



THE

Syndicalist

FOR WORKERS' CONTROL

Vol. I No. II

Twopence

To Keep Prices Down and Wages Up—

Stop Paying the Ex-Owners

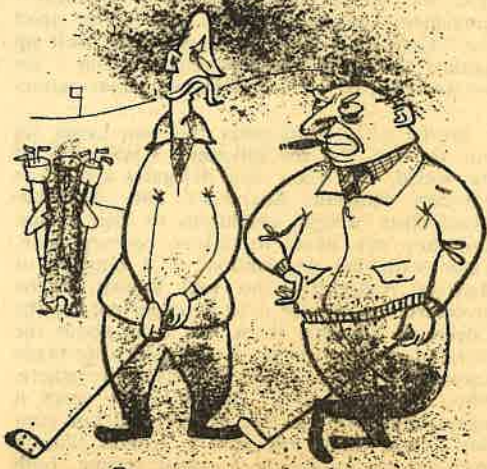
RADSTOCK.

After receiving a majority vote, by dubious means, from the recent coalfield ballot on the wage demand, the National Union of Mineworkers have accepted a 1/- per shift wage increase for the lower-paid miners, an "increase" that has left them worse off than they were a year ago. The ballot was supposed to give the rank and file miner the opportunity of expressing his individual opinion on the vital question of the wage increase and overtime working. In the Somerset coalfield and probably in other areas, there was no individual ballot taken, the decision to accept this thoroughly unsatisfactory award was presumably by the area executive committee. A most "democratic" action according to union rules, but in no way truly representative of the views of the rank and file in these areas.

In accepting the paltry 6/- a week rise the N.U.M. were apparently overcome by the argument that "the industry can't afford any more," with the Communist Secretary of the N.U.M., Arthur Horner subsequently admitting that the disappointingly small increase was reluctantly accepted because of the present financial state of the industry. Yet, following such an increase, Arthur Horner can see fit to co-operate with the Coal Board in the peptalks which the miners are now being subjected to, but it is no small wonder that these talks are not exactly setting the coalfields alight with enthusiasm for increased efficiency and production.

An inevitable and healthy re-action by the miners to the pleas of poverty by the Coal Board is to be found in the growing opposition to the payment of compensation to the ex-coal owners.

At a monthly delegate meeting of the Lancashire Area of the National Union of Mineworkers held at Bolton recently, the following resolution was carried: "To set the coal in-



"But it's different for us, Fothergill. We NEED Saturday mornings off after a week at the office."

dustry on a sound financial basis, and meet the wage claims of the workers, compensation, paid to the ex-owners should be stopped."

This militant attitude is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, but only the first of a series of steps which must be taken by the miners if they are to achieve their goal of economic and political emancipation. For even if the miners succeed in forcing the policy of no compensation upon the Government, they will find that the figure of about £15

million now being paid out yearly to the ex-coal bosses, whilst it may produce a useful immediate increase in the miners weekly wage packet if used exclusively for this purpose, this increase would be quickly offset by the ever rising cost of living, manipulated by those at present wielding economic and political power in this country. The struggle to maintain the value of wages and end compensation to ex-owners, must be broadened to include uncompromising opposition to both, the Union and the Coal Board "bosses," and the State (which always exists to protect privilege, power and monopoly) and possess the revolutionary aim of ultimately abolishing the iniquitous Wages System, overthrowing State Capitalism as represented by the National Coal Board, and establishing Workers Control of the Industry.

JOHNNIE MINER.

Steel Tees-Side Steelmen Strike Against Union Sell-out

THE first strike since 1919 is the answer of 400 skilled steel-workers at Dorman Long's Warrenby works to a sell-out by their union officials.

For four months the steelmen have been facing an attempt by their bosses to greatly increase the tonnage on which their bonus pay is based. An agreement dating from 1936 fixed the figure at 3,330 tons but, claiming new plant was increasing production, the management wanted the figure lifted to 4,300.

The workers would not hear of the figure being raised, but the district officials of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, without the sanction of their members, have signed an agreement on their behalf accepting a figure of 3,800, which, the men claim, means a loss of 18s. a week for the workers.

