Teenage Thing - P. 4

-HENRIK IBSEN.

21, No. 9

February 27th, 1960

Threepence

## Reflections on that Promise of a Four-minute Missile Warning in 3 Years' Time!

NE member of the serious press, The Guardian, admits in an torial on the subject of how much ning of a missile attack will be ained from the radar chain now course of construction, that

ly in a world gone slightly mad can be serious argument about whether in would have four, five, ten or in minutes warning of the surprise

nds whether the bombers and misbased on Britain can be counted as terrent to major war.

ernment's spokesman when dissing the Defence White Paper explaining why, after all these rs of goodwill missions, disarmait conferences and even the renition, last year, by Ike and Mr. that neither considered the other

ect of starting a missile war. Ince started only wholesale extermination can be the outcome for nankind, and everybody knows it, and for this reason no one will knowingly start the conflagration.

WHAT we have been experiencing since the end of World War II is unprecedented, and the result of the revolution in mass communications and in science and technology which was sparked off during the last war. We would suggest that power politics prior to 1939 was a much more real and potentially dangerous phenomenon of capitalist society than it is to-day. Then, whole continents were the prize over which the colonial, the naval, powers manoeuvred for advantages, for conquest. With the growth of nationalism and the liquidation of old style colonialism (accelerated by the military needs of the colonial powers in their armed struggle against the military might of Germany and Japan), the power struggle between the nations has been modified radically. That is, the real struggle, for it is an undeniable fact that however much frontiers may be modified, or countries "occupied" there can be no

## MISSILES FOR INDIA

According to British aircraft industry sources, the Bristol Aircraft Company has been negotiating with the Indian Defence Ministry for the sale of its Bloodhound missile.

This was reported from London in the Times of India of January 30.

Later that day a Ministry spokesman in New Delhi declined to comment, but said that even if India were buying the missiles, they would not be equipped with atomic warheads, the use of which India had steadfastly opposed.

Peace News 12/2/60.

return to the approach of old-style colonialism. And this fact is all the more significant when one bears in mind that in terms of military weapons and techniques alone there is no reason why the colonial powers should not be in a better position now than they ever were to physically occupy and grind down the peoples of these territories.

It is equally significant that the military occupation of W. Germany has not prevented that country from rebuilding its industrial potential and raising the living standards of its people to among the highest in Europe. In world markets to-day W. Germany and not Russia is Britain's most serious competitor.

WHAT then is the struggle for power all about? For many of us this is a question which has long ago been answered To some of us it is simply the ambition of some nations for world domination; for others it is a question of economics, a struggle for markets in a world of shrinking markets. We believe that there are politicians whose lust for power is so great that they dream of world conquest. On the other hand we believe that in the world we live in there are too many ambitious politicians and industrialists as well as "unco-operative masses" to make the realisation of such personal dreams of world hegemony impossible. We are even coming to the conclusion that economic issues are no longer the dominating factor in the power struggle that they once

fidence trick in which so many people have a vested interest, that it is virtually impossible for any body of citizens to break the vicious circle. Apart from the "summit" leaders whose most pedestrian utterances are repeated by the Press and flashed on the T.V. screens in millions of homes throughout the world, every minor political leader has an interest

in the maintenance of international "tensions" and of playing his role in the alignment of world power. But for it Nkrumah could not dream of pan-Africanism nor Nasser of an Arab federation. And feeding the leaders are the hundreds of thousands of advisers, delegates and civil servants whose status and livelihood depend on the perpetuation of the power-political struggle. Again how would the thousands of political journalists earn their livings, as well as pontificate on T.V. and Radio, if there were no international political crises to unfold and to analyse?

