"Those who get power hate to lose it and use every means to condition the people to obedience. The two most powerful buttresses of power are state religion and education."

-LORD BOYD ORK.

Vol. 12, No. 27

September 1st, 1951

Threepence

KOREA--DEADLOCK : PERSIA--DEADLOCK ; EGYPT--DEADLOCK

DIPLOMACY? HUMBUG!

HE Korean truce talks could be turned into a perfect Gilbert and livan comic opera, were it not for the that as each week passes hundreds men, women and children are beilled and maimed or driven to join aundreds of thousands of already ess and starving Koreans.

it was General Ridgeway who the talks because a hundred Chinese troops had been spotted neutral zone. Now it is the turn Communists to suspend the talks of the alleged bombing of the land the intention apparently to kill off the N. Korean-Chinese tion! The truth of all these allegaan only be known by the leaders irs, in about ten years time, we have to read all the sensational and day by day in order to fill its ns. For the pro-United Nations the latest incident is a "put-up by the Communists who want to off the talks. For the Communist Worker it is "a premeditated pt to wreck the cease-fire talks" e United Nations, of course!

brough all the roar of this meloma, perhaps the tiny voice of the lie might be heard asking, "What has this to do with 'peace talks'!" If ed the respective leaders really nt business, all the incidents which are made to believe are "wrecking talks could easily have been avoided. n't the public-that is the victims on

both sides—getting a little tired of diplo-macy, national pride, symbolic gestures, etc. . . you know the kind of thing I mean. The armistice in the Frst war was signed in a railway coach. So the Germans, when they signed the armistice with France in the Second War, dragged the coach out of a museum and rigged it up at the same spot before they signed. The talks over Korea presented a greater problem in the choice of location than the talks themselves. So that both sides the talks themselves. So that both sides should feel no humiliation or loss of prestige, etc. . . . the place chosen Kaesong, is a shambles somewhere in no-man's land, always at the mercy of some straying bombers, or troops who have lost their bearings. (It might be argued that if the delegations tasted some of the medicine they were handing out to the Korean people, it might en-courage them to arrive at some satisfactory terms for bringing the war to Would it not have been more simple to have held the talks outside Korea altogether. Then there would have been no excuse to overshadow the main purpose of the talks—an armistice -with sensational incidents in which the delegates from each side accuses those of the other side of wanting to murder

The "peace talks" are nothing more than a tragic farce, yet no voices are raised, even in the responsible press to expose them and to call a halt. Indeed, that such a farce, and it is only one of many, can be carried on, and seriously

reported in the headlines of the press, is an indication of the contempt in which the people in all countries are held by their governments. In our day to day transactions, such behaviour would be repaid by "firing" those concerned. Instead it is used on both sides to build up hatred and fear, and to justify the mad rearmament race and the division of the world into two mighty nower. the world into two mighty power

PERSIA

THE oil talks in Tehran between Persia and Britain have ended in a deadlock. If ever there was a farce this is it; and unlike the Korean tragedy, we can watch this performance amusement and interest, for human lives are not directly involved (part of the joke is that the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, for obvious reasons, is paying wages to all its staff including its vages to all its start including its 26,000 Persian employees, though wells and refinery are at a standstill) but instead, only political and economic interests (with the stress on economic so far as the British are concerned).

We need not go into all the preliminary details. The Persian Government taking leaf out of the book of the Mexican and Argentine Governments who (some years ago) just seized the Britishowned oil wells and railways respective-ly, without a by-your-leave, decided to ly, without a by-your-leave, decided to do likewise with their oil wells. To add a piquant note to their action they a piquant note to their action they nationalised the oil industry assuming(!) that since this was what the British Labour Government had advocated for all the major industries in their own country and had actually put it into effect when they came to power, despite the objections of the disease and the rethe objections of the directors and share-holders of the industries concerned, surely they could not but approve of such a socialistic measure by the Per-sians. (After all, didn't the Labour Party always conclude their rallies with that lusty tune which goes "the inter-na-tional unites the human race"?) The British Government were, however, very shocked and hurt by such disloyalty. The yellow press on both sides of the Atlantic dragged out the Communist bogeyman to chill our spines, and the Churchills, still living in those romantic days of Palmerston and Don Pacifico's

TO PAGE THREE

Political Stalking-Horses

From our Australian Correspondent

AN election is to take place in New Zealand shortly. If the results are similar to those in Australia, the Conservatives will be returned once more. Our elections resulted much as had been expected, the Communist issue being the determining factor. But since then the inflation issue has come to the fore. The real trouble is, of course, the shortage of civilian goods accentuated by the last war, and aggravated by preparations for the next one. Armaments and civilian goods cannot both be produced in sufficient quantities and the former are receiving preference. We are soon to have an "austerity" budget, and are solemnly warned that it will make us "shiver".

The increased yield of taxation will, of course, be spent on war preparation, not on civilian needs. If it be asked, "Will the Australian people put up with this?" my reply is, "Yes, I think so." The barrage of press propaganda is very formidable, preparing the public mind for "sacrifices", and, as I have had occasion to remark before, the Australian people do not think deeply, nor reflect on big political issues. It may feel dimly that something is wrong; but to ach it to think the real but to ask it to think out what the real trouble consists in, is to ask it to do something to which it is totally unaccustomed.

DIRECTION BY DEFAULT

The Strategy of Indirect Approach

IN the August issue of the official Bulletin for Industry, the Treasury's manpower report says that the defence drive, as it gathers momentum, will require the transfer of half a million workers from other industries.

The City Editor of the News Chronicle discussing the question of how this transfer is to be brought about, say: "I imagine that the Government's answer will be that it will be done (in default of the revival of direction of labour) by various forms of pressure, diversion of materials from the non-essential industries, refusal to allow these industries to fill yacancies and so on." fill vacancies and so on.'

In fact, direction of labour by closing the opportunity of getting non-armaments jobs, and by deliberately creating unemployment in 'non-essential'. that is non-armaments, industries.

The referendum against the Communists which is to take place on 22nd September, will strengthen the present trend towards a war-economy, for every opportunity will be taken to emphasise the danger that the Communists present to Australia. Of course, their own behaviour will lend support to this view, the promotion of strikes for purely political purposes having been their chief activity. The events in Korea and Malaya have been a god-send to those who desire to use the Communists as a convenient stalking-horse for bringing in repressive legislation

Wherefore I anticipate that the Referendum will be carried and the Com-munists suppressed. This need not in itself cause any supporter of the working class the slightest grief, as the Com-munists have been a pest and a parasite on the movement ever since they started here thirty years ago—but what does cause anxiety is the fact that the legisla-tion forecast could be used to hamstring the whole Labour movement, both industrial and political. The word "communism" is not defined. It could mean anyone of the Leftist or even Labour views. For this reason the Labour Party is opposing the Referendum.

