

Freedom

THE ANARCHIST WEEKLY

War is the health of
the State.

RANDOLPH BOURNE

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Threepence

The Autumn Budget will not remove the

PERMANENT CRISIS

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer's announcement that he would present an Autumn Budget was received with gloom in the stock exchange and by an avalanche of good advice from all and sundry, each protesting his concern for the future and well-being of the nation and its people, as if it did not stand out a mile that sectional interests dominated all the panaceas gratuitously offered. Since we write these lines before the Budget we do not know whose advice was acceptable to the Chancellor, but what is certain is that the measures he will have taken will aim at increasing production while curbing spending at home in order to increase exports. An impossible task, especially since he will seek to achieve these ends without drastically cutting down on military spending or treading on the corns of the F.B.I.

The target of the conservative press has been "public expenditure". "Admittedly—wrote the *Sunday Times* last week—a great deal of State spending is inexorably committed, but a big field of economy remains, especially in the nationalised industries". Other "expert" opinion points a finger at food and housing subsidies. But the problem is not as simple as all that; it is neither a question of book-keeping nor a strictly internal, national, matter. The impending crisis is not limited to these islands, but is at various stages of development in most countries. It is not the result of a fall in production, but on the contrary, the result of 1954 being a prosperous year! Indeed, throughout the world, industrial production is rising and, for this country, exports in 1954 reached "the highest level in volume ever recorded" (*Economic Survey* 1955).

★

THAT increased production does not mean increased prosperity is surely shown by the situation in American agriculture, where in spite of record harvests, farm income fell by 51 per cent. in the third quarter of this year; the annual rate has declined by more than 11 per cent. since the first quarter. During the past six months farmers have taken out the largest number of mortgages since 1951 and the largest loans since 1934.

Again it is suggested that it is necessary to "restrain personal spending which tends to stimulate imports and retard exports". This is the argument, so often put forward, that this country loses much valuable foreign trade because it cannot execute orders quickly enough. There seems to be as much foundation to this argument as to the one which runs that we are being "priced out" of the foreign markets. The fact that Britain's exports in 1954 were lower in the dollar area countries and higher in the sterling and non-sterling countries

compared with 1953, would seem to make nonsense of these arguments. As has been repeatedly pointed out many American contracts were not awarded to this country in spite of the fact that her tenders were the lowest. On the other hand Germany's intrusion in the export markets has also resulted in considerable increases in her imports from this country. And there are many similar examples to hand. The *Economic Survey* 1955 points out that increased prices of such commodities as tea, coffee, cocoa and rubber and the drop in wool prices in 1954 were "reflected in higher export incomes in West Africa, Ceylon and certain countries in Latin America and in a sharp fall in the export earnings of Australia" which in turn reflected on their ability to import.

AS we have already pointed out, the impending crisis is a crisis not of production, or over-consumption, but of capitalism. In last Sun-

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TROUBLE BREWING IN THE SAAR

FOR centuries a bone of contention between France and Germany, the Saar valley, rich in iron and coal and one of the most highly industrialised areas in the world, has voted against Europeanisation and, virtually, for a return to Germany.

The referendum on which nearly 97 per cent. of the electorate voted last Sunday was on a straight Yes or No for or against a plan approved by Adenauer and Mendes-France earlier this year, wherein the Saar should belong to neither France nor Germany, but should come under an international authority. The Saarlanders voted 2-1 against the plan.

This will leave the border territory under the control of the French, who have occupied it and controlled its foreign and economic affairs since 1945. But undoubtedly that situation would not be allowed to last for long and there is already talk of another referendum giving the Saarlanders a choice between Germany and France.

There is no doubt as to which way that choice would go. The 2-1 vote against Europeanisation has been largely the result of tremendous propaganda efforts made by no less than nine pro-German parties led by nationalists if not by ex-Nazis.

Of these, the leading party is that of Dr. Henrich Schneider, a not-very-ex-

Nazi who first entered politics when he joined Hitler in 1930. He is now Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist parties, which joined forces for the referendum period.

In voting the way they have, under such 'inspiration', the Saarlanders have repeated their decision of 1935, when, after 16 years under the League of Nations, they voted overwhelmingly to join Nazi Germany.

It is a tragedy that people can behave so stupidly for a second time. Adherence to Germany before brought the Saar nothing but war and misery. It is an area (only about the size of Warwickshire, with 600,000 people), which has caused trouble for centuries and been squabbled and fought over.

Has it not occurred to the people of the Saar that there is a fourth choice: neither France nor Germany nor "Europeanisation", but independence? Could not they choose, not one government in favour of another, but no government?

Their territory is rich enough to support them—that's why it's fought over. And surely their own experience shows them that having a government doesn't bring protection—it brings danger!

As it is, they have shown the world that Nazism isn't dead yet.

Fr. Huddleston Recalled

FATHER TREVOR HUDDLESTON, well-known and out-spoken mission priest in South Africa, is to return to England to take up duties with the order of monks to which he belongs—the Community of the Resurrection.

The immediate question to be asked at this news—Has he been recalled because of his vocal and active opposition to the Nationalists' Apartheid policy?—has been strongly denied by a member of the community at Mirfield, Yorkshire, in an interview with the Press.

According to this spokesman, the decision to recall Father Huddleston is a normal domestic affair and has been taken purely because he is needed at home for the training of novices. Apparently there is an increasing number of applications to join this order and the community feels that its best man is needed to train them. At the moment there are 21 novices—but the number is likely to be increased.

But is it not rather a pity that the 'need' to train novices in Yorkshire should deprive the dwellers of the shanty towns of Johannesburg of a well-loved and respected champion—one who has caught the ear of the world with his opposition to apartheid? We may not agree with Trevor Huddleston's religion, but we must respect his courage in interpreting it sincerely even when it leads him into conflict with the authorities.

We should have thought there was a greater need for such people in the desperate situation that exists in South Africa, but presumably the Community of the Resurrection knows its own business best.

sible from "white" cities. But to do this has always proved difficult for economic as well as other reasons, for it is essential that cheap African labour should be near at hand to work in European factories.

Promises of considerable independence and a higher standard of life are therefore being held out to Africans, but they will never be kept. If the Government can establish locations and factories in the reserves, all these "problems" will be solved at once—the economy of South Africa will be maintained as at present, Europeans will remain in absolute control of all industry, the Africans will be situated in the back of beyond, and the principle of apartheid will have been upheld for the good of white mankind.

H.F.W.