Feeling is now running high, with shop stewards accusing the district officials of rigging a meeting to mislead the men, and stormy mass meetings where the men shout "We have been sold".

Perhaps the Tees-side steelmen can learn a lesson from this: don't have full time paid officials. Inevitably they will sell you out. Build up your own fighting organisation based on the workshop and you will be able to keep it under your own control.

From Tolpuddle to Coronation Tickets

IT is a long way from the Six Men of Dorset to a T.U.C. advertising Coronation seats.

In 1834, six men were reported to Australia for organising a Trade Union Branch at Tolpuddle, a village in Dorset. Could they have foreseen the sell-out of the 1926 General Strike, or the T.U.C.'s support for conscription?

The vast attacks on workers' conditions since the war has also had the support of the T.U.C.—like the prosecution of the seven dockers at the Old Bailey in 1951.

Now we have come to the stage where the T.U.C. is asking its members to pay for Coronation seats at £4 each! Where did we go from Dorset?

A. GRACE.

Print Printers Delay 'Express'

SINCE the Council of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association issued a statement to the effect that they will be prepared at half-an-hour's notice to stop production of all newspapers in the event of unconstitutional action by the workers in any office, there has been more unofficial action in the newspaper offices than before.

On Wednesday, February 4th, the *Daily Express* was late on the stalls. Thursday's edition contained the explanation—"The *Daily Express* apologises to readers in many districts for the late delivery of yesterday's newspaper. No blame can be attached to newsagents." The facts are that employees who are members of Natsopa (the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants) objected to an advertisement announcing the editorial contents of the current issue of the *Weekly News*, a D. C. Thomson publication. They asked that it should be removed, Natsopa having been in dispute with D. C. Thomson's.

The management of the *Daily Express* declined to remove the advertisements. Printing was not begun until more than an hour after the normal press time. The Manchester and Glasgow offices of the *Daily Express* were not affected. Printing there was normal. In these glib words the management of one of the most consistently reactionary newspapers in the country, try to pass over the D. C. Thomson

advertisement. It was an 11 inch three-column spread that promised to take you "right behind the scenes" in a new royal family story of twelve amazing months. This story was to appear in *Weekly News*, which was blacklisted by the Printing and Kindred Trades' Federation. D. C. Thomson has finally recognised the right of his workers to organise, but he has not re-instated those whose dismissal led to the dispute. The most amusing part of this second round of the Thomson dispute, is that R. W. Briginshaw, General Secretary of Natsopa, had to be called from bed to get the men back.

A similar dispute took place in the offices of the *Daily Mail*. In that case the management withdrew the advertisement. Perhaps they remembered what G. Ward Price used to write in their columns right up to 1936: "One principle alone will give us guidance for our course. It is co-operation with Hitler, not conflict.. Hitler aspires to the role of the archangel who will keep the Soviet enemies of civilisation at bay with a flaming sword. If he did not exist, all Western Europe might soon be clamouring for such a champion."

These disputes will have taught the newspaper workers two lessons: (1) prepare your organisation as a fighting unit, and (2) STRIKE AND STRIKE HARD!

R. E. M.

Syndicalism in Russia

THERE was a virile Anarchist movement in Tsarist Russia. Not only did well known Anarchist theoreticians such as Bakunin and Kropotkin come from Russian upper-classes, and a large number of Anarchists break from that environment to take part in revolutionary struggle, including individual acts against the Tsarist oppressors, but with Nestor Makhnow the Anarchist idea penetrated the Ukrainian peasants. During the years of civil war, these peasant anarchists built up a free society only circumscribed by the limitations of the war, with the Whites on one side and the Red Army on the other.

While the story of the Makhnowist movement is known, at least amongst anarchists, the story of Russian anarcho-syndicalism is not so well known, and this is a pity because at the time of the Revolution they found themselves in a position in which we might well find ourselves in like circumstances. Namely, the workers had overthrown the Tsar, later they overthrew Kerensky too, but no large scale anarchist movement existed, the Anarchists being individuals amongst the workers. However, they supported the demand for *free soviets*. This to them, as to the workers and peasants, implied councils at the point of production, by which the workers themselves ran the factories, and the peasants themselves the land. The State was to be decentralised and the commune to be the regional grouping.

