusiasm.

Not their fault

It is sometimes said by politicians and economists that the working class have no constructive abilities. It would be a poor do for the politicians and economists if that were so, for they would have no houses to live in, no food to eat and no clothes to wear. The fact that men and women take little interest in their unions is not their fault, but is due to the failure of the unions to adapt themselves to needs of the class struggle.

The growing interest in Syndicalism and its related ideas, such as workers' control, is evidence that the workers can look to their own interests. But that interest does not find its expression at the T.U.C. It is to be found in the rank-and-file and strike committees. That is the true voice of the working class.

The Syndicalist Workers' Federation calls on all working people to join its ranks and show their solidarity in the fight for workers' control and common ownership of all production and distribution of the fruits of the earth.



ROUND THE WORLD

UNCONFIRMED report from Berlin states napalm bombs were dropped by British jet plane near Celle, W. Germany on August 5, in demonstration for Minister of Supply, Duncan Sandys.

"EIGHT-HOUR DAY" said Czech Minister of Education, Dr. Zdenek Nejedly over Prague Radio. It would be an unpardonable offence for a worker to quit work just because he had done an eight-hour shift, he added.

ANTONIO MARIA GONZALO, Spanish Ambassador to the W. German Government, has told Franco's Foreign Minister that it will soon be possible to obtain delivery of German-made arms.

EUROPEAN representative of the American Mutual Security Agency states unofficially that he has no

The following statement was made to "Direct Action" by a Spanish woman who spent four years (1939-43) in one of Franco's prisons, and who has now found refuge in this country. We publish it as a first-hand account of life under fascism. Although the events she describes took place some ten years ago, the same conditions hold good today, and, because of the danger of reprisals to her relatives still in Spain, her name is withheld.

I WAS IMPRISONED soon after the fall of Barcelona to the fascists in 1939. They put me in the Las Cors jail on Calle Molins—a converted convent with the nuns acting as wardresses.

At that time there were 4,000 women in the prison—1,000 on each of the four floors. Political prisoners were mixed indiscriminately with prostitutes and thieves.

In the room where I was placed there were 400 other women, many with babies in their arms. Scabies was rampant. We had no plates, cups or spoons. We drank our water from sardine tins, but they gave us no water for washing.

'Less than a dog'

When I arrived, with other prisoners, we were addressed by the Governor of the prison. "Listen everyone," he said, "don't forget that Franco will never pardon you—you'll all stop here 20 or 30 years. You're less rights than a dog here, and I'm ready to shoot you all with a machine gun if necessary."

For two years we slept on the floor, without covering. The space for each of us was just over a foot wide. Our food consisted of a few chick peas, thin soup and black sweet potatoes. We were supposed to get 200 grams of bread (about 4lb.) daily, but it was usually less than half that amount.

This was the food on which the babies had to live or die, too. Most

of them died. Until 1941 there was no issue of milk for them.

Many of the prisoners were taken away at night, and shot at the Campo de la Bota. One girl, an Anarchist schoolteacher named Virginia Amposta, spent two months at Las Cors in 1940, waiting for her death sentence to be carried out. They came to collect her one Sunday morning, at one o'clock. I shall never forget her last words to us.

"Listen girls," she said, "I am going to be killed. I don't want anyone to cry for me, but I ask everyone to remember my life..."

Died together

Later I heard how she died. At the La Bota Camp she saw, for the last time, her husband, who had been a local secretary of the Libertarian Youth. He, too, had been condemned to death, and they faced the firing squad together.

His eyes were bandaged, she refused to have hers covered. The same morning 16 other men and two other women were also killed. That was at 4 o'clock in the morning. Four hours later a commutation of Virginia's sentence to 30 years arrived at the jail. It had obviously been held up on purpose by the fascist authorities.

Sometimes the prisoners were months in jail, waiting for execution, at others the sentence was carried out almost immediately. In 1942 seven girls were brought to the jail one day. They belonged to a group of 19 anti-fascists, all of whom were condemned to die. Within 24 hours they had all been shot.