APARTHEID

African Wonderland

A NEW technique is being adopted by South Africa's Nationalists in attempts to persuade the Bantu to leave European towns and settle in native reserves. Having tried almost every other method they are at last resorting to the indiscriminate use of extravagant promises to the natives in return for their co-operation in the 'wonderful new schemes'. Top-level Government officials have been speaking of new villages and towns which will be built in all the Bantu regions of the Union, these

towns to be run by and for natives, with unlimited opportunities for all in every field of endeavour.

The first broadside was fired by Dr. Verwoerd, Minister for Native Affairs, when he said a short while ago that Zulu holdings in native reserves would be consolidated into large farms for the best Zulu farmers and surplus population concentrated in new villages. This was followed two days later by a speech given to native leaders in the Ciskei region, by an influential Nationalist M.P., Mr. de Wet Nel, who allowed his imagination to run riot, and pronounced that the villages would be given the status of cities with banks, insurance companies, shops and building societies, with native doctors, lawyers, administrators and shopkeepers. In fact a paradise (comparatively), in Africa, for the Bantu.

The Reality

Hardly were these "revolutionary" words uttered than the voice of reality, in the shape of Mr. Young, Under-secretary for Native Affairs, entered the ring. To a considerable extent he uncovered the "beautiful idea" and substituted for it the familiar formula of apartheid. Mr. Young, the practical man of affairs turned the new "cities" into "townships"—the equivalent of tumble-down slums on the fringes of cities like Johannesburg. He said that building would be carried out by the natives themselves in "their own traditional styles"—mud or grass huts in rural areas, corrugated iron shanties in towns. Public services would be made as economical as possible by siting townships near natural water supplies—this could only too easily mean uncertain and muddy rivers. Furthermore, added the practical Under-Secretary, "extensive sanitation systems will be avoided"—the meaning of which is only too clear.

From this description it is almost impossible to discern any difference in Nationalist policy relevant to native housing, between the new "cities" and the sub-human locations in which natives are forced to live

at present. From the point of view of the effectiveness of the current propaganda, Mr. Young appears to have said far too much, but one can only hope that his remarks will be considered to be nearer the mark by native leaders than those of Mr. Nel—for it is certain that the Nationalists have no very good intentions towards the Africans, other than those which are forced upon them.

European Preference

Perhaps the reasons for the present policy are not too hard to find if one considers certain facts which seem to have some relevance. In the first instance, it has been said, the new townships would have to be set up near existing places of employment (until such time as natives were able to run and administrate their own industries?), but at the moment this can only mean European places of employment, for there are not even very many of these close to native regions, but it so happens, no doubt by pure chance, that a number of factories owned by Afrikaners are already in the process of moving away from industrial Transvaal to new sites close to native areas.

To add to this the South African Chambers of Commerce came to the conclusion, when in conference last week, that it would be many years before natives will be fit to run their own businesses in the reserves, and they have consequently repeated to their members the Government's assurance that the existing rights of white traders there will not be disturbed.

Apartheid and the Economy

A more correct reading of the Government's intentions towards the Africans than Mr. de Wet Nel's glowing visions of plenty, would therefore seem to be, that in order to continue the policy of apartheid effectively the native population must be absolutely separated from the white population (always an avowed Afrikaner intention anyway), and that the best way of all to achieve this is to put them into their own townships as far away as pos-

Coal Board Bunglers

IF it were only possible to calculate the cost to both workers and public of bureaucrats in industry, there is not the slightest doubt that the final count would be staggering.

Latest example of official interference in practical affairs comes from Dillwyn Colliery, near Neath, Glam., where 30,000 tons of coal have been lost during the last two years because Coal Board officials ordered a 390 ft. conveyor to be assembled wrongly.

As a result of this, the belt kept jamming, with coal spilling off and clogging the steel rollers. The men at the face were continually having to stop work—with a consequent loss to them of between £2 to £4 a week in wages.

The conveyor was shifted to another part of the pit, but to no avail. Finally the men themselves adjusted the machine until it was working in a crescent shape—which reduced the number of stoppages. But the pit officials insisted that it should run straight.

In this atmosphere of frustration and bitterness, the men blamed the machine and the officials blamed the men. The men were wrong—they should have blamed the officials. For last week things reached a climax when 17 men walked out of the pit after hearing that only 4 tons had passed along the conveyor in four hours. They demanded that an engineer be sent down from the firm who built the machine.

When the engineer came he said the men were quite right. Assembled as it was, the machine could only work at all on a curve, and would never work properly. He reversed all the rollers—and the conveyor worked perfectly.

The interesting part of the story is that, according to Sid Bowen, secretary of the miners' lodge:

In 1953 the colliery mechanics assembled the machinery correctly. But they were overruled by the visiting officials of the Coal Board.

And instead of coping with 1,000 tons of coal a week, it has averaged only 700.

With, of course the consequent loss of wages for the men.

At the South Western divisional headquarters of the Coal Board, a spokesman said yesterday: "An inquiry is being held. A statement will be made next week."

But however much the Coal Board inquires into itself, the statement will not be the one that should be made. Which is that the running of the mines should be handed over to the miners themselves. And if ever there was a glaring example of bureaucratic bungling, showing that 'high-up' officials don't know as much about running the mines as the men who work in them—this is it.

When we attack nationalisation it is not because we want a return to private exploitation of the miners, it is because the substitution of State control for boss control has meant the continued exploitation of the miners by those in authority above them—to the detriment of the interests of both the miners and the public.

We need have no fear of the miners not producing the coal if there were workers' control—and they could do it more cheaply by eliminating the need for bungling bureaucrats.

ANARCHO-SYNDICALIST.

Zionism: Sentiments v. Survival

WITH mounting rage I read in FREEDOM words, words, words about Zionism, collective settlements, illegal migration to Palestine, etc. Of course, Israeli readers of FREEDOM must be an insignificant minority, if for no other reason than simply because none of us here can legally subscribe to your weekly.* Our practical problems, such as physical survival, may seem idiotically simple when viewed among world problems (such as conviction in a London court for a two bob bet), or on the background of historical movements (such as the changing attitude of British intellectuals to technicalities of sexual intercourse), but since you do seem to take notice of our existence over here, why don't you try to face the facts? And is not the most significant fact about me and my children that we exist, we want to exist, and the idea of death, for some inexplicable reason, just does not appeal to us?

It is all very well for C.W. to show his erudition (look at those footnotes!), and to quote so reverently from propaganda publications, sob stuff, fund-raising appeals and downright stupidities, and I suppose some use can be found for his findings, or rediscoveries, about the origin of my species, but where do I go from here?

