factories, means of communication and transport, and, last not least, the control of exploitable populations, but rather for GLORY. The same old tune!

One thing then, the big and the small efforts of "Pacifists" have in common, namely their senselessness and uselessness to prevent war; and this for the simple reason that conflicts between men, classes and nations are in the very structure of the present system of society, called capitalism. If mankind is to be rid of "the silly business of war," it must abolish the CAUSE of war, CAPITALISM!

Let me finish by repeating the concluding paragraphs of HARMO's article above mentioned:

"Pacifist demonstrations? A waste of time! Why plead with political leaders of capitalist nations to outlaw war or methods of war? Hasn't war already been outlawed by the League of Nations, the Kellogg-Briand Pact, the Atlantic Charter, and by the United Nations? Haven't Disarmament proposals already been offered to the world by Wilson, by Stalin, by Khrushchev, and by Kennedy — one trying desperately to out-do the other? What further need can there be for such things when the books of international politics are already cluttered with them?

"And, on the other hand, what could be more dangerous than the diverting of a growing and significantly socially-conscious — albeit confused — groping from the primary concern, the need to organize for the abolition of capitalism itself, the cause of war today? The only movement worthwhile in these times is the movement for socialism."

R. FRANK

THE GREEN IN "SOCIAL" WELFARE

In the earlier days of British capitalism elderly members of the working class who were no longer of great use to the owners of the country were placed in work houses.

Just before the old age pension scheme came into being the cost of maintaining old people in the workhouse was 13 shilling and 6 pence monthly.

Old age pensions cut the cost to 5 shillings per month—leaving 8 shillings and 6 pence per head per month in the money bags of the capitalist class, and the worn out wage-workers loose to fend for themselves.

The same formula has been applied to the building of labor-power among those too tender to be profitably exploited yet, the children of society.

An example has been supplied in the case of a 40 year old man in Carshalton, England, whose wife died. He gave up his job as a stoker to stay home and look after his 10 children.

If the children had been placed in foster homes or orphanages it would have cost the government £40 a week to maintain them.

As it is, with the oldest boy working and chipping in £2 a week, with £10 from the National Assistance Board and £3/18 shillings in children's allowances the government saves money. (See Victoria Daily Times, July 6, 1962.)

They save £26/2 weekly in fact, and the objective of operating capitalism as cheaply and efficiently as possible and keeping profits as high as possible remains as the high altar of civilization.

And when children stand in the way of the dictates of capital, they suffer the same fate as anything else related to it — if they can't be used, they are abused.

The killed, wounded and homeless children of the world, victims of the wars of capitalism are evidence enough of this.

The large doses of radio-active iodine concentrated in one area of the U. S. after the last test series threaten damage to the thyroid glands of infants who drank the fresh milk of that locality, (in addition to the damage already done via radio-active strontium 90 in the bones of children today). The scientists suggest that the infants be fed CANNED milk and the cattle, storaged fodder — profits, above all.

J. G. JENKINS

THAT "PLANNED ECONOMY"

The European "Common Market"

Capital and labor are to be spruced up, reorganized, and modernized in a manner befitting the cosmic economic situation that exists today. This is the edict emanating from the directorate of the European community of nations known as the Common Market.

Geographical boundaries are to be subordinated to industrial needs. Wherever it can be ascertained that any essential commodity is being produced under adverse conditions in one section of the group, a transference will be made to another area that possesses a more favorable production climate. From the viewpoint of the owners of wealth this would appear to be the logical decision.

Implementing this conclusion in practice it is probable that some local impediments will be found in the way. The national entities of Western Europe have developed along different lines. In this evolution social patterns have been formed, and national images projected in accordance with provincial mores and methods.

IMPEDIMENTS TO HARMONY

In the manufacture of automobiles, for example, a number of the states of the union have displayed marked activity in recent years. No doubt the Germans are convinced that the Volkswagen is the peerless leader in the field of automotive engineering. On the other hand, the French are equally certain that the Renault and Simca are the best cars on the road. The Italians have a worthy competitor in the Fiat and, if Britain enters the union, her sponsors will have plenty to say about the obvious qualities of the Rolls-Royce, Jaguar, and Austin. The brain trust will have to decide the terms of production.

In the matter of liquid refreshment there is also room for friction. France will contend that her history and techniques qualify her for the position of wine merchant in the common market. But concessions will be granted to others. Italy may retain the plebeian Chianti, Germany can brew the beer, Britain may specialize in ales and stouts, and Holland can have its gin, but France will insist on retaining the keys to the coveted wine cellar.

Tourism is another commodity catered to by all sections of this comity of nations. Each has its special eyeful of ruins, relics, pastoral scenes, mountain peaks, and peace demonstrations to lure the buttered-up visitor to divorce himself from his stock of vacation cash. Each will endeavor to reserve the privilege of performing the operation.

AREAS OF HARMONY

But in the larger areas of economic determination things can be done. In the iron and steel industry, electrical engineering, atomic installation, and the production of a food supply of sufficient magnitude to furnish the nourishing requisites for the army of workers employed in the various departments, procedures can be worked out to the mutual satisfaction of the national participants.

If Belgium finds it difficult to compete in the mining of coal, due to the exhaustion of deposits, transportation problems, or labor demands, then, the Belgian capitalists can devote more attention to carpets, and diamonds, while the rich Westphalian coalfields can supply the necessary fuel to convert the iron resources of neighboring Alsace-Lorraine into the steel tonnage required for the market needs.

Large sections of France and the Netherlands can be given over completely to the production of grains, vegetables, and fruits for the industrial centers, while appropriate tariff buffers offer the necessary resistance to alien competitors attempting intrusion.

The American agricultural therapy