Lenin and his cohorts, mostly returning from exile, craftily agreed to these points, saying they believed in soviets and communism, but using these words to mean something totally different. (Hitler copied the technique with socialism, Mussolini and Franco with syndicalism.) Lenin's "communism" did not even pretend to mean it had any connection with the commune, while his idea of soviets can be seen as quite different from factory councils. Using libertarian slogans, Lenin and Co. got power and set out to crush the revolution.

But at this time many Russian workers were returning or being deported from America, and an anarcho-syndicalist union had already been started in the States. Specifically terming itself anarcho-syndicalist, this body (on transference to Russia) gained adherents amongst Russian factory workers and began in opposition to Bolshevism—setting forward the claim

for *free soviets* against party delegates. Lenin wrote innumerable theses and tracts against anarcho-syndicalism, and the Bolsheviks feared this attack on them on a *class* basis.

Already Anarchists and Left Social-Revolutionaries were being imprisoned and meetings declared illegal (the release of Anarchists from prison to attend Kropotkin's funeral represented the last legal non-Bolshevik meeting in Russia), while the division between *free* and Bolshevik communism culminated in the attack upon the Kronstadt sailors, who had declared a free commune, the liquidation of Makhnow's Army by Trotsky (then leading the Red Army and still an idol of the Bolsheviks), and an open military attack upon Anarchist headquarters in Moscow. Henceforth all opposition was illegal, but the anarcho-syndicalist movement continued, and in strike after strike the "Communist" ruling class found itself up against this industrial movement, which it set out to crush by naked terror and police action.

In the early years after the war Lenin set out to woo the revolutionary syndicalists of the world, but when their delegates arrived in Moscow Russian Anarchists and Anarcho-Syndicalists brought conditions to their notice, and they left, never to resume contact again. Later with the deportation of a number of Russian Anarchists, too well known in the proletarian world for it to be expedient for the Cheka to liquidate them, the facts about the betrayal of the Russian Revolution were made known to anarcho-syndicalists everywhere, who, despite the fact that in most cases it meant wholesale sacrifice of working-class support (since there was such a general illusion over the nature of the Leninist regime, both by virtue of "Communist" propaganda and of capitalist vituperation which helped to cast a halo over it), unequivocally broke relationship with the Red labour unions and openly attacked the new oppressive government of Russia.

The victory of Bolshevism and the subsequent degeneration of authoritarian communism into State capitalism is too well known to be repeated here. Time and again when we have

thought the Russian revolutionary movement dead, we have heard of fresh arrests of workers for "anarcho-syndicalist activities," which proves that the industrial struggle against the new masters must still be alive. The spirit of resistance in Russia can never be crushed very easily, as one Tsar after another found to his cost, and so far from despising liberty, the Russian workers and peasants esteem it so much that a gigantic system of police espionage and terror is required to prevent them from taking it.

A great deal of Anarchist thought and theory has been contributed from Russian sources, in particular the communal idea of the "Mir," or free council of peasants, and the extension of this idea into industry, which was the basis of the demand for free soviets (as against Lenin's monstrosities) helped to formulate modern Anarcho-Syndicalist theory.

The Docks Perms Ban Sundays Reported

AT the Union Cold Storage Group's No. 7 sector, the Perms have been banning overtime on Sundays for several weeks past, with the official sanction of the Transport & General Workers' Union.

The T.G.W.U. officials assured the men that they could not be disciplined for this action, but the firm (Vesty), has now reported the perms to the National Dock Labour Board for discipline—which means they could be sent back to the pool.

These perms are now asking just where they stand? And what are the union officials playing at anyway?

Reading

THE ABC OF ANARCHISM By ALEXANDER BERKMAN

Though his book is written in simple language, the ideas expressed by the author go to the roots of the class struggle which he knew so well from his own experience and the close contact he maintained with the American workers in workshop and factory.

110 pages 1/-

THE WAGE SYSTEM By PETER KROPOTKIN

Shows how the idea that certain work is "worth" more than others leads to inequality and the maintenance of class privilege, whilst differences in wage levels are used by governments to divide the workers and so frustrate the class struggle.

