

A YEAR of COURAGE and of BETRAYAL



1944-A Year of Betrayals

POLICE STILL HOLDING FREEDOM PRESS FILES !

Though four weeks have passed since Freedom Press offices were raided none of the goods seized have at the time of writing been returned by Scotland Yard. In fact, so far, not even an inventory of the items seized has been sent to our solicitors. We mention this not so much to explain any delays and errors in dispatching War Commentary and our publications to readers who sent orders at the time of the raid, but to show how it is possible under the pretext of obtaining information for one suspected a blow w to to the suspected offence and which can cause considerable inconvenience to the persons concerned. Paragraph 2 of Defence Regulation 88A (the regulation under which the search war-rants were issued states that "A person authorised by such warrant . . . may seize any article found in the premises . . . which he has reasonable ground for believing to be evidence of the commission of any such offenceNow the suspected offence is covered by Defence Regulation 39A the gist of which is that no person shall endeavour to seduce from their duties persons in His The method Majesty's service, etc. . . . The method used by Inspector Whitehead and his men to find the evidence was to empty the contents from the different letter trays straight into sacks, seize invoices and account books which dealt entirely with transactions with bookshops and bundle them into sacks as well, seize the office typewriter and boxes containing stencils of addresses, letter books and other material without which it is virtually impossible to run a concern like Freedom Press. During the search at the homes of two comrades professional notes which had not the remotest connection with politics and accounts from business firms for goods supplied as well as the account books and publishers invoices for Freedom Bookshop Bristol were removed, such seizure presumably being classified as "reasonable ground for believing it to be evidence"! It could be argued that it would have taken more than the five hours to sort out all the

material on the spot, but the fact remains than over four weeks have passed and the material seized is still in the hands of Scotland Yard. By retaining these documents they are making it extremely difficult for Freedom Press to carry on its "lawful busi-Many subscribers will be without ness". their copies of War Commentary; we have no means of sending out renewal notices. We are also in the unenviable position of not being able to send out accounts for money owing to Freedom Press which now runs into several hundred pounds sterling, nor have we details of payments made and to be made for goods received thereby jeopardising our credit with suppliers. What means are there for redress? Our solicitors have written two letters to the Commissioner of Police explaining the position outlined above. As we expected, they have obtained no satisfaction; only a vague promise of an inventory of the material seized.

Fascists replace Fascists in "Liberated" Europe

WARS SELDOM END in a way which is expected by the powers which initiate them. One has only to glance back at the great wars of the last century to notice how popular feeling intervenes towards the close and introduces a new factor into the interplay of ruling class interests which had governed the main outlines of the earlier stages. The Napoleonic wars drew to their close with the determined attempts of the machinebreaking Luddites to stem the increasing unemployment and fall in wages. They were followed by many years of active and bitter struggle on the part of of the English workers. The Franco-Prussian war of 1870 ended in the class war-with Thiers and the French ruling class joining hands with Bismarck and the Prussian armies to stamp out the Paris Commune of 1871. The Russo-Japanese war of 1904 brought on the first Russian Revolution of 1905, and the last war (1914-18) saw the imperialist rivalries of the Allies and the Central powers seriously modified by a whole series of working class uprisings. In 1916 the Irish Rebellion; in 1917, the February and October Revolutions in Russia, and in 1918, the German and Hungarian Revolutions, and serious unrest in France and Britain.

The present war has dragged on for five and a half years without such dramatic intervention, and a pessimist might conclude that the ruling classes of to-day, fortified by the counterrevolutionary technique of the past twenty-five years, are able to do whateven they like with a docile working class. 1944, however, gave certain indications that made such defeatism in the camp of those who struggle for freedom and justice seem unjustified. It will perhaps be as well to consider the last twelve months from this standpoint, for the pace of history is now so rapid that events of the greatest importance to the workers are easily forgotten.

MUTINY IN THE GREEK NAVY The present struggles in Greece give added significance to the mutiny in the Greek Forces at Cairo last spring Already then the emigré Greek Government sponsored by the British Cabinet was looked upon with so much suspicion that the Greek armed forces outside Greece mutinied as a protest against them, acting in solidarity with the indignation of the that the Government could not permit the Greek events to throw he British Empire in jeopardy?)

Already therefore the suppression of the Greek mutiny and its implied disregard of the opinion of the Greek working class resistance movement shows the class war between the rulers and the ruled breaking through the thin ideological veil of the "war for freedom". As the year developed the rift between class forces came more and more to the front to culminate in the naked interventionist war at present raging against the Greek resistance movement.

INDIA: FAMINE SMOTHERS UNREST

In the background must not be forgotten the smouldering continent of India. The unrest felt by the Indians and their indignation at the savage irony of their being conscripted into the "war for freedom" waged by their imperialist gaolers has been checked in the most gruesome way. The horrors of the still continuing Indian famine paralyses for the moment the struggle for Indian freedom. But it also underlines the rift between the population of India and their British rulers, and tears to sheds the myth of the "benefits" which British rule brings to the stricken country. 1944 brought no dramatic events in India, perhaps, but India remains the corner stone of the British Empire, a corner stone composed of four hundred millions whose hatred of Imperialism has been seared into their starved bodies by the past two years.

THE DEADLY FARCE IN ITALY Italy, too, provides a deadly indicement of the war aims of the Allies. While the Italian working class in the North conducted the most militant struggle against the occupying German armies—they forced the Nazis to negotiate with a strike committee for the first time since their access to power twelve years ago-their fellows in the South were enduring the "liberation" brought by British and American bayonets. Famine, with its attendants, epidemic disease and massive prostitution, have followed the footsteps of the liberators. And, despite the opposition of the entire Italian people, the Allies have everywhere kept in office the Fascist Prefects who thereby dominate every aspect of local affairs.

SUCCESS OF THE MAQUIS

The early summer saw working class forces everywhere gathering to oust the German occupation forces. In Denmark and Norway tremendous strikes taxed to the utmost the Nazi and Quisling ruling powers. But the most dramatic developments came in France where the Maquis everywhere deposed the German and Viehy authorities, and cleared the road before the invasion forces of D-day in June. The continuity of working class struggle was provided by the thousands of Spanish militants in the South of France who wholeheartedly joined the liberating movement of the Maquis. What a contrast to the early rapprochement with General Franco established by the Government of General de Gaulle-established moreover at a time when reports were rife of unrest, even insurrection, in Spain itself! The spirit of the workers who freely and spontanously entered the Maquis, and without regard for self, waged the bitter and, in supply of arms, unequal fight against the armies of Hitler and Vichy-their spirit typifies the free initiative of insurrectionary movements against tyranny. It is the generous spirit of the revolution.

WARSAW: THE BETRAYAL Before calling to mind the miserable manœuvrings of the emigré politicians to disarm these popular militias it is necessary to turn to one of the most

Boilermakers Lose Case but not their determination

In the last issue of War Commentary the issues involved in the Walker Naval Yard dispute were discussed at some length. inses were served on 127 boilermakers who had been locked out for no less than ten weeks. On the day of the hearing several hundred boilermakers from Tyne and Blyth areas did not attend work in order to be able to express their solidarity with their fellow workers by demonstrating outside the City Police Court. The men were represented in court by Smithdale, Rutledge & Co., who, in spite of opposition from Dr. Charlesworth, prosecuting, succeeded in obtaining an adjournment of the case until January 5th. On January 5th the men again appeared in Court and were found guilty of "unlawfully taking part in a strike" and sentence was deferred until the following day at the suggestion of Mr. Rutledge, defending, so as to enable all the 505 men involved in the dispute to hold a meeting.

attended a meeting of all the workers involved in the strike. By a substantial majority, added Mr.

...Meanwhile the note which appeared in the last issue of War Commentary on the raid and of our having to move from Belsize Road has resulted in a very large number of letters from readers expressing their solidarity with us in this difficult period and their whole-hearted support for the work Freedom Press has been doing during these past years (see also Letters column on page 4). These expressions of solidarity give us that added amount of determination required to carry on when so many obstacles are being put in our way.

To our readers in the Services who have been subjected to the indignities of being searched and their reading matter confiscated we have little to say. Their letters to us, in which the outstanding feature is their determination to maintain their opinions in spite of threats and searches, show a spirit which is a source of inspiration and of hope for the future. And they can be sure that Freedom Press will not waver in its fight for the rights of Free Expression in the cause of that future society we all desire in which man will be really Free.

partisans on the mainland of Gree The British Government foreshadowed its contempt for the voice of the Greeks who were resisting the German occupation by employing the British Navy to crush their fellows in the Greek Navy. This event showed on the one hand the feelings of justice and the ideal of freedom which animated the Greek people both in and outside Greece; and on the other, the hostility of the British Government of Churchill and Bevin for any manifestation of popular feeling which does not chime in with the imperialist aims of the Allies. (Did not Bevin justify British intervention on the grounds

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FREEDOM PRESS LECTURES
SUNDAY MEETINGS Commencing at 6.45 p.m. to be held at the HOLBORN HALL (Second floor, Room 4) Grays Inn Road, Landon (Buses 38, 19: Trolley 555, 581, 613, 621, Tube: Holborn, Chancery Lane)
I 4th January ANARCHIST "QUIZ" Conducted by Ch. Harding 21st Jan. Preston Clements ANARCHISM & NON-VIOLENCE 28th Jan. J. Hewetson THE SITUATION IN GREECE 4th Feb. Jack Wade THE FUTURE OF CITIES

MEN REFUSE TO PAY FINES

What happened the next day is reported in *Reynolds News* (7/1/45) which we quote below:

"What the defendants have done they maintain was right and in their interests as Trade Unionists. Whatever fine or costs are imposed will not be paid. Beyond that, I have nothing to say."