Mr. Chifley's sudden death has made Dr. Evatt leader of the Labour Party, and he is at the head of the campaign. Evatt, in my opinion, is a political careerist and adventurer. He has no orking-class background, and I think his defence of Communist Trade Unionists in court cases (which earned him much to a desire to stand well with the in-dustrial wing. He has not gained the respect that Mr. Chifley had from all sections of the Labour movement; for no one believed that Chifley was selfseeking, or ambitious for a great career, consequently he was respected even by Leftists. Evatt is not trusted either by the Right or the Left. The former believed him to be a Socialist (everyone in Australia who believes in increased Governmental power is called a "Socialist", and the epithet has even been applied to Mr. Menzies!); but the Leftists consider that Evatt so far from being a Socialist is not even a Labourist,

K. J. KENAFICK.

Food & Population in India

WILL ANYTHING BE DONE?

TN our issue of July 14th, we commented upon the speech by Mr. Nehru, Prime Minister of India, in which he declared that the State must en-courage birth control—the first time that any government has openly advocated it.

Under the title Talking Is Not Enough, Delhi magazine Virgil discusses ing food production and diminishing baby production", in the following terms:

"One wonders what prevents his Government from giving a practical shape to these propositions? So far as the first suggestion, namely, increased production is concerned, the Government has been fiddling with it for a long time. The expert as well as the general opinion about the "Grow More Food" drive is about the "Grow More Food" drive is that it has been a costly failure. If the Government's own figures, which unfortunately keep on changing, are any indication, the costly grow-more-food campaign has resulted in all these years in a contract contract while the in a one per cent increase, while the deficit is estimated at 10 per cent. Food production has remained almost stationary, not because there was no plan, not because money was not spent, not be-cause expert advice and service were not available, but because the administrative machinery was neither efficient nor con-scientious nor honest. A former Food Minister at the Centre admitted in Parliament that the improved seed given to the zamindar and the cultivator often found its way into the black market, The same was the case with manure. The money given for well-digging was often not used for the purpose. Both the former and the present Food Minis-ter have complained that the best thought-out plans of the Centre were defeated by the apathy, opposition and perversity of the State Governments. The latter, on the other hand, complain of the Centre's lack of knowledge of local conditions and its undue interfer-

"The second thing necessary to solve the food problem, according to him, is the limiting of population. We don't think the Prime Minister when he talks think the Prime Minister when he talks of limiting population, is thinking in terms of Mahatmic measures of moral self-control by individuals. Evidently, he is thinking in terms of scientific devices of birth control. If that is so, we hope he has communicated his ideas to the Health Minister. If he has done so, one would like to know the number of birth-control clinics established during the last four years in India. Or is it the last four years in India. Or is a that the memore of increasing population

has only just occurred to the Prime Minister after the threatened famine in Bihar and the South? Whatever may be the case, the Food Ministers have always talked of the pressure of population as the chief cause of food deficit.

"It is not due to want of constructive suggestions and practical propositions that the country is suffering to-day. It is suffering because what plans there are, are constantly changing and when not changing are not faithfully carried out.

EFFECT OF SPEED-UP ON THE MINERS

DUST

WHEN a mine disaster occurs, the dramatic story of suffering and heroism brings back our minds with a jerk to the ever-present dangers that beset the men in the pits. But, because it is not so sudden, so dramatic or so publicised, we tend to overlook the creeping death that eats away their ranks.

A disaster is always followed by an enquiry. We want to know why it happened; who was responsible; was every safety device properly used; will it be prevented from ever happenning again?

But the subtle dust works away unnoticed. Miners are not wiped out in a body, but drop out one by one, the spectacular figures noted only by the statisticians and the experts in industrial health.

We have often discussed in these columns the problems arising for workers from mechanisation, and how it so often entails a loss of livelihood. In few industries, however, does it entail a direct loss of life as it is now being shown to do in coal-mining.

At the recent British Association mee-

ing at Edinburgh, several speakers in the Physiology Section warned about the effects of increased mechanisation in the mines. Dr. Meiklejohn, lecturer on Industrial Health at Glasgow University,

"The clamant demand is for more coal, and to this end there is more mechanisation. But pause to examine the situation. Are we quite certain that, in some mines, more coal cutters and conveyor belts are not diminishing output by the deleterious effect on the miners."

The fact is simply that the new machines of which the National Coal Board are so proud, are creating problems on a scale obviously unforeseen by the experts. Dust—coal dust and stone dust—has always been a major problem in coal-mining, but the high-speed machines which serve the frantic demand for more and still more coal, create such quantities of dust that the dread disease pneumonoconiosis-caused by inhaling coal-dust-is increasing at an alarming

Another speaker, Sir Andrew Bryan, a member of the National Coal Board, also said that in spite of great improve-ments in mining operations dust was still increasing. "This nuisance ought to be removed and every possible step must be taken towards that end," he said. "We are losing more manpower through pneumonoconiosis than from any other cause. If we go on doing that, it will bring the industry to a standstill." We hope that Sir Andrew is more con-

cerned for the welfare of the men than for that of the industry, but from the above report his remark seems ambiguous, to say the least!

One sinister fact that emerged from the British Association's discussion of this matter was that, although the incidence of pneumonoconiosis seemed to be higher in South Wales than elsewhere in the country, it was so only because there was more thorough examination there.

In other words, the disease exists just as much throughout the other coalfields of Britain, but is undetected. Where examination does take place, findings are alarming. For instance, between April and December 1950, 631 miners in Scotland were examined, and 44 per cent. of them showed disability of 20 per cent, or more.

Following nationalisation, the Government proposed schemes for the rehabiliminers forced to leave the pits, and the development of alternative employment in colliery areas. These schemes have just not matured, and diseased miners are now queueing to get back to the only work they know-the work that ruined their health and will eventually kill them.

Anarchists have always opposed speed-ing up of the workers for the profit motive. To-day, the miners are being pushed harder and harder for the sake of the new armament drive. The fiveday week which followed nationalisation with such proud publicity has now been virtually abolished, since the unions are persuading the miners to work Saturday mornings. In spite of their efforts, how-ever, all the signs are that there will be a very serious fuel shortage during the coming winter.

Miners are leaving the mines. To the frustration and the disillusionment of nationalisation is added the strain of increased pressure of work and the fearand the reality—of mining's dread diseases. These are the rewards of capitalism in an age of technical resources that could provide us with abundance and leisure.

PECKHAM OUTLOOK BRIGHTER

THE London County Council have announced new proposals for the future of the Pioneer Health Centre (see the article "The Experiment Ends," in Freedom for 11/8/51). The Architect's Journal reports that:

"Following the Health Committee's report to the L.C.C. in December, 1950, regarding the acquisition, conversion and partial equipment for health service purposes of the Pioneer Health Centre, Camberwell. The Committee has now revised its proposals in order to secure maximum use of the premises at the earliest possible date.