Think of the number of careermen in the Services whose jobs and pensions would be affected if the Powers were to agree on disarmament! The Defence White Paper was a tonic to them. As the Guardian put it so tactlessly last week

The Defence White Paper ought to
please almost everyone . . . The con-

k from Eastern Europe. But being also one of the serious ars of this "world gone slightly d" the Guardian hastens to add: t the argument is serious, for on it

nd this of course is the official put forward last week by the

armonger, Defence expenditure be £116 millions more than for is to our minds sheer lunacy to ieve that a nation deciding to nch a missile attack on other tions will be deterred by such conerations as to whether the other tion will be in a position to get ough H-bombers into the air fore the missiles destroy them on ground. None of the nations ssessing nuclear weapons have y illusions about the boomerang

> INDEED we are inclined to the view that the "power struggle" in international politics is a huge con-

## South African Goods Boycott

MANY of us have been carrying out our own individual boycott of South African goods ever since it was first asked for by opposition South African organisations last autumn.

Next Tuesday, however, we are to be joined by most sections of the official Labour Movement (whatever that means) who support the boycott in principle, but are chary about how it is to be applied.

The organisations calling for the boycott include the African National Congress, the South African Indian Congress and the Liberal Party of South Africa, and in a message to the people of Britain, leaders of these organisations have said:

This year it is proposed to conduct a limited boycott of South African produce in Britain for a period of one month, starting on March 1st. The boycott is a protest against Apartheid, the removal of political rights, the colour bar in industry, the extension of passes to women and the low wages paid to Non-White workers. In the towns and cities of South Africa over half of the African families live below the bread-

Economic boycott is one way in which the world at large can bring home to the South African authorities that they must either mend their ways or suffer for

This appeal is therefore directed to the

people of Great Britain to strike a blow for freedom and justice in South Africa and for those whom the State would keep in continuing subjection in the Union. If this boycott makes the authorities realise that the world outside will actively oppose Apartheid it will have struck a blow for freedom and justice in our country.

## Much Controversy.

During the months following the first introduction of the boycott idea, the organisers have been busy, gaining much publicity and arousing much public controversy. They have succeeded in getting their proposals discussed at highest levels of the Labour and Liberal Parties, the TUC and the Co-operative move-

It is the acceptance of the idea in principle by these organisations that gives March 1st its significance as the beginning of the month's official boycott.

But we must refer again to the equivocal manner in which the Labour movement has faced this issue. The Labour Party has officially supported the idea of a consumer boycott. This is the least it could have done, but unfortunately the immediate effect has been to give the boycott a party political flavour. (Mac went out of his way

in his Capetown speech to attack the boycott on those grounds). The same could be said of the Liberals, but oddly enough nobody ever thinks of them as of any significance in party politics.

It is in the reaction of the Trades Unions and the Co-ops that the chance of effective action has been thrown away. These associations of producers and distributors have all refused to accept responsibility in these functions, supporting the boycott only to the extent of urging their members to operate a consumers' boycott.

As we have pointed out before, this means that trades unionists will transport South African goods all the way to the shops and then refuse to buy them. While the official Coop attitude is that it is not for distributors to curtail their consumers' choice, only for the purchasers themselves to refrain from buying.

## Limited Effect.

This half-hearted approach, plus the fact that the action is only to be supported for one month will mean that the actual economic effect of the boycott will be strictly limited. The proportion of South African imports which are perishable is small anyway. It won't hurt retailersand wholesalers even less-to have their stocks of South African preserves or wines or tobaccos on their shelves one month longer than usual.

And, of course, perhaps the most important of all South African imports are gold and diamonds. How do we boycott these?

But it is not in the hopes of immediate economic effect that we should support the boycott. It should be done as an expression of revulsion against the practices of the South African Government and of solidarity with the oppressed African and coloured peoples there.

It has been suggested that participants in the boycott could send the money they save to refugee funds, and this is a most laudable suggestion, assuming that boycotters do not accept the produce of other lands instead of South African

Continued on p. 4

## **NEVER HAD IT SO GOOD!**

OTTAWA, FEBRUARY 17.

Canadian unemployment was estimated at 504,000 by the middle of January, about 134,000 higher than in December, but 34,000 below 1959 averages, says a Government statement.

Building industries accounted for more than a third of the increase.