"This dramatic statement was made yesterday on behalf of 125 Walker-on-Tyne shipyard boilermakers found "Guilty," at Newcastle, of taking part in an illegal strike. The men were each fined £10. The alternative in each case was 31 days' imprisonment.

In making the statement, Mr. Gerald Rutledge, solicitor for the men, said he had Rutledge, the men decided—and this had nothing to do with the particular cases before the court—that the present position must continue.

He had been instructed to put nothing forward in mitigation of the facts.

The chairman (Mr. Joseph Robinson) said it was almost impossible to exaggerate the seriousness of the offence.

The penalties having been announced, Mr. Rutledge said that in the case of James Heywood Peterson, of Jarrow, he gave notice of appeal against conviction and sentence."

It was announced in the Press (11/1/45) that he was appealing against the conviction.

The Newcastle boilermakers have certainly made a stand for a principle and deserve the support of all sections of the working class.

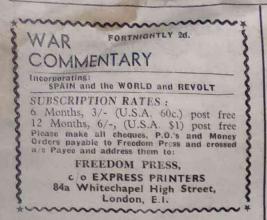
Important Notice

All Correspondence should be addressed to :-

FREEDOM PRESS, c/o Express Printers, 84a Whitechapel High Street, London, E.1.

Our printers have kindly extended these postal facilities to us but we must make it quite clear to readers that this is only an address for correspondence and that there will be no one from Freedom Frees on the premises to deal with callers.

WAR COMMENTARY-FOR ANARCHISM, 13th JANAURY, 1945



A Year of Courage and Betrayals

(continued from p. 1) brutal betrayals of human heroism in history-the second martyrdom of Warsaw. The people of Poland, groaning under the tyranny of the Nazis, listened to the propaganda over the Soviet radio urging them to revolt. With the rapid advance of the Red Armies across eastern Poland, they thought the time had come, never dreaming that the promised aid would be deliberately withheld from them. Accordingly the people of Warsaw raised the standard of revolt as the Russians approached the eastern suburbs. They overpowered the German garrison and controlled the city, and their action was everywhere acclaimed. Everywhere, that is, except in Moscow. The radio which but a few days back had been urging a rising, now condemned their action as 'criminal". The Red Army's rapid and virtually unchecked advance was diverted to the south of Warsaw, and Stalinist apologists everywhere began explaining the check in terms of military necessity, strategy and what not. The inhabitants of Warsaw held out for sixty-three days. Scanty supplies were dropped by the British and American Air Forces-flying from Britain, for the Soviet Government had refused to accord them landing facilities for this purpose. Finally they were overwhelmed and virtually exterminated by the German armies. Never was the contrast between working class heroism and the treachery and callousness of the ruling class exhibited more nakedly.

The disillusionment of the people of War-aaw when they realised their betrayal by the Kremlin can be imagined. But what an inspiration to the workers everywhere is their determined continuance of the fight against overwhelming odds for no less than sixty-three days. Betrayed, their refusal to capitulate even though the issue was hopeless, is simply heroic. There is no ground for pessimism in the workers struggle here.

DISARMING THE PARTISANS

The closing months of the year saw the attempts made by the puppet governments set up by the Allies in Belgium, France and Greece, to disarm the men and women who had successfully lought against the German Occupation. By their arms these partisans had freed themselves; unless they were disarmed their subjection to new rulers would he impossible. That is the ruling class logic of the disarmament and disbandment decrees. And the working class logic was resistance. Needless to say, the political parties, from the right to the Socialist and Communist partica, any no objection in principle to the disarming (law and order must be preserved), but only tried to sidetrack the matter with Inco-saving outories for purges. ADCH 1 collaborationists were safely gaoled they would gladly offer up their arms. Politicians could not proclaim the people in arms as the safegoard against the State, for they themselves sought positions in the State machinery. Once more the cleavage between the suling class (and their hangers on, the patiticians of all shades) and the resisting workers was under-fined. In Greece open conflict developed, In Belgium, the partisons had hardly been dis-armed, when the Germans invaded the coun-try again, this time to find a population disand by their own emigre rulers. Throughout 1944 therefore we see workers in active result against their rulers, whether Axis or Alfied. So far the ruling class has managed to maintain its power, not without the valuable aid of that shady Fifth Column, the working class political leaders. But the significant fact comains that the working class have began to make themselves fell as a factor in the shaping of events.

"HE association of individuals in a revolutionary organisation with the purpose of propagating anarchism is incomplete unless it is realised that side by side with an emphasis for a change in the political and economic structure of society there should be an insistence on a complete reconstruction of attitude towards education. The most oppressed member of society is the child, a condition which has remained unchanged for centuries. Although in those countries generally accepted as civilised the body and mind of the child is no longer distorted by physical labour there is no doubt that the child is frustrated in its struggle for self-expression by an educational system expressedly designed to condition the child for service in existing society, in short, to fulfil the requirements of the ruling class or group.

The next requirement is to set a date at the termination of the national system and to tabulate (g) which should be an of the national system and to tabulate (g) which should be an international educational understanding wherein the child be-comes a factor in society of equal status to the adult, and is endowed with freedom in an anarchic social structure, as its

THE PRESENTATION OF HISTORY

Interwoven with the systematic conditioning of a child's mind has been the commercial racketeering in text-books and the adoption of supposedly enlightened books because of influential relationships within Education Committees or Boards. These are often written by ill-informed quacks, often by more informed but patriotic specialists who put the crusading elements of Empire-building into geography, and the military achievements and national righteousness elements into history. Such text-books have been the commonplace, especially as regards the elementary schools. In social matters there is a very erident books have been the communicative electrary as regards the elementary schools. In social matters there is a very evident bias relating to nationalities and classes. Although deliberate

against time and numbers on the one hand and the restrictive devices of the education authority on the other. Most conscious and progressive school-teachers will adjust that the average school curriculum is as arduous to the tutor as it is to the pupil, with equally frustrating results. It is significant that in orthodox education it is in the unbealthy armosphere of the city with its restricted fresh air and sunlight, and its artificial conglomeration of houses and factories, that the greatest opportunity to acquire knowledge and to advance by an exhaustive series of examinations, exists.

The obvious environment for a growing child-the countryside or small town-is restricted in its educational facilities for opportunity to attain culture. Also, economic restrictions inpose a ban on such a healthy existence for a majority of working class families. Although our system of education in cities leaves much to be desired, the primitive tendencies in many of our rural schools advances the need for far more drastic provisions. Many of the centralist religious and superstitious habits remain. n are victimised and often ostracised by a whole village

AN ANARCHIST APPROACH TO EDUCATION

From the first day of the infant's awareness of things, the danger of assuming some of the accepted constitutional notions of its parents is apparent, but it is the child's introduction to school which marks the beginning of the scientific training which is necessary for its life-long support of authoritarian culture. This baptism, this total immersion of the child, into a religion which makes power its god, exploitation of one's fellow man one of its commandments, must be countered by the effort on the part of Anarchists not only to resist within the present educational system but to present a constructive method of education which will be suitable for all children, especially those of the working classes. Until such a plan, one which will give opportunity to the humblest child, the child born into the stagnancy of over-crowded slums, whose playground is the slimy riverside or the dingy streets of an industrial town, is an integral part of our policy, then Anarchist philosophy remains incomplete. It seems clear that unless an attempt to adopt a new attitude to educational methods is accompanied by a radical change in the structure of society, that attempt, although possessing ideas which may permeate existing society, and create an awareness for change, in its ultimate interpretation, that of becoming an integral part of a healthy social structure, is impossible. Like all other necessities, such as social sciences, scientific inventions, etc., the most progressive ideas in education have never been universally adopted. Educational scope, expands only in proportion to the requirements of the managers of finance, industry, and commerce. They by experience have found that an expansion of education is necessary for the successful functioning of their undertakings. Evangelical educators of the past have been particularly insistent on the restriction of an expansion of popular education and therefore paved the way to a general and almost immovable State system.

In the early nineteenth century, such people as Dr. Parr, who advised caution in the extension of popular education since the Diety himself had fixed a great gulf between the aristocracy and the poor, held great sway in the support of authoritarian ideas. Hannah More wished that the poor be able to read their Bible and qualify for domestic duty, but not to write or be able to read Tom Paine, or to be encouraged to rise above their position. School societies prohibited the reading of every lesson-book except the Bible. Two critics of that period were William Cobbett, who denounced such education as the indoctrination of the poor with the principles of submission to authority, and Thomas Hodgkin, who scornfully referred to an educational training for the yoke.