"Whatever thou takest in hand, remember the end, and thou shalt never do amiss" (Ecclesiasticus 7, 36). What can be the end of the situation here? There are at least half-a-million refugees just over there, not a bomb throw from here, and they are very prolific. I suppose somehow their number will diminish, though the experience of seven years does not seem to prove it, and over here Jewish Agency jobholders, aided by Israeli Police, try frantically to get the abandoned land under some sort of cultivation, by relief work provided for the poor devils evacuated from Morocco. There are a million and a half of us this side of the border, wondering what is going to happen to us, swallowing consolation pills about miracles (the very word used by official comforters), and hankering for visas just to get out of here ("Who is stopping him?" Have you ever tried to emigrate?)

It is very difficult not to be sentimental about the Jews and whatever they do.

*We will willingly send the paper to sympathisers in Israel without charge until the currency restrictions are lifted, if they in their turn will send us their opinions.—EDITORS.

In fact I have still to meet the man who is not prejudiced either in favour of or against Jews, regardless of facts. But this hardly justifies a thinking man in his muddled approach to severe and immediate problems. C.W. sees four aspects of Zionism: (1) The physical survival of the Jewish people, (2) Fulfillment of the Hebrew prophecy, (3) The idea of Jews as a nation, and (4) New forms of co-operative social life. May I suggest that he missed some of the "aspects"? For instance: (5) The reactions of non-Jews in Palestine and in neighbouring countries to Jewish immigration, (6) Growth of Arab nationalism when nourished by the Zionist Menace, (7) Persecution of Jews in Arabic-speaking countries, (8) Occidental stakes in the Zionist venture, (9) A synthetic cut-off community of Janissaries, with a synthetic language of its own, (10) A million and a half human beings condemned to live on charity (whether you call it United Jewish Appeal, Israeli Bonds, American Grant, Restitution, Ampal or plain begging), for many years to come, maybe until the project is abandoned, and (11), a very significant omission if C.W. is really an anarchist. The attempt to solve a social problem, or social problems, by the creation of a new State. (Solution? Has anything been solved so far by the Zionist racket except the careers of party members?)

Migration to Palestine did save the lives of about three hundred thousand Jews (and their descendants), for the time being, and I am not trying to belittle the heroic deeds of my father and his associates. Collective settlements are a very interesting social experiment, though at present tottering. Young people were actually saved from extermination. Bravo, bravo and hurrah! Now I have to provide for a sudden call to arms, lest there be trouble on the border, my children will be brought up in a slum, they will have to attend a nationalist school, and in due course will be enrolled for "pre-military" service (at the age of 14), and conscripted for two and a half years, and then serve in the reserves, like me, to a venerable old age. (It is not so bad, really: this Baratz tries to alleviate

our plight, in his capacity as Chairman of the Committee for the Soldier). Excuse me. I did not intend to list my gripes, but may I at least say that I don't care to be killed?

Collective settlements may look beautiful from afar, especially when viewed through certain books (a friend of mine who left one such settlement after ten years of social struggle within does not seem to share the admiration), but to one

like me, who has to pay enormous prices for food grown by these settlements, who knows that these settlements have a vested interest in the state of armistice and the Arab boycott, who knows that some people will lose their share of the racket if they cannot constantly cry wolf to kind-hearted Jews—to me these collective settlements are a horror, and never mind their ideological origin. Tel Aviv, 8/10/55, "BLACKBEARD".

C.W. Replies:

I THINK that Blackbeard's rage at my prolixity prevented him from reading the series on "Anarchism, Zionism and the Kibbutz" very carefully, or else he was writing before receiving all the series, but I should like to comment on some of the points he raises.

(1). The purpose of the series was this: FREEDOM has never in the past discussed the history of Jewish colonisation in Palestine. It has published descriptions of the kibbutzim and kvutzot as a new form of social life with anarchistic aspects, and it has attacked Jewish nationalism, but it has never dealt with the connections between the two, nor has it looked for the origins of the collective settlements. The publication in England of Baratz's memoirs lead me to think about these things and to seek information on them and to string together the information in a series of articles. (The footnotes, far from being a display of erudition are an indication of the lack of it; they simply show the origin of the series of quotations and enable the reader to judge to what extent they are "propaganda publications, sob stuff, fund raising appeals and downright stupidities"). I agree with Blackbeard that the vital question to-day is "where do we go from here?" but that is not a question which the series, which was dealing with matters of history, raised or could answer.

(2). Blackbeard mentions "the reaction of non-Jews in Palestine and in neighbouring countries to Jewish immigration,

growth of Arab nationalism when nourished by the Zionist Menace, and persecution of Jews in Arabic-speaking countries". I did not ignore these (see FREEDOM 24/9/55), and I do not think that the communal settlers can be held responsible for them. The Arab population of Palestine benefited greatly from Jewish immigration, as the increase in the Arab population until the end of the Mandate shows. Arab nationalism was not the result of Zionism but, like all nationalist movements among subject peoples was a reaction against imperialism—the political imperialism of Britain and France and the economic imperialism of the oil interests. The Jews appeared in their age-old rôle of scapegoats. It is interesting to note that in last month's riots in Turkey over the Cyprus question, the premises looted were largely Jewish and Armenian rather than British and Greek. The refugees on the borders of Israel are there because they were stampeded by Arab propagandists and Jewish terrorists and they are kept there in idleness and misery as a matter of policy by the Arab governments.

(3). "Occidental stakes in the Zionist venture". I don't know what these are. If it refers to capital investment I should say on a world scale, Western capitalist interests in Israel are insignificant, certainly small compared with these interests in other Middle-East countries.

(4). "A synthetic cut-off community of Janissaries, with a synthetic language of its own". No more synthetic than America or Australia or any other immigrant population. People who think in historical or religious terms would say it was less so. As to the language, that again is a matter of opinion. It could be, and is, argued that the only thing these immigrants from many countries had in common was a smattering of Hebrew.

(5). "Living on Charity". Well, if we accept the arguments of financiers at their face value we are all supposed to

SAY "NO!"

You, Man at the machine and Man in the workshop. If to-morrow they tell you you are to make no more water-pipes and saucepans—but to make steel helmets and machine-guns, then there's only one thing to do:
Say NO!

You, Girls at the counter and girls in the office. If to-morrow they tell you you are to fill shells and assemble telescopic sights for snipers' rifles, then there's only one thing to do:
Say NO!

You, Factory owner. If to-morrow they tell you you are to make T.N.T. instead of face-powder and cocoa, then there's only one thing to do:
Say NO!