"The Education Committee concur in the proposal that the first and second storeys of the building should be used for a wide range of educational evening institute activities, together with a family club under the direction of the Council. Discussions have been held with repre-sentatives of the Peckham Health Centre Members' Association with a view to incorporating their activities in the educational and health activities proposed. The L.C.C. hope that the Associa-tion will participate by the majority of their members enrolling as members of the evening institute.

"Informal discussions are in progress with members of the former Scientific Advisory Committee set up by the Sir Halley Stewart Trust to determine what form of research could best be carried out in future under the schemes outlined by the Health Committee in their present report.

"The scheme of works now proposed for the premises, together with those previously authorised, will enable the whole of the main building to be used for day nursery, ante-natal, educational and recreational purposes."

When we that a recolution is necessary.

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LIBERTY

all schools.

This fact, would not have been otherwise than odvantageous to the inrelicentual development of man and for the better utilisation of human forces, had it not been that, very often, by a commission of the control of th

Thus were invented God and the Immortal Soul; thus were invented Matter, Force. Energy (all with capital letters) and all the other mental concepts designed to explain by words, the universe which is not understood.

which is not understood.

But above all these entities, which it is well to treat with prudent and smiling scoplisions, there is a superior principle which seems truly unassailable—or at feeting the seems of the s

proportionate effect.

Very well, II, to the human mind, this seems to be indecessary and absolute truth then logical reasonity and the seems to be indecessary and absolute truth then logical reasonity and the same cessary of the mind, and it is also true that every premise leads to its obvious conclusion. Now the logical conclusion of the principle (or causality, understood as the universal and unavoidable principle, is that, starting out of attentive, everything it a necessary conclusion to the same and t

It is a fact that, reasoning in the

abstract, many willingly arrive as far as the ultimate consequences and they say, with Laplace, that, if a man could know all the existing forces in the universe at a given measurement, with all their points of incomments of the control of the could calculate all that has happened, and everything that will happen, at any moment whatever in cternity and at any point whatever in infinite sease—everything from a star in its orbit to the verse of a poet, from an earthquake shock to a newspaper article. abstract, many willingly arrive as far as

article. This is, in its most consequent ex-ression, the philosophical system which is commonly called Deterministin, and which, startine from the concerts Nature and Necessity, and following Nature and Necessity, and following the same conclusion method, arrives at the same conclusion method, arrives at the same conclusion with their Fare and the theologisms with their Fare and the theologisms with their Fare and the theologisms with their Predistination.

theologisms with their Predestination. There are, also, some who seek to restrict and attenuate the meaning of the water and the clude its consequences, triving to conciliate the idea of necessity with the continue that the continue the idea of necessity with the continue the idea of necessity with the continue that the continue that

Determinism responds admirably to certain needs of the intellect and it is a sare euide in the study of the physico-chemical world. But it indubitably paralises and denies the will and makes useless and lauchable any effort directed toward any end.

toward any end.

Nevertheless, while every man more or leas thinks and arit by deterministic logic, there aren't any who actually translate their philosophy into life-art any rate, we do not know of any. This is not strange because if there were any acts they must find it sueless to make the control of th

by ERRICO MALATESTA AND FATALISM (1853-1932) ally at the determined time, and that nothing can possibly prevent it, nor retard it, nor hasten it.

reching can possibly revertify, nor retard it, nor healton it.

Obviously the determinists—who are, in general, studious, active and desirous memorial control of the studious and the studious are in general, studious, the recommendation of the studious and the control and through reaction against the prejudices, the impositions, and the obscurantism of religious are floutdering about free will, and, therefore, responsibility, and then they become indignant against he studge who punishes the arresponsibility. As if the indige were not himself delevancy actions the study of the study o

time corone.

It is true that it could be answered that the determinal who thus contradicts himself is also determined and cannot help contradicting himself, just as we cannot do otherwise than point out the contradicting himself, just as we cannot do otherwise than point out the contradiction of the c

The absolute Free Will of the spiritualists is contradicted by facts and is repugnant to the intellect. The negation of Will and Liberty by the mechanists is repugnant to our feetings. Intellect and sentiment are constituent parts of our egas and we know not how to subjugate one to the other.

We may not know how to deny the principle of causality but neither can we look upon outselves as automata. Not if we seek and desire the explanation of all things, do we deny their existence simply because we do not succeed in

explaining them. For there are many involved the process of the process than in all the system of philosophy. Science and philosophy are but attempts, still intuitive imperfect, to explain the universal and while science searches was being history of the six of the process of

[This translation by E. J. Boche of ally appeared under the title Liber Fatalism, Determinism & Will, in American ornerchias pournal Mant February, 1924.]

EDUCATION DEPT.

EDUCATION DEFT.

Those who shadly assurt that syong man requires the siffening up a military training gives have a line conception of human personality, we is a brotalizing thing, and the frair for war must also be, to some estimated the state of the s

Sex-Affirmative

IN the last two articles, an attempt was made to indicate the ramifications of the sexually negative attitude of our society. We started from the most sensational of its results, the sex murder of children; but we should not fail to retain a proper sense of proportion. Far more important is the overwhelmingly wides-upread sexual minery which affirst all civilized peoples and which stern directly from the usually negative attitude of crivined peoples and which seen directly from the sexually negative attitude of our type of society. It is this misery which underties the apathy, the desire for leaders and the desire for power, which strangles the creative abilities and the capacity for joy of which human beings are potentially capable.

It is also this agathy that makes men and women easily lose themselves in des-pair and possimism when they seek remedies for the exils of society. But it

FREEDOM BOOKSHOP

Psychoanalysis & Palities

2. E. Mooiny Karla 9/-Authority & Delinquency in the Modern State Alex Comfort 8/4 Firebrand: The Life of Dustonvely

England in the Minetaenth Century

From Waterlaw to the Fine World Was (Vol. 8 of the Penguin History of England.) A Short History of Our Own Times

Crime & Custom in Serage Sprinty

A Tree Growt in Branklyn Betty Smith 2/6 The Adelphi, Autume 1951

Declare arrive he there was I C. Design trans at Sax Enceature

. . Obtainable from 27 red lion st. london,

is as well to remember that the users for sexual happiness is probably the most that however much individuals may also pair, the search for a solution will never die but will be born anew with every generation.

die but will be born anew with every generation.

Furthermore, it should not be forgotten that the sexually negative attitude of society is derived from a sexually negative attitude in the mindviduals who comprise that society. The defeat of sexual derived in the sexual derived in the

We have mentioned these matters that carsorily in order to show that an understanding of the mechanism of sexual eletant in children provides many points for attack. From a feeling of helpleast in the fage of an overwhelming problem, we can begin to discern practical ways of tackling it individually and

aocially.