In the seventeenth century only commercial arithmetic was taught in England, but with the increasing industrial application of science and machinery, there arose the necessity for technical education, and the more far-sighted employers further assisted the Mechanics' Institutes to provide hobbies and harmless general studies. When elementary education finally became general studies. When elementary education finally became free, general and compulsory in 1891, only the farmers and squires were alarmed. Their fears would probably have dimin-ished also had they foreseen that although the workers could read, at a later date the State could so flood society with propa-ganda by newspaper and radio that truth would remain as obscure as ever. For convenient reference it is as well to refer to C. Birchenough's "History of Elementary Education", in which he tabulates educational phases as follows: (a) Philanthropic period 1800-1833. (b) Period of incipient State action 1833-1847. (c) Period of supervision 1847-1870.

- Period of supervision 1847-1870. Period of partition 1870-1902.
- (d)
- Annexation under municipal control 1902-1914. The national system.

mis-statement of facts are rare, a more deadly and effective tendency, that of the lie by inference, is employed. An undue attention is usually given to the home country, the doings of other nations withheld or explained along the lines of national unarity in the methods superiorities. The particular Empire is glorified, but the methods by which it is acquired remain obscured, whilst its present state is given with incorrect or inadequate description. Attractively told patriotic legends usually conceal the ghastly realties of war. The prevailing style of many historical books is pictures or wait. The prevailing style of many historical books is picturesque and powerfully attractive, portraying Anglo-Saxon pioneering and struggles with the "lesser breeds". Such factors as contributed to the outbreak of the Great War, our domination of India with particular amphasis particular emphasis on the Indian Mutiny (known to Indians as the Indian War of Independence) form unique examples in as far as the amount of material left out is enormous.

As regards class issues, gross misinterpretations are recorded in matters relating to the Peasants' Revolt, Poor Laws and radical agitations. Over-emphatic references to "the mob" reveal the bias of those dealing with the French Revolution. Chartist riots are either grossly misinterpreted or singled out for special criticism. Of matters relating to social progress, Factory Acts, Education, Trade Unions, etc., there is comparatively little detail given. The General Strike has often been represented as "menacing the existing Constitution" and held to be of sinister significance to the country as a whole. Such has been the ill-concealed tendencies of education. Its effect can be gauged by a statement written by Professor Graham Wallace in an introduction to a book by Bertrand Russell, 1930. He writes: "Though systems of education professing to teach men and women how to think have been in use in Europe for perhaps 3,000 years, we have not yet reached that degree of success which would be shown if most educated people came to much the same conclusion on the great problems of life from the study of the same evidence. Everywhere you have rebels; but 90% of French or American students of history come to French or American conclusions, and 85% of English students come to English conclusions; 80% of Eton boys hold Eton political

opinions all their lives." In the same book Russell argues that such teaching is all too effective in making bad human beings. He asserts it is teaching the young to die in battle for capitalist dividends.

The importance of the role which education plays in moulding character cannot be over-emphasised. H. G. Wells once claimed that "The driving force that makes either war or peace is engendered when the young are taught. The teacher, whether mother, priest or schoolmaster, is the real maker of history-rulers, statesmen, and soldiers do but work out the possibilities of co-operation or conflict the teacher creates. The politicians and the masses of our time dance on the wires of their early education.

CHAOS IN MODERN EDUCATION

It is not to be denied that a certain progress has been made in the form of general education, but it is a progress with a very slow impetus, one which has been sluggishly combatted all the way. The happiness of pupils to-day, the amount of all the way. The happiness of pupils to-day, the amount of truth they imbibe at school, is mainly due to individualist tutors; those teachers who seek a more detailed and critical analysis of social and historical matters, who risk their jobs to bring reality into the class-room, who really set out to respect the wishes and desires of the pupil. When classes consist of between thirty to forty children, specialised training is largely impossible, but there are enthusiastic teachers who struggle

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for some petty offence. Under these conditions education be-comes a covering phrase with no solid reality in fact. Decentral-isation has always been a tenet of the anarchist struggle. No less than that this is imperative in the social and industrial adminis-trative structure, is its need in the present centralised tendency of education. From the past we learn that our forefathers in-sisted that the type of scholarship most desirable was that which was most remote from the practical and physical problems al-life. The intellectuals were occupied in debating complex problems of theology and logic, also interpreting Divine writings. Mediaval religious tradition then had a grip of the highest Mediæval religious tradition then had a grip on the highest centres of learning. To a large extent it maintains that grip From this has come the time-honoured assumption that there will always be those who rule and those that are ruled. We see that the determined mission of the State schools is to instruct the working-class to the exact point at which their instruction makes them adequate citizens without arousing their intellectual abilities sufficiently to enable them to become a menace to the authoritarian culture of the ruling-class. The middle- and upper-classes have been instrumental in opposing expenditure on State education, maintaining that an extension of education tended to make people restive. Their fears however of education tended to make people restive. Their fears howe have been unfounded, for State education has been the domin have been unfounded, for State education has been the dominant feature in the success of the ruling-class in keeping the lower-classes within their restricted environment. So effective has it been that the almost general acceptance of class snobbery has made the social system in England unique. To emphasise the effect of religious tradition it is interesting to note that half of the schools in this country are controlled by the Anglican or Catholic Churches, the religious denomination having full control of in effort and policy. of its staffing and policy.

Improvements have been made during the last decade in the construction of school buildings and their equipment. How-ever, the institutionalised form of education remains—a restrictive formulative training which exacts a strain on the young child, the effects of which are rarely dispelled during its lifetime. The existing scholarship standard, crammed into the earliest years at school, which by a system of economic necessity forces a child to finish learning before its mind is fully developed, are an intense strain at a time when leisure and the voluntary in-clination to do creative things should be sympathetically encour-aged. It can be argued that by scholarships any child can graduate from an elementary school to a university. That is so if the child suppresses all its natural instincts, becomes an That is so automatic knowledge-cramming robot, and of course providing its parents can afford to keep it during the lengthy period of its education.

Unless education can be bought the State compels the parent to send the child to a State school-there being little choice of schools-fortune favouring only those who happen to live in close proximity to a school which has a little more to offer than the general trend. Generally the working-class parents have no clear and concise idea of the type of education which is most suitable for their child. To attain a job in the subsidiary administrative and commercial departments of society, where wages are the incentive, a great deal of superficial learning is necessary-to obtain a job in a factory or on the land, far more healthy and a great deal more creative, a lesser education is necessary; its attendant risks, which have by force of necessity to be accepted in a majority of cases, are employment according to the prosperity or depression of a particular industry, and a never-ending struggle for a living wage in the labour market.

The evils of State education are apparent. Within its framework begins the mechanisation of the child-mind, its sup-pression to traditional social forms, forms which have for ever proven their inability to cater for a happy and peace-abiding community. A change is desirable, to Anarchists imperative. It is for us to discover the most applicable form which education should take so that an effort at its establishment should be mode individually in the present society and universally in made individually in the present society, and universally in the society for which all Anarchists propagate.

A DANGEROUS TREND

It remains to point out a dangerous trend. The beginning of the end of Nazism would be decisively initiated by a revolt of the German people against their rulers. Such a revalt would be received with armpathy and acclamation by workers the world over. But such a second would be disaster and a mensor to the rading class; it would stimulate the brea of revolt everywhere; and it would cad the war-while the war is necessary as a necaus of keeping the anti-favoist workers in the Allied countries in subjection. The Allies the Affred countries in subjection. The states therefore are preparing in advance for such a result on the part of the German people. On every possible occasion they claim that the whole German people must bear the guilt of the Nazi party (and shey are faithfully echoed by the basses of the T.U.C.) They full the presential of the data of the states o fill the press with strongly stories. They stop ill the press with atcouity stories. They stop at nothing to alicinate the symparity of the British workers from their fellow workers in Germany who for twelve long years have been oppressed by the Totalitarian Nazi State. But the lessens are clear. Ruling class tyranny is international. Freedom from that tyranny em only be achieved by international working class solidarity. 1944 has shown the issue to be between working class revisitance and rulers whether Garman or Quisling or ABled. The present war will not be the last war unless the tyranny of subers and the State is oblitemated for ever is the free solidarity of workers of all lands. **Count Sforza's**

SPEAKING in the House of Commons on Friday, December 1st, Mr. Eden-as was reported in the whole press-explained the reasons for British intervention in Italian polireasons for British intervention in Italian poli-tics. He stated that the British Government objected to Count Sforza as Italian Foreign Minister, because "he had been working against the Government of Signor Bonomi, who himself has given ioyal support and has fulfilled all his obligations towards us". Mr. Eden had scarcely ended his attack upon Count Sforza, when Signor Bonomi rushed to the anscus of his old friend and colleague, de-claring that "Count Sforza never undermined his position," and reaffirming his "belief in blorza's friendahip." Having taken this shadow-boxing with a

Having taken this shadow-boxing with a fair amount of good hottoour, is: us throw a flashlight upon the political record of the two gentletinon referred to by Mr. Eden.

Bonomi's Record

Signor Ivanor BONOMI, a farmer Minister the Giuliun Government and Prime Minister in the Grieffitt Geovernment and Prime Minister in 1922, was expelled from the Socialist Party as early as 1912, because of his "imperialist" atti-tude at the time of the Libyan war in 1911. Like Count Storra and Benederte Croce, he always served as an instrument of the Monarchy, i.e. of militarism, conservation, nationalism and impercalism. Rather than a man who might be expected to represent anti-fascint Italy, Bonomi is a true representance of the corrupt Giolittian nee-Fascint etc. pre-Fascial sta.

