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Anarchism and the British Warfare State: The Prosecution of the War Commentary Anarchists, 1945

Carissa Honeywell

ABSTRACT: The arrest and prosecution in 1945 of a small group of London anarchists associated with the radical anti-militarist and anti-war publication WarCommentary at first appears to be a surprising and anomalous set of events, given that this group was hitherto considered to be too marginal and lacking in influence to raise official concern. This article argues that in the closing months of World War II the British government decided to suppress War Commentary because officials feared that its polemic might foment political turmoil and thwart postwar policy agendas as military personnel began to demobilize and reassert their civilian identities. For a short period of time, in an international context of “demobilization crisis”, anarchist anti-militarist polemic became a focus of both state fears of unrest and a public sphere fearing ongoing military regulation of public affairs. Analysing the positions taken by the anarchists and government in the course of the events leading to the prosecution of the editors of War Commentary, the article will draw on “warfare-state” revisions to the traditional “welfare-state” historiography of the period for a more comprehensive view of the context of these events.

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At the beginning of 1945, shortly before the war ended, a small group of London anarchists associated with the radical anti-militarist and anti-war

publication War Commentary were arrested and prosecuted. Given that 28
this group was hitherto considered to be too marginal and uninfluential to 29
raise official concern, this at first appears to be a surprising and anomalous 30
set of events. The government decision to suppress a minor publication 31
at such a late stage in the war using controversial emergency legislation 32
has been described as “rather curious” and “difficult to understand” by 33
commentators.¹ 34

War Commentary was an anarchist paper published by the Freedom 35
Press group in London between 1939 and 1945. Whilst the bulk of the 36
British socialist movement in the mid-twentieth century was effectively 37
structured by the choice between the Labour Party and the Communist 38
Party,² the Freedom Press group belonged within an archipelago of 39
groupings on the left that polemicized against both Moscow and the British 40
Labour leadership. This included remnants of interwar pacifist socialist 41
movements, the Anti-Parliamentary Communist Foundation (APCF) 42
associated with Glasgow anarchist Guy Aldred, and others such as Sylvia 43
Pankhurst’s Communist Workers’ Party (CWP).³ The Freedom Press 44
group and Aldred’s Glasgow anarchists opposed World War II along anti- 45
state and anti-capitalist lines. Allied and Axis powers were understood to be 46
defending militarized capitalist hierarchies whether they called themselves 47
fascist or not. Anarchist groups such as these pointed to the plight of the 48
republicans in the Spanish Civil War in particular in order to cast serious 49
doubt on the sincerity of the British establishment’s hostility to fascism. 50
Links between the various anti-parliamentary groups, left communists, 51
anarchists, and war resisters were established in meetings such as the 52

Workers' Open Forum, advertised by the APCF as "a workers' council for 53
eliminating error" and addressed by independent radicals, anarchists, 54
socialists, members of the Peace Pledge Union, and others.⁴

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British officials pursued conflicting policies towards the activities of War 56
Commentary during the war. Despite the virulent anti-war stance of the 57
paper, the government was reluctant to engage in overt censorship of the 58
anarchists until April 1945, when it drew on the full force of the available 59
wartime defence regulations to curtail their publishing activities. At the 60
height of the strategic bombing campaign in Germany the authorities had 61
been carefully monitoring the material which appeared in War Commentary.
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At this point, however, the government had decided not to invoke any 63
special measures (or emergency powers) to suppress a group which had not
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seemed to pose a credible threat either to the war effort or to public order on
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the home front. Among other things, the government had been concerned 66
about the possible publicity that a crackdown on an otherwise obscure 67
movement might produce. However, when the war was in its final stages, 68
the government's attitude toward censoring anarchist propaganda changed 69

2. I include those non-communist forces on and to Labour's left such as the Independent Labour Party (ILP), and the Trotskyist elements inside and outside the Communist Party, although these, admittedly, also wished to offer an alternative to both official communism and Labour Party policies.
3. See Mark Shipway, *Anti-Parliamentary Communism: The Movement for Workers' Councils in Britain, 1917–1945* (Basingstoke, 1988). See also the following documentation of political materials: Wildcat Group, *Class War on the Home Front! Revolutionary Opposition to the Second World War* (Manchester, 1986).
4. The Peace Pledge Union (PPU) is a British pacifist non-governmental organization established by Dick Sheppard in 1934. Regarding the Workers' Open Forum see Shipway, *Anti-Parliamentary Communism*, ch. 8.

significantly. As this article will show in detail, the authorities decided to
begin acting against the British anarchists in late 1944 because they were
concerned that the revolutionary messages being disseminated in the pages
of War Commentary might find a much wider and more receptive audience

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once the fighting ended and soldiers began returning home.

The apparent change in policy towards the anarchists should be viewed in the context of official fears about the potential political turmoil associated with the endings of wars in which civilian populations had been mobilized into a military establishment. Tensions and fears associated with the process of demobilization after World War II have rarely been highlighted in British social and political histories. Nonetheless, military demobilization was socially fraught and politically controversial.

Globally, the two world wars had a profound impact on the temporal pattern of worker dissent. Using a key database on world labour unrest, Beverly Silver has demonstrated that the years following the endings of the two world wars coincided with the “two highest peaks in overall world labor unrest” since 1870, these being periods of “explosive world-scale outbreaks of labor militancy”.⁵ The period following World War I had demonstrated the potential for social unrest surrounding the management of mass demobilization to coalesce into mutinous dissention. Across Europe, citizen-soldiers had returned home armed with weapons and revolutionary ideas to foment rebellion and revolution. Insubordination and “whiffs of revolutionary ferment” broke out in hundreds of British Army camps following World War I. In 1919 over 10,000 soldiers on leave in Folkestone refused to embark on troopships returning them to France, a patrol vessel at Milford Haven raised the Red Flag, and Calais was overrun by striking military personnel.⁶ Given the historical precedent, the government was sensitive to potential problems around demobilization.

These events, both the anarchist activities and the government response to them, reveal a less consensual relationship between state and society in the period than is usually perceived to be the case. The historiographical consensus about the British people at war has traditionally centred around the notion of a nation united across class in solidarity and community. Richard Titmuss’s *Problems of Social Polity*, published in 1950, portrayed a level of wartime social solidarity that he claimed laid the groundwork for postwar welfarism.⁷ The first major challenge to this orthodoxy was Angus Calder’s social history of wartime Britain, *The People’s War*, which used the recently rediscovered wartime material of Mass Observation to present a

5. Beverly L. Silver, *Forces of Labour: Workers’ Movements and Globalization Since 1870* (Cambridge, 2003), pp. 125, 131

6. Stephen Graubard, “Demobilization in Great Britain following the First World War”, *The Journal of Modern History*, 19:4 (1947), p. 4.

7. Richard Titmuss, *Problems of Social Policy* (London, 1950).

picture of life in wartime Britain that included panic, looting, class conflict, xenophobia, strikes, and absenteeism.⁸ The popular image of national unity against the foe was criticized as a myth, with strikes commonplace, the government often unpopular, and Churchill frequently disparaged.⁹

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Further revisions, for example Paul Addison's *The Road to 1945*, detailed a range of political tensions in wartime Britain.¹⁰ Nonetheless, the popular, mainstream view of the war has proved consistently resilient to these challenges and revisions. David Cesarani has argued that the cultural constriction perpetrated by these myths still hampers informed national debate on matters related to the war such as the failure to prosecute Nazi collaborators and the assessment of Allied bombing strategies.¹¹ One consequence of this constricted national debate is that mainstream histories of the period tend to obscure the tensions between government and serving personnel that were a marked feature of the later months of the war – an obfuscation that makes government sensitivity to the anarchist commentary of these months difficult to understand.¹²

Anarchism offers a particular interpretation of the relationship between state and society underlying warfare between nations. Scott Turner, in a recent edited collection of work to emerge from the field of anarchist studies, notes that in this tradition the words “governmental” and “military” are often used synonymously. Anarchists reject the legitimacy of war because they resist the very idea of state sovereignty.¹³ So, whilst anarchism historically encompasses a variety of opinions on the use of violence as a revolutionary strategy, its stance on war between nation states is generally consistently hostile. It is a philosophy that endorses horizontal models of political engagement and envisions a social order that is sustained and coordinated without coercion or enforcement. Anarchist anti-militarism, questioning war and the state together, attacks the politically centralized