But we also know that many readers will have ready an armout of sceptivastant ever trady to deprive understanding of the complimentary will to action. Let us therefore try to undertuning the sceptist of the same trade of the same trade

The Trobriand Islanders

Our example will be familiar by repute to many traders. It is based on Malinowski's account of the sexual lives of the Trobrand Islandors. Familiar, perspan, but how often fully understood a pondered over?

"Children in the Trobeiand Lands empty considerable freedom and independence. They soon become emancipated

from a parental tutelage which has never been very strict. Some of them obey their parents willingly, but this is entirely a matter of the personal character of a matter of the personal character of a regular discipline, no system of dementicoceroin. Often as I sat among them, observing some family incident of istensing to a quarrel between the control of the cont

Society

resentment."

These remarks of Malinowski (The Nexual Life of Savages, 1929, pp. 44-45) serve to show how different is the naturally accepted relationship between children and adults from that which seems natural in our society and prompted his auggestion regarding punchament. He auggestion regarding punchament. He auggestion regarding punchament. He children's own little community, an independent group, into which they drop naturally from the age of four or five and continue till puberry. If the children make up their minds to do a certain thing, to up for a day's expedition, for instance, the grown-ups, and even the chief himself, as I observed, will not be able to stop them.

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(Continued on page 3)

AT this particular mament it may be content to look more more at the content of the look more more at the Estima who could not understand why men faust one another like wells and need train people they have never seen or known. He apostrophise his own country. He would it is that you are it is that you are it is that you are it is that the look of the look look of the look line look of the look of the look line look of the look of the look look of the look

Orio Klineberg Race

COMMENT-

Taking the Initiative

WHEN, ten years ago, I wrote in and as there is little work available for Tribune that future planners of them in the neighbourhood they afso have no exercise for neglecting to provide it and the provide it is not a supplied to the theory of the provide it is not a supplied to the theory of the provide it is not a supplied to the provide it is not from the "inspired it is not a supplied to the provide it is not a supplied to the supplied

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POLITICS AND RESPONSIBILITY

MONG the criticisms levelled at the anarchist are the harges that he is impractical, unalistic, irresponsibile and unnstructive. He is unconstructive, said, because he ridicules the litical parties and their aims but no plan of his own to put in place; he is Arresponsible befor all his sniping at those accept the responsibilities of he says that he would not authority even if he had the he is unrealisic because he recognise that mankind is rfectible and that authority is for the protection of he is impractical because he of recognise the value of the lone by reformist bodies in bying social conditions"; and

the anarchist will show that very words are descriptive of political attitudes of the critics archism. It is they who are ctical for they do not see that reformist remedies for social ms, their practical legislative ires, merely set up new probn solving the old, nor that the thtened" policies of governsystems are more than canout by the governments' preactivities. It is they who are llisic about the nature of man, use they will not recognise the of William Morris's saying. man is good enough to be ther man's master," because they accept the evidence of not story that the best-intentioned stem of authority contains eleents of tyrany.

It is they who are irresponsible, ecause they foster the notion that the citizen can meet his responsibilities to himself and others by making on a ballot paper his delegation of those responsibilities to others. It is they who are unconstructive, because by urging people to give their support to political movements and "properly con-stituted authorities", they are destroying people's capacity to support themselves and to solve their own problems.

When people with political con-cepts of life accuse anarchism of being an irresponsible attitude, the question to be asked is, irrespon-sible to whom? The responsibility of the politician is not, as he claims, to the electors, but to the political system within whose framework he acts. He is convinced that he is acting responsibly in all the expediencies, deceptions, changing alliances and policies, in which he indulges. And so he is, within the limits of the political game, the "give and take of the political arena" as it is called. But it is not a game for the people whose abnegated power provides the motive force of the politicians, and whose delegated responsibility becomes their authority.

It was held at the Nuremburg trials that the German people were responsible for the crimes of their rulers, that the German soldiers could not disclaim responsibility for atrocities committed under military orders. So it can also be held that the British and American peoples are responsible for the atomic bomb though they were ignorant of its existence until it was used, and that the British people were responsible for the late Mr. Bevan's policy in Palestine, or present British policy in Malaya, or in our participation in the Korean war. And so long as

FROM PAGE ONE ear advocated sending the fleet to Persian waters to let the "natives" look

down the barrels of our heavy guns. But the Government's advisers obviously knew which way the wind was blowing

Compromise and bluff must be their tactic, they were advised, and a business man. Mr. Stokes, was chosen for the man. job. The compromise was not accepted and his bluff was called. We have not yet seen, however, the end of the oil incident. Mr. Stokes may yet call the Persian Government's bluff. One thing is certain: the Persians have the upper little to lose and much to gain, whereas the British have nothing to gain and much to lose. Already under the British proposals the revenue derived by Persia from oil would be three times the amount received under the original con-tract (which the Persians could well point to as a very good justification for all the fuss and bother caused by their nationalisation programme. Without nationalisation programme. Without such direct action—if one may be per-mitted to apply such a term to governments-the British Labour Government would certainly not have been so generous!) And there is no guessing what the British will next offer if the National Iranian Oil Company's spokesman. Mr. Mazda, proves that he was not bluffing when he said that four foreigntrained engineers were ready to take over in the large oilfield at Masjid-I-Sulaiman, from which 130 British are now being evacuated. He added:

"It is not a matter that can be settled in a few hours, but we are geting more Persian engineers from Tehran. Every-thing should be in order in a few days in the oilfields. There are enough in the oilfields. There are enough Persian engineers for us to run the oil-

The British have, of course, a few more tricks up their sleeves. They un-covered one last week when they pointed out that by 1953 Europe would have sufficient refineries to deal with nine-tenths of her total requirements. That will give those Persians something to think about before they reject our generous offer to take all her oil production!

But when you have much to lose and

PERSIAN

nothing to gain, you never close the door with a bang. In fact you don't close it but leave your visiting card with a

"The Lord Privy Seal paid a farewell round of visits to the Shah, the Premier, Dr. Musaddiq, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Kazemi, and the staff of the British Embassy. He thanked the Government and the people of Persia for 'generous hospitality' shown during visit and added: 'To my mind, visit and added: "To my mind, the welcome that we have received augurs well for the future friendship and co-operation between our nations'." (Reuter)

Significant, in connection with the oil dispute, has been the three weeks visit to this country, at the invitation of the British Government, of the Emir Feisal, Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia, complete with colourful robes. At a Press conference, he stated that the purpose of his visit was "to strengthen the already existing friendship between the two countries and to discuss some points of mutual interest." Have we heard something like that before?