Professor Gaerano Salvemini has expressed

Professor Generation Salvemain has expressed his opinion of Bonomi in a recent insue of Italia Libere, published in the United States. I om do not better than quote the most ino-portant passages from this article: "On October 20th, 1920, the Italian Min-siter for War, Ivanes Bonomi, sent a cryceler to all divisional Commanders suthorising them to favour the Fasciar neovement. They did not wait to be told twice. The Fasciat imme-dately obtained ritics, unchine-guns, forries and ammanitium from the army depots, officers, both retired and on active service, placed themselves at the head of block-shirt

bands and organised 'punitive expeditions'. "... In July, 1921, the Fascists had be-come 150,000, and the labour and sacrifices borne by the Italian working class for half a century in their effort to achieve a higher material and moral standard were nearly all

set at nought. "...Of all Italian political men now living, Bonomi is the most responsible for the Fascist movement and for the destruction of free in-

stitutions in Italy. ". In the political election of May, 1921, Bonomi took part, together with Fas-cists, in the so-called 'national list', in the province of Mantova. He loaned his minis-terial motor-car to the Fascists who needed it for a 'munitive expedition' and he supressed it for a 'punitive expedition', and he appeared before the electors on the campaigning plat-forms, by the side of Roberto Farinaccl". This is the man whom Mr. Eden is praising for his "loyal support".

Count Sforza's Record

Count SFORZA, like Bonomi, is a former member of the Giolini Government. This was the Government which, in 1920, 1921 and 1922 disarmed the Italian proletariat so that the puni-tive espeditions of the Fascist gangs should not meet with any resistance. This was the Government which opened the doors of Parliament to the Fascist gaugeters, thus paving the way to power for the future Duce. Count Sforza's anti-fascism is nothing but wounded self-esteem; for Mussolini refused his

wounded seit-enterni, for Mussolini refused his offer of collaboration, considering him too com-promised with the past. This statement is proved by the letter Sforza, then head of the Paris Embassy, sent to Mussolini, then President of the Council. This letter was published in the Milan paper, Corrise Dolla Sera, on Nov. 2nd, 1922, under the heading: "The Reply of Sforza to Mussolini". Let us make one or two extracts from this

it is also certain that to-day I feel it my profound duty to demonstrate that, not only is there no opposition in my heart, but that on the contrary it is my desire to co-operate in as much as it is within my power without feeling humbled thereby".

(Our italics).

To-day everyone can see-without having to be a great diplomat-that disaster occurred, not because Mussolini's Government was short-lived, but because it was "long-lived and happy", and if the desired "co-operation" did not i place, it was because of Mussolini's refusal.

gave Mussolini, and to prepare the way for more profitable business. But Count Sforza finds it impossible to please, at one and the same time, the Mazzini Society and the Foreign Office. Very likely he has overstepped on British tertritory, thus creating an incident of imperialist frontiers and compelling Mr. Eden to declare him an undesirable "Italian Foreign Minister".

Count Sforza is serving the Mazzini Society; Signor Bonomi is giving loyal support to Mr. Eden; Signor Togliatti is Stalin's agent. Who is defending the interests of the Italian people? Nobody1

Bad Luck

The Rôle of The Mazzini Society

The fact remains that Count Sforza, spon-sored by the Mazzini Society of New York has been brought to Italy from the United States by special plane, with the approval of the Foreign Office and with loud blowing of democratic trumpets, while outstanding Italian anti-Fascists have been denied up to now the possibility of returning to their country. This Mazzini Society is an old patriotic society which, in spite of its name, is neither republican nor socialist, but catholic, monarchist and patriotic, and whose main activities consist in furthering the interests of Italian big business in Italianing Their members are "good Italians" in so far as being "good Italians" provided them with an opportunity of making "good business" with Italy. Among the members of this respectable Soriety we might find lawyers exclaime for clients ociety we might find lawyers seeking for clients, Parmesan cheese importers seeking for firms to represent, and even money-lenders. These people, during the last twenty years, have done These good business with Fascist Italy and provided Mussolini with plenty of money to pay for the expenses of his acts of banditry against the Italian people, as also against the Ethiopians, Spaniarda, Greeks, Albanians, French and minister British

It was the Mazzini Society which sent Count Sforza to Italy as their representative, in order to make the Italian people forget the help they

The pitiable scramble of these so-called great men for strategical economic positions is reduced to its right proportions in the light of the great events of Brussels and Athens. What will be the real value of the obligations assumed by these gentlemen in the name of the Italian people and on behalf of a foreign power? This is a matter to be decided by the Italian people themselves when they will have the opportunity of taking their desting in their own hands. of taking their destiny in their own hands.

A. CALTABIANO.

GLASGOW WORKERS' COUNCIL

At a Mass Protest Meeting in Central Halls, Glasgow, the following resolution was carried unanimously : ---

- (1) That this mass meeting of Glasgow workers of all shades of opinion protests most em-phatically against the British Government's use of violence against the Greek people.
- (2) We demand the withdrawal of British troops from Greece.
- (3) We also demand the resignation of the re-actionary government who have sent these men to kill and die against their will. R. FULTON, Contraction Secretary.

WAR COMMENTARY-FOR ANARCHISM, 13th JAINUARI, 1740

Forces Corner

Since 1775, when George the Third's regi-ments marched out on their fruitless expeditions guints those American colonists who dange to hallenge the supremacy of His Magnety Geo-troment, the British Army has item persons a d a counter-resolutionary redding the applied of a sounter-resolutionary reddings to the gaudled by any other model and the sec-gended by any other model and the in-genist the young republic of France (m 1793) against the young republic of the init to in-perialist role of annel Policemen and defender of the hely copiedist Army is known and will be that the British Army is known and will be that the British Army is known and sould be

the Sudam would give Britain power over the Nite vater supply, and thus enable them to tar Nite vater supply, and thus enable them to tar Nite vater, at wore, at critical periods, and other the supplication of the Explicit army, scattered. It took nearly live months of whole and are attack, before this mutiny was subdued and imperial "order" again restored. The rebellion of the Burmess people, 1930-1932, against British control and taxation, pro-vises yet another instance of the Army's counter-revolutionary activities. A normally happy and peaceloum people, the natives of Burma were gooded muc revolt on account of their treatment by the British. I seems that British differes and men were provided with good sport when

COUNTER-REVOLUTION and the BRITISH ARMY

lowers of real liberty. It is the British Army math in ruling-class officers and duped or houghdess rank and fully that has so long kept the people of India, Burna, Arabia, Egypt, Sank Africe, and many other parts of this blood-stamed empire, in a cowed state of slowery. Few amies have sheen themselves more ruthless more leaved or detested, as an every present in summant of oppression, than the British Army. From North America in 1775 to Greece in 1944 is a long record of shameful massacre. The following are only a few of the "in-

Eron North America in 1775 to Greece in 1944 is long record of shampidly massace.
The following are only a few of the "incident" or minor wars, in which the Armies of the Empty have played the part of subpressors.
In Amira in 1919 a crowd of between the the set of subpressors.
In Amira in 1919 a crowd of between the set of the

within a month. Five years later, in 1924, a similar resolution-ary situation occurred in the Nudan, which thould have been returned to the non-indepen-tion Egype-(if a country where British troops) are still manianed, can indeed be called "in-dependent! The Imperial Government, how-ever, was determined to retain the Sudan on account of the British copial invested there. The Egyptians rightly faced that possession of



they set out to hant the robel leaders. "To assist troops in searching the jungle a certain number of small parties of native levics were formed and named after packs of hourds. In some cases they pastified their names and hunted have been as they required a good huntsman to con-rol and stimulate their energies. The general parties of theory to assa a line of beaters in order to fluck or discover signs of the game. Then the pack would be laid on, with orders beaters in pack would be laid on, with orders bolicing, by Maj-Gen. Sir Charles W. Gwynn). When Burma is once again "liberated" no spines for the charles of counter-resolution

nities for more thrills of the chase! Many other examples of counter-revolution aided by the British Army can be read in the bistories of Cyprus (1913), Palestine (1936) while scarcely a month passe without a roto of Indian peasants and workers being crushed. The Empire of British was won by the sword and the rifle. It is being maintained by the tank and the bomber. Only when the people of British realize that the "glory" of Empire exists solely in the pockets of the ruling class, and whon they look to the people of India, Burna, Egypt, etc., as brothers in misfortune.— only then will the hidcous monstrosity. Imperial-tion, collapse. But inst now our thoughts are also directed



Sim, contapie. But just now our thoughts are also directed to the workers of Greece, and other European countries. Will the British worker himself realize the grim effects of the Churchillian counter-revolutionary policy? Will he realize before it is too late-the terrible danger that threatens all Europe? Will he realize that—

tenders he shakes off his apathy and begins to THTANK AND ACT-Brian, his own country, will be equively under facism countrol? The eyes of the workers of the world are on the brishs solidor, to-day. Their liberies, their future happiness, depend on him. L. NEW YEAR GREETINGS 31st December, 1944

JIA December 1944 The Association of the Associatio

B.L. P.S.—I received seven days detention which I am serving in the guard-room in the Depot. I will write again when I am released. All my books and pamphlets have dis-appeared while I was away. I will try to trace them. For two days I was in a large cell with twelve other prisoners, but on Saturday they isolated me. B.L.