You, Research worker in the laboratory. If to-morrow they tell you you are to invent a new death for the old life, then there's only one thing to do:
Say NO!

You, Poet in your room. If to-morrow they tell you you are to sing no love-songs, but songs of hate, then there's only one thing to do:
Say NO!

You, Doctor at the sick-bed. If to-morrow they tell you you are to write men fit for military service, then there's only one thing to do:
Say NO!

You, Priest in the pulpit. If to-morrow they tell you you are to bless murder and declare war holy, then there's only one thing to do:
Say NO!

You, Captain of the steamer. If to-morrow they tell you you are to carry no more wheat—but to take guns and tanks, then there's only one thing to do:
Say NO!

You, Pilot of the aerodrome. If to-morrow they tell you you are to carry bombs and phosphorous over the cities, then there's only one thing to do:
Say NO!

You, Tailor on your table. If to-morrow they tell you you are to cut uniforms, then there's only one thing to do:
Say NO!

You, Judge in your robes. If to-morrow they tell you you are to go to court-martial, then there's only one thing to do:
Say NO!

You, Man at the station. If to-morrow they tell you you are to give the departure signal for the munitions train and the troop train, then there's only one thing to do:
Say NO!

You, Man of the village and man of the town. If to-morrow they come and give you your call-up papers, then there's only one thing to do:
Say NO!

You, Mother in Normandy, and mother in the Ukraine, you, mother in Frisco and London, you, on the Hwangho and on the Mississippi, you, mother in Naples and Hamburg, and Cairo and Oslo—mothers in all parts of the earth, mothers of the world, if to-morrow they tell you you are to bear children, nursing sisters for military hospitals and new soldiers for new battles, then there's only one thing to do:
Say NO!

From "The Man Outside"
By WOLFGANG BORCHERT

ANARCHIST C.O. IN PRISON

IN all the welter of talk about the possible reduction in the length of National Service we have not seen any suggestions that there might be an alternative to prison for those who refuse to serve, but cannot convince a C.O. Tribunal of the integrity of their conscience.

In these cases the State still demands its pound of flesh, at at this moment one of our own comrades, Rufus Segar, is serving a prison sentence of three months for refusing to submit to a medical examination.

Rufus, who now lives in London (from Liverpool), had his service deferred as a student, but had not at any time had the slightest intention of serving in the Forces. He is one of the founder-members of the Malatesta Club and did a good share of the initial work in establishing the Club. He is now married and has a young baby of a year old.

Our sympathy goes out to Rufus and his family and our encouragement for his stand against conscription and war. Rufus is no great talker about his ideas, but is prepared to put his war resistance into practice.

be living on American charity, and I should think that the money American Jewry has poured into Israel is a more genuine expression of mutual aid than our dependence on the dollar (even if it does involve plane-loads of patronising American matrons).

(6). The State. A Jewish State was not the aim or the result of the collective settlements.

(7). I don't think the price of food in Israel can be blamed on the collective settlements which form a minority of the agricultural population. Surely it is unreasonable to say that they have "a vested interest in the state of armistice and the Arab boycott".

I think that Blackbeard gives a one-sided view of these things and I think that there is more in Israel than what I described in my first article as "religious bigotry, commercial opportunism, the possible growth of a new depressed class of Oriental immigrants, militarism at home and hatred beyond the frontiers". I also cannot forget that Jewish nationalism is the result of European anti-semitism. Remembering the dead, and remembering that all doors were closed to European Jewry, I cannot, like Blackbeard, dismiss Zionism as a racket.

At the same time since he is in Tel Aviv and I am in London, I cannot comment on his view of the desperateness of the present situation. None of our readers in Israel sends us a balanced report on it and there are many questions on which we would welcome their opinions. For example: Is Blackbeard in his pessimism right? Is Egypt really intent on a resumption of the war, or is her war-mongering really to focus attention off her own internal problems? Are the military high-ups in Israel seeking a 'preventive' war? What are the hopes of a *rapprochement*? Abba Kovner said at the *Hashomer Hatzair* conference last month that "There are progressive forces in the Middle East who are being oppressed, but who will be finally victorious over the feudal rulers of Arab lands". Are there? He also said that the Arab Chalutzim Youth Movement in Israel "is the first hand of friendship and goodwill extending over and beyond its organisational framework, to build a bridge of national brotherhood to the Arab world". Is this wishful thinking? To what extent is the *Histadrut* monopolistic and capitalistic and what libertarian tendencies are there in it? And will someone who is not hopelessly partisan assess the reasons for the decline of the Kibbutzim? Is it because of the "intrusion of politics and nationalism", or because of comparative affluence, or because the new generation has different ideas? Are the new settlements evolving in the same way as the old?

CINEMA

PIECE NOIRE

A GOOD film spoils the only possible verdict on *La Putain Respectueuse* (*The Respectable Whore*), now at the Continental. The play is one of Jean-Paul Sartre's most powerful pieces, and it is a pity that the film adaptation is so unsatisfactory. As Mr. Sartre is credited with some of the additional dialogue, he must take his share of the blame for this.

The situation is simple but explosive. A New York prostitute with the unlikely name of Lizzie Mac Kay is travelling to one of the more backward states in the American Union (Georgia, in fact, if the license plates are any guide). In the train she removes herself to a car labelled "Coloured Only" to escape the attentions of a drunken young white man and his companion. The drunken young man, however, follows her and in the ensuing hubbub kills a negro.

The murderer turns out to be the nephew of a senator. The senator is standing for re-election, and he is most upset when he learns about the scrape his nephew has got into. So are the white townspeople. They have been used to putting the Negro citizens "in their places", and if a white man were convicted of murdering a black the white community would lose face.

There is a simple solution for them: if they can switch the blame on to the Negro everything will be all right. If only the Negro had been trying to rape the white woman and the senator's nephew had killed him in defending her then the senator's nephew would be a hero, the senator would be re-elected, and the Negroes could be put firmly in their places.

Unfortunately Lizzie insists that neither the dead Negro nor his companion had tried to molest her. The problem for the whites is to make her see things in a different light. Her profession makes her vulnerable to police pressure,

but third degree has no effect on her, and it is only the jesuitical sophistries of the senator himself that make any impression on her.

In spite of the expansion of the original material the film carries conviction almost until the end. The French actors make quite a good job of playing Americans, even down to neckties that must have put a considerable strain on the camera lens. The backgrounds look authentic enough (to a European, at any rate). And Barbara Laage as Lizzie gives a more than satisfactory performance.