What has been discussed is given in Foreign Office statement which says that discussion during the talks had turned mainly " on the delimitation of turned mainly " on the delimitation of frontier areas between Saudi Arabia and some of the British-protected shaikdoms on the Trucial Coast and on the determination of sovreignty over certain islands, shoals, and sea bed areas in the

And the concluding remarks are that "considerable progress was made" and the "talks were most frank and friendly and have contributed to strengthening still further the close relations already existing between the two countries.

In case the reader confuses what he understands by "close relations" what Government Ministries mean, me hasten to explain why the Pritish are so interested by quoting further from Prince Feisal's Press Conference.

A READER'S IMPRESSION OF GERMANY TODAY

I HAVE just returned from a holiday in Germany. This, I agree, is a poor qualification for writing about German life and thought; after, say, a year of working in Germany my impressions would undoubtedly have been more acwould undoubtedly have been more accurate, and probably very different. However, I think I can claim to have learned more in my few weeks of travelling than anyone who travelled for a similar time by rail or by air, or even in a comfortable Chevrolet. Hitchhiking is slow, uncomfortable and hard on the nerves, but the hitch-hiker is constantly meeting new people of all kinds, who are willing to describe what they really think, because they know a wanderer will never be able to tell their friends or mention them in an official friends or mention them in an official

report.

The Germans, I found, were almost all against the idea of a new war, yet they had gathered from somewhere (perhaps the occupying powers) that the British want a war. "You English and want a war. "You Engine under-cans," said one, "do not under-cans," said one, "do no Americans, stand the meaning of war. We Germans have learned it twice already this century." They have, too, They are no longer dying from explosions, or even from starvation, but they still live in the macabre remains of bombed cities.

Many people discovering I was Eng-

the macabre remains of bombed cities.

Many people, discovering I was English, showed a complete lack of good manners in their haste to point out every heap of rubble that our gallant allied Air Forces had made of a bit of building. One rather unpleasant fellow (he was not in the habit of giving lifts, he said, though his car was always empty) kept repeating in English, "Here the bombs fell, and they burned in the cellars," I don't think I felt shame or guilt fafter all, I never approved of the carpet raids, and before the end I was actually agitating against them), but for some reason I always tried to point out that earliev in the war, quite a few rains had

we do not repudiate the politicians who initiate and policies, it is our responsibility. But withdrawing our responsibility from those to whom it has been delegated is only the first step towards a personally responsible attiude. Are we to search out for new allegiances, for "incorruptible and honest" politicians upon whose willing shoulders we can unload our power, or are we to resolve to keep our power to ourselves, to govern ourselves and to resist the attempt of others to take responsibility for us and from us?

Which is the responsible attitude?

been made in Britain. But to tell the truth, the German bombers early in the

war were not nearly so efficient as those who bombed Germany at the end. In Hamburg over eighty thousand were killed in one night, and two hunred and six thousand in three days, yet it did not strike me as a ruined city, Perhaps it was the ornamental gardens and the many new blocks of flats, like those in London, that disguised the ruins of Hamburg. In and around the Ruhr area where they are not rebuilding so much (especially not dwelling places) and where the land is not so flat and the buildings not so wide apart as in Ham-burg, was where the ruins impressed me most. They are positively sickening to remember. The enormous death-rolls become remarkable in their smallness, how can so many survive? Cologne, seen from the Cathedral Tower, is a monotonous desert of rubble, criss-crossed by aimless streets.

In justice to the German Air Force I must point out that the efficiency of the striking power of "our own boys" was vastly increased by the fact that the anti-aircraft artillery was removed from Germany at the invasion of France by the allies. This meant that bombing strafing (machine-gunning, mostly of trams, pedestrians, etc.) were able to proceed without hindrance. It isn't really surprising that the Germans want peace.

When I arrived, the simple legend "Live in peace?" was posted on every hoarding and wall, and was pointed out to me by several Germans, although they were unable to say who had put (Continued on page 4)

TRAGIC ACTORS

TNDIA and Pakistan again stand near the edge of the precipice from which tr. Nehru and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan have already once before pulled them back just in time. The reason is that each, while not desiring war, has spoken the language of war. The responsibility sits on the political leaders: except at moments of tension, no great excitement over Kashmir has possessed the greater part of the voters in India; the impedipart of the voters in India; the impediments to a settlement do not come from them. The quarrel has the true ingredients of tragedy in which passion plucks down disaster on the most honourable men and destroys their life's work. The fact that their intentions are honest is no safeguard against catastrophe. Did not Frederick the Great begin by being a disciple of the pacifist Voltaire and writing the Anti-Machiavel? If Mr. Gandhi were alive to-day he would probably be fasting. Now he is dead what is left to appeal to the reason of these tragic actors? of these tragic actors?
-- Manchester Guardian, 15/8/51.

FOREIGN COMMENTARY "DIPLOMACY" OIL

"The importance of boundaries in Eastern Arabia and of the ownership of islands and seabed areas lies in the oil deposits, and Prince Feisal agreed that certain American, British, and Australian oil companies had been seeking new concessions in his country, though nothing serious has developed yet." (23/8/51).

Is this another trick up the British Government's sleeve?

EGYPT

"IL faut qu'une porte soit ouverte ou fermée," wrote Musset, but the diplomatic rumpus between Egypt and Britain is over the fact that the Egyptians say that Foreign Secretary Morrison's speech in the House of Commons on July 30th had "slammed the door on further negotiations," whereas Mr. Morrison assures his Egyptian counterpart that there was nothing in his speech which justified a closed door interpreta-tion. So one sees that in diplomatic language as to whether a door is closed or open depends on your point of view.

THE FRUITS OF MILITARY TRAINING

The prosecutor at a Canadian courtmartial alleged to-day that when a num-ber of British and Canadian soldiers were prevented from assaulting two Korean women, one of them lobbed hand-grenade into a room full of

Evening Standard, 25/8/51.

Egypt demands "the immediate evacua Egypt demands "the immediate evacuation by land, sea and air, of British Forces from Egypt and the Sudan". Persia demands: "We want Persians at the head of the oil industry. The oil problem is first and foremost political. The workers will not tolerate foreign bosses, whether they are British, American or German. We shall engage experts on an individual contract basis, giving priority to Britishers if they want to work here, just as we engaged to work here, just as we engaged American experts to help to carry out

Persia's seven-year development plan."

The Koreans, if their voice could be heard, would demand that they should be left in the seven t left in peace to till their land. In Malaya and Indo-China, in Africa and West Indies the demands would be

The Press, Radio and politicians are The Press, Radio and politicians are working overtime exposing the horrors of Russian expansionism. They are calling on the peoples of the satellite countries to resist, to fight to get rid of the Russian invader who is stripping them of their industries, and looting their production. "We will help you to get them off your backs."