British United Press.

# How to Screw your Neighbour in 13 Easy Chapters

Wall Street.—The inside story of American finance. M. Mayer.

"... A few years ago Marks worked out a scheme by which the Italian government could redeem \$40,000,000 of its \$132,000,000 debt (then selling for only \$160 per \$1,000 bond), merely by paying the interest. Marks outlined the deal which involved several bank loans and the use of the interest payments every the use of the interest payments every year until 1967 to retire the loans. The Italian government took his outline over to a Swiss banking house, which offered to do the job for less money than Marks would charge. 'That was fine with us,' would charge. 'That was fine with us,' Marks said. 'We saw the deal starting, because you can't buy that many bonds without making something of a stir in the market. So we bought a couple of the market. So we bought a couple of million dollars of bonds, sold at a higher price, and made more money than would have made if we had done the deal ourselves

But Lichtenstein is obviously a man incapable of gloom or depression. 'Life dazzles me,' he says. He runs an insurance business somewhat similar Gus Leby's insurance business; but while Leby buys from underwriters perfectly good securities that have been overpriced Lichtenstein buys junk. Unless a corporation has surrendered its charter (which means that the stock represents nothing, and cannot even be transferred). Lichtenstein will probably be willing to bail a broker's customer out of it. does no business with the public directly, and most of the business he does with brokers will involve stock that neither the broker nor Lichtenstein nor anybody else ever heard of before a customer called up and said he wanted to sell it. 'The idea', Lichtenstein says, 'is that

out of every thousand stocks that I buy one or two or three or four or ten will suddenly come to life and get profitable. have better odds than most people, have ways of checking whether the corporation is still sufficiently in business to give the stock a chance. Even when I can't check, though, I'll sometimes take a gamble, because that way I do a service for a broker and some day he'll do a service

for me. I won't tell you how I check up on stocks, because if I did you'd set up in competition with me. This is a profitable business. If it were a sufficiently profitable business I'd be retired. I'm a very lazy man."

"". Wertheim is always ready for special deals; it is the special situations firm par excellence. Its most spectacular and famous deal was in the common stock of Nedick's Inc., the New York chain of hot-dog and orange-drink stands which went bust in the early thirties. The late Maurice Wertheim, one of the founders of the firm (and of the Theatre Guild and half-a-dozen other cultural Guild and half-a-dozen other cultural enterprises), bought the company, very casually, at a total cost of \$36,000, including lawyers' fees. That was in 1934; between 1934 and 1951 Wertheim took out of Nedick's more than \$2,000,000 in dividends, and in 1951 sold it to Nat-Phoenix Industries for nearly \$4,000,000. The total profit was some \$5,900,000, or nearly 10,000 per cent.

This is regarded at Wertheim as a successful deal, but there have been others even more successful, especially in Cuban sugar properties. Cuban sugar

THERE are at least two distinct ways

the idealistic and the realistic. As ideal-

ists we doubtless deplore the philosophy

that holds men mere ciphers to be tossed

around in the pursuit of profits. Some-how the values look all wrong. The

man who manipulates pieces of paper,

sells the right stock short at the right

time, and generally plays the market, can make a fortune without producing

a thing or even supplying a service of

value to the community that supports

him. He has to be clever, mark you.

Only really good brains can be wasted

As a result of the manipulator's in-

genious calculations a navvy finds a job

in a uranium mine in Alaska while a

miner leaves his pit in South Wales to

draw the dole—and they both watch TV

on the never-never. Such thoughts can

never distract the master-mind playing with his pieces of paper—he knows that

it is dividends and capital gains that

Gambling has always been respectable,

provided the stakes are high enough. The Field Marshal or politician loses

three million lives, not one of them his

own, as a result of a slight miscalcula-

tion. This is regarded as unfortunate,

though highly moral. The investor or

speculator (the terms are interchangeable

despite attempts by the big gamblers to

attribute speculation to the small fry

while annexing the halo of investment

for themselves. By and large, I invest and the other guy speculates. There is

supposed to be a moral distinction in

terms of motives and technics. The

really count, not people.

this way.

of looking at this state of affairs-

properties have gone down seriously in value since 1949, which Wertheim is sorry about—but not hurt. Wertheim sold out in 1948."