Shot in street

When they arrested me, I had been giving refuge to a comrade whom the police were hunting. He had been sleeping at my house for about four months. They didn't catch him then. In prison I met his wife, who had been arrested some time earlier. They let her out as an unwitting decoy to catch him, and shot him

JEWISH LABOUR NEWS

WE, the "Freie Arbeiter Stimme" Group, London, wish to express our deep sympathy with the family and friends of Dr. Herman Frank, late editor of the "Freie Arbeiter Stimme" (New York), on his sudden death.

He became editor of the "F.A.S." in September, 1940, on the resignation of Comrade Mark Mratchny and held the post until 1951, when the paper's management accepted his own resignation after a disagreement. The funeral was on August 12th.

A 60th ANNIVERSARY memorial meeting to David Edelstadt is being organised by the "F.A.S." Group for November. He was the Jewish Anarchist poet and singer of freedom during the darkest days of the Anarchist movement, and it was he who inspired the Jewish workers to struggle towards emancipation.

Edelstadt was the first editor of the "F.A.S." A book of appreciation on his life and activities is being published in the Jewish language by the Kropotkin Literary Society of Los Angeles. David Edelstadt's works and poems, published jointly by the

objections to Germans making as many tanks and guns as they liked. If they don't like, he says, there may be ways of persuading them.

RECENTLY ELECTED. General Gabor Peter is only Hungarian in three-man Hungarian Politburo. Other members are Erno Gero, Minister of Economic Affairs, and Joseph Ravai, Minister of Education—both Russians and members of the M.V.D.

MATHIAS RAKOSI, General Secretary of the Hungarian C.P., is now only a figurehead. He was secretly divested of all power at the end of June.

CONFERENCE to discuss future policy will be held in Philadelphia, U.S., on November 8-9 by eastern branches of Industrial Workers of the World.

"F.A.S." Groups of London and New York, are still available on request.

A JEWISH Anarchist group in Italy has offered to organise the proposed world conference of Jewish Anarchist groups there. It has already been agreed, however, that the conference should be in Paris next year.

E. M.

RED & BLACK NOTEBOOK

PAYING THE RATE FOR THE JOB

SOME interesting information is likely to see daylight as the result of an investigation which the Central London Branch of the National Union of Journalists is carrying out on wages paid by the "Daily Worker" to its editorial staff.

It has long been common knowledge that sub-editors and reporters were paid well below the N.U.J. minimum, the "Worker's" explanation being that a percentage of their income was deducted as a "voluntary" contribution to party funds.

Now the sacking of sub-editor F. W. Deards, on the pretext that he was a day late back from holidays, and his subsequent request for union action, has brought about a full-scale inquiry.

Deards had been with the "Worker" six years, and has recently been drawing £6 10s. a week, plus 35s. expenses. The balance of the N.U.J.'s £14 Central London minimum represents the sum "handed back" to swell the party funds.

A year ago he left the C.P. and, he says, the paper's management has been seeking an opportunity to sack him ever since.

Under the agreement between the N.U.J. and the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, which the "Worker" claims to honour, sub-editors are entitled to three-months' notice, or pay in lieu. When Deards collected his notice money, he found it totalled £33—four weeks' pay at £6 10s. and a sum of £7, shown on his pay docket as "expenses."

Why his notice money should have been reckoned at £6 10s. a week when Deards, as a non-party member, would presumably not have wanted to contribute to the Communist kitty was not stated by the management.

When the Ministry of Labour asked about the sum paid in lieu of notice, the management replied that it repre-

sented a fortnight's money, not a month's.

Since Deards brought his case to the N.U.J., another member of the "Worker" editorial staff has applied for his money to be paid without deductions... he is now getting the full rate.

This case recalls one some years ago, of a D.W. sub-editor whose wife—also a member of the "Worker's" editorial staff—was having a child. The sub asked for a rise on his, then, £5-a-week and was refused. On pressing, he was fired for "disloyalty."

Before "Daily Worker" writers urge other workers to go on strike for wage increases, they would be well advised to take a little direct action and put their own house in order. It seems to need it.

Syndicalist Workers Federation

BRITISH SECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION

AIMS AND PRINCIPLES

THE SYNDICALIST WORKERS' FEDERATION seeks to establish a free society, which will render impossible the growth of a privileged class and the exploitation of man by man. The S.W.F. therefore advocates common ownership and workers' control of the land, industry and all means of production and distribution, on the basis of voluntary co-operation. In such a society, the wage system, finance and money shall be abolished and goods produced and distributed not for profit, but according to human needs.