But is it not obvious to any person other than a politician, or business man, that to a Persion, Egyptian, Malayan or African, it matters little whether the man on your back is a "democratic" line is that these people are ungrateful. After all, a democrat on your back is as a feather compared with the leaden weight of a Stalinist. To which the answer is: "which weighs more, a pound of feathers or a pound of lead?"

LIBERTARIAN.

SEX-AFFIRMATIVE SOCIETY

(Continued from page 2) Sexual Life of Children

This freedom extends also to sexual atters. "To begin with, children hear and witness much in the sexual life their elders. Within the house . . . a child has opportunities of acquiring practical information concerning the sexual act. I was told that no special precautions are taken to prevent children from witnessing their parents' sexual enjoyment.

The older children also allow the younger ones to witness their own sexual acts. "There are plenty of opportunities for both boys and girls to receive instruction in erotic matters from their companions. The children initiate each other into the mysteries of sexual life in a directly practical manner at a very early age. A premature amorous existence begins among them long before they are able really to carry out the act of sex. They indulge in plays and act of sex. They indulge in plays and pastimes in which they satisfy their curiosity concerning the appearance and function of the organs of generation, and incidentally receive, it would seem, a certain amount of positive pleasure. Genital manipulation and such minor perversions as oral stimulation of the organs are typical forms of this amuse-

In quoting Malinowski, the same western attitude as appeared in his remarks about punishment emerges in the use of words which cast moralistic shadows like "perversion", and the implied surprise at the achievement of positive pleasure. Of course, babies and children de aversioner to the same control of th children do experience orgasm, unless the moralistic taboos succeed in obliterating the capacity for it.

There is, unfortunately, no space to indicate further the charm and liveliness of these children, which Malinowski brings out in abundance. Even so, the contrast between the life described in these bare quotations and the solitary and anytous and further and inhibited and anxious and furtive and inhibited sexual explorations of civilised children—when they have not been wholly suppressed by their elders—is only too plain.
"Small girls," writes Malinowski, "fol-

low their fathers on fishing expeditions, during which the men remove their pubic leaf. Nakedness under these con-ditions is regarded as natural, since it is necessary. There is no lubricity or ribaldry associated with it." Again, the contrast with the salacious modesty of our own society is marked.

Malinowski, despite his cautious lan-guage makes it quite clear that these sexual activities of the children are not merely tolerated by the adults, they are regarded as natural and proper be-haviour. Following his description of their erotic pastimes quoted above, he makes this plain:

"As they are untrammelled by the authority of their elders and unrestrained by any moral code, except that of specific tribal taboo, there is nothing but their degree of curiosity, of ripeness, and of 'temperament' or sensuality, to determine how much or how little they shall indulge in sexual pastimes." In brief, their sexual development is allowed to follow a perfectly natural course.

"The attitude of the grown-ups and even of the parents towards such in-fantile indulgence is either that of com-

plete indifference or complacency-they find it natural, and do not see why they should scold or interfere. Usually they show a kind of tolerant and amused interest, and discuss the love affairs of their children with easy jocularity. I often heard some such benevolent gossip often heard some such benevolent gossip as this: 'So-and-so (a little girl) has already had intercourse with so-and-so (a little boy).' And if such were the case, it would be added that it was her first experience. An exchange of lovers, or some small love drama in the little world would be half-seriously, half-jokingly discussed. The infantile sexual act or its substitute is regarded one. jokingly discussed. The infantile sexual act, or its substitute, is regarded as an innocent amusement. It is their play to kayla (to have intercourse). They give each other a coconut, a small piece of betel-nut, a few beads or some fruits from the bush, and they they go and hide and kayta."

Even in our society, children some-times have love affairs whose depth and seriousness is entirely overlooked by adults. Almost always, however, and inevitably, they end in misery and dis-appointment and so add their quota not to joy but to the mechanisms of repres-sion. Is it necessary to point out. sion. Is it necessary to point out, furthermore, that overt sexual activity in civilised children means often enough the juvenile courts and approved schools, or even the misery of Borstal training till the age of 18.

The Rôle of the Father

Limitation of space precludes further illustration of the sexual life of the Trobriand children. But it will be in place to draw attention to an accompany-ing aspect of family life which is also in contrast, though less blaringly, with civilised life. This is the rôle of the father. We will use Malinowski's des-cription. (On cit. p. 17) cription. (Op cit., p. 17.)

cription. (Op cit., p. 17.)

"The husband fully shares in the care of the children. He will fondle and carry a baby, clean and wash it, and give it the mashed vegetable food which it receives in addition to the mother's milk almost from birth. In fact, nursing the baby in the arms or holding it on the knees. is the special rôle and duty of the father. Again, if anyone enquires why children should have duties towards their father. the answer is invariably: "because of the nursing." because his hands have been soiled with the child's excrement and urine."

"The father performs his duties with genuine natural fondness; he will carry an infant about for hours, looking at it with eyes full of such love and pride as are seldom seen in those of a Euroas are seldom seen in those of a European father. Any praise of the baby goes directly to his heart, and he will never tire of talking about and exhibiting the virtues and achievements of his wife's offspring. Indeed, watching a native family at home or meeting them on the road, one receives a strong impression of close union and nitimacy between its members. Nor ... does this mutual affection abate in later years.

Such a situation can only come about where affections in childhood have not been brutally frustrated, so that the father treats the children with the same love which he himself received.

In the next article we shall describe the sexual life of adolescents, and the social institutions which underwrite it.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

Anarchism and Pacifism

I WAS faintly surprised that my article on "The Defence of the Revolution" (Freedom, 7/7/51) had not drawn comment from pacifists nearer home, but that it was left to comrade M.A., of Minneapolis, to cross swords with me (if he will forgive that violent metaphor) on the subject of violence. Pacifists are usually second only to Esperantists in getting off their mark when the occasion

To answer his points:

(1) Workers' militias would not stand a chance against the organised might which the State has at its

History shows this to be simply not true. In the fighting that followed the Russian Revolution it was the peasant armies of the anarchist Mahkno that had the greatest success against both the Whites and the armies of intervention. It was not until Mahkno collaborated with Trotsky's Red Army-the new centralised army of the State-that they began to suffer defeats and were finally stabbed in the back by the Bolsheviks, who had collaborated only in order to destroy the peasant armies-for obvious

In Spain, unhappily, roughly the same thing happened. Successes while the militias remained autonomous and free. demoralisation and ultimate defeat when they merged with the centralised Government forces.

In the last war, the guerilla armies of the Resistance against the Nazis showed that even-on a limited scale-decentralised mobile forces can play havoc with centralised armies.

Let us not be hypnotised by the strength of the State. It all depends upon the workers. One soldier in the field needs ten workers to keep him supplied. The factories and the lines of communication are vulnerable-even to pacifist attack!