8. Angus Calder, *The People's War: Britain 1939–1945* (London, 1969).
9. For discussion of popular objections to Allied bombing strategies, and the anarchist voice in these controversies, see Carissa Honeywell, *A British Anarchist Tradition* (London, 2013), pp. 84–88.
10. Paul Addison, *The Road to 1945* (London, 1975).
11. David Cesarani, “Lacking in Conviction: British War Crimes Policy and National Memory of the Second World War”, in Martin Evans and Ken Lunn (eds) *War and Memory in the Twentieth Century* (Oxford, 1997), pp. 27–44, 27–28.
12. For fundamental revisionist interventions on the relations between government and population, respectively government and soldiers, see also Angus Calder, *The Myth of the Blitz* (London, 1991); Clive Ponting, *1940: Myth and Reality* (Chigaco, IL, 1991). For more recent analyses see Donald Thomas, *The Enemy Within: Hucksters, Racketeers, Deserters and Civilians during the Second World War* (New York, 2003); David Edgerton, *Warfare State: Britain, 1920–1970* (Cambridge, 2006). David Edgerton is also the author of *England and the Aeroplane: An Essay on a Militant and Technological Nation; Science, Technology and the British Industrial “Decline”, 1870–1970* (London, 2013).
13. Scott Turner, “Anarchist Theory and Human Rights”, in Nathan J. Jun and Shane Wahl (eds), *New Perspectives on Anarchism* (Lanham, MD, 2010), pp. 121–146, 136.

character of relationships in war-ready societies as much as it resists war

itself. The anarchist editors of *War Commentary* applied this analysis to their critique of state policy during World War II, and to the expression of their doubts about the postwar settlement that was being shaped.

This article will first outline the trial of the editors and the controversies it created. Then it will explore the position of the *Freedom Press* anarchists on the war. It will contextualize this position within the revisionist approach to British government and society in the mid-century period, particularly drawing on recent commentaries on the military priorities of the British state at that time. Following this, it will look at the policy of government towards the publication of *War Commentary* and why this changed. Lastly it will examine the issue of demobilization in an international context, focusing both on the concerns it created for the state and the opportunities it seemed to offer to the anarchists. Both the state authorities and the anarchists had a series of international examples and references in mind when considering the dangers and opportunities presented by the demobilization moment. It is argued here that the British government decided to suppress the publication of *War Commentary* because officials feared that, in the context of demobilization, such anti-militarist polemic could foment unmanageable political turmoil.

‘THE STRANGE CASE OF THE THREE ANARCHISTS JAILED
AT THE OLD BAILEY’¹⁴

The *Freedom Press* group denounced the war from the outset and persistently highlighted the continued existence of class privilege in wartime Britain. It was thus, according to Ward “an obvious candidate for the attentions of the Special Branch”.¹⁵ It is, however, towards the end of the war that overt interference with, and then prosecution of, the anarchists began. In fact, the *Freedom Press* anarchists enjoyed what Stammers terms the “dubious distinction” of being involved in one of the last “political prosecutions” of the war.¹⁶

In December 1944 officers of the Special Branch, the police unit concerned with political and other matters of national security, raided the *Freedom Press* Office and the private houses of four editors and sympathizers. Search warrants were issued under Defence Regulation 39b which declared that no person should seduce members of the armed forces from their duty, and regulation 88a which enabled articles to be seized if

14. Herbert Read, *Freedom, Is it a Crime?: The Strange Case of the Three Anarchists Jailed at the Old Bailey*, April 1945 (London, 1945).

15. Colin Ward, “Witness for the Prosecution”, *The Raven Anarchist Quarterly*, 29, 8:1 (Spring 1995).

16. Stammers, *Civil Liberties in Britain*, p. 88.

they were evidence of the commission of such an offence. At the end of 172
December, Special Branch officers led by Detective Inspector Whitehead, 173
searched the belongings of soldiers in various parts of the country, including
174 Ward at Stromness in Orkney. On 22 February 1945 Marie Louise Berneri,
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Vernon Richards, and John Hewetson were arrested at 7.30 in the morning.
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They were joined at the court by Philip Sansom who was brought from 177
Brixton Prison, and the four were charged with the dissemination of three 178
seditious issues of War Commentary under Defence Regulation 39a. 179

They appeared four times at Marylebone Magistrates Court and their 180
trial took four days at the Old Bailey, England's Central Criminal Court. 181
The evidence used in the trial included articles from War Commentary 182
dated 1, 11, and 25 November 1944 covering spontaneous councils or 183
soviets in post-World-War-I Germany and Russia, soldiers' councils in the 184
French Revolution, the British rail strike of 1919, unrest in British industry,
185 and bad conditions in military training camps. Central to the prosecution
186 case was a Freedom Press circular letter dated 25 October sent to sub- 187
scribers in the military, asking contacts to introduce "new comrades" to the 188
publication. Also presented at the trial were lists of subscribers in the forces
189 found at the offices of Freedom Press, a manuscript signed by a number of
190 soldiers disapproving of the government's policy on Greece, and a leaflet
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containing the following poem, entitled "Fight! What For?":

You are wanted for the Army,
Do you know what you'll have to do?

They will tell you to murder your brothers, As
they have been told to kill you.

You are wanted for the Army,
Do you know what you'll have to do?

Just murder to save your country
From men who are workers, like You.

You country! Who says you've a country?
You live in another man's flat,

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You haven't even a back yard, 20
 So why should you murder for THAT? 7

You haven't a hut or a building, 20
 No flower, no garden, it's true, 8
 The landlords have grabbed all the country, 21
 Let THEM do the fighting – NOT YOU. 0

In the event, the case made by the prosecution was to connect the above-mentioned circular letter sent to the members of the forces who were subscribers to War Commentary with articles on the history of soldiers' councils in Germany and Russia in 1917 and 1918, and on the European resistance movements which, as the Allied armies advanced in 1944, were being urged to hand over their arms to the governments then being set up under military auspices. One of the headlines in War Commentary urged resistance movements in Europe to "Hang onto Your Arms!", and this was used by the prosecution to show that the paper was telling British soldiers to keep their rifles for revolutionary action. On 26 April Richards, Hewetson, and Sansom were found guilty and sentenced (Bernerri was acquitted on a legal technicality that allows that a wife cannot be guilty of conspiracy with her husband). The judge was Norman Birkett, and the prosecution was conducted by the Attorney General, Sir Donald Somerville. A Freedom Press Defence Committee was organised to raise funds for the defence and this won the support of many public figures including George Orwell, Herbert Read, Harold Laski, Kingsley Martin, Benjamin Britten, Augustus John, and Bertrand Russell.

Coming right at the end of the war, the use of emergency defence regulations caused public controversy, stoked by the coordinated public protests of these prominent individuals. A letter condemning the impending charge and the police raids which preceded it was published in the New Statesman of 3 March 1945, and included the signatures of T.S. Eliot, E.M. Forster, and Stephen Spender. On 31 March the New Statesman, the

political and cultural magazine founded in 1913 by prominent members of the Fabian Society, published a further letter which announced that the Freedom Defence Committee had been set up to organize and fund the defence of the anarchists. The officers of the committee included Herbert Read and Fenner Brockway, and the list of sponsors included Aneurin Bevan, Gerald Brenan, Vera Brittain, Alex Comfort, Cyril Connolly, Clifford Curzon, Victor Gollancz, H.J. Laski, J. Middleton Murry, George Orwell, J.B. Priestley, Reginald Reynolds, D.S. Savage, and George Woodcock. The committee was also broadly concerned to guard free speech and went on to oppose the continuance of military and industrial conscription after the war. The anarchists found that their profile was raised from magazines of very low circulation to representation in the high-distribution daily tabloids in which the case was publicized. A special role in this campaign was played by Herbert Read, a writer and art critic who linked the more specifically anarchist milieus with a broader intellectual public.¹⁷ Read noted that “A certain weight of opinion has formed behind [...] [the anarchists], particularly among members of the younger generation.”¹⁸

It was significant to the defence that the editors were being charged under special wartime regulations in 1944 when it was clear that the war was nearing its end. This indicated to concerned intellectuals the scope of state ambition to regulate printed opinion after the war. In April 1945 Common

17. See Honeywell, *A British Anarchist Tradition*, pp. 53–56.

18. Herbert Read, “Before the Trial”, *War Commentary*, 1 April 1945, repr. in David Goodway (ed.), *Herbert Read: A One-Man Manifesto and Other Writings for Freedom Press* (London, 1994), pp. 96–99, 97.