"... Lund is a very cynical man, with the belief that many of the statements made by sellers of stock are pure hooey. He has a low view of market forecasters and money managers, and an even lower view of professional traders. When the Stock Exchange cries about volume, Lund is not moved: 'Three-quarters of that volume in 1929,' he said, 'came from professional, inside traders, churning and manipulating the market. Sure, the boys made money; but it was all against the public interest.'

Lund's cynicism and expertise make him a much admired man on Wall Street, because the Street in private conversa-tion is pretty cynical about itself."

"... In 1958 he made a lot of money; in 1953, 'I was happy to make expenses and a salary'—in short, that's the way

the ball bounces. He may complain gently, but he will not gripe."

(What a hero! One year he fails to make a fortune. One whole year, and he does not even gripe. he does not even gripe).

the dividends, which means staying in longer. Why it should be more moral to be a big-time operator collecting both dividends and capital gains is not clear. It is a bit like murder, it would seem. Kill enough people in the approved circumstances and you are a hero). Getting back to the gentry in question; the investor or speculator may be a bank or mammoth insurance company, an investment trust or Jo Blow in Kokomo -that's you, me, and the cat's uncle. As a result of these investments or speculations industries grow and die, the economy booms or busts. As it did in 1929. Which is where a financier cringes at the obscenity.

When the big crash came the big-time investors rode it out. They were smart. They read signs. They had their(?) cash in the right securities. It was Jo Blow and the cat's uncle who lost their shirts. And serve them right, you may say. If you aim to be a crook you'd better be a good one. Only little men with small ambitions try to blow the safe with gelignite. The big-time operator, the investor, corners the market or organises a take-over bid. He plays the game and cheats according to the rules, earning his just reward. Without such honest crooks the economy would never survive.

Which just about exhausts the idealism and gets us back to harsh realities. It is easy to see the faults in the present system, and it is even easier to picture, vague outline, an ideal society in which men live according to human values instead of seeking power and their own mean ends. The snag is to offer a cogent argument showing how we may investor, however, has a larger eye on proceed from one to the other. Few would be willing to sacrifice their present standard of living with its material com-forts and promise of colour TV and the smellies to come, for a primitive social unit based on mutual aid, whatever its rewards in human terms. We should like both material comfort and a libertarian society, but the one bird is in the hand and the other is flying too high; we don't have that much faith in ourselves, let alone the next guy. So, somehow, we must try to find some way of introducing a greater emphasis on human values into a society that must have its motorways, TV stations, universities, cars and

All this means organisation on a large scale; decisions being made by small executive groups that affect thousands who never meet on a personal level. The London-Birmingham motorway was possible only because some group recognised the need for such a road and put the wheels in motion; another group broke the problem down into engineering terms, working out the "cut and fill", the concrete needed, and arranged for the right machines to arrive at the right place at the right time. And somehow the whole project had to be financed, because noone works for nothing in our present society-not even anarchists. The groups in question were government committees of one sort and another, local and national, and private contractors. The money came from taxes that you and I paid, like it or lump it, and over which we exercised no control. In principle, we could throw out the government that chose to spend our money in this way if we felt sufficiently incensed by the time the next election came along, provided our anarchist principles did not prevent our voting. In fact, we shall use the motorway, regretting only that it was not built twenty years ago.

How else might matters be arranged? In the case of the Channel Tunnel, if

ever it comes into being, the gove will provide neither the initiative no cash; these will come from "prenterprise"—the small groups of pursuing future profits, and perhaps sideline, the common weal. In Range and China the private contractor has appeared; but state capitalism be and China the private contractor has appeared; but state capitalism has it to recommend it to anarchists. It proved to be neither more efficient terms of productivity, nor more cerned with the rights of the individuals.