B. L.

PRACTICAL SOLIDARITY From R.J.G., Leicester:

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From K.J.G., Lecester: "After the news about the raid by 'Inspec-tor Whitchead & Co.', and your being turned out of 'No. 27' had well and truly soaked into the minds of my friends here in Leisester. I went round and got some of their loose change away from them immediately after Pay Parade! The collection is being sent with the best wishes of 'Comrades in Uniform, Leices-ter'. They all hope you will soon manage to get a new address from which to earry on the good work." VALUE 1944

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Further Plans for the Slave State get into the big jobs in industry. And what

We cannot repeat too often that the Government do not want to consider de-mobilisation (all out) but re-allocation (re-sorting into other forms of "national sersorting into other forms of "national ser-vice"). Anarchists stressed from the begin-ning of the war and even before it that all these National Service Acts were steps leading towards the slave state. Gradually —without any necessity for a "March on Rome"—the British Fascist State is being established with each succeeding piece of totalitarian legislation.

totalitarian legislation. Chosen for the role of Mussolini, Mr. Emest Bevin has already announced that AFTER THE WAR all men up to the age of 50 will come under the Control of En-gagement Order. Not "after the war with Germany"—but after the twar. There will be no excuse of "wartime necessity", "giving up our liberties under the dures of inva-sion"—peace will reign as directed by the Big Three, with occasional marauding expe-ditions against revolutionary nations. But in spite of peace, the war-time restrictions will go on as regards labour. This is a typical State Socialist, and also

will go on as regards labour. This is a typical State Socialist, and also Fascist, piece of legislation, but of course it will have to be approved by the Tories. The Conservative Party objects to controls when they affect members of the ruling-class, so Mr. Bevin cannot of course control everyone in the same way. The new plan issued therefore appoints thirteen super Labour Exchanges headed by an arch-Gauleiter.

"A £1,700-a-year man will head a new Labour Ministry Department, whose job it will be to find boss jobs for big men and big men for boss jobs," announces the Daily Express (5/1/45) which heads the column, "No Majors as Office-Boys". Privates, of course, will be used to the lower-paid jobs. The scheme will provide that officers can

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get into the big jobs in industry. And what class has predominated in the officer ranks in the Army? Seldom, very seldom, does a working-class lad rise beyond the non-commissioned ranks. Sometimes some of the lower-middle class do, and find them-selves out of place. Usually it is the upper-middle-class, and the higher ranks of society, which find themselves in the officer ranks of the Army, and will find themselves in the higher paid ranks of the "industrial Army" set-up that will be the pattern of post-war capitalism. post-war capitalism.

post-war capitalism. There will in future be the new appoint-ments offices dealing with those "above the rank of foreman or clerk" and the ordinary employment exchanges. As all jobs will be subject to approval by the Bevin bureau-crats, the Ministry can withhold approval of anyone engaged by a firm. Industrial conscription in post-and capitalist industry is an established fact—and these new ap-pointment offices (which will cost a mere £880,000 to £1,100,000 a year) will be pointment offices (which will cost a hard £\$\$0,000 to £1,100,000 a year) will be needed to establish the difference between the big jobs and the jobs for mules.

The ong jobs and the jobs to times. Industrial conscription entails, of course, such things as bad time-keeping, absentee-ism and striking being considered crimes— otherwise one could walk right through the Ministry's choice of jobs. The Ministry of Labour does not intend to let go of the jail as its means of enforcing the slave state. The Conservatives maintain a loud cry.

as its means of enforcing the slave state. The Conservatives maintain a loud cry against "controls" when they affect vested interests, yet they support military conscrip-tion which only affects human beings and will support industrial conscription which the new plan will make conveniently suitable for them. Those who imagine a Labour Government will improve matters should remember that "Labour to power" means Bevin and Morrison to power. It is these people who are the willing tools of the for the solid the workers. The only thing that will knock Bevin's

The only thing that will knock Beyin's plans on the head will be the determined resistance of the workers and Forces, who must stand by the principle of *Demobilisa-tion*. Instead of falling for the line the tion. Instead of failing for the line the Governmental publicists put over-arguing about who should go back to Civvy Street first and then finding that no-one is going to be released at all—they should stand by the slogan of demobilisation all round alto-gether from ALL war-time restrictions, from ALL conscription, military or indus-trial. trial.

Anarchists will continue the struggle against State conscription after the war.

OFFICER'S VIEW ON GREECE

REECE The following is an extract from a letter by situation officer new serving in Greece. All nagats iong I have been hearing, and all he moring watching, the 'innguificant min-try of extremasts' streaming down from the vision of extremasts' streaming down from the propies are not the Partisans. They are whole similar, in other cars so on foor, old and young, with grandparents, dildren and have been extra the parties of the other propies of all assistent so all parties (except propies who know the lives and minds of they propies who know the lives and minds of they propies who know the lives and minds of they propies who know the lives and minds of they propies are also the lives and some armedi-tion of E.I.A.S. and E.A.M. Groups, but they will are consoliding they postions and some armedi-tion and E.A.M. Groups, but hey will are consoliding they postions and isolar to for anypies of lood, ammunitates and being up they be they be and young the set of they have been been been been and being they and they been they be have always been being and they been been been been and they will are consoliding they postions and looking they and hey been they be have always been they are an end tool both they been bare always been and they been been been and been and being they and they been been been been been and being they are always been black always been and being and been been been been been been been and be there for the most part because they will be the blace for the most part because they will be the blace for the most part because the black of the most part because they be and always black and below they are consolidations the most part because they will are consolidations the most part because they below they are black and below between been been and below they are always black and below black and below black and below they are always black and below black an

consuminating their positions and looking their supplies of food, animumitions and el, and their box troops have already left reactions the Athens area.
 in this area we have tailoured troops ready reators "law and order," but unless the table forces bring anti-popular, government opps up here, there can be no dreil war, for Royalits, Fasciss and Conservatives are an extreme minurity and furthermore are armed.

tend. Sounds and majors are pulling ploot say-that they'll teach these Boidsevite" a on and meanwhile are prepared to appear returned. The glad to say that a large they of trops don't feel the same, and are try feel up with the whole set up. A we R.A.F. Soundron held a solenut care-wy senseriasy at which they interred the same of the Atlantic Charter with full targ Honours.

now that they are going to not surrender, until it is pre-the rule of the overfed. The

CONDITIONS IN ITALY

s on the Prevan Ambo-s arrived in London this s yesterday of their super-relief workers in Italy and

re are deactibed as very bud italy there are still believed to and there are described as very bad-such of taily there are still believed to ny as 150,000 guite homeires people, haves out of accutant the many there a have continued to live a camp life gis or combuildings max where there exerce were Famine there is each put me hanger. Maritening in many cases har second, since there is no great a sill even the basic foods. Clothing is ised. In the Casino area unon +00,000 required, and those who require tham

her Guardian, 21/12/44.

TRANSPORT CRISIS IN FRANCE

The French report emphasises the effects of liberation and German occupation on the French transportation system. It states that the damage was so great and the demands of the military are increasing to such an extent, that the coun-try is virtually divided again into two zones, with insufficient transport available to move any goods for civilians from north to south or vice versa.

with insumers from north to sound to sound to a sound t

MUTINY IN GREECE ?

AFRAID OF BELGIAN

RESISTANCE

Ge ed at present aterial from Bel albi, however,

MUTINY IN GREECE? Dening a debate on the Greek situation in the House of Lords yesterday. Tord Faringdon moved that "this House re-gress the policy of HAK. Government in Greece, which has had the shameful result of military action against our Greek alles." The believed all the democratically minded men in our Anny were not in England and he would not be surprised if our commanders had not cause to men who had shawn the greaters revealing the the Greeks and might have reliand on tome Athen. "It may be," he said, "the may have a matchy among our troops in Greeker and a refusal to fight the Greeks (Government From Eench crist of 'Nomennet' and Manuscus.") The Government should take ment of that." The Schwender May 1 say that Lord Far-metry Manchesite Guardian, 22/12/44. AFRAID OF BELGIAN

termation. teral Erskine, in his reply, said the pr at present is increased output of at most Belgian factories. There is CHINA-A DEMOCRACY?

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to-day prom-ised China a constitutional Government "within this year," says Associated Press. "I am ready," he said, "to propose to the Central Executive Committee that as soon as the military situation has become stablised we should onvene the People's Congress to adopt a con-stitution which would enable the Kuomintang to transfer the power of government to the people." Exercise Standard 1/1/45. Evening Standard, 1/1/45.

From this statement it appears that China has not had up to now a constitutional gov-ernment and yet we were told that she was one of the great democracies!

WAR POETS

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"From Tom Moss:
 A certain London comic tried to sell a song hich went—
 Oh—the Cockneys on parade,
 Oh—the Cockneys on parade,
 When the bombs are falling,
 Bilmey, we're never afraid.
 With the King and Queen beside us,
 And Winston here to guide,
 They'll never beat
 The Cockneys on parade.
 He emphasised George Black wanted him to ang it in "Apple Sauce."
 "Why don't you?" asked Tom Moss.
 "What—and live in London—not likely!"
 Performer, 28/12/44.