Wealth printed an article on the state of political censorship in Britain which was fiercely critical of the War Commentary prosecution, which it saw as “a test case” in the use of emergency legislation to “crush political opposition”, and evidence that “the Government could easily stifle all opposition together”. Also, it was noted in *Common Wealth* (a left-wing publication aligned with cooperative, syndicalist, and guild socialist traditions), “there is every sign of terror at the prospect of a political awakening in the Services”. If the prosecution was successful, it was argued, “the way will be clear for the Government to make further and wider application of its powers to suppress opinion and to imprison its political opponents”.¹⁹

Read addressed the public protests about the prosecution with sweeping
 271 condemnations of the government, and the class oppression underpinning
 272 the trial. “Our statesmen have made a chaos and call it victory”, he
 charged, 273 “[m]illions of men are dead, and their silence is called peace”.²⁰
 Read 274 claimed that, whilst the anarchists prosecuted were a small group,
 the 275 implications of the prosecution were of national significance,
 declaring that 276

19. Repr. in War Commentary, 21 April 1945.

20. Quoted from reprint in War Commentary, 21 April 1945.

“I speak to you as an Englishman, as one proud to follow in the tradition of
 Milton and Shelley”. The trial of the anarchists had implications for anyone,
 he argued, who valued their native rights of free speech, and anyone who
 sought to resist the growth of “that foul and un-English institution, the
 political police”.²¹ The invocation of war regulations at such a late stage in
 the war was interpreted as a warning of the authoritarian shape that
 the postwar state would take, and Read claimed that the use of Defence
 Regulation 39A was being prolonged into peacetime in a covert spirit of
 increasing censorship.²² The prosecution thus turned into the kind of cause
 célèbre that the government had been carefully trying to avoid throughout
 the war by refraining from formal and direct censorship. At the same time,
 the case of the anarchists came to be presented as one of traditional British
 liberties under siege, even by the anarchists themselves. Commentators
 have found it curious that the authorities chose to risk this controversy at
 such a late stage in the war by invoking emergency regulations against a
 seemingly obscure group of writers. It is to this group, and the arguments
 that they advanced, that this discussion will now turn.

ANARCHIST ANTI-MILITARISM: WAR, DISORDER, AND THE STATE

The noticeable revival of interest in anarchism in Britain had been triggered
 in the 1930s by the Spanish Civil War, which had led to the publication in
 Britain of *Spain and the World*, a fortnightly journal produced by the
 anarchist Freedom Press publishing house. Part of the active core of the
 editorial group had its origins in the Italian anarchist movement, which had
 “always flourished in London”, and had, since the 1920s, developed with a
 vigorous anti-fascist tradition.²³ The publication emerged in 1936, edited by
 Vero Recchioni (later Vernon Richards), the son of an Italian anarchist,
 and Marie Louise Berneri, daughter of Italian anti-fascist activist Camillo
 Berneri (who was assassinated in Spain the 1930s). *Spain and the World*

changed its name to Revolt! in the period between the war in Spain and the beginning of World War II, and Revolt! became War Commentary early in the war, reverting back to the traditional title Freedom in August 1945.

War Commentary stood outside the pro-war consensus of mainstream parties and political groupings in Britain and consistently opposed the fundamental assumptions of government policy throughout the war with its virulent anti-militarist line. However, as anarchist historian of the period Albert Meltzer notes, the paper was soon “well in demand by various peace

21. Read, “Before the Trial”, p. 99.

22. Herbert Read, “After the Trial”, speech after the trial of the editors of War Commentary, in *Freedom: Is it a Crime?*, repr. in Goodway, *Herbert Read: A One-Man Manifesto*, pp. 100–104, 103.

23. Albert Meltzer, *The Anarchists in London 1935–1955* (Sanday, Orkney, 1976), p. 9.

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groups, coming into contact with anarchist ideas for the first time”.

Historically, whilst pacifism refers to opposition to war, and to positive efforts to create peace between nations, anti-militarism identifies intra-state warfare with the political and economic interests of elites. For anarchists, anti-militarism represents an objection not just to war itself but to the underpinning political logic of top-down “chains of command” that inhere in centralized war-ready nation states. Shared concerns about conscription drew anarchists and pacifists together in World War II, and anarchist and pacifist agendas began to merge from that point onwards (this convergence having a significant impact on later twentieth-century anti-nuclear movements).

The medical doctor John Heweston came to the editorial group of War Commentary via this pacifist connection, moving over from the Forward Group of the Peace Pledge Union. During the war he and Berneri periodically worked full-time (unwaged) on the editorship of War Commentary. Artist Philip Sansom was drawn to the Freedom Press editorial group in 1943 following the publication of Herbert Read’s *Education through Art*. He edited and wrote a great deal of the political analysis and commentary found in *Freedom* in the postwar years. Sansom was part of the beginning of the campaign against capital punishment and led the occupation of the Cuban Embassy in July 1963 to protest against Castro’s treatment of Cuban anarchists. He also found an active role in most of the postwar protest movements, including CND and anti-apartheid activities.

Within the wider literature in the field of anarchist studies this anti-militarist current within anarchism is recognized as one of the most important links between the anarchism of the 1930s and the renewal of interest in anarchism in the late 1950s and early 1960s, particularly as expressed in relation to technologies of war such as aerial bombing and nuclear weapons.²⁵ The editors of War Commentary raised objections to the policies of the wartime establishment from the outset, consistent with

anarchist anti-militarist accounts of the social relationships underpinning 344
the state's propensity to engage in warfare. According to this anti-militarist
345 analysis, militarism tends to transcend strictly military purposes to define
346 social and political relationships, imposing military values upon civilian
life 347 even in peacetime. Militarism is thus understood as an embedded
hier- 348 archical political logic of uniformity and "chains of command"
derived 349 from military sources, as opposed to a heterogeneous
participatory logic of 350 shared decision making. It represents the esteeming
of centralized political 351 power as well as the belief in the importance of
war and the glorification of 352

24. *Ibid.*, p. 19.

25. Carissa Honeywell, "Bridging the Gaps: Twentieth-Century Anglo-American Anarchist Thought", in Ruth Kinna (ed.), *The Continuum Companion to Anarchism* (London, 2012), pp. 111–139, 128. See also Honeywell, *A British Anarchist Tradition*, pp. 20–22.

violence. According to anarchists, these vertical chains of command feed the 353
logic of blindly obeying orders, whilst horizontal and egalitarian social 354
structures foster empathy, humanity, and responsibility for actions and 355
outcomes. This anti-militarism thus blurs the distinction between the 356
politics of warfare and the dynamics of social relations: Hierarchical power 357
both in wartime and during peace is considered to be destructive of social 358
cohesion and erodes the resources to resolve human conflict. 359

"War is the health of the State" argued American sociologist Randolph 360
Bourne, and following his analysis, the anarchists understood war to be 361
desirable for the state, bolstering the full culmination of collective identifi- 362
cation and "hierarchy of values" upon which it depended.²⁶ As far as the 363
anarchists were concerned, the political mobilization of individuals and 364
communities as a collective national entity reinforced the core pernicious 365
features of the nation-state as they saw them. These features were its 366
sovereign territoriality, with the maintenance of territorial borders, the 367
exclusive jurisdiction over people and property within that territory, the 368
monopoly over the means of force, the system of law which overrides all 369
other codes and customs, outside of which no rights or obligation are seen 370
to exist, and the idea of the nation as the principle political community.²⁷ 371
The wholesale militarization of that political community was implied, they 372
argued, as soon as the state came to be seen as based on the nation and 373
subjects were transformed into citizens. As Geoffrey Ostergaard remarks in 374
this respect, highlighting the historical link between the nation-statehood 375
and militarism: "Bayonets were thrust into the hands of citizens often 376
before they were given the ballot."²⁸ Globally, as the support of worker- 377
citizens became more crucial for the successful prosecution of industrialized 378
wars, nationalism and patriotism formed a basis for mobilizing soldiers and 379

citizens.²⁹

The anarchists around War Commentary iterated their anti-militarist arguments in relation to World War II, claiming that, “[g]overnments need wars to survive and without them they would collapse”.³⁰ In the pages of War Commentary the war was a symptom of the state in its most recent and dangerous implications.³¹ Colin Ward, a witness during the trial, and later a

26. Randolph S. Bourne, “The State” (1919), in idem, *War and the Intellectual: Essays, 1915–1919* (New York, 1964), pp. 71–72; see Colin Ward, quoting Bourne, “The State”, in “The Awkward Question”, *Freedom*, 17 August 1957.