CLASS STRUGGLE. The interests of the working class and the ruling class are directly opposed. The S.W.F. is based upon the inevitable day-to-day struggle of the workers against those who own and control the means of production and distribution, and will continue that struggle until common ownership and workers' control are achieved.

DIRECT ACTION. Victory in the fight against class domination can only be achieved by the direct action of the workers themselves. The S.W.F. rejects all parliamentary and similar activity as deflecting the workers from the class struggle into paths of class collaboration.

THE STATE. The State in all its forms is the enemy of the workers, and cannot exist within a classless society. The S.W.F. does not, therefore, hope to use the State to achieve the emancipation of the working class; it does not seek to obtain seats in the Cabinet or Parliament. Nor does it desire to build a new State on the ruins of the old. Any attempt, by an allegedly working class party, to create a new State, can only result in a new ruling class.

ORGANISATION. To achieve these aims, the workers must organise. They must replace the hundreds of craft and general trade unions by syndicalist industrial unions. As an immediate step to that end, the S.W.F. aids the formation of workers' committees in all factories, mines, offices, shipyards, mills and other places of work, and their development into industrial unions, federated to an all-national Federation of Labour.

INTERNATIONALISM. The S.W.F., as a section of the International Working Men's Association, stands firm for international working class solidarity.

BY SYNDICALIST

FELLOW TRAVELLERS

LATEST acquisition of the Stalinist "peace" enthusiasts is the Duke of Bedford. Along with the old hands, S. O. Davis, Figgins of the N.U.R. and the Dean of Canterbury, the Duke addressed a jubilant bunch of C.P.-ers and fellow-travellers, meeting in a spirit of mutual admiration "To give the Dean a hearing," at Earls Court, London, on September 14th.

In case anyone thinks that the Duke has "seen the light" after being reduced to the ranks of the working-class, here are the facts. The London firm of Humbert and Flint are to offer for sale, on behalf of the Duke, on October 22nd at the London Auction Mart, West End, property worth £100,000.

London real estate holdings of the Duke were last year valued at £51 million. Since then he has sold for £1,620,000 his Bloomsbury estate. He is understood to be buying agricultural land on which there is less death duty. On such property is the Great Maytham Estate of 2,824 acres for which the Duke paid £250,000.

GOOD ADVICE, BUT...

AT THE INQUEST on a ten-year-old boy accidentally shot while playing "gangsters," coroner G. Billingham gave some good advice. Speaking to the 14-year-old boy who held the gun, Mr. Billingham said, "I hope you will never again play with firearms. Go away and try to forget this very terrible thing. Nothing can be done about it now."

In four years' time will the coroner support this young man if he acts on his advice and refuses military service?

VEHICLE MEN HIT BACK

against Company's 'war' declaration

The following statement has been issued by the Strike Committee of workers at Park Royal Vehicles, London:

"On Wednesday afternoon, July 2nd, 1,100 P.R.V. workers stopped work on a fundamental issue of Trade Unionism, the right to negotiate on behalf of Trade Union members.

Jack Kielty



IT IS with profound regret that we record the death, at the age of 45, of our well-known and deeply respected Merseyside comrade Jack Kielty. It leaves a great gap in the ranks of our organisation.

Jack, a foundation member of the S.W.F., was a familiar figure on the street corners of Liverpool, where he tirelessly propagated, at open-air meetings, the ideas of Syndicalism.

Like other members of the organisation, Jack threw himself into the struggle in defence of the seven dockers who, last year, stood trial at the Old Bailey on charges of organising strike action. He gained wide respect among portworkers, and served on the Merseyside Portworkers' Defence Committee.

Despite prolonged ill health and constant suffering in recent months, Jack continued to give wholeheartedly his energies to the working-class movement.