LONG HOLIDAY FOR BEVIN BOYS



<image><text><text><text><text>

I.W.W. NEWS

I.W.W. NEWS The I.W.W. press, once the leading labour press of the world with its news organs, pamph-lets and bulletins in every European language (except Gacile) is on the way back. But times having changed, and the young element being in greater need of colucation than their parents, even it of a different kind, the character of the I.W.W. press is changing. Industrialisti (Finnish) the only genuine labour daily on the Ameri-can continent to-day, and Bermunkas a weekly in the Hungarian language are the only remnants of our "language" press. During the past summer, the Lumber Work-er' Bulletin has made its regular appearance, and its impact upon the timber workers of the Practice slopes has been greater than we ever ford hope. Coming out monthly in Cleveland, is the organ of 1.U. 440, The Metal Worker, paper which will have an important effect on the unionism of the Cleveland area.

Now a new baby has been added to the family. The Railroad Worker has arrived, and will con-

tinue—if ... The idea of having an organ serving the specific needs of every department of industry, and dealing primarily with the problems of the workers in that industry is nearer fruition than workers realize. They will be centred around the central organs, dealing with the problems of wage workers as a class, with separate and dis-tinct interests to all other segments of society. Industrial Worker, 25/11/44.

We send our best wishes for a rapid expan-sion of the I.W.W. Press all over America

NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS

I do not wish readers a happy New Year. I wish them a less bloody one. They will be lucky if they get it. Critic in The New Statesman, 30/12/44.

EXISTANCE General Ensine, S.H.A.E.F.'s military repre-miniter in Belgium, has reserved an offer made "M. Demany, the Independence Front leader, "More has increas at the disposal of the Allies "reprinting the Generation invessor. Demany regioned that Front de Hindepend-teriol during fighting in the Ardeness area here many of them operated during the Gen-ant occupation.

Through the

on had to be dealt with again in Manchester Guardian, 21/12/44

AN INTERVIEW WITH STALIN

The Reader's Digest (Nov. 1944) has pub-lished the report that Eric A. Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, has made of his interview with Stalin. We feel compelled to reprowhich scalin, we feel composite to repro-duce some of the high spots of the interview which would be worth reproducing in full if we had sufficient space. First the portrait of the man himself: or rather the uniform which so impressed Mr. Johnston.

which so impressed Mr. Johnsion. "He is a short man, but he has a big barrel cheat. His uniform was requisitely tailored ..., the uniform was made from a bautiful solit klasis ciolit, with red piping and adorned with sparking gold equalets on each of which gleaned an encemous ann-burg-their marshal¹⁵ ionignas. His creased trouvers were tacked in highly polished black Rossien boars. "I extended greetings to Marshal Stalin from several persons in America. Stalin from several persons in America. Stalin from several persons in America. Stalin these l'enables. Con-trained greetings to Marshal Stalin from several persons in America. Stalin these l'enables. Con-relation of these men his best wholes. Con-"May God preserve him". Again to a lighter meed

Again in a lighter mood Stallin axid, "I like to do balansas with American busi-ness-men. You fellows know what you want. Your word is good and, best of all, you way in office a long time-mat like we do over here. But a politician is here to day and gone to-morrow, and then you have to make ar-tentoment all over with a have to make

BOGUS POLISH SOCIALIST PARTY

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Not content with assassinating the socialist leaders Alter and Ehrlich, Stalin is now trying to set up a bogus Socialist Party. The Communists must be so discredited among the Poles that they must try to camouflage under the name of Socialists.

Press

WHERE IS TRUTH?

THOSE who search the Press for honest reporting will have had a field-day on January 3rd, 1945. On that date the London papers reported a speech by Dr. Barbara Simonds to 15 to 19 year olds at the Council for Education in World Citizenship. Dr. Simonds' speech was reported in the (Labour) Daily Herald and (Conservative) Daily Express.

The Express headed the column: "YOU MUST LEARN TO HATE" and plunged in by reporting Dr. Simonds' remarks that "without hate I do not think we will be able to bring this war to a final and irrevocable end". The first half of the Express report concluded by explaining that Dr. Simonds had been widowed twice, mentioning "the Germans shot her first husband" and "the Germans killed her second husband at Arnhem"

does appear to be more or less of the same political complexion as the Daily Herald).

THE ARGENTINE.

THE military dictatorship in the Argentine more and more closely resembles that exercised by the Nazis. There is not the least liberty of press or assembly. All anti-Government workers' organisations are prohibited, and the most active militants jailed or under police supervision. The Anarchist organisations and periodicals have been suppressed. Nevertheless illegal manifestoes and journals continue to appear. In spite of the fascist nature of the government, the trade union leaders give it their support, and Col. Peron, in accordance with European precedent, mouths "socialist phrases" to rally a mass following.

A BOUQUET FOR FREEDOM PRESS.

THE January issue of Vanguard contains an item referring to the Freedom Press which runs as follows:

"When we are on War Commentary, let us say that we have heard that the reason why the proprietors of the journal refuse to allow their paper to be sold at the B.P.L. Bookshop in Glasgow is because we are anti-Semitic, in 'against the Jews! Which, of course, is libel. But if it is anti-Semitic to state Gospel Truth, that the Jews are not God's Chosen People, then we are are for God's Chosen People, then we are not God's Chosen People, then we are anti-Semitic. By the way, how many Jews are financially interested in War Commentary? How many Jews are contributors? And how many Jews are the authors of the books published and sold in War Commentary interests?"



All I had so far was a Valor oil stove to keep the place warm, this had been loaned to me until I got coal. Since the living room has a stone floor this needed some warming up.

LETTERS

BUREAUCRACY AT WORK

A typical example of local Government offices

and their "efficiency" was displayed to me at

the beginning of this week in a mining village

in Somerset. I moved into a house (after long

waiting and looking for somewhere better) where

the only form of heating was the fire-there is

no electricity or gas laid on. A lamp replaced

the light but as yet I have no primus or stove

for cooking, so I was relying completely on the

fire. However, the nearest Fuel Office is five

miles away, so there I must trudge before I can

get coal. I have two small babies, which makes

it difficult to say the least, for me to go to the

necessary offices which one must visit when one

moves. But it was also essential that they

should be kept warm and fed, apart from their

washing every day and since one is only five

months old this was considerable.

Dear Comrades,

On arriving at the Fuel Office I was confronted by a young girl, who, looking very officious asked me what I wanted. I said "coal" and after explaining that I had just moved into the area, she whisked out two forms and told me I must fill them in. However, she made a concession and said I could do them there which I didn't mind at all because there was a huge fire in the office. It seemed little use to protest about forms, since everywhere I looked there were notices saying that it was "illegal" for the coal man to deliver coal until he had permission to do so. This I know was adhered to because I paid two visits to the man and he said he could not supply me because he would "get into trouble

I went away from the fuel office confident that by the next day I would have a fire but such was not the speed of Local Government affairs. I waited one, two, three days and by that time I was quite angry and very cold. The coal man came on his usual round at the end of the week and informed me that he had heard nothing at all from the Fuel Office regarding my registration and was sorry but he had to hear from them first.

I think this is a disgusting state of affairs when two little children must be in a house with no heating while the Fuel Office have a roaring fire. It is evident that something is wrong somewhere if it is "illegal" to keep defenceless babies warm.

*

M.C.

CONGRATULATIONS TO C.P.

Dear Comrades, Just to show the scrupulous fairness of War Commentary in paying compliments to its political opponents, might it not be in place to offer a word of congratulations to the C.P. editors of Irish Freedom in deciding to change its name to Irish Democrat in response to the demand of many of its readers.

The fact that the Stalinists of all people have used the name of Freedom in one of their papers has been most bewildering to most of its readers. In fact it has led some to wonder whether Irish Freedom wasn't something like French cricket or a Dutchman's rise. Now the situation is perfectly clear, unless the Irish Democrats issue a paper called the Irish Communist. Yours fraternally,

S.L

THIS WAR FOR FREEDOM

The Herald on the other hand headed the "LEARN TO HATE THE WAR column: MAKERS". It started immediately by quoting, 'You must learn to hate the people who obstruct our path to permanent peace and a brave new world". It started straight away with what was tucked away in the second half of the Express. report, namely Dr. Simonds' remarks:

"Examine your history," she said. "Leave out the kings and try to find out how the ordinary people live; why wars occurred.

"In finding these answers you will discover why, before the war, they burned oranges in California and threw herring back into the sea while children were deformed by rickets.

"Franco in Spain and all other people who fear youth thinking for itself, who try to make it into a puppet, fit only to fight, would fear you to-day as you sit here ready and eager to learn more about your fellow-beings." The Herald reported that her first husband

was "shot down" and her second husband was "killed at Arnhem". From the Express the casual reader would have gathered that Dr. Simonds was a "Vansittartite": from the Herald you will have gathered she was a Social-Democrat. In other words, her speech became infused with the complexion of the paper concerned simply by the manner in which it was reported. (In this instance the Herald was more likely the correct version, since Dr. Simonds

Although the Argentine Government is not at the moment in the good books of the "Democracies", it is very likely that the differences will be made up as and when it is financially profitable to do so. When Britain and America resume their mutually-hostile trade friendships with the Argentine, the workers in these countries should remember how their Latin-American brothers are faring.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES.