27. Geoffrey Ostergaard, “Resisting the Nation-State: The Pacifist and Anarchist Traditions”, in Leonard Tivey (ed.), *The Nation-State: The Formation of Modern Politics* (Oxford, 1981), pp. 171–196, 172.

28. *Ibid.*, p. 177.

29. Silver, *Forces of Labour*, p. 137.

30. Derrick A. Pike, “Conscientious Objectors in World War Two”, in *The Raven: Anarchist Quarterly*, 29, 8:1 (Spring 1995), pp. 48–49.

31. Reg Reynolds, *War Commentary*, June 1941.

prolific anarchist author, expressed this sentiment clearly: “War is the expression of the State in its most perfect form: it is its finest hour.”³²

Resistance to the war-making powers of the state was a dominant theme in the anarchist commentary and intellectual output of the late 1930s and 1940s. According to a 1941 edition of War Commentary, anarchists must “concentrate all their energies” against war “in fighting against the State”.

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The Freedom Press writers urged disobedience even before the war started: “Refuse to serve ‘your’ country!”, and “Refuse to assist the state in its manoeuvres for murder!”.³⁴ In order to resist the war, they claimed, it was necessary to resist the militaristic policies of national service and conscription regardless of “the fall of France”, “Dunkirk”, or the “Stalinist switchover”.³⁵

In 1938 and 1939, when signs of war seemed already evident, the Freedom Press turned against official claims to be waging war in the name of democracy or international justice, repeatedly referring to the Spanish experience. Looking at British policy towards the Spanish republic in the 1930s, they argued, “we discover that the policy of the present government has in every respect been one of active support for fascism”, and further “not once was it suggested that we should go to defend Spanish democracy”.³⁶ Equating fascism with centralised, militarized, authoritarian state government, the anarchists argued that it was “just as rampant here as abroad”.³⁷ Alongside War Commentary, anarchist writer Alex Comfort argued that fascism was a characteristic of militarized German and British states alike, which are “sitting on the Press ‘because this is Total War’”, and “making our soldiers jab blood bladders while loudspeakers howl propaganda at them”.³⁸

Anarchist polemic like this meant that War Commentary writers ⁴¹¹ were highly sensitive to the “mechanised, highly organised, technical” ⁴¹² characteristics of British state policy, under which ordinary soldiers were ⁴¹³ drafted.³⁹ “Being obstinate people”, they argued in War Commentary ⁴¹⁴ in 1942 “we refuse to believe that there is the slightest trace of human ⁴¹⁵ emancipation in the fact of working at maximum output, consuming ⁴¹⁶ as little as possible and leaving the daily lives of millions of people in the ⁴¹⁷ hands of a state power over which they have no control whatever”.⁴⁰ ⁴¹⁸ Anarchist anti-militarism in the 1940s was particularly hostile towards the ⁴¹⁹

32. Colin Ward, *Anarchy in Action* (London, 1982), p. 25.

33. War Commentary, July 1941.

34. *Revolt!*, 23 March 1939.

35. War Commentary, 4:13 (May 1943).

36. Editorial, *Spain and the World*, 16 September 1938.

37. *Revolt!*, 23 March 1939.

38. Alex Comfort, in George Orwell, D.S. Savage, George Woodcock, and Alex Comfort, “Pacifism and the War: A Controversy”, *Partisan Review*, September–October 1942, p. 417.

39. Charles Ridel (Louis Mercier Vega), War Commentary, mid-January 1942.

40. *Ibid.*

policy of conscription, as a “tremendous weapon in the hands of reaction”, ⁴²⁰ and under capitalism, “simply a reversion to chattel slavery”.⁴¹ ⁴²¹

The anti-militarism of the Freedom Press anarchists was a clearly identifiable feature of their publications, campaigns, and public meetings ⁴²² throughout the 1930s and 1940s. Police Special Branch highlighted ⁴²³ “opposition to militarism” and “opposition to the war” as the group’s main ⁴²⁴ political orientations. A Special Branch report dated November 1941 ⁴²⁵ underlined that the sentiments expressed at this event were that “Churchill ⁴²⁶ is as much a brigand as Hitler”.⁴² In a detailed report of one London ⁴²⁷ meeting on the 7 July 1942, Special Branch noted that 400 people attended, ⁴²⁸ including servicemen and 3 American soldiers. The police report noted ⁴²⁹ “loud applause” when one speaker said he considered that there was no ⁴³⁰ enthusiasm for the war, especially in the services, and another speaker drew ⁴³¹ attention to the “thousands of deserters”.⁴³ In January 1944, Special Branch ⁴³² reported that “[t]he contents of War Commentary are extremely anti-war, ⁴³³ and condemn British bombing”.⁴⁴ ⁴³⁴

As well as condemning conscription and allied bombing strategies, the ⁴³⁶ anarchists paid particular attention to the wartime experiences of serving ⁴³⁷ personnel, the “workers in arms”. In the spring of 1944 this focus parti- ⁴³⁸ cularly concerned the prospect of demobilization. In May 1944, an article ⁴³⁹ entitled “Mutiny in the British Army” appeared in War Commentary ⁴⁴⁰ which argued that “[p]resent discussion of post war demobilization should ⁴⁴¹

naturally recall the discussion of the subject in 1918",⁴⁵ when "[t]he soldiers' movement proved to be one of the most successful strikes ever attempted". A subsequent edition of War Commentary concerned the "British Mutinies in France", claiming that "[e]verywhere such organisations were victorious. Briefly, the fruits of victory were: 1. Rapid demobilization of millions of soldiers 2. Pay was doubled 3. Food, shelter and other conditions were improved 4. Stupid parades and discipline were relaxed."⁴⁶ The July 1944 feature, "How Wars End" argued that revolutionary and mutinous sentiments accompany the ending of wars, and more so with those that have engaged a civilian army.⁴⁷

In August 1944 the paper ran an advertisement for special subscription rates for soldiers. These features accompanied articles attacking proposed

41. Reynolds, War Commentary, June 1941.

42. The National Archives [hereafter TNA], HO45/25553 833412/8, Extract from Special Branch Fortnightly Summary No.25, 15 November 1941.

43. TNA, HO45/25553 833412/8, Extract from Special Branch Fortnightly Summary No.41, 15 July 1942.

44. TNA, HO45/25553 833412/8, Extract from Special Branch Fortnightly Summary No.77, 15 January 1944.

45. "Mutiny in the British Army", War Commentary, 5:13 (May 1944).

46. "British Mutinies in France", War Commentary, 5:14 (May 1944).

47. "How Wars End", War Commentary, 5:17 (July 1944).

social insurance schemes, and expressing doubts about postwar conditions, especially regarding employment, housing, health, and civil liberties.⁴⁸ In November 1944 the paper adopted a large format newspaper style, a more accessible and immediate form which the anarchists claimed was necessary in order to report effectively on the fast pace of events in the months approaching the end of the war. The Freedom Press writers, well versed in anarchist anti-militarist socio-political analysis, had clear ideas about the opportunities presented by the imminent end of the war and strong doubts about the postwar settlement that was being shaped.

THE BRITISH WARFARE STATE

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For many historical commentators the prosecution and trial of the Freedom Press group has seemed incongruous. The events, however, appear in a different light when the dominant view of a clear disjunction between and a smooth and conclusive transition from the wartime to the postwar period is challenged. Writing from the revisionist approach to traditional histories of the war, David Edgerton argues that established histories of Britain between 1920 and 1970 neglect to show the dominance of military logic in the policymaking of the period, overlooking the significance of active "readiness for international war" in the social and economic activities of the British state, even during the

war.⁴⁹ This oversight obscures the ⁴⁷³continuities of a British warfare state but also dissonant social experiences of ⁴⁷⁴military policy in 1940s Britain, notably conscription and demobilization. ⁴⁷⁵

According to Edgerton, the failure or refusal to recognize the British ⁴⁷⁶warfare state is “longstanding”, “systematic”, and “deeply entrenched” in ⁴⁷⁷political commentary and historical writing, and he argues that “by contrast ⁴⁷⁸the welfare state loomed large”.⁵⁰ Edgerton focuses on the development, ⁴⁷⁹acceleration, and entrenchment of military industries, technologies, and ⁴⁸⁰infrastructure in the mid- and later twentieth century period. Edgerton ⁴⁸¹contrasts his image of a “British military-industrial complex” with the ⁴⁸²dominant “welfare-state” image found in the majority of economic his- ⁴⁸³tories, social histories, labour histories, and cultural histories: “the welfare ⁴⁸⁴state has come to define the British state as a whole even for the most ⁴⁸⁵ideologically discerning of historians”. As he notes, “[i]n these histories the ⁴⁸⁶warfare state does not appear to exist, even in wartime”.⁵¹ ⁴⁸⁷

48. War Commentary, 5:19 (August 1944).

49. Edgerton, *Warfare State*, p. 1.

50. *Ibid.*, pp. 13, 287, 292.