But at the end the whole thing collapses. Perhaps Mr. Sartre, now that he has been converted to Communism, wanted to inject some "social realism" into it; perhaps the producers have been infected by the Hollywood mania for happy endings; or perhaps it is an attempt to pacify the moralists. I don't know. But the fact remains that the whole atmosphere of bitterness so carefully distilled by the directors, Marcel Pagliero and Charles Brabant, is destroyed by Lizzie's last-minute conversion from an easy-going, not-too-scrupulous conscious egoist to a ravening idealist. The whole impact of the play lay in the sense of outrage that it produced: the attempt to inject "uplift" into it could only ruin it.

Nevertheless it remains, in the words of the *New Yorker*, "a film of more than routine interest", and that is why I have reviewed it here. E.P.

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PERMANENT CRISIS

Continued from p. 1

day's *Observer* this is made quite clear in an article entitled "Too Much Wheat?", though no writer in the national press ever draws the logical conclusion from the terrifying facts they present.

The granaries of the world are overflowing with unsold wheat, and farmers the world over are wondering whether 1956 will prove as disastrous as 1929. Will the mounting pressure of surplus grain bring a collapse in the market which could be the prelude to a worldwide depression? It is not an idle fear, nor is it confined to farmers. The factory workers of Britain and other industrial nations have good reason to recall that rock-bottom prices for bread mean unemployment and shrinking export markets. Bankrupt farmers in Canada and Australia make poor customers for British motor-cars and textiles.

According to the writer (who is the Agricultural correspondent of the *Observer*) if "short-term interest" were the only consideration

it would clearly be advisable for Britain, as a trading country which has to import three-quarters of its wheat and flour, to force prices down to the lowest possible level. But it is highly questionable whether such a policy would do Britain any good in the long run.

Britain's refusal to re-enter the International Wheat Agreement could precipitate a wheat-price war in which America might well be able "to afford to write-off her wheat stocks" but the position would be much more serious in Canada and Australia.

The full responsibility for a collapse in the world wheat market would be laid at our door. It is an understatement to say that we should be unpopular, and our trade with the Commonwealth would certainly suffer.

The conclusions are of particular interest. A new agreement on prices at the forthcoming Geneva meeting of the International Wheat Agreement would

at least prepare the way—as suggested in a recent F.A.O. report—for the orderly disposal of surpluses to the Asian countries whose peoples would buy bread if only they could afford it. For if the surpluses are not to ruin us all, that is where they will ultimately have to go—where there is hope of a vast market as yet undeveloped.

What does the F.A.O. mean by "orderly disposal" of surpluses? And note the remark "if the surpluses are not to ruin us all." Why should this warning apply only to wheat and not to manufactured goods? Is it not fairly obvious that if all the governments solve the impending crisis by cutting consumption at home and concentrating on increased production "for export" that the point will be reached, as in wheat, where there will be a "glut" of machinery which will "ruin us all"? Such a point has not been reached yet because so much of the industrial potential is engaged on useless production for the cold war. But the development of new techniques and automation are driving capitalism and its victims to the brink of disaster at an ever increasing tempo.

The alternatives are clear: mass-unemployment and poverty or war, on the one hand; on the other a world social and economic revolution. This is not hysterical or dogmatic "propaganda". It seems to us that there is daily a growing body of evidence which points in the direction we have outlined. The material needs of all mankind are within our reach but it would appear that we are equally on the edge of a moral precipice. The "crisis" will be resolved, we think, when enough of us answer the age-long question "Am I my brother's keeper" in the affirmative not only intellectually but through our actions!

RACIALISM IN AMERICA

WITH the reopening of the schools after the summer holidays, it is possible to see what progress is being made in the campaign for the equality of pupils in Public Schools, which was inaugurated last year with a declaration of the Supreme Court against racial discrimination in this field.

Having proclaimed the principle of equality in the schools, and understanding the opposition that that principle would give rise to in certain quarters of the old South, the justices of the S.C. decided that they must proceed with great caution in its practical application, leaving as much autonomy as possible in the hands of local authorities, who were in a better position to make practical judgments. The Sunday edition of the *New York Times* (11/9/55), reports "in its decisions of last May, the Supreme Court omitted to fix a time limit for the application of its prohibition on racial

segregation in schools. And since the supporters of racial segregation have been shouting at the tops of their voices, in public meetings and in the chambers of local government, their defiance of the Supreme Court and of racial equality, it can be seen from the start that racial segregation in public schools will be continued in the new scholastic year. "The Association for the Advancement of Coloured people reports as follows:

"Six of the forty-eight states of the Confederation: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina, have shown not the slightest intention of abandoning the practice of segregation. Several of them, on the contrary, have made plans designed specifically to evade the directive issued by the Supreme Court of the United States. For instance, in Alabama a law has been introduced under which municipal administrations and educational authorities are authorised to assign both

white and black scholars to whatever school they think fit, quite apart from their places of residence"—which makes it possible and legal to assign all the white pupils to a single school and all the black pupils to a different one.

Also in South Carolina the ruling class has threatened—even if it has not yet begun to put its threat into practice—to legally abolish the system of public school education, in consequence of which privately organised education will take its place and in virtue of being private, will not have to conform to the decisions of the Supreme Court.

Besides these six intransigent states, reports the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, there are eleven other states in which racial segregation was compulsory. Following the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States the previous year the governments of these states "have made some gestures of agreement to demonstrate their intentions of conforming with that position". But "In the majority of cases, these do not amount to much, and are actions taken by one or two municipalities in each state . . ."

In conclusion, although decided on by the highest judicial authority in the Confederation, the projected equalization of the sons of citizens in the public schools is proceeding very slowly, hampered by the determined opposition of a tiny minority of intransigent diehards.

One cannot help noticing the great respect with which the federal authorities treat the racialists, who are usually members of the privileged classes—in strident contrast with the general rigour and severity employed in dealings with workers.

But apart from this obvious confirmation, what is racial prejudice?

Modern scientists are in agreement that the human race is one; that differences of colour indicate various types of the one race; that in fact none of these types possesses exclusively sufficient biological traits to prove that its own status in biological evolution is the more advanced. What now then is racial prejudice?

In the times of slavery it could be interpreted as a manifestation of the rights of property. But it is impossible

for this interpretation to be valid any more, almost a century after the abolition of slavery in the United States, now that the black worker is on the wage-earning market, to be hired for the least possible price, just like the white workers, or yellow or mixed.