(2) The only results of violence . . . would be death or imprisonment . . . increased repressive measures by the State.

Only if the State won! I don't think it should be allowed to win. (Incidentally, one good step to take to prevent the imprisonment of anybody after the revolution would be to destroy the prisons immediately the prisoners have been released-which should be one of the first tasks of the revolutionaries.)

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K. J. KENAFICK:

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F. A. RIDLEY:

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M. BAKUNIN:

Anarchy.

chism.

(3) Violence would mean . . an alienation from the anarchist cause of many who would be potentially sympathetic (pacifists, intellectuals, portions of the middle-class, etc.) had they not been repelled by the workers' violence.

If these potential sympathisers turn from anarchism, but still retain reformist ideas (they obviously will not have revolutionary ideas), to whom will they give their support? Since Anarchism is the only anti-government philosophy, they must support some ideology which supports the idea of government-and they will have just had an example of the benign nature of the State with its "death, imprisonment and increased repressive measures."

And, in fact, it is very noticeable how many pacifists, very horrified at the thought of workers' violence, condone its use by the State ("police forces are necessary," etc.)

They can, of course, turn their backs on all further social agitation or activity, and retire to their ivory towers, as do all those offended by the fact that their ideas do not coincide with

The reality in this case is that a social revolution entails struggle. If M.A. and his fellow pacifists will carry on the struggle for an anarchist society by non-violent means, he will have my whole-hearted encouragement, but although it is possible that "any number of abominations could easily flow [from the workers' use of violence]" I think he will have to agree that the State will be only too delighted to practice any number of abominations on those who don't resist, as well as on those who do-and perhaps with greater success as well as greater ease. And we should not forget that pacifists (Nehru, Gandhi himself) have shown themselves just as easily corruptible by power as any who use force but are not anarchists.

For all M.A.'s subsidiary questions ("Where does defence begin and end?" etc.) revolve around the question of the motive for the fighting. It it is to seize State power, or maintain it, then violence

Germany Today

(Continued from page 3)

it there and why. (The explanation appeared a fortnight later: "Your hope, your dream, your film! To Live in Peace!". One ex-Nazi described the attitude of his kind: "All is finished for Germany now. I have my work and no interest in anything else. Let the Americans and Russians fight the next

The only two Germans I met who wanted a war (they were quite enthusiastic, too) were a team of drivers on a long-distance non-stop lorry. They said the Western powers should have allied with Germany against Russia in 1945. 'That was what the Germans wanted.'

I met one young man, by the way, who returned from a Russian prisonerof-war camp in May of this year-five and a half years after the end of the war. He had been moved around for about six months, then settled in one camp where he worked six years in the lead mines and eighteen months as an orderly in the prisoners' hospital. He said the Russian and Mongul soldiers were good blokes, but difficult to converse with as they spoke so many different languages and could not even talk to each other. Many of the local children, however, spoke very good German. He had a tobacco ration of five grams a day (i.e., about an ounce a week), and "always enough to eat".

Those are the facts he told me. About his own feelings I gathered only that he found life in a slave camp very unpleasant and intended to enjoy his freedom while it lasted.

The Germans were very interested in nine young men in grey-green uniforms driving new four-seater Volkswagen in single file almost like a drill formation. These were the "Grenzpolizei" (frontier police), "the new German Army", as I was informed by two motorcyclists, two pedestrians, and one lorry driver, independently. As they passed me for the fourth time (they were driving very slowly because their cars were new), I signalled them again and one picked me up. They had been twenty hours driving without sleep and kept having five-minute breaks, during which I got into conversation with quite a few of them. These nine, six officers and three con-

stables, were the total force of the Grenzpolizei when I met them (31/7/51). but they had, besides the nine new fourseaters, two personnel wagons and two machine-gun cars, ready to accommodate a total of 100 men. And they said they did not want to be an army. In fact, they said it so promptly and unanimously that it sounded, even when accompanied by throat-slitting signs, suspiciously like an official line.

(To be continued)

must become institutionalised and will never end. If it is to abolish it, then as soon as the institutions of power are destroyed, the violence will end. It is a question of whether the authorities or the libertarians win.

This will probably shock M.A., but it would be just as easy to ask him questions like: "If the assassination of one tyrant would prevent the massacre of five thousand peacefully demonstrating pacifists, would you allow it?", to which he would, presumably, say "No," which would shock me!

Of course, the use of the atom bomb is never to be justified. Nor is it a revolutionary weapon, or even a weapon that is likely to be used against a revolution except perhaps by an interventionist power. One could perhaps conceive that America might use it if a social revolution were successful in

Pacifism, it semes to me, is a great theory for the maintenance of the moral innocence of the individual. I admit that passive resistance has never yet been tried on a scale likely to show its social value, and if M.A. thinks it can be an effective enough means to overthrow the State, he has every right to propagate that opinion. I, personally, think that the State is far too unscrupulous to be swayed by the moral arguments of sacrifice and that other means must be countenanced.

PHILIP SANSOM.

MAY I congratulate you on your "Peckham" number, occasioned by

the final winding-up of the Pioneer

Health Centre. As usual, one found

really important subjects dealt with far

more thoroughly in your paper than in

any of the dailies or weeklies. Dr.

Williamson's reply, completely vindicated

your conclusions, though I must say I

thought his opening remark, if intended

seriously, a little unfair, especially as you

were careful to point out that you were

presenting only one aspect of his ex-

periment, and urged your readers to

go for themselves to the sources of

information. But what does he mean when he speaks of "the foolish concept

that atonomy results in anarchy"? He

cannot be using the word anarchy to

mean chaos, because he obviously knows

what anarchy really means. But autono-

my, when applied to the individual is

anarchy. Anarchy means non-rule, and

if the individual is not ruled, he is-

autonomous. To call this autonomy

autarchy-a word which is universally

taken to refer to economic isolationism,

on the argument that the literal meaning

of the word is self-rule, is just a play upon words. However, Dr. Williamson's

article is so full of meat that one can

readily forgive him his wilful mis-

interpretation of words-his activities are

ANARCHY AND

Is Capitalism Inhuman?

IT would be nonsense to talk of a capitalist class where there was no capitalism. That does not means that there always has been capitalism or that there always will be. Capitalism grew up as certain practices grew up-certain ways of accumulating wealth and of carrying on trade independently of the feudal practices that had been the rule before that. It began "within" feudalism, but it was a new mode of economic activity, and it grew into something that displaced feudalism. It would be idle to ask who was responsible for the innovation. It did not come all at once, and nobody planed it. It was a result partly of measures which the feudal lords had undertaken to meet political and economic difficulties in their régimes. It was a result partly of tactics which the monarchy adopted to counter the power of the feudal lords (that was more especially the case on the continent than here). And it was a result of a great number of other circumstances as well. Nobody intended to produce just what has in fact resulted. They were intent upon other things.