16 pages 3d.

SYNDICALISM—THE WORKERS' NEXT STEP By PHILIP SANSON

48 pages One Shilling

FREEDOM PRESS
27 Red Lion Street, London, W.C.1

Militancy

THE "agitator" is often a myth of the works manager who wants to explain to the Board of Directors why a dispute has arisen, and in these degenerate times it is often an excuse of the Trade Union official to the Ministry of Labour, too. For generations the myth of a class of "troublemakers" has been perpetuated. In its wake has arisen those who pose as such—the political wangler who claims to lead a strike which has already risen, so as to get the credit for his party, or the even more ludicrous political figure who slouches around putting on the pose of an agitator outside his work, while jumping from his office desk every time the boss calls him.

In calling for "militants" we do not envisage these to be such, and the worker—particularly with heavy responsibilities in his family life—is right to distrust such people. Unfortunately he eventually becomes inclined to view all forms of militancy with distrust. The true militant, however, is not one that encourages another to do that which he himself is not prepared to do; nor does militancy mean of necessity continual hardship entailed by strikes. Strikes, after all, must ensue, whatever policy the worker follows, and even in the well-regulated Labour machinery that makes strikes unofficial and sometimes illegal, it eventually becomes necessary to use the one weapon forever in the armoury. However, if a strike is not to cause undue hardship it must

Aspects of Anarcho-Syndicalism

be quick and decisive; hence the syndicalist method of stay-in strikes rather than walk-out strikes, of quick lightning strikes rather than long drawn out struggles, of which notice is given long in advance. It is a difference of attitude; and the militant is one who considers his responsibility due not to the State, employing class or trade union bosses, but rather to himself, his workmates and his family.

The struggle in the factory should not be handed over to those who would pose as a militant "vanguard" and want to hitch the workers' wagon to a political party or group; it should be in the hands of the workers themselves. The real militants will perhaps always be a minority, but they should aim at getting the whole of the workers to collaborate in their own struggles, rather than to do it for them, because in that way they will be building a free society insofar as they are then making it possible for the workers to run the place themselves.

We want to create the movement in industry that will put forward the idea of action independent of outside for control independent of Whitehall. A body of such militants will pave the way to a syndicalist movement from which can emanate the mass movement demanding effective action in meeting wage demands, able at the opportune moment to take control of the means of work.

IT used to be one of the miners against Coal more interested in profits the men who worked in the main arguments in support of the mines was that there would be no incentive expense of the miner's bl would be done to increase mines. In its latest report Board states that "no ob Board by statute is more duty to watch over the those whom they employ" to show that the number pits has declined since 1946 the number of ki

The Syndicalist Double

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So how about doubli tion by May, and getti want?

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N.C.B. and the Casualty Rate

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It used to be one of the charges brought by the miners against Coal Capitalism that it was more interested in profits than in the safety of the men who worked in the pits. One of the main arguments in support of nationalisation of the mines was that under state ownership there would be no incentive to win coal at the expense of the miner's blood, that everything would be done to increase the safety of the mines. In its latest report, the National Coal Board states that "no obligation laid on the Board by statute is more important than the duty to watch over the safety and health of those whom they employ" and it quotes figures to show that the number of casualties in the pits has declined since nationalisation. In 1946 the number of killed and injured in

British coal mines was 2,878; in 1951 this figure had declined to 2,429. A more reliable guide to the trend is not the total number of accidents, since the number of men employed in the mines varies from year to year, but the number of accidents in relation to the number of man-shifts worked. Figures quoted by the Board show that there has been a decline in the reportable casualty rate in mines during the period 1946-1951. The actual figures for killed and injured per 100,000 man-shifts are: 1946: 1.58; 1951: 1.34.

down the smaller, "uneconomic" pits and to concentrate production in large pits where mechanisation can be employed "economically." This policy may or may not be a wise one but it should be clearly recognised, above all by the men in the pits, that it is a policy which increases their liability to accidents. By increasing safety standards, the N.C.B. has been able to show to the public a progressive decline in the accident rate (apart from the exceptionally bad year of 1947). At the same time it has been adopting a policy which has run counter to this tendency. State Capitalism is more considerate for the safety of the miner than was Coal Capitalism but not so considerate that it is prepared to put the safety of the men above the demand for higher production. The big pit may be more "efficient" than the small pit but the ordinary miner may well think that efficiency may be bought at too high a price.