From the economic point of view, an interest in maintaining racial prejudice and the consequent tension between individuals having skins of different colours, in accordance with the old maxim of divide and rule more easily over the quarelling slaves.

The head of the government of the Union of South Africa, Strydom, who is, so to speak, the Hitler of racialism of this decade, combats the elevation of the blacks in the political and social field in the name of the superiority, either physical or intellectual, of the whites, whom he considers—as Hitler did before him with regard to his Aryans—to be destined by God to rule over the world. Several days ago, while deploring the tendencies of the American government to encourage racial equality in the scholastic world, Strydom considered that such tendencies were among the greatest mistakes into which the human race had fallen, and said that if it were not halted in time, it would pave the way for the submersion of the white race under the flooding waves of multitudes of coloureds, who were valiantly advancing onto the historical scene.

Like all other forms of nationalism, however, that which bases itself on the biological differences in pigmentation, is not founded on a secure basis, insofar as there are no known facts which can support any idea of superiority of one nation, continent, tribe or race over another.

It is only by force, armed with pride, cunning, fraud and violence, that it has been possible for one man to succeed in dominating over this fellow, or one ethnic or social group over another ethnic or social group. But force is not right; by itself it is amoral, and is only valid until it becomes overthrown by a greater force . . .

If the people with white skin have no other reasons for their domination over those with dark, then it is inevitable—and just—that sooner or later they will be overthrown.

(Translated from "L'Adunata," New York, 17/9/55).

IDYLIC LIFE IN A PRISON

THE case came up before the Magistrate at Pont L'Évêque, in Normandy, of what has come to be known as the "merry prison", an affair which in its setting and details might have come straight from the pages of Courteline.

The matter goes back some years, to the period after the war when the prison at Pont L'Évêque was suddenly flooded by criminals of a far more practised kind than had been seen there before. The staff of the prison found themselves overwhelmed, particularly the head warden, M. Billa, upon whom the convicts worked until, so the charge says, they were more or less running the prison.

There was free coming and going, it seems, even to Deauville. Women friends visited the prison with the greatest of ease, there was a wireless in each cell,

and on one occasion some of the prisoners attended a ball at the sub-prefecture. By a deft alteration or destruction of judicial documents, sentences were shortened and men quitted the prison as much as two years before their time was due. The fact that the prisoners always chose to return after their daily outings is in itself a tribute to the idyllic (and incidentally cheap) life which came to be the rule at this remarkable prison.

In court, the chairman of the bench asked Snudde if he had ever received his mistress in prison. Snudde appeared to be shocked and replied: "Never . . . well, at least, only in the parlour."

. . . Billa was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of 50,000 francs (£50), and Snudde to four months' imprisonment. Billa's counsel had argued that his client was in fact a forerunner of prison reform and had merely been trying to avoid the hiatus between the life of a free man and that of a convict. This argument did not convince the court.

—The Times, Oct. 17th.

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COMMENTS

Dollar Imperialism

FOR those innocents who still talk of American capitalism's generosity in rehabilitating world economy the address by the President of the World Bank to the American Life Convention in Chicago last week, should be food for second thoughts.

Insurance companies, he said, are becoming increasingly active in international finance through purchase of long term debt securities issued by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank).

Purchase of long-term World Bank maturities by insurance companies gives them a part in the economic development of foreign countries which will help to expand markets for United States products, Mr. Blank said. The bank itself has lent more than \$2,400,000,000 in thirty-eight countries and has mobilized more than \$1,000,000,000 of private savings for foreign investment.

The World Bank does not give money away or indulge in charity, Mr. Black told the insurers. It is interested only in loans that it believes will be repaid and to date has never had a default on interest or principal. In the last year it has received large payments in advance of maturity—notably from the Netherlands and Iraq.

These loans serve the double purpose of bringing in a return to the investors as well as orders for machinery, goods and foodstuffs for American producers.

The Newspaper Empire

The newspaper strike and increased cost during the railway strike were the main causes of a loss on trading disclosed by the interim accounts for the half-year ended August 31, of the *Daily Mirror*. The company stated last night that trading was now being conducted at a satisfactory profit level.

The *Sunday Pictorial* announced that trading results were substantially affected by similar causes. (Press report).

If it is true that a relatively short stoppage and disorganisation in the distribution of a newspaper as wealthy as the *Daily Mirror* resulted in a trading loss, it might indicate that the newspaper Empire has feet of clay. How long should the workers go on strike to close down the whole of the gutter Press?

Food for Thought?

ACCORDING to a Reuter report from New York (Oct. 20), consumption of newsprint in the United States during the first nine months of this year shows an increase of 7 per cent. over the cor-

responding period last year and amounts to nearly three and a half million tons. Which means that the newsprint consumption of every man, woman and child in the United States is about 30 lbs. a year. How much wiser or more stupid they are as a result of chopping down thousands of acres of forests is statistically much more difficult to establish!

Who Arms the Rebels in Morocco?

THE French government has been using Franco as a scapegoat in explaining their failure to restore "law and order" in Morocco, accusing him of arming the rebels and of allowing them to seek refuge in Spanish territory. But since the Franco Government has agreed that a French liaison officer should be posted to Tetuan a more co-operative atmosphere exists between the two governments with the result that (according to the *Manchester Guardian* correspondent, 20/10/55), attention has been transferred

from the fact that help has come through Spanish territory, to the fact that most of the arms used by the rebels in the Rif are not of Spanish but of British manufacture. It was M. Bidault who raised this point in the commission. M. Pinay stated that indeed there were a hundred British arms for every Spanish one. He would raise the matter with Mr. Macmillan on Sunday and would ask for an embargo on their export.

It is strange how British arms get about!

Who Armed Egypt?

EGYPT has declared that she is buying arms from Russia (incidentally, with what speed they have been delivered: seven shiploads have already arrived in Egypt), because the West had supplied "practically nothing". Colonel Nasser would look "foolish" writes the *Manchester Guardian* (21/10/55), if the British government published the facts of deliveries to Egypt. But the government is "unwilling" to do this, presumably for political and military reasons. Yet it is known that Egypt has 30 Centurion tanks and Israel none, four times as many jet planes and an artillery twice as strong as Israel's. It also appears that this country should shortly be delivering a further 34 Centurion tanks to Egypt. What then is all this pious indignation about Russia supplying arms, and this hypocritical concern over keeping the peace in the Middle East?

The Human Touch

THE five Trade Unions of French prison warders threatened to strike last week in support of claims for higher wages for night work and better uniforms. Nobody would be booked into prison, and nobody transferred from one prison to another. But those prisoners due for release would be let out!