51. *Ibid.*, pp. 4, 290, 292. A forceful consideration of the interrelations between war, welfare, capital accumulation, and the position of labour during twentieth-century global history, can be found in Silver, *Forces of Labour*, pp. 132–141.

Edgerton argues that the exclusively “welfarist” image of the twentieth-
century British state explains the “jarring effect that contemporary dissident
views still have today”.⁵² His revisions to the exclusively “welfarist” image
of the British state in the twentieth century are connected to the challenges
posed by Angus Calder, Paul Addison, Rex Pope, and Alan Allport to the
political mythologies associated with World War II. In their attempts to
revise these historiographical orthodoxies, Edgerton and other historians
point to the gap in British social history regarding the experience of mili-
tarized civilians. “Much has been written about civilian life in wartime”,
notes Addison, “but the social history of the armed forces has yet to be
written in depth”.⁵³ As Allport notes, this also means that “the demobilisa-
tion experience of 1945 and all the powerful hopes and fears that it generated
has curiously vanished from our collective memory”.⁵⁴

An important omission in the strangely de-militarized account of
mid-century Britain is the genuine fear of mass unrest that surrounded the
demobilization of conscripted personnel. Allport writes that there were real
concerns that “soldierly anger would be too volatile for parliamentary
democracy, and that ex-servicemen would take literally the call for organised
resistance in the form of political extremism”.⁵⁵ Novelist and journalist J.L.
Hodson made a similar observation in his 1945 war diary *The Sea and the*

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Land: "They've had a bellyful of being ordered about, and are not going to put up with it when the fighting is finished."⁵⁶ These conscripted civilians, according to the Daily Mirror correspondent with the British army in Germany, had become a "League of Angry Men". On returning from Germany he wrote: "I came home with the feeling that the serviceman needs his own resistance movement if he is to get justice."⁵⁷

Historiographical orthodoxy has obscured the telling of dissonant accounts of militarism like these and the fears they generated within government, and this means that both the anarchist engagement with militarized civilians and the government response to it have appeared peculiar and incongruous. The work of revisionist historians, especially Edgerton's contribution to this debate, provides an important corrective to these oversights and omissions, enabling a fuller and more satisfying account of the prosecution of the Freedom Press anarchists.

52. Edgerton, *Warfare State*, pp. 4, 290, 292.

53. Paul Addison, *Now the War is Over* (London, 1995), p. 4.

54. Alan Allport, *Demobbed: Coming Home after the Second World War* (New Haven, CT [etc.], 2009), pp. 7–8.

55. *Ibid.*, p. 6.

56. J.L. Hodson, *The Sea and the Land: Being Some Account of Journeys, Meetings, and What Was Said to Me in Britain, France, Italy, Germany and Holland between March 1943 and May 1945* (London, 1945), p. 280.

57. Eric Dornan Smith, "The League of Angry Men", *Daily Mirror*, 4 June 1945, p. 1, quoted in Allport, *Demobbed*, p. 6.

WARCOMMENTARY AND THE HOME OFFICE

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"[...] it can perhaps be safely ignored".

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Ewing and Gearty emphasize "the degree to which emergency rather than ordinary law was the normal state of affairs" between 1914–1945.⁵⁸ As they and other authors argue, emergency powers, as a means of legally restricting liberties, were used during this period to temper political democratization. This includes the attempt to dilute the impact of full adult suffrage on the established hereditary hierarchies associated with the old order, which had perceived the "triple shock" of World War I, the Irish secession, and the Russian Revolution as evidence of what it might expect from the democratic transformation of society. However, despite the fact that the government were involved in a process designed to stifle forms of political opposition more or less continuously throughout the war", both the Chamberlain and the Churchill governments were careful to employ informal tactics rather than public policy methods to control and censor dissident political organization, precisely in order to "maintain a democratic image", and avoid publicizing undesirable views and organizations.⁵⁹

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In a Cabinet memo concerning anti-war propaganda it was argued that if 541 prosecutions were brought against anti-war groups those groups might 542 attract more sympathy than they would otherwise have done.⁶⁰ Sir John 543 Anderson, the Home Secretary (minister of the interior), explicitly stated, 544 regarding the use of the law in this context, that “it was contrary to our 545 traditions to use this method against a purely political organisation”.⁶¹ 546 Instead, it was recommended that a policy of covert action and normal law 547 was employed to control anti-war and anti-government propaganda, such 548 as the use of section 5 of the Public Order Act, regarding behaviour likely 549 cause a breach of the peace.⁶² The Public Order Act was indeed used as 550 a political weapon to suppress, for instance, the Communist Party leaflet 551 “The People Must Act”, and the communist Daily Worker, following 552 instructions by the War Cabinet to chief constables.⁶³ 553

War Commentary was published throughout most of the war, without 554 attracting overt censorship. This was despite some strong opinions within 555 government ministries that it ought to be censored, expressed for example 556 by George Thomson of the Ministry of Information in a letter to George 557 Griffith of the Ministry of Home Security in relation to the anarchist attacks 558

58. Keith D. Ewing and Conor A. Gearty, *The Struggle for Civil Liberties: Political Freedom and The Rule of Law in Britain, 1914–1945* (Oxford, 2000), p. 415.

59. Stammers, *Civil Liberties in Britain*, p. 123.

60. TNA, Public Record Office [hereafter, PRO] CAB 67/1, WP (G) (39) 36.

61. TNA, PRO CAB 73/2, CDC (40) 8th Meeting, 6 March 1940.

62. TNA, PRO MEPOL 2/6260, confidential memo from the Commissioner, 14 May 1940.

63. TNA, HO 158/32, Circular to Chief Constables, No. 832463/105.

on the allied bombing campaigns: “it does seem to me extraordinary that 559 this sort of disgusting material is allowed to be published in this country”.⁶⁴ 560 This careful approach to their publication was recognized by the anarchists. 561 In a letter included with the dispatch of Freedom Press publications by post 562 in 1942 (and which was intercepted by the authorities), Hewetson wrote: 563 “[the] Home Secretary does not think ours and a number of other periodicals 564 of sufficient influence to justify any drastic action on his part, more so as he is 565 so unpopular, and presumably does not want to be even more so”.⁶⁵ 566

The reluctance to prosecute the anarchists until 1944 is indeed a marked 567 feature of the Home Office files on the matter and of its responses to 568 pressure from other ministries, institutions, and individuals to pursue a 569 prosecution. Although it was noted by Special Branch that War Commen- 570 tary was overtly “obstructionist in its attitude to the present war effort”,⁶⁶ 571 senior staff at the Home Office took the position that “poisonous as it is, it 572 can perhaps be safely ignored”.⁶⁷ Notes on the Home Office files for this 573

period regard the publication as “rather academic” and “confined mainly to pacifists”.⁶⁸ The prevailing opinion seems to have been that whilst “[t]his group has a violently revolutionary programme”, “it is too detached from real life to cause much trouble”.⁶⁹ Likewise, in response to concerns from employers’ organizations concerning War Commentary’s celebration of railway strikes in 1943, the Home Secretary replied that: “[t]his publication is in fact known to the Department, but no action against it under the Defence Regulations has as yet seemed called for”.⁷⁰

On 3 May 1943 the attention of Home Office staff was drawn by the Ministry of Information to an article in War Commentary entitled “Democracy in the Army”, which focused on class inequalities in the military and “the abuse of power by officers”.⁷¹ The Scrutiny Censor was reassured by the Home Office that that they saw the paper “from time to time”.⁷² Even Special Branch reports of a Huddersfield meeting in which

64. TNA, HO45/25553 83342/3, letter from George Thomson, Ministry of Information, to George Griffith, Ministry of Home Security, 11 September 1943.