In mourning the loss of a fine comrade, and in paying tribute to his memory, we can do no better than to reprint the letter, from Dave Pude, another Merseyside comrade, informing the National Committee of the S.W.F. of his untimely death:—

It is my sad task to tell you Comrade Kielty passed away on Wednesday, August 29, in Sefton Hospital, Liverpool. He had suffered indifferent health for over twelve months but appeared to be making slow but sure progress towards better health. As his collaborator over the last three years in propagating Anarcho-Syndicalism, I know that our movement has lost a truly proletarian character, breathing the old fighting atmosphere of the I.W.W. with a live, modernistic interpretation. Like many more Anarcho-Syndicalists, Jack Kielty found his way to the top through the welter of left-wing Marxism. The bankruptcy of Trotskyism finally led him to a closer examination of our ideas, and his words to me on deciding to work with us I must record, they are so very true: "Dave, I feel I have always been a Syndicalist and Anarchist. They stand for all that's worthwhile in the working-class movement." A good fighter has left us.

Fifty celebrate the 'Liberation' of Bulgaria

LONDON STALINISTS LOSE STRENGTH

THE COMMUNIST PARTY has lost much of whatever small strength it had among working people in and around London; this becomes more obvious with each public function it holds.

On the evening of Thursday, September 11th, a meeting was held at Conway Hall to celebrate the anniversary of the Bulgarian Day of "Liberation," complete with folk songs and dancing. The Bulgarian Ambassador himself was present in his official capacity and... less than 50 people turned up.

The London C.P. organised a "Peace" procession through the East End for Saturday afternoon, July 19th, from Whitechapel Station. Carrying banners and chanting slogans, just under a thousand of them marched: a big contingent from Hampstead, sizeable groups of work-

"The same day 78 men had been sacked on the alleged grounds that there was no work, that this was due to the roofers, who were already in dispute with the management on contract prices. Because of the obstructionist tactics of the management, the 22 roofers had stopped work 10 days previously and were still out.

"In sacking 78 men without warning the Management deliberately and wilfully ignored existing Trade Union Agreements on redundancy. This agreement to which the Management is a party explicitly states that discussions will first take place with the Works Committee before redundancy is operated.

"We are demanding:

"1. RESUMPTION OF WORK FOR ALL WORKERS, INCLUDING THE 78 MEN SACKED AND THE 22 MEN INVOLVED IN THE DISPUTE.

"2. A WORKS CONFERENCE TO TAKE PLACE IMMEDIATELY ON RESUMPTION TO FIX CONTRACT PRICES FOR THE ROOF DEPARTMENT.

"The Management are refusing to meet these justified demands.

Agreement broken

"The Management have made a declaration of war, for in Mr. Black's words—and he is the Managing Director—there is no doubt as to what is meant when he says 'one does not announce one's intentions when one goes to war.' (Mr. Black, he it noted, is a 'Justice of the Peace.') This was in reply to a question as to why he had not observed the agreement on redundancy entered into with the Works Committee.

"At the 40th Annual General Meeting of ASSOCIATED COMMERCIAL VEHICLES, 21.2.52, Lord Brabazon of Tara (formerly Mr. Moore-Brabazon), in the course of his speech as Chairman and Managing Director, reported a decline in the Combine's profit and indicated that the body building arm of the Combine (Park Royal Vehicles) was not showing the amount of profit he would like to see.

"The Management of P.R.V., undoubtedly aware of the sentiments expressed in the Lord's report, have over a period resisted fixing prices in an endeavour to cut them. This policy led to the stoppage of the 22 roofers.

"Mr. Black has during the present dispute said he wanted new agreements with the Trade Union which would be 'more advantageous to the Management.' More advantageous to the Management? to us means 'less advantageous to the workers'.

"It is evident that the Management are launching an attack on wages and piecework prices. There can be no doubt that Lord Brabazon's report, Mr. Black's delaying tactics and his desire to get 'new agreements drawn up' in P.R.V. has one aim and one aim only—TO CUT WAGES AND INCREASE PROFITS.

"Why did Mr. Black choose this moment to deliberately spurn the Trade Union agreement?

"Because he, in his 'unwisdom,' expected the collapse of the workers in front of his assault in the holiday period; the disintegration of the Trade Union organisation in the factory and an open road to putting the screws on and bringing down the wages of the workers.

Union recognition

"He led with a 'left' labelled 'redundancy' and planned to smack over a 'right'... 'wage cuts.'

"The unity and solidarity of the P.R.V. workers won the first round. The official recognition of the dispute by the N.U.V.B. and the support of North London District Committee A.E.U. in asking the executive council to recognise the strike has won the second round. We are confident that, with the support of all trade unionists, we will win the next round and, sooner or later, victory.