Nightmare

WARD'S Automotive Reports said last week (A.P. Detroit) that the six millionth American new car of 1955 was sold on Tuesday, October 11th. This is more than half a million more than for the whole of 1954. And bear in mind that every motor-producing country is turning out more and more cars. How will it all end?

Keep the Knickers Flying!

ONE of the most popular war aims of the 1939 war was that we should "hang out our washing on the Siegfried Line". There was something human and homely in such an aim and made one feel that compared with previous wars, when nothing less than an outsize Union Jack and a grandiose military parade would have been considered suitable for the occasion, some progress had been made. Mother's washing, and not the Union Jack was what "our boys" were fighting for!

More than ten years have passed. Last week at Lambeth County Court Judge Clothier made an order evicting a woman from her flat because she hung her underwear on a clothes line outside her window.

This is outrageous. Yet another war aim that has gone by the board! And not only a war aim. How many men hurrying to work have not been cheered by the sight of a dainty frilly pair of nylon panties, Persil-white slips, and flesh coloured stocking hanging from the lines, defiantly proclaiming to all and sundry that under the very proper tailored suit that she wears to go to the office, or the utility overalls in which she sets out for the factory, Miss X is really a saucy little piece!

How are we ever going to know our neighbours if the clothes line is threatened by grumpy landlords and acquiescing judges? Tear down the flags, symbols of power and nationalism, yes, but let us see to it that our windows and backyards shall always be festooned with the daintiest of dainty ladies' underwear!

NEMO.

The One-Man Revolution

THE editorial writer in FREEDOM (Anarchism, Anarchists and Action, 17/9/55), is correct in labelling me an individualist anarchist, and I am glad to have the ideas which I emphasize contrasted with other anarchists. In my Autobiography and each month in the *Catholic Worker* and *Individual Action* I have expressed the thought that I am not going to wait for others to get 51% of the bullets, 51% of the ballots, or to slowly educate those who may be disillusioned with the *status quo*.

It is this One Man Revolution that I speak and act about that I think is important, as Robert Frost, the American poet, says is the only revolution that is ever coming. I have lived in or visited

most of the communities in this country [U.S.A.] and intend to visit more of them next year. I do not care for this community life myself, for I think it is more important to be out in the world among the "heathen" living a life of voluntary poverty as a witness that I am not a slave "to the best of everything". I can get along very well by working two days a week for my expenses are slight.

I have had a joyful time since at the age of 16 I was the secretary of the Socialist Party in the Ohio town where my father was Democratic mayor. I have always been swimming upstream. And while my vision has constantly increased I have never felt any doubts as to the course I was following at the time. There have been certain enjoyments which one cannot have in prison or working as a migrant worker in the southwest. Yet I gained a greater vision in prison and among the Hopi Indians than I ever did in the regular set-up of life "in the world". The voluntary poverty here near the Bowery which is the basis of the Catholic Worker movement is something which I enjoy or I would not be here. When I speak of suffering I mean that a person has to be ready to die before he is ready to live for an ideal or a cause. One can suffer in voluntary poverty and boil with envy and hatred, or one can be joyful in whatever deprivation or suffering that comes with being a pioneer. Here at the C.W. we can combine the best of the oasis and the One Man Revolution; the Personalist and the Communitarian.

The person who really suffers with little to show for it is the one who leads a bourgeois life and knows better: one who has an ideal and defiles it daily by his tribute to Caesar.

One who is a propagandist of necessity must be an extrovert but does not of necessity need to be an egoist. To practise the same vices and be a slave of gadgets just to be in step with the masses shows weakness, not strength. Those who practise the One Man Revolution can, like Thoreau, be listening to a different drummer. Such a one is in the

A LETTER TO THE TIMES

The Following letter appeared in *The Times* of last Monday:

Sir,—I find it difficult to assess the benefits resulting from a controlled economy. When we are not in prosperous times, "drastic steps are necessary to rectify the position." When we are in prosperous times, drastic steps are equally necessary, apparently, to rectify the position. When are drastic steps not necessary?

Your obedient servant,

E. DE STEIN.

14, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

Mr. de Stein makes a good point, but his specific reference to a 'controlled' economy makes one suspect that he may be hankering after an 'uncontrolled' economy.

But the world saw what happened to that during the Thirties. Surely the evidence is enough now to convince anyone that a capitalist economy, controlled or not, is wasteful and stupid—and doesn't deliver the goods to those who need them. For them, the situation is always drastic.

More for '1984'

THE chairman of the Senate internal security sub-committee, Mr. Eastland (Mississippi), said to-day he would ask Congress for legislation making it a crime for anyone to instal hidden microphones in a jury room. His sub-committee is investigating an experiment in which two Chicago professors of law, who are making a study of the jury system, obtained tape recordings of deliberations of several juries in Kansas civil courts last year by placing microphones in the jury rooms, unknown to the jurors. The professors testified that the recordings had been made purely for research, with the consent of the judges, and were to be treated as confidential; the material would be used to study the ways in which juries understood and carried out the instructions of the courts in reaching their verdicts. One of the recordings was played at a conference of judges in Colorado last year.

The investigation of the matter has not been without its political overtones, betrayed by the suspicions of some of the sub-committee members about the professors' motives. While deploring the experiment as "misguided", the *Washington Post* charges the sub-committee with "a gross distortion of the congressional investigating power."

—The Times, Oct. 17th.

world and not of it. In this he is not hiding away in an oasis but is daily mixing with the man in the market-place, with the migrant worker, and if necessary with the common criminal in prison.

Certain anarchists think their function is to "survive". If they are slaves to custom now in order not to be noticed enough to be called before some un-American committee, and if they conform to the draft, payment of income taxes for war, take part in air raid drills, etc., then of what use is any ideal of which they may think, or speak, or write about? It is such men as Vanzetti, Debs, the Haymarket martyrs, William Lloyd Garrison, Thoreau, Joe Hill and many others who acted when they met an obstacle, instead of detouring, whom we praise.

AMMON HENNACY.

The Crime of Love

LEE SMITH, aged 49, a white man, and Willie Mae Ryan Smith, aged 50, a Negress, were sentenced to five years' imprisonment each at Abingdon, Virginia—for living together as man and wife.

They were legally married this summer after travelling to another state for the ceremony. On their return to Virginia, they were fined £35 and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

They were taken to court again yesterday on a charge of miscegenation (Negro and white person living together as man and wife). Police said they had been living in the Negro section of Abingdon.