IN Uruguay a new anarchist journal appears, called Inquietud, edited by comrades wellknown for their past activity, including Cesar N. Paganelli, Corret Luna and others. Another journal from that country is Voluntad, while Solidaridad, organ of the anarcho-syndicalist union (F.O.R.U.) also appears. From Mexico we receive the well produced Tierra y Libertad, which is now issuing a theoretical supplement Inquietudes. From the centre of Mexico-San Luis Potosi-comes Libertad irregularly, while other papers we have received from Anarchist groups and organisations in South America include Solidaridad (Cuba), Solidaridad Obrera (organ of the C.N.T. Spanish refugees in Mexico) and even illegal Argentine papers such as Accion Libertaria, Organizacion Obrera, etc. From New York comes Cultura Proletaria.

It was hardly unreasonable of us to assume that the B.P.L. ("British Protestant League") was anti-Semitic, since the Vanguard, published by Alexander Ratcliffe on its behalf, devotes half its space to statements to the effect that "the Jew So-and-So" has been appointed to this or that. While War Commentary and Freedom Press pamphlets go to the commercial bookshops we have taken as much care as possible to see that our literature does not go to any specifically anti-Semitic or pro-fascist bookseller. Such a doubt reasonably exists in this case: beneath lurid headlines, all of which seem to necessitate an exclamation mark, the Vanguard declares that this war is fought against Hitler "the sanest statesman in Europe" on behalf of Roman Catholicism, while the Jews are (inevitably) behind it all.

We are faintly amused at the suggestions that we care which people God chose-it doesn't seem to have made much difference to the workers to whom he seems to have given a raw deal all round. Since to a religious racketeer like Mr. Ratcliffe it will seem quite incomprehensible that Freedom Press should have been created out of nothing solely by voluntary endeavour, we assure him that we are financially subsidised by Rothschilds' in order to publicise the Elders of Zion -and as his apparent wish to handle our "Jew-ish propaganda" seems to indicate, he must be M. in on the payroll too.

REVIEWS

ENGLAND HAS RISEN WILL MOREN

This pamphlet, published by the Red Flag Fellowship, sets out to indicate that revolutionary movements are not the monopoly of doubtful foreigners, nor are tyranny and oppression things which have never been known in England. Starting with the fourteenth century it outlines the popular revolutionary movements that have occurred in this country. Firstly we hear about the Persants Revolt in 1381, which was a country-wide uprising aiming at "the reconstruction of English society", but which was brutally suppressed by the ruling class. And similarly the author tells of Winstanley and the Digger movement in the 17th century, the misery and oppression of the industrialisation during the early part of the nineteenth century. He shows how the present-day labour movement has become entirely corrupted by reformism. Although the pamphlet does not set out to give a compre-hensive history of the working class in this country, yet it does point out the main lines along which popular movements have developed, and can thus provide an introduction to the study of the English revolutionaries. The pamphlet can be got from the R.F.F. at 5 Ranelagh Gardens Mansions, S.W.6. for 5d. post free.

IN TYRANNOS. Fifteen Essays on Freedom Struggle in Germany.

(Lindsey Drummond, 364 pp. 16s.) Titles are significant. This book takes its name from the motto, which a young German poet, imprisoned and exiled, gave to his first work, one Hundred and sixty years ago. It was the play "The Robbers", a genial manifesto for Anarchy and Solidarity, only afterwards bowdlerised in order to became a classic. Schiller died, a tired renegade, but the tyrants remain to this very day.

Fifteen German exiled writers choose some frustrated colleagues of the past, to demonstrate the thesis, that Germany also was and is a freedom loving nation. Among those selected are Hutten, Leibnitz, Lessing, Buchner, Grimm, Hegel, Marx, Heine, Boerne, Lassalle, Nietzsche, Bebel, Liebknecht, Kraus and others. This is a very representative list for a progressive gathering, even under the motto: "need creates strange bedfellows". But from a libertarian point of view the list is incomplete. One misses in a book In Tyrannos Karstadt and Joss Fritz of the peasant war, Jan Bockelson of Munster, Stortebecker of the Hansa, Schubert of Stuttgart, Quirinus Kuhlmann of Silesia. One could ask for Weitling, the first proletarian anarchist, for Max Stirner, Johann Most, Wilhelm Humboldt, Georg Forster, Eugen Duhring, Gustav Landaur, John Henry Mackay, Erich Muhsam, Pierre Ramus and more. Certainly they have done more against the tyrants than Leibnitz, Hegel, Nietzsche and Co. One has still to wait for a true portrait of the Other Germany.

PETER MICHAEL.

FREEDOM BOOKSHOP 132 Cheltenham Road, Bristol

Freedom Press publications advertised elsewhere in this issue also in stock. The following books

are still available: ORIGINS OF CHRISTIANITY Thos. Whittaker 7/6 WRITERS' GALLERY Donald Brook 10/6 CONTRIBUTIONS TO ANALYTICAL PSYCHOLOGY Jung 21/-SEX AND REPRESSION IN SAVAGE SOCIETY Mallowski 8/6

CRIME AND CUSTOM IN SAVAGE SOCIETY

THE WAY AND ITS POWER Arthur Waley 7/6 MAHATMA GANDHI Romain Rolland 3/6 INTIMATE PAPERS OF COLONEL BOGUS M. Barsley 5/-

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 IMAGES OF THE ARAB WORLD
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 Gideon Clark 3/

 SELECTIONS FROM THE WORKS OF
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 1/6

 NOW, Volume 3
 Edited by G. Woodcock 2/ 7/6

 BRANCH STREET
 F. Brockway 3/6
 3/6

 WHY DON'T WE LEARN FROM
 History
 6/
 SCIENCE AND DROCDESS HISTORY Liddell Hart 2/> HISTORY Lid THE RUSSIAN ENIGMA STALIN'S RUSSIA AND THE CRISIS IN SOCIALISM MAD THE CULTURE OF CITIES L. WOMAN IN ART Dr. Heler ART AND INDUSTRY He EDUCTION THEOLOGY ART A. Ciliga 1/6 Max Eastman 7/6 L. Mumford 15/ Dr. Helen Rosenau 5/-Herbert Read 12/6 T Herbert Read 25/-ART AND INDUSTRY EDUCATION THROUGH ART MONEY MUST GO RIGHTS OF MAN THE LANGUAGE & THOUGHT OF THE CHILD'S CONCEPTION OF CAUSALITY Philoren 2/6 T. Paine 2/6 Plaget 12/6 Plaget 15/-THE MORAL JUDGMENT OF THE CHILD Plaget 15/ -JUDGMENT & REASONING IN THE CHILD YOUNG CHILDREN IN WARTIME Anna Freud 1/6 Vera Britain 3/6 Vera Britain 3/6 SEEDS OF CHAOS STARVATION IN EUROPE G. H. Bourne 5/-WORLD WITHIN A WAR Herbert Read 6/ THE CENTRE CANNOT HOLD THE SUN MY MONUMENT THE WHITE ISLAND A WREATH FOR THE LIVING Woodcock Laurie Lee G. G. Woodcock 8/-Alex Comfort 2/6 D. S. Savage 2/6 Herbert Read 2/6 A TIME TO MOURNE 35 POEMS

Should we Oppose the Unions **Trotsky and the Labour State** AS the Trotskyists are now posing as one

hundred per cent. trade unionists, and are doing their best to unseat the "old gang" of corrupt trade union official bureaucracy, it is as well to consider their claims-as followers of Trotsky-to do so.

Trotsky is the author of a pamphlet, Trade Unions in the Epoch of Imperialist Decay, published by the Fourth International. He declares: "Anarchism is only liberalism drawn to its extremes, was in practice peaceful propaganda within the democratic republic, the protection of which it required." This is an obvious lic, for the history of the syndicalist unions in Sweden, Italy, Germany and Spain proves by deeds the untruth of his statement. One has only to look to the records of the International Working Men's Association (I.W.M.A.); in every country in which there is a syndicalist movement affiliated to it, they have conducted splendid fights on the industrial field. Their strikes are fought from the bottom upwards-not at the dictates of purse and position-conscious Trade Union bossesfrom the workers themselves, inspired by the idea of the ultimate expropriation of the master class.

izing efficiency of the anarchists. "I witnessed," says H. N. Brailsford, "their (the Anarchists) astonishing success during the civil war in running factories with high principles as their chief equipment, and I was deeply moved by the schools they established for the sorely tried children of Madrid."

The success of the syndicalist unions is not limited solely to Spain, but is seen in every country where the unions are organized under the principles of the I.W.M.A.