"We have no illusions as to what we are up against. We base ourselves on and draw our strength from the lads who are on strike at P.R.V., the Trade Union organisations who are supporting our struggle with financial assistance and messages of solidarity, on the age-old Trade Union truth that: UNITY IS STRENGTH.

Need for support

"We repeat our readiness to negotiate with the Management for an honourable settlement on the basis of the demands set out in this statement.

"We FIGHT:—

—Defeat the attack on our wages.

—To maintain and strengthen our Trade Union organisation.

—To strengthen the unity of the working class for jobs with decent wages.

"We ask every Trade Unionist and every Trade Union organisation to give us their support. In this vital struggle we need your financial assistance and moral support.

"We urge every fair-minded citizen to help by supporting us financially.

"With your support we are confident that the workers of Park Royal Vehicles will achieve victory."

DOCKERS OPPOSE EVA IDOLATRY

AFTERMATH of the mass hysteria whipped up in Argentina on the death of the ex-actress, businesswoman and wife of the country's neo-fascist dictator has been a renewed attack on those workers' organisations which have maintained their independence of the Peron-controlled General Confederation of Labour (C.G.T.).

First in the line of fire has been the Argentine section of the I.W.M.A., the Regional Workers' Federation (F.O.R.A.).

A strike of the Buenos Aires dockers, who demanded the reopening of their union headquarters, closed by the police, and a living wage, brought the most savage police

repression. Another motive for this was the protest of the F.O.R.A. dockers against the withholding, by the employers, of a day's wages for a monument to Eva Peron.

Houses of the best-known militants were searched without warrant and, when the men themselves could not be found, the police detained their wives. This was the case, for example, with the wives of two dockers, Maciel and Volpe. The injustice reached fantastic limits with the arrest of the daughter of Carballal, a chauffeur, and the son of Axman, a violinist—neither of whom belong to the dockers union, nor are they industrially or politically active.

This was the first time the totalitarian method of taking political hostages had been used in Argentina.

Eleven workers are imprisoned in the Maritime Sub-Prefecture and in the Naval Depot on the isle of Demarchi. Among them are: T. Suarez, J. Gutierrez, H. Santana, G. T. Senaumont, V. Volpe and J. B. Mayorga. All were beaten up by the police after arrest in their homes.

The Syndicalist Workers' Federation has received, from the Buenos Aires Local Federation of the F.O.R.A., a copy of the clandestine appeal addressed by the Argentine organisation to the workers of that country.

This appeal traces, in simple and direct terms, the development of Peronism and its corrupting influence in the country. "Up to 1930," it says, "the F.O.R.A. had organised the mass of the workers in their struggles for freedom and dignity; it was the nerve-centre and thought-process of all the basic gains of the wage workers, and of the 'shirtless ones' of the country and town. The call for emancipation

THERE is no foundation for the rumour that Col. Blimp has passed away. Speaking at the recent British Association scientific conference, Mr. K. F. H. Murrell presented delegates to the Psychology Section with some interesting facts.

"For five years," he said, "the Admiralty have had a naval motion study unit. Its work has shifted from physical to mental problems. Among the physical problems tackled was the loading of a six-inch gun with the saving of one man in a gun's crew and a reduction of loading time by 23 per cent."

The army, however, seems to have presented different problems. Referring to similar studies on behalf of the War Office, Mr. Murrell told the delegates:

"One of our first tasks was the study of field gun drill. The drill was movie-photographed and it was found that number six stood stiffly to attention at the back of the gun, doing absolutely nothing.

"When inquiries were made as to what number six was supposed to be doing, no one seemed to know. Number six had always been in the drill book as long as they could remember, they said.

"Eventually, an ancient sergeant-major was unearthed with Boer War medal ribbons up and he said: 'I know who number six was, he was the man who used to hold the horses'."

ADULTERATION of food was one of the subjects tackled by Prof. Wardlaw at the same conference. The facts speak for themselves:—

The meat content of galantine and luncheon sausage need not be more than thirty per cent.

"Full fruit standard" jam is an artificially-dyed product manufactured from a sulphur-dioxide preserved pulp. Readers will note that sulphur-dioxide was used in the manufacture of "stink bombs" in pre-war days.