The Syndicalist

Double It!

With the April issue, the SYNDICALIST will have achieved a year's continued existence. It has come out regularly since its inception and, while not always quite at the beginning of the month, its appearance is, we feel, one that we can justly feel proud of. In no way have we striven for "mass support" by abandoning our principles: our policy has been unmistakably Anarcho-Syndicalism, and we have neither abated nor toned down our anarchism nor our belief in industrial action.

Where do we go from here?

The object of the Anarcho-Syndicalist Committee in publishing this paper has not been to angle for "paid up members" nor to proclaim a non-existent industrial organisation, but solely one of publicising the libertarian case, in order that it may reach those who have the power to transform society—namely, those at the place of production. It is for the workers themselves, and not for any group or party, to create the means of struggle.

In asking for an increased and increasing circulation, we know that by that means the SYNDICALIST can reach the men and women who alone can build up a revolutionary working-class movement than can transform society. Our next step must be to work for an even more specialised type of paper, namely, one appealing to particular industries and trades. We feel that with the increased support that we trust the SYNDICALIST will receive, we can go on to smaller papers appealing to engineers or dockers or busmen and so on. There are a few particular industries in which we are in reach of such a paper, and by putting the Anarcho-Syndicalist case in relation to current events and struggles, we feel we will be assisting the growth of the new labour movement, the time for which is ripe.

Such papers can only appear with the active support of people in those industries. It means we will need added support within each industry in order to get the circulation necessary. The possibility of their appearance, however, is solely bound up with the added circulation of the SYNDICALIST in industry. Furthermore we do ask our friends for more local news and items of interest in each industry. In that way we may even reach, say, a separate Scottish edition, which has since the inception of this paper been our ambition, and it will likewise facilitate the time when we can publish not only a paper such as this advocating revolutionary industrial unionism, but also the organs of those who in each industry are fashioning the organisation.

So how about doubling the present circulation by May, and getting us the articles we want?

IF YOU LIKE
The Syndicalist
DISTRIBUTE IT!

So far, so good. The nationalisers can claim that their expectations on this score have been justified; work in the mines has become safer since "vesting day." Unfortunately, these figures do not tell the whole story. As every miner knows, the man responsible for seeing that the safety regulations made under the Coal Mines Act of 1911 are carried out is Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Mines, a State official. Every year he issues a report from which the statistics quoted by the N.C.B. have been taken. From his report for 1950 the following table has been compiled which throws some new light on accidents in the pits:

Number of men in the pit.	Accident rate per 100,000 shifts worked.
Under 50	63
50-100	100
100-250	103
250-500	128
750-1000	135
1000-1500	142
1500-2000	148
2000-2500	161
2500-3000	163
Over 3000	168

(Figures for 959 pits in all. All accidents, surface and underground causing absence for more than 3 days. Year: 1950.)

These figures show conclusively that the bigger the pit the higher the accident rate. In other words, it is safer to work in a small mine than in a large one: there is less blood on the coal. Now the policy of the Coal Board is to close

Just why the accident rate should be higher in the larger pits is not clear. On the face of it, the figures lend support to the school of thought which maintains that mechanisation imposes a growing strain and danger on the miner. What is clear is that the N.C.B., among whose members is a former Chief Inspector of Mines, is well aware of these figures—but prefers to keep them dark.

Way back in the 19th century, the anarchists disputed with the Social Democrats on the question of the centralisation of industry. The Social Democrats, following Marx, argued that centralisation was inevitable, that large-scale organisation was necessarily more efficient than small-scale organisation, that it was reactionary to stand in the way of industrial progress. The anarchists, following Kropotkin, argued that decentralisation of industry should be encouraged, that small-scale organisation was to be preferred to large-scale organisation with its inevitable bureaucratisation and dehumanisation. On the face of it, the Social Democrats won that argument; the world has been moving in their direction. But it is clear from the figures we have quoted that it is high time that the debate was re-opened.