65. TNA, HO45/25553 833412/5, Ministry of Information, Postal Censorship from Freedom Press N.W.6 to Dr. A.L. Goldwater, New York, 3 January 1942.

66. TNA, HO45/25553 833412/3, Metropolitan Police Special Branch report on War Commentary, 25 April 1941.

67. TNA, HO45/25553 833412/1 circulated note initialled M.S.W. 3 July 1942.

68. TNA, HO45/25553 833412/3, Home Office circulation notes, initialled M.S.W., 3 July 1942.

69. TNA, HO45/25553 833412/8, Home Office circulation notes, initialled T.H.M., 25 October 1941.

70. TNA, HO45/25553 83342/3 letter from W. Goody, Secretary Carlisle Railwaymen’s Joint Committee, to Herbert Morrison, 23 April, 1943. For the original letter of concern see TNA, HO45/25553 83342/3, letter from J.J. Nunn to W. Goody, 1 May 1943.

71. War Commentary, 4:8 (Mid February 1943).

72. TNA, HO45/25553 83342/3, note attached to copy of War Commentary, 4:8 (Mid February 1943), initialled G.G., 3 March 1943.

anarchist Tom Brown apparently told the audience that “they were all capable of doing sabotage”⁷³ did not sway official opinion that “[i]t is often undesirable to prosecute a propagandist for expressions of opinion which may technically offend the law, as it only gives him the advertisement he desires”.⁷⁴ In April 1944, the Home Office position towards War Commentary was still consistent with its earlier view:

[...] it would appear undesirable to take any steps against it for the following reasons: 1) It would afford publicity for an obscure publication which by reason of its small circulation is unlikely to have much influence. 2) Any attempt to suppress it could be represented as an attack on a) democratic liberties b) the working classes.⁷⁵

In response to an article in War Commentary that caused particular concern at the Ministry of Labour and National Service in May 1944 entitled “Bevin Declares War on Miners”, the Home Office again argued against

601 proceedings on the grounds that they “would provide an opportunity for
 the 602 Anarchists to try to justify their statements in Court and to repeat their
 603 misrepresentations with a chance of reaching a very much wider public
 604 than they otherwise reach”.⁷⁶ In light of this argument, Home Office staff
 605 regarded action against War Commentary under the Defence Regulations
 as 606 “wholly out of the question” almost throughout the war.⁷⁷ 608607

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“[...] storm clouds are gathering”

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Whereas taking further action against War Commentary was not an agreed
 611 option among the wartime governmental institutions until late 1944, the
 612 group’s activities started to attract increasing attention from various 613
 departments from end of 1943. It was in relation to contact with serving 614
 troops towards the end of World War II that more serious Home Office 615
 interest was aroused in the activities of the Freedom Press. 616

On 29 October 1943, the Postal and Telegraph Censor, working within 617
 the Ministry of Information, intercepted a multigraphed circular letter to 618
 “Friends of the Freedom Press”. In the circulation notes assessing the 619
 intercepted material, which were attached to the Home Office file, the 620
 authorities noted that: “it appears that special efforts are being made to keep
 621 in contact with members of the ‘Friends of the Freedom Press’ who are 622
 serving in the armed forces”.⁷⁸ The letter in question was explicitly directed
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73. TNA, HO45/25553 833412/9, Extract from regional summary (Special Branch securitywork) for region no.2 for fortnight ended 31 January 1942.

74. TNA, HO45/25553 833412/9, Home Office notes for circulation, signed J.M. Ross, 13 February 1942.

75. TNA, HO45/25553 833412/13, Home Office circulation notes, 28 April 1944.

76. TNA, HO45 833412/20, letter from J.J. Nunn, Home Office, to Mr Emmerson, Ministry of Labour and National Service, 19 May 1944.

77. TNA, HO45 833412/20, file circulation minutes, initialled J.A.N., 15 May 1944.

78. TNA, HO45/25553 833412/5, Postal and Telegraph Censorship, 12 October 1943.

to members of the forces sympathetic to the Freedom Press and pointed to 624
 “a more alert critical mood”, and even “justified aggressive cynicism” 625
 among “workers in uniform”. It went on to state that “the spirit of liberty of 626
 men and women in uniform is developing”. The Freedom Press anarchists 627
 claimed that “[d]iscontent grows with the increase of hardships and will 628
 grow with the coming intensive suffering of the next phase of war”.⁷⁹ 629

Home Office circulation notes testify to increasing government aware- 630
 ness of Freedom Press activities: “In view of the fact that Friends of 631
 Freedom Press think that they are gaining increasing support in the forces, 632
 it may be worth watching to see what line War Commentary follows.”⁸⁰ 633
 From February 1944 to January 1945 the Home Office regularly scruti- 634

nized War Commentary. Particular attention was paid to criticisms of military policy, industrial strikes, and material relating to discontent and radicalism among serving troops. In February 1944 for example, Home Office notes record: "This number contains a mischievous leading article on the folly of bombing."⁸¹ In May 1944 staff at the Home Office noted that War Commentary "describes mutinies in the British Army in 1919", which, in the anarchists' view, "are recalled by the present discussions about demobilisation".⁸² These articles, alongside the circular letter, were seen at the Home Office as "indicative of the interest which the anarchist movement is taking in the Forces".⁸³ Related to this, in July 1944, "[e]xcerpts from soldiers' letters commenting on alleged unrest in the forces" are observed, as well as "an article on mutinies which points out that mutinies cannot be organised but arise from minor discontents continued over a period, plus frustration and disillusion". "One gathers", commented Home Office staff, "that the mutinies which will occur at the end of this war will have a better chance of success than their predecessors".⁸⁴

In August 1944, Home Office notes record that "An article signed 'from the ranks' purports to show that the British army is ripe for revolution and says that the officers are the counter revolutionaries." In September, Home Office staff commented with concern on a War Commentary review of a book on the revolts in the German Navy in 1918 and quoted from the review itself: "such knowledge we must all have for the coming stormy days that are ahead. For all who are weather-wise can see that the storm clouds are gathering". However, it was also noted that "War Commentary does not dare to print hints on how to mutiny, so it projects them into the past,

79. TNA, HO45/25553 833412/5, Letter from publishers of War Commentary, 12 October 1943.

80. TNA, HO45/25553 833412/5, Home Office circulation notes, initialled S.C.S.R., 2 November 1943.

81. TNA, HO45/25553 833412/15, circulation notes, 11 March 1944.

82. TNA, HO45/25553 833412/15, 7 July 1944.

83. TNA, HO45/25553 833412/21, J.M.P., minutes, 24 May 1944.

84. TNA, HO45/25553 833412/15, 7 July 1944.

cf. articles on mutinies in France after the armistice in 1918 in previous numbers."⁸⁵ It was in conjunction with further Freedom Press attempts to communicate with the forces that the anti-war material precipitated concerns at MI5, the agency for domestic intelligence.

Early in November 1944, it became known to the police that a further circular letter, dated 25 October 1944, had been distributed by the Freedom Press to its members serving in the forces. Reference was made to this in

October 1944 number of War Commentary which called attention to the "Soldiers' Page" quoting letters from serving men who had visited political meetings. "It is apparent from the circular letter", notes the police report

669 written by Chief Inspector Whitehead, "that War Commentary is widely
670 circulated among members of the Forces". The report draws attention to
671 key passages in the Freedom Press's October letter which urged readers
to 672 circulate their copies of War Commentary among their units and pass
names 673 and addresses of potential sympathizers to the Freedom Press. The
report 674 quotes the letter in detail on the subject of discussion groups in the
military 675 and their potential to become embryonic "Soldiers' Councils".
"In view of 676 the seemingly dangerous material from a security angle,
contained in this 677 circular letter", wrote Whitehead, "a special watch was
kept on the sub- 678 sequent editions of 'War Commentary'".⁸⁶ 679

Particular issues of War Commentary were highlighted for special 680
attention by Whitehead. This included an issue from the beginning of 681
November 1944, notably the feature "All Power to the Soviets", which 682
concerned revolutionary action. He noted in particular those articles in 683
War Commentary which provided historical surveys of postwar insurrec- 684
tionary activities in Germany, France, and Russia, entitled "Spontaneous 685
Insurrections", "Soldiers' Councils during the French Revolution", and 686
"Councils as Instruments of Politics". Whitehead's extensive quotes from 687
War Commentary in his report include the following, which featured in the
688 paper under a sub-heading referring to the "Lessons of 1917": 689

[...] the decline of Army discipline was a sort of natural process, long before the 690
revolutionary left began to take a hand. Wholesale desertions, complete disregard 691
of orders, attacks upon and even murders of unpopular officers, fraternization 692 with
the German troops, blank refusal to go into attack; these were spontaneous 693
manifestations of revolutionary feeling.⁸⁷ 694

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Whitehead also drew attention to the War Commentary issue dated 696
11 November 1944 which leads with the article "People in Arms", and 697

85. TNA, HO45/25553 833412/15, J.M.P., 6 October 1944.

86. TNA, HO45 25554 8333412/27, Police Report of 1 January 1945, including discussion of
thecircular letter and searches carried out on 14 December 1944, written by Chief Inspector
Whitehead.