If you say that capialism is "man made", this can mean no more than that it has grown up in human society and is a form of human society; and in this sense it is an outcome of human activities. But this does not mean that anyone has produced it, as I might produce a house, or as a group of people might set up a company or a school. (Even the company and the school will generally

PECKHAM

To return to your own brief anthology

of Peckham writers and anarchist writers

-what a grasp of the nature of a free

society Kropotkin, Bakunin and Godwin

marks and the observations at Peckham

is almost uncanny. One thing which

they illustrate is how much more there

is to anarchism than to the political

dogmas of the usual run of 'isms; they

show it to be a coherent (by no means

chaotic) philosophy or attitude to life, firmly based-Dr. Williamson notwith-

standing-on the natural laws of organic

growth and development, with a rel-

The parallel between their re-

develop into something different from what anyone at first intended.) Certain people are well off in this form of society, and others are not. Those who are well off may want to see this way of carrying on business and production preserved. But this does not mean that they are responsible for it, as though it were something they had designed. It does not mean that capitalism goes on because they want it to go on. And it does not mean that they control the developments that may come about in

the course of it.

When people behave as they do, this is not generally because they have d cided to behave in that way, or eve because they "want to" behave in thi way. And this will be true in at society, capitalist or other. Decision are made, of course, but they are ma within a way of living which was I decided on-any more than we

decided to speak the language as we Even in details, most of what w is not decided on. I do not dec take a bus to work in the morn just hope I won't miss it. I might a decision about this, of course that would happen only rarely, although you can say of alm single thing that I do, that I migl a decision whether to do that you cannot say that I might alw cide about everything that I do. would be inconceivable. And I absolutely inconceivable. The assu would be just nonsense. If we can decisions about particular thingsmay decide on a particular me whether to go to work or not-t only possible because for the most we do things without making an cisions at all.

I do not know whether capitall an evil system. And I can make no of the statement that it is evil definition". There are evils that cor within capitalism, and some of the not accidental. (The destruction of is not typical and not important. inconsiderable in comparison with has been accomplished in the produ and distribution of food under ca ism. And if that were all you h put against it, I'd say capitalism I wonderful record.) Some people come out in opposition to these and to do things differently. I agree t they would be foolish to expect supp from "benevolent capitalists"; althou wealthy people may join them, just aristocrats have done. Some of the o position may come from people who advocate "a truly human society". expect that such a society would about as inhuman as capitalism is; bu I don't know. Anyway, what comes about will be something different from what they advocate. And in any case it will call for opposition.

Yours, etc.,

Swansea, Aug. 25.

TOM TEMPLE.

evance and application to every aspect of human activity. C. MACB.

BERLIN AND BRITISH YOUTH (see eyewitness account in last week's

Freedom) AT the National Union of Students' Congress, the Russian delegates invited the Leeds University Theatre Group to perform at the Berlin Youth Festival. This invitation was accepted and a letter was sent to the Yorkshire Post signed by members of the staff asking for funds to pay the fares. The editor of that newspaper took the opportunity to attack the project, calling the Theatre Group a collection of "unworldly staff and ardent youth". This caused great an-

noyance amongst the individuals directly concerned, particularly as not one of them was a Communist . . . The British Council withdrew its sponsoring of the plan after a speech by Morrison attacking the Festival and finally the whole scheme was abandoned through lack of funds, though the plays to be performed were "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and "Oedipus Rex", which would appear to be singularly lacking in capitalist or communist propaganda. This is the history of one attempt by British

students to obtain cultural contacts with

The Foreign Office has admitted that

their opposite numbers abroad.

it used every means in its power to dissuade British youths from going to Berlin without actually forbidding them (the Sheffield Peace Conference tactics. slightly adapted). The American military authorities behaved with a good deal of

violence to them, and if any of the young folk attempting to reach Berlin had any faith in the political democracy of capitalist countries the experience of being herded with bayonets can only have served to shatter their illusions. While condemning whole-heartedly the uniformed youth parades and the phoney peace demonstrations linked with these functions, one must remember that at the two previous large-scale youth rallies at Budapest and Prague, British students attending through their membership of the communist-dominated International Union of Students, were able to express an independent point of view and could gain some idea for themselves of what life is like behind the Iron Curtain. Now the blimps of the Foreign Office are showing their distrust of unrestricted travel and intercourse between different peoples more obviously than ever before. Mr. Bevin's remark that he wanted to be able to go to Victoria and buy a ticket and go "wherever he damn well liked", has been quietly forgotten. It was probably regarded all along by his

associates as a beginner's faux pas.

FRANCIS TONKS.

MEETINGS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

LONDON ANARCHIST GROUP

HYDE PARK Every Sunday at 3.30 p.m.

NORTH-EAST LONDON DISCUSSION MEETINGS IN EAST HAM at 7.30

SEPT. 4—(at Woodford) SOCIAL EVENING—Eric Lewis: "A TRIBUTE TO SPAIN" SEPT. 19-Edgar Priddy

THE ABC OF ANARCHISM Enquiries c/o Freedom Press

SOUTH LONDON

Meetings suspended for the time being. Readers interested in possible future activities, please contact S. E. Parker, c/o Freedom Press.

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TO THE ANARCHIST SAN FRANCISCO AND

far more eloquent.

LOS ANGELES

We have received regular contributions to our funds from these Groups, and again this week they figure prominently in our Special Appeal with contributions of more than 50 dollars from each Group. As the money was not received direct but through our New York contemporary, l'Adunata, we wish to thank, through the columns of Freedom, all those comrades and friends in Los Angeles and San Francisco who have so generously contributed to these substantial donations.

Their solidarity is a real source of encouragement to us in our task of issuing a journal every week in the face of ever-increasing economic difficulties caused by the rocketing prices of raw materials. Thank you, Los Angeles and San Francisco! May your example be followed by those Groups who receive bundles of Freedom, but who not only do not contribute to our funds but do not even pay the cost of postage!

Special Appeal

August 18th to August 25th:

Glasgow: F.D. & H.D. 10/-; St. Austell: L.A. 4/-: Kingston: Comrade 1/-; Belmont: M.R. (per V.R.) £3/9/0; San Francisco: Group (\$51) £17/17/0; Los Angeles: Group part proceeds picnic Aug. 5 (\$52.75) £18/9/01: W. Somerville: D.C. 7/-1: Colchester: W.M. 5/-: Edinburgh: T.O.M. 5/-: London: V.R. £1.

Total ... 42 7 0 Previously acknowledged ... 310 16 6

1951 TOTAL TO DATE ... £353 3 6

tper O.M. (Newark).