Road Transport

Petrol Freed-But Not the Workers!

SINCE petrol has been "freed" the petrol and oil companies are spending colossal sums on advertising their brands. Nothing is too good for the motorist—everything from free gifts to lectures on service to the people who actually pour the petrol in his tank. All over the place they are building new petrol points and offering servicing and parking facilities. Which makes me wonder if there isn't a certain amount of cash about that the "greedy worker" hasn't got his hands on!

This is a most unorganised industry, and one that demands industrial unionism. The petrol pump attendant has identical interests with motor mechanics, lorry drivers, chauffeurs, busmen and others in the business of road

transport. But instead of being able to demand a little bite of that great big cake which the brands seem to have, he is pushed around and very often the employer insists on the ex-Regular Serviceman—meaning to say, as the glossary pointed out last month—that without an Army pension you can't live on the job.

There is here as elsewhere the need for a new militant workers' organisation, cutting across present trade unions, and having as its final goal the taking over of road transport by those actually engaged in it. Not the private employer (Toryism) nor the State ("Socialism") nor the power-mad politician (Fascism or "Communism") but the workers themselves (Anarcho-Syndicalism).

BERT.

SCISSOR BILL



Workers NEVER Win



I.W.W. and Anarcho-Syndicalism

YOU may not agree with some of the following remarks but I wish to express (in order to invite discussion) that some comrades are of the opinion that the I.W.W. (Industrial Workers of the World) is an organisation which is inclined to be too centralised for anarchists to be attached to. It is my opinion that this belief is erroneous, not because I think anarchists could or should accept an organisation which has a centralised control but because I do not accept that the I.W.W. is an organisation with control from the centre. It is perhaps true to say that at one time in the history of the I.W.W. in America there was a danger and tendency for this organisation to become controlled by a central body. I believe this was due to the influence of the Marxist Daniel De Leon who believed in participating in parliamentary politics and who, like all Marxists, believed in centralised control. De Leon and his followers caused a split within the I.W.W. criticising the section who remained anti-parliamentarian as being one-wing ducks because they refused to participate on the political field and advocated industrial organisation only. This section of the I.W.W. and the anarchist militants who in my opinion in time guided the policy of the I.W.W., pointed out to the De Leonists that there was no sense in crossing to the other side of the river to fill your bucket when you can fill it on the side you were standing on just as well. They believed that the one wing which the De Leonists spoke of would keep them on the ground and prevent them from flying into the clouds in a utopian sky. For they thought it was indeed utopian to

expect the emancipation of the working-class to come through the ballot box. History had shown them that no ruling class had ever acquiesced without a struggle and that in consequence of this the decisive battle between the propertied classes and the property-less must be fought out on the economic and industrial fields where the legal robbery takes place.

I contend that the anarchist militants influenced the I.W.W. to maintain a decentralised control and local autonomy within the industrial unions just as the anarchist militants on the continent influenced the syndicalist movements to maintain rank and file control of the syndicates. Within the I.W.W. there may be elements who are not anarchists in the philosophical sense nor perhaps do they accept a completely anarchist interpretation of past history but the trend of events has forced them to accept a solution to our problems which is identical with the anarcho-syndicalist position.

Glasgow. R. LYNN.

Amend the Rules ?

LB's letter in the February SYNDICALIST was a good one. It went straight to the root of the matter.

However, I neither said nor suggested that the mere amending of rules can transform anything; and if LB sees this clearly, he ought not to object to the names chapel, father, or clerk. On the one hand LB criticises me for merely amending the rules, and on the other, for not

merely changing the names of the organisation and its officers. It is not the names or rules that make a union what it is, but its function and purpose, its aims and objects. If you call a Chapel a Syndicate, you do not make it a revolutionary organisation. It is true though, that all the reformist unions have reactionary rules.

On the question of using the union as a friendly aid society or "coffin club" this, in my opinion can best be done by organisations like the Printing Trades Friendly Dividing Society, which exist for just that purpose. On the face of it I do not favour the idea of "dual unionism," unless this is another way of saying dual card holder in which case I do favour it and think that it is what the anarcho-syndicalists should aim at.