87. "Lessons of 1917", War Commentary, 6:1 (1 November 1944).

refers to the situation in France when armed bands of maquis seized control 698
in the provinces. In this article, under the sub-heading "Similar Conditions 699
Elsewhere", which addresses the relationship between allied liberation 700
forces and popular movements in Greece and Belgium, the anarchists 701
expressed a sentiment which was to be highly significant for the prosecution 702
of the Freedom Press editors. Whitehead drew particular attention to the 703
anarchist assertion of, in their words, "the revolutionary potentialities 704
inherent in the closing period of the war", and in particular the assertion in 705

War Commentary that “[i]t is the duty of Anarchists to urge the workers everywhere, as Connolly did the Irish workers of the Citizen Army to ‘hold onto your arms’”.⁸⁸ As Whitehead noted, the sentiment was reiterated in the subsequent issue of War Commentary, dated 25 November 1944, in an article entitled “The Workers’ Struggle in Belgium”: “We are emphatically on the other side, that of the armed workers. And we repeat again what we said in our last issue – ‘Hold on to your rifles!’”.⁸⁹ The same issue included further discussion of the 1917 Wilhelmshaven mutiny in the German Navy and the 1918 Kiel Naval Mutiny. Whitehead concludes with the conviction that: “the reading by Service men, of the circular letter dated 25.10.44, taken in conjunction with the articles appearing in the War commentary dated 1.11.44 and 25.11.44, would amount to ‘An incitement to mutiny’”.⁹⁰

In line with Whitehead’s conclusion, in November 1944, MI5 also raised concerns about the content of War Commentary and forwarded what it considered to be mutinous material to the Service Departments. In a letter concerning this material written by G.R. Mitchell, on behalf of MI5, to J.J. Nunn at the Home Office, Mitchell stated “We [MI5] feel it our duty to bring the articles in War Commentary which appear to have as their main or sole purpose the presentation of mutiny in a favourable light, to the notice of the Service Departments.”⁹¹ This material, in conjunction with the changed layout of the publication to a more accessible newspaper style, and particularly in relation to the letters circulated in the forces, convinced Home Office staff that the anarchist publication was pursuing “what might be described as a forward policy”.⁹² “There is a prima facie”, noted staff at the Home Office,

[...] that copies of the circular issues by the Freedom Press on the 25th Oct have

been distributed to serving soldiers and there is reasonable cause to suspect that

88. “People in Arms”, War Commentary, 6:2 (11 November 1944), emphasis in original.

89. War Commentary, 6:3 (25 November 1944), emphasis in original.

90. TNA, HO45 25554 8333412/27, Police Report of 1 January 1945, including discussion of the circular letter and searches carried out on 14 December 1944, written by Chief Inspector Whitehead.

91. TNA, HO45 833412/20, letter from G.R. Mitchell to J.J. Nunn, Home Office, 1 November 1944.

92. TNA, HO45 25554 833412/27, J.M.P., 11 December 1944.

the object of such distribution is not to enlighten H.M.’s forces on the causes of past mutinies and revolutions but to encourage them to prepare themselves to take similar action when the right moment comes.⁹³

Thus, the activities of Freedom Press were considered to be ‘a more direct incitement to mutiny’.

It was decided, in light of this “forward policy” to “nip these people’s activities in the bud before the end of the war with Germany”. “Otherwise”, argued Home Office staff in the following significant observation,

“they might have a dangerous influence after the armistice when men in the 742 forces were weary of military life and were perhaps not particularly eager to 743 police Germany, or to fight in more distant theatres of war, and had more 744 time at their disposal for reading and discussion”.⁹⁴ This comment neatly 745 encapsulates the anxieties underpinning the decision to prosecute the 746 anarchists so late in the war. The decision was made in light of anticipated 747 tensions concerning the demobilization of conscripted civilian personnel at 748 the end of the war, and not in response to concerns about the successful 749 prosecution of the war itself. This reflects well-entrenched fears concerning 750 the possibility of postwar dissent and mutiny. Prosecution became 751 desirable because of official concerns about the social tensions likely to be 752 precipitated by large-scale demobilization. In the eyes of the government, 753 the police, and MI5 the concern was the following – with the second part of 754 the sentence revealing the degree to which the authorities were fearing 755 unrest during the impending period of demobilization: “if no action is taken 756 now it will be more difficult to take action later on when the position may 757 have seriously deteriorated”.⁹⁵

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“SPECTRES OF MUTINY” AND THE “FORWARD POLICY” 759
OF THE FREEDOM PRESS

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“Welfarist” accounts of World War II focus exclusively on the non-serving 761 civilian social experience. As a result, the impact of military life on a con- 762 scripted population that nonetheless saw itself as predominantly civilian 763 remains largely unwritten. A focus on the social history of conscripted 764 armed forces, particularly in relation to the ending of wars, most notably 765 demobilization, provides a key context for understanding the perceived 766 threat posed by the War Commentary anarchists, and the changed reaction 767 to it which came from government ministries and security services at the 768 end of the war. Indeed, the Home Office files on the matter make it clear 769 that it was the particular “forward policy” of the Freedom Press regarding 770

93. TNA, HO45 25554 833412/27, J.A.N., 11 December 1944.

94. TNA, HO45 25554 833412/27, J.M.P., 11 December 1944.

95. TNA, HO45 25554 833412/27, J.A.N., 11 December 1944.

access to the armed services that made the critical difference and finally 771
broke the government resolve not to impede overtly the activities of the 772
anarchists. “There is no more promising material for revolution”, writes 773
David Lamb, “than soldiers returning from wars, careless to danger and 774
accustomed to risks and to taking collective action”.⁹⁶ Yet, as noted by 775

Rex Pope in the mid-1990s, “relatively little” has been written about the planning of demobilization and the resettlement of military personnel after World War II. He argues that these plans deserve closer attention because the arrangements that were made reflect policies which were “the product of the moment”, and as such reflect wartime and immediate postwar attitudes more directly than longer-term policy objectives relating to education or health.⁹⁷

In wider historical context, Stephen Graubard has commented that conscription, “the conscriptive method”, addressed the manpower problem associated with modern warfare, creating, at the same time, challenges of its own.⁹⁸ The tendency for citizen conscript armies to engage in mass social unrest after wars had been a noted feature of European warfare already in the age of revolution, yet by the end of the nineteenth century, states were increasingly dependent on the cooperation of their worker-citizens for successful imperial expansion and war, and workers on the front and behind the lines became “critical cogs” in the war machine.⁹⁹ The destructiveness of modern warfare, however, had an even greater incendiary effect on worker-soldiers, even in the face of extended democratic rights. At best, as Graubard notes, a conscript soldier will accept military rule for a temporary period to secure a specific objective, but after that “his first thought is to his immediate release”.¹⁰⁰ In line with this argument Allport reports that, after World War II, “[w]artime servicemen were generally emphatic that they were short-term citizen-soldiers rather than regulars – not ‘faceless khaki pieces of a great game of Ludo’, as the novelist Anthony Burgess put it, but ‘civilians in temporary fancy dress’ whose time was now served”.¹⁰¹

Following both world wars, demobilization was “a delicate and potentially explosive affair”.¹⁰² In the case of World War I, as early as 1916,

96. Dave Lamb, *Mutinies: 1917–1920* (Oxford [etc.], 1978), p. 9.

97. Rex Pope, “British Demobilization after the Second World War”, *Journal of Contemporary History*, 30 (1995), pp. 65–81, 66.