The judge denied a motion for a new trial.

—Glasgow Evening News.

PROGRESS OF A DEFICIT!

WEEK 42	
Deficit on Freedom	£630
Contributions received	£538
DEFICIT	£92
October 14 to October 20	
London: W.F. 2/-; London N.B.T.* 12/6;	
London: Anon. 1/8; London: J.S.* 3/-;	
Wolverhampton: B.L. 1/-; Hyde Park: Sym-	
patheriser 10/-; Alconbury: C.A.N. 6d.	
Total	2 9 8
Previously acknowledged	536 7 6
1955 TOTAL TO DATE	£538 17 2

Church Politicos

WE hope we will not be considered unfeeling if we express a lack of interest in the affairs of the member of the Royal Family currently featuring in the news. Whilst we like to think of everyone enjoying life with the partners of their choice, and even a Royal romance must have a little human warmth, but the present preoccupation of the press (whose pundits have thoughts for little but increased sales), as to whether Princess Margaret should or should not marry one not quite of the chosen few leaves us slightly nauseated.

The press, throughout the world, with their usual lack of propriety have, over the last few weeks, considered Captain Townsend's visits to Clarence House more important than the deaths of millions of people (or the imminent deaths), in the interests of some Government.

The attitude of the Church of England is even more ridiculous, and so unrealistic in relation to human needs, that even the press are critical of its claim as final arbiter in human affairs. (We wonder if they would be so anxious to defend the rights of Mary Smith to marry "the man of her choice"?)

The leaders of the Church of England who historically in part owe their present power to the amorous pursuits of Henry VIII are objecting in effect to people generally marrying whom they please (if either of the partners have been divorced) and to a member of the Royal family doing so in particular, since the Queen is the Supreme Head of the Church, and the Church is opposed to divorce.

The present controversy over Townsend's suitability as a partner for a princess has re-opened the speculations on the possible separation of Church and State, an uneasy position for the Church but not as drastic to the "national moral life" as the Bishops would have us believe. We feel sure that people will manage to survive in spite of the Archbishop of York's claim that disestablishment "would send a cold terror through the hearts of every christian on the continent."

The drowning cries of the Church (or is it the death rattle?) echo the financial

AT two motor-racing meetings this year—at Le Mans in France and Dundrod in Northern Ireland—there have been terrible disasters.

At Le Mans, a racing car hit the banking and exploded, tearing through a dense crowd massed at a bend, killing and injuring scores of people. At Dundrod four cars were involved in a crash, one driver dying in his blazing car, another dying on the way to hospital, others being injured.

These disasters shocked the public—as much as anything can shock the British public—and some people even went so far as to ask if these suicidal 'sport' gatherings were a good thing. They were soon assured, however, by interested parties, that international contests were essential for the health of the motor trade. A few drivers might get burnt to death; a number of spectators might get killed or maimed for life; this was certainly rather regrettable, but in the cause of progress, sacrifices always have to be made by somebody.

What has never been adequately explained is just what all the 'progress' is for? In Grand Prix races, speeds of over 100 miles an hour are now commonplace and these are clocked up by makes of cars which can be bought in the home market by anyone who can afford them.

The British car which does particularly well at these sort of gatherings is the Jaguar—and one can meet the Jaguar in Regent Street any day. The odd thing is, however, that it takes just as long to get down Regent Street in a 1955 Jaguar as it does in a 1935 Austin Seven—and a good deal longer than if you are riding a bicycle.

True, it's a different story on the open road—but how many stretches of road are there in Britain where it is possible to touch 100 miles an hour? It's very doubtful if there is any road in this country where it is possible to hold such a speed for 3 miles—i.e. less than 2 minutes.

It is purely a matter of prestige—and the value of that prestige in the export market. And, of course, excitement for the daring young men who drive the Jaguars, the Mercedes, the Ferraris, and the crowds who gather for the thrills of seeing the dangerous game played out. But just what all the courage and skill and technical knowledge contributes to the sum of human happiness, is anybody's guess.

It is therefore with a feeling of relief that we read that the German Mercedes

cars will not be racing at any sports gatherings 'for some time'—and that there is a strong possibility of Jaguars withdrawing also.

With these two leading firms pulling out, much of the attraction for the public will be gone and it could be the beginning of the end of sports car racing.

This would be a sad thing for some people. Young Stirling Moss, the British racing ace, for example. When Moss heard the news of the Mercedes decision (he has driven for Mercedes as well as for Jaguars), he is reported to have said 'This is a great shock to me. It is the worst news I have ever had'.

No doubt when the Roman emperors gave up amusing themselves by throwing Christians to the lions, the keepers in the Lion House felt a bit put out, just as the gladiators did, when their murderous circuses were finally ended.

As Mr. Moss seems to be quite a good driver, however, he should not find it difficult to find another job. He could try to become a London taxi-driver, for instance, where his experience at Le Mans would come in handy. Alternatively he could get a job as a tractor-driver. It would certainly be a bit slower, but he would at least be doing something useful at last.

MEETINGS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

LONDON ANARCHIST GROUP

LECTURE-DISCUSSIONS
Every Sunday at 7.30 at

THE MALATESTA CLUB
155 High Holborn, W.C.1.

(Nearly opposite Holborn Town Hall)

OCT. 30—Annie de Witt
ANARCHISM IN HOLLAND.

INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS
Every Thursday at 8.15.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS
Weather Permitting

HYDE PARK
Sundays at 3.30 p.m.

MANETTE STREET
(Charing X Road)
Saturdays at 5.30 p.m.

GLASGOW

INDOOR MEETINGS

Friday evenings at 7 p.m. commencing
Friday, October 14th at 200 Buchanan
Street.

The Malatesta Club

155 HIGH HOLBORN,
LONDON, W.C.1.

LONDON ANARCHIST GROUP

Informal Discussions Every Thursday,
at 8.15 p.m.

DISCUSSIONS:

Thursday, 3rd Nov., at 8.30.

Discussion: Jim Tully on
"SEX AND THE FUTURE".

Saturday, 5th Nov., at 9 p.m.

A Play in 3 Acts:
"THE ANARCHIST SAINT"
and Social.

Thursday, 10th Nov., at 8.30.

Discussion: W. H. Carlton on
"MARXISM AND THE SOVIET
UNION".

Saturday, 12th Nov., at 9 p.m.

SOCIAL

Thursday, 17th Nov., at 8.30.

Discussion: Harold Walsby on
"ANARCHISM, ITS GROWTH
AND CURE".

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