"Processed peas" are hard, dried peas, taken from store, cooked and dyed green. "Fresh eggs" may have been in store for nine months.

The addition of 14oz. of chalk to each 280lb. sack flour to compensate for extracted calcium had caused a shortage of the substance used for whitening ceilings. Flour from reasonably-clean new-crop wheat contained up to 18 mouse hairs per lb., and from good quality old-crop wheat up to 180 per lb.

ANOTHER conference that will cause some comment was that held by the Association of Municipal Corporations and the County Councils' Association.

They want old people who live in their "homes" to contribute to the

funds—after they die. This is in addition to the minimum of £1 ls. a week which the old people already pay.

The association propose that the Government introduce legislation to give the councils a share in any "nest egg" that any of the old people may leave. They have sent out a questionnaire to 422 local authorities asking, "How many old people died in your hostels last year and how much money did they leave."

Many workers will agree that this is an idea that is capable of development. A dentist could stand by to extract any gold-filled teeth when the old folk die. The Nazi idea of lampshades from human skin might prove a good source of revenue, too.

Thomson strikers let down

THERE is now every indication that the 79 workers on strike at D. C. Thompson's in Glasgow are to be sacrificed by their union leaders, to prevent a further drain on union funds.

A month ago the Thompson bosses offered to lift their 26-year-old ban on union membership, but refused to reinstate the striking workers. This "offer" was turned down flat by the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation.

On September 17, however, a statement was issued calling off the ban on supplies and distribution that was slowly strangling the employers. It reads:

"The principal object of the printing unions long-standing campaign in favour of the principle of freedom of association having been achieved, the Federation (P.K.T.F.) express their appreciation of the efforts of all those who have contributed to this result.

"There still remains the outstanding point of the dispute in regard to the reinstatement of Messrs. Thompson's employees who came out on strike in support of basic trade union principle. Consideration has now been given by the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation executive to the present position.

"They are aware of the result of the recent meeting between representatives of the T.U.C. and the Prime Minister following decisions of the Trades Union Congress at Margate. They welcome, too, the repeated assurances of the General Council of the T.U.C. of the importance they attach to a solution of this outstanding difficulty.

"The Executive Committee of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation have therefore decided, in an endeavour to create conditions in which this matter may be finally resolved, to recommend their unions to take such action as may be necessary to end any ban imposed on supplies and distribution affecting the firm of Messrs. D. C. Thompson and Company.

"The unions directly concerned have accepted this recommendation and are notifying their members accordingly."

No one can be under the illusion that, without the ban on supplies and distribution, the striking workers have any chance of regaining their jobs. Until the 79 men are back at their jobs no "principal object" has been achieved.

LETTERS

Who foots the bill?

The shop I am working in is a bit of a madhouse with a lot of good swimmers—at least they crawl on every occasion. . . .

There has been something going on in the Swiss political circus since my last letter. Firstly, there was a plebiscite about prohibition of purchase taxes, launched by the Communists. The others—including the Socialist Party and Trade Unions—formed a united front against them and it was defeated by about 4 to 1. . . .

After that, some new laws giving State protection to agriculture were passed by a small majority. A capital levy launched by the Socialist Party got defeated, also another plan launched by the Government to finance rearmament. Some two years ago our "heroic" parliament agreed unanimously on a huge rearmament programme, but they couldn't agree on who should pay the bill. . . . miracles still happen, believe it or not, and the Government somewhere found some hundreds of millions and up till now it hasn't been necessary to take up a loan.

Thank you for D.A. I found it very

good and the small space very well used.

Yours fraternally,
WILLI OTT.

Berne, Switzerland.

GREETINGS FROM JAPAN

We received "Direct Action" for June, 1952, with great pleasure, as our Japanese Anarchist Federation is joining with the I.W.M.A. and C.R.I.A. Under separate cover we have sent you our organ, "Heimin Shimbun," with its Esperanto leaf and supplements.

In Japan we are for the world language Esperanto. How about in your country? It is a very necessary tool for our comrades throughout the world to understand each other better and more easily. After the revolution Esperanto must be our world language, we believe, and we are adopting it in our principles, together with the registry of World Citizenship.

Wishing good fighting to the English comrades.

Yours fraternally,
T. YAMAGA.
International Secretary, Anarchist Federation of Japan, Kyoto.

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