98. Graubard, “Demobilization in Great Britain following the First World War”, p. 297.

99. As William McNeill has pointed out, “the fierce energy of the French conscripts in 1793–95, and the nationalist fervor of some German citizen soldiers in 1813–14, could challenge constituted authority as readily as it could confirm and strengthen it”; idem, *The Pursuit of Power: Technology, Armed Force, and Society since A.D. 1000* (Chicago, IL, 1982), p. 221, quoted in Silver, *Forces of Labour*, p. 137.

100. Graubard, “Demobilization in Great Britain Following the First World War”, p. 297. 101. Allport, *Demobbed*, p. 4.

102. Addison, *Now the War is Over*, p. 19.

strikes, desertions, and revolts were rife, and by the time of the Russian Revolution in 1917 anti-war feeling among the populations of Europe was widespread. In turn, the elites of Europe experienced a pervasive sense of fear of revolution According to Lamb, in Britain the possibility of internal revolution became a distinctly pressing anxiety: “[t]hat winter of

1918–1919 ⁸⁰⁷ was the nearest Britain ever came to social revolution”.¹⁰³ The fear of ⁸⁰⁸ mutiny which marked government policy-making after World War I also ⁸⁰⁹ significantly shaped official decisions towards the end of World War II. ⁸¹⁰ “The spectres of mutiny and social unrest, vividly recalled from 1919”, ⁸¹¹ writes Addison, “were never far from the minds of the authorities”.¹⁰⁴ ⁸¹² Rex Pope also highlights the very careful management of demobilization ⁸¹³ policy, and shows how the potential volatility of demobilization thwarted ⁸¹⁴ wider government aims in the immediate postwar situation, in this case ⁸¹⁵ maintaining a centrally planned labour force for controlled economic ⁸¹⁶ reconstruction.¹⁰⁵ The rise of nationalist movements in Asia and Africa ⁸¹⁷ further increased tensions around demobilization, threatening to merge ⁸¹⁸ with social revolutions and destabilize the imperial powers in their structural ⁸¹⁹ dependency on colonial resources.¹⁰⁶ ⁸²⁰

Anarchist sensitivity to the militarized features of the British state in ⁸²¹ the 1940s meant that they were primed and ready to pluck at the raw nerves ⁸²² of the political elite regarding the contentious process of large-scale ⁸²³ demobilization. One of the convicted Freedom Press editors, Philip ⁸²⁴ Sansom, imprisoned after the trial, recorded his impressions of the tense ⁸²⁵ atmosphere surrounding demobilization and the acute official anxieties ⁸²⁶ around slipping military discipline: “Once we got inside”, he recalled “we ⁸²⁷ found the nicks full to overflowing” with soldiers sentenced to long terms ⁸²⁸ of imprisonment by military courts for desertion and related offences. ⁸²⁹ “None of this was known to the people at home”, wrote Sansom, adding, ⁸³⁰ with significant emphasis, “[b]ut the government knew it!”.¹⁰⁷ ⁸³¹

There was indeed a pervasive fear of mutiny within government after ⁸³² World War II. Recent work by Allport has made it clear that, towards the ⁸³³ end of the war, “[t]here was real fear that mass unrest would result if ⁸³⁴ demobilisation was not handled well”.¹⁰⁸ Lord Woolton, who served war- ⁸³⁵ time roles as Minister of Food and Minister of Reconstruction, attests to ⁸³⁶

103. Lamb, *Mutinies: 1917–1920*, p. 9.

104. Addison, *Now the War is Over*, p. 19.

105. Rex Pope, “Looking Back: The Experience of 1917–20 and the Planning of British Demobilisation, Decontrol and Reconstruction after World War II”, *Northwest Journal of Historical Studies*, 2:2 (1992), pp. 65–81, 65. See also idem, “British Demobilization after the Second World War”, p. 67.

106. Silver, *Forces of Labour*, p. 148.

107. Philip Sansom, “Revived 45: Anarchists against the Army”, *The Raven Anarchist Quarterly*, 29, 8:1 (Spring 1995), pp. 61–71, 62. 108. Allport, *Demobbed*, p. 6.

this anxiety in his diary entry for 1 November 1940: “I think there is going

to be grave trouble", he fretted, "and the danger is that if the machine of government which can spend money so recklessly in engaging in war, fails to be equally reckless in rebuilding, there will be both the tendency and the excuse for revolution".¹⁰⁹ In May 1945 Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour, 109. Department of Western Manuscripts, Bodleian Library, Oxford, Lord Woolton, diary entry for 1 November 1940, Woolton MS 2, quoted in Peter Hennessy, *Never Again: Britain 1945–51* (London, 2006), p. 163.

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¹¹⁰ warned his colleagues of potential chaos in the services. In the eyes of ⁸⁴² senior Home Office personnel, the anarchists' apparent efforts to stir up ⁸⁴³ demobilizing soldiers' feelings against the establishment might have met ⁸⁴⁴ with some success. As Allport writes, "[d]isillusioned and resentful, ⁸⁴⁵ ex-servicemen would, it was feared, be easy prey for extremists bearing false ⁸⁴⁶ promises".¹¹¹ ⁸⁴⁷

In the event, in "one of the largest acts of collective indiscipline in British ⁸⁴⁸ military history", there were a significant number of protests, mutinies, and ⁸⁴⁹ "demob strikes" that challenged military authority after World War II, ⁸⁵⁰ particularly in India and the Middle East. In fact, as Silver notes, the ⁸⁵¹ intensity and duration of the post-World-War-II wave of labour unrest in ⁸⁵² colonial and post-colonial arenas was far higher and longer than the post-⁸⁵³ World-War-I wave, an important social revolutionary message from the ⁸⁵⁴ decolonizing non-Western world.¹¹² In the tense atmosphere building up to ⁸⁵⁵ these events, British officials decided to reverse their policy towards the ⁸⁵⁶ Freedom Group's subversive publication, risking controversy by pursuing ⁸⁵⁷ a prosecution that would silence their anti-militarist polemic. ⁸⁵⁸

CONCLUSION

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This article has attempted to clarify the positions taken by the government ⁸⁶⁰ and the anarchists in the course of the events leading to the prosecution and ⁸⁶¹ trial of the editors of *War Commentary* in 1945 by placing them in wider ⁸⁶² political and economic contexts. It casts an unfamiliar light on the rela- ⁸⁶³ tionship between state and society in the final stages of the war and in the ⁸⁶⁴ immediate postwar period, highlighting the official perception of anarchist ⁸⁶⁵ anti-militarist polemic as potentially incendiary in a context of an increas- ⁸⁶⁶ ingly hostile civil response to the militarization of life. ⁸⁶⁷

The actions of the Freedom Press group and the government were ⁸⁶⁸ embedded in the British social experience of war and in the international ⁸⁶⁹ dynamics of relations between capital and labour, demonstrating the extent ⁸⁷⁰ to which radicalism and dissent has been enmeshed in the dynamics of ⁸⁷¹ world politics and war. The experience of World War I had shown that a ⁸⁷² militarized establishment has reason to be particularly concerned about the ⁸⁷³ end of wars, especially when they involved conscripted personnel. The ⁸⁷⁴

focus of government concern towards the end of the war was the break- 875
 down of military regulation and official sources of authority as the soldiers
 876 reclaimed their civilian identities. It is at this moment that the seemingly
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110. See the following report: J.H.A. Sparrow, Report on Visit to 21st Army Group and Tour of
 Second Army 30 March–5 May 1945, 14, WO/32/15772.

111. Allport, *Demobbed*, p. 6.

112. Silver, *Forces of Labour*, p. 127.

insignificant group, hitherto regarded as unthreatening, caused serious 878
 enough concern for the Home Office to decide to take action. 879

Similarly, for the anarchists, the emerging prospect of demobilization was 880
 the precipitous moment for accelerating their anti-militarist polemic, par- 881
 ticularly targeting soldiers. Their rhetoric drew on key anarchist ideological 882
 points concerning militarism and social order. They were well-placed 883
 ideologically to address many of the anxieties and aspirations among both 884
 civilians and soldiers, by consistently associating government military 885
 policy with the experiences of violence and dislocation during war. In terms 886
 of British social history, the trial of the anarchists invites us to re-examine 887
 the impact of military experience on the civilian population in Britain and 888
 widen the “welfarist”, “consensus” paradigm, by which relations between 889
 society and the government of the period have traditionally been viewed. 890