London. R. E. M.

Loyalty to What ?

LOYALTY to the Unions, (SYNDICALIST, Jan.) prompts the question "Are the Unions loyal to the Workers?" As Managements are exempt from industrial toil, the Trade Union delegate is a feature of coercion for the collective punishment of the Workers. Any imposed conditions causing injury to health and premature death, is Murder, even when incited, or agreed to, by Trade Unions, orders by an executive being no legal defence.

The Trade Union delegate illustrates the merits of the collective punishment of Trade Union delegates.

Huddersfield. A. LAZENBY.

What is Civilisation ?

THIS question is often asked, but seldom answered correctly. The recent flood disasters were very terrible for all those affected and a great deal of praise has been given to those who came to the relief of the distressed.

But why? After all, human beings, like all other forms of life, are products of nature, and when nature causes gales, floods or volcanic eruptions then man has to defend himself with the aid of his fellows against the ravages of nature for the period of peril. Man is acting in unity with man, just locally, for that brief period. Rent, interest and profit are all completely forgotten. There is no hatred or greed or envy there; all are working together to save lives—even those of cattle and sheep.

Instead of local instances of natural co-operation, if nations would work together for the good of all mankind always, then we could really say that man is civilized.

To-day, scientific and medical research are

all parts of the struggle for survival, but national hatreds, greed and fear are greater than ever in world history. Mass murder weapons are more terrible now than ever before. With all the advances of science and art, with all the knowledge we have gained in so many spheres, we are still prepared to kill those we hate and fear.

Man, as the product of nature, has quite enough to do to defend himself against the ravages of nature, to combat tuberculosis, cancer and all the other diseases that plague him. He really has no time to spare to fight against his own kind in other lands.

"Life's too short to quarrel, Bodies too precious to break." While governments of all lands breed national hatred; while tyranny and persecution and poverty remain; while men and material are used for destruction instead of for natural co-operation, there can be no civilisation.

W. MCCARTNEY.

(To be continued)

It's Not Hopeless

EDINBURGH.

THAT the unions are a "dead loss" is obvious to most workers. The trouble, however, seems to be that the majority of workers, being married and having responsibilities find difficulty in resisting the pressure applied by the bosses. *This must be recognised.* That the bosses are aware of the power this gives them needs no explaining, they are out to crush all resistance, and those most vulnerable are the first to know about it.

Recognising this weakness need not mean

Read:.....

FREEDOM

The Anarchist Weekly, 3d.
From: Freedom Press, 27 Red Lion Street, London, W.C.1.

defeatism. Many workers, married or not are willing to fight back and the main job is to strengthen the morale of such workers and at the same time give a lead to those who are at present demoralised.

This is not an easy task but it must be done to the best of our abilities. The outburst of "bad temper" which sometimes passes for militancy is to be deplored; only intelligent action taken by men who know what is at stake will further the real interests of the workers.

The job then is to point out the insanity of the system we live under and try to make the workers take an interest in what after all is their concern. This is not a hopeless task, one thinker is worth a hundred "followers" and when the workers realise this and really start thinking of their interests—the bosses' days are numbered.

T. O'M.

DEBATE

"THAT THE TRADE UNIONS NO LONGER REPRESENT THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKERS"

Proposers: Philip Sansom
Albert Meltzer

Opposers: E. J. Emden
Sidney Wright

At 9, Fitzroy Square, Warren Street, London, W.1.
April 7th, at 7.30.

Meetings

The Anarcho-Syndicalist point of view can be heard in:

GLASGOW—
Central Halls (Bath St.) Sundays at 7 p.m.

LONDON—
Hyde Park, Sundays at 3.30 p.m.

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The Syndicalist

FOR WORKERS' CONTROL

Monthly Twopence
84a Whitechapel High Street, London, E.1
Tel: B1Shopsgate 3015

Subscription Rates:
Single copy: 3/6 for 12 issues
Two copies: 5/6 for 12 issues
post free

P.O.'s and cheques should be made out to "The Syndicalist"

Printed by Philip Sansom and Published by the Anarcho-Syndicalist Committee at 84a Whitechapel High Street, London, E.1.