Workers' Control as a Slogan Only

Trotsky's followers in this country have stolen the syndicalist slogan of "Workers' Control" because it is becoming popular. As politicians they must swim with the tide. But **Irotsky** was too logical a Bolshevik to act on the lines of workers' control, except as a means of gaining power. Having gained it, he showed himself the bitterest opponent of workers' control. In his book Dictatorship versus Democracy (Terrorism and Communism), written in 1920, Trotsky wrote: "The principle of compulsory labour service has just a radically and permanently replaced the principle of free hiring as the socialization of the means of production has replaced capitalist property." (p.137). Bevin, Citrine and Co., as junior partners in the firm of British Imperialism, propose to solve the unemployment problem by making labour "mobile" and drafting a worker away from his home to suit the needs of capitalist economy. The Trotskyists appeal to the workers to resist this invasion of their liberties at the dictates of the State and its hireling labour leaders. They conveniently forget that these same labour leaders are following the precedent laid down by Trotsky in the Workers' State, for it was none other than Trotsky who led the way soon to be followed by Mussolini and Dr. Ley. Says Trotsky, "The Labour State considers itself empowered to send every worker to the place where his work is necessary. And not one serious Socialist will begin to deny to the Labour State the right to lay its hand upon the worker who refuses to execute his labour duty." (p.142).

exercise their authority in order to lead the workers into the framework of a single economic plan." (p.143).

An Apology for Bevin

One is not surprised to find him add: "We still retain, and for a long time will retain, the system of wages." Indeed the above extracts might have formed an apology for the work of Bevin and the reactionary trade union bosses during the present war. It was Trotsky who, on his own admission, introduced the militarization of the trade unions which led logically and inevitably to the conscription of the workers, from which it followed that if workers went on strike they would be guilty of mutiny and would be shot. Bevin and Co. must be envious of such power, but they cannot hope to have it just yet for there has not yet been sufficient Bolshevik propaganda.

There is ample evidence from the works of Trotsky to show that if Stalin had not ousted him, and he himself had gained State power instead, things would have gone on the same lines as under Stalin. In his pamphlet Stalin and Bolshevism, Trotsky expresses the fear that the workers will identify Stalinism with Bolshevism and so come to reject both, a fear which time has probably justified. The Trotskyists say that we must not judge the "Workers' State" as it exists as it is only "a degenerate Socialist state"; why then call upon the workers everywhere to defend it!

Dest Prichas

I would like to bring to your attention a matter which may at first sight appear to be purely a personal issue between myself and the Army authorities; mature consideration, however, leads me to believe that it may well become a threat to the interests of Freedom Press and its well-wishers in general.

Nearly three weeks ago a junior Officer ensered by hillet in the course of an inspection and removed from the table a number of booklets which I had ordered from you only a few (Continued at joos of col. 2)

FREEDOM PRESS PUBLICATIONS · POLICY

TRADE UNIONISM OR STNDICALISM?

Tam Brown HEW LIFE TO THE LAND GUILDON Woodcock BALLWAYS AND SOGIETY Goorge Woudenon E Melatesta Si sportage 10.1 VOTE WHAT FOR

THEORY

A.B.G. OF ANARCHISM A. Barkman ANARLHY OR GRADS Gameras Windaninge E. Maintente ANANGHY A DEPUT KODPOTAIN Selections from his Writings EDunger Chills de bit perject in de livers his THE WARGE EVETEM P. Krauelain is propie REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT P. Arapathio M. Constant THE STATE ITS HISTORIC HOLE P. Arabathio P. Arabathio THE PHILDEOPHY OF ANABOMIEM Petricari Read in Grandware Mil. MANAGEST.

GENERAL

THE BRITISH GENERAL STRIKE TON BORNA THE WILHELSERHAVEN REVOLT BEATH THE ISSUES IN THE PRESENT WAN Marcus Graham all Ipentagie 3d.3 dahn Didar THE MANON TO DEATH BELEGVIOUS FROM POLITICAL JUSTICE KROPOTKIN HIB PEDERALIST IDEAS WORKERS IN STALIN'S RUELLA THE EDUCATION OF FREE MEN History History B. NO pagest HOMES ON MOVELS The Housing Pratries and its Selectors George Woodsock 60 (periops Ld.) FREEDOM BOOKSHOP 132 Cheltenham Rd. Bristol

The C.N.T. (National Confederation of Labour) in Spain sent out questionnaires to all their locals in the various industries asking them beforehand how they would function in times of crisis, when they should have taken over the means of production and distribution. How thorough and efficient their preparation was, was shown when the Fascists struck in Spain in 1936. All impartial observers and critics have admitted the extraordinary organ-

(Continued from col. 1)

day's previously. The booklets in question were as tollows: Now (vol. 3); The Wilhelmshaven Revolt, Railways and Society, Homes or Hovels, Warkers in Stalin's Russia, The Wage System, Modern Science and Anarchism, The Education of Free Men.

In addition several copies of the cartoon reprint "Just like old times" and a copy of Lewis Mumford's book The Culture of Cities were taken away. I was told that they would all he returned to me within a few minutes.

A few hours later I was relieved of my normal office duties and told that henceforth I would consider myself as a duty N.C.O. and be employed on the ordinary routine duties, training, No explanation was given to me since remarching the action which was taken.

the present time only the book by Lowish Muntord has been returned to me. The other books mentioned are still in the possession of the Army authorities and repeated requests, bonh verbal and written, for their return have been ignored. Bloi even a receipt for them has was not moving moved for

I have attempted to elicit an explanation of the matter from every Officer concerned. No explanation has been afforded me, mather have I superif been asked to furnish one. Even a request for an interview with the Commanding Officer has been ignored. I have acted throughone in strict accordance with Army regulations but no attempt has been made to redress the grammance which I feel I am authoring ander. As I consider that the normal military channels for complaint and investigation have been closed to me I intend to take other measures.

It is hardly necessary to add that this occurrence has not modified my stritude in the slightcut degrees I feel that a completely uniumifiable countil upon my liberties has been made and I keeply research in

In conclusion, I take this opportunity of wishing you all success in the centing year and coclose a modest contribution to Press Fund as a token of appreciation for past efforts.

Yours Insternally ACW

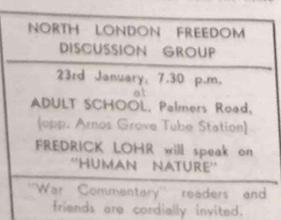
War Communitary has arrived and much more has been made clear to me. However, I shall let this latter stand as originally written.

He goes on to make the State Socialist position quite clear:

"We can have no way to Socialism except by the authoritarian regulation of the economic forces and resources of the country, and the centralized distribution of labour power in harmony with the general State plan."

Trotsky then proceeds to outline the functions of unions)

"The young Socialist State requires trades unions, not for the struggle for better conditions of labour-that is the task of the social and State organization as a wholebut to organize the working class for the needs of production, to educate, discipline -is a word, hand in hand with the State



Decrees Against Expropriation

When the Bolshevik seized power under Lenin and Trotsky, the free soviets were functioning, organizing industries by methods founded by men who had not practical shop experience. Lenin and Trotsky proceeded to pass a series of decrees which did not so much advance the backward soviets but devitalized the advanced ones. The first decrees were directed against the expropriation of the factories by the workers, for the Bolsheviks were prepared to co-operate with the bosses in order to build up socialism. The Bolsheviks went no further than the nationalization of the banks and key industries until further expropriations were forced on them by the workers. Just as in Spain, the workers expropriated the robbers, and then, when the fact was accomplished, the Government legalized it by passing a law and claimed the credit.

It was not under Stalin, but under Lenin and Trotsky, that a group of delegates representing more than 25 important industries issued on March 20th, 1918, the following protest published in Novaia Zhain:

"The workers have supported the new Government which calls itself the Government of the workers and peasants, and promises to do our will and work for our welfare. All our organizations stood back of it and our sons and brothers shed their blood for it. We bear patiently both want and famine. Four months have passed and we find ourselves without faith and without hope. The Government which calls itself a Soviet of Workers and Peasants has done everything to oppose the will of the workers. It has blocked every attempt to hold elections to the new soviets. It has threatened to use machine-guns against the workers, and it has broken up meetings and demonstrations."

Of the slaughter of the Kronstadt sailors, Trotsky has only a few words to say. Revolutionary Government naturally could not "The 'present' to the insurrectionary sailors the fortress which protected the capital, only because the reactionary peasant soldier was joined by a few doubtful unarchists." Trotsky, as leader of the counter-revolution, dare not tell the truth-that Kronstadt was the voice of the workers all over Russia.

The lesson is clear for all who wish to seen the revolution that fails to eliminate all organized authority has dug its own grave.

MAT KAVANAGH.

Please add for postage on books as follows: Orders up to 1/- add 2d. postage; 1/- to 3/- add 3d.; 3/-to 8/- add 5d.; 8/- to 15/- add 7d.; over 15/- add 1s.

Those Selfish Workers

At Brixham Hospital, South Devon, the management refused to pay the domestic staff the Hetherington scale of wages. The Ministry of Labour refuses to supply domestic staff unless this scale of wages is paid. Hence the hopital is short of staff.

What does the management do? It demands that the nurses should do the kitchen work as well as their nursing duties. Apart from the extra work, this is tantamount to asking the nurses to blackleg on the domestic labour available. They very properly refused to do it, whereupon the management threaten the entire nursing staff with dismissal.

Workers in essential services are always being reminded of the "harm they do society by striking." Such considerations evidently carry little weight with the management of Brixham Hospital, even though it is well known that there is a shortage of nurses, so that replacement in the event of dismissals would be very difficult.

Printed by Express Printers, Sia Whitechapel High St., London, E.1 Published by Freedom Press, c/ Express B-t-r