For some time the Liberals have plugging co-ownership as more i with modern ideas of social Workers, they contend, should be sholders, and thereby have an interea a firm beyond their weekly packet. This is a long way from sy calism, but it could turn out to be a in the right direction. Some anarc would object that co-ownership is cunning trap for maintaining the quo. By giving the worker a stak his firm he is less likely to oppos system as a whole because he has fooled into believing that he is not the other side of the fence, or that fence no longer exists. This sort of jection-it usually comes from burning with revolutionary zeal-c turned inside out. According to this of thought every wage increase is deplored for the same reason. The ter a worker is paid the less will he exploited, and the less will he favour radical change in the system. Anarc of this ilk should be campaigning wage reductions as a means of ke

what is it then that anarchists to in the present system? They their cars and the roads to run the and along with everyone else will what they can get of the good thin life, whether provided via govern or private enterprise.

Basically, what anarchists ought t objecting to is not the system itself, the values that support it. The nothing wrong in principle with

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## **BOOK REVIEW** GYPSY LORE

THE origin of the gypsies is rather mysterious, though it appears that their language is of Indian origin. It is claimed that they are akin to the Jats of northern India. (Briffault identifies the Jats with the Getae, who were in Southern Russia in Roman times). At all events they are neither Egyptians nor Romans, though they may have passed through Roumania. They are the last survivors of the non-Mongolian nomads, who used to roam the steppes of western Asia till they were driven into Europe, and incidentally into civilisation, respectability and the settled life, by the Tartar peoples from further East. The only difference being that, whereas the other wanderers became in time civilised and "good citizens", the gypsies never settled down as a people, whatever some individuals and families may do.

The gypsies first receive official mention in the fifteenth century, but Bercovici claims that they were known in the time of Homer. The general opinion is that they were pushed westward by the armies of Tamerlane. At any rate, they had soon spread to every part of the continent and the British Isles. When the Europeans occupied North America the gypsies were not far behind.

From their first official appearance till the present day they have been the victims of a steady and unrelenting persecution. Hitler put them in concentration camps along with the Jews. In England they are harried continuously by the police and the school inspectors.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Webb's book\* will do a little to make people feel

\*GYPSIES, The Secret People, by G. E. C. Webb, Herbert Jenkins, 21s.

more tolerant. I do not know whether he is not perhaps a little inclined to idealise his gypsies. Let's face it. Nomadic people in our midst are bound to be a bit of a nuisance sometimes, however much they desire not to be. believe that our society has reached the stage when, unless it is to become a sort of utilitarian barbarism, it must be prepared to tolerate things which conflict with its efficient running, whether it be the wild life or the gypsies and other

According to Mr. Webb's description of them, the gypsies live in a sort of primitive matriarchal anarchy. They have no state. The basis of society is the family group. Their supreme penalty, rarely enforced, is the sending of an individual "to coventry" for life, as among the Eskimoes. The woman is as important a source of the family's income as the husband. When she marries (there may be no ceremony of any kind) she need not necessarily take her husband's name, she just tacks a "Mrs." on to her maiden name, nor need her children. Gypsy children are kindly treated, are not forced to attend school (they have to learn to cope with the gypsy life, in which "book-knowledge" is almost useless), and are not struck.

Although subtopia is closing in on every side, the gypsies show no signs of dying out. It would be a good thing though if the medieval policy of "moving the gypsies on", or of simply exterminating them (Germany and Russia), were to be abandoned. Is this likely to happen?

The book is illustrated with some good photographs.

ARTHUR W. ULOTH.

How is your Clock?

Science Note

IN the last fifty years it has become quite clear that animals can measure time in the absence of environmental fluctuations. Cockroaches kept in constant temperature, humidity, pressure and complete darkness will start to run about at the same time every night. Fruit-flies which have been bred for generations in similar conditions and have no rhythm of life, if shown one single flash of light will begin to behave in twenty-four-hour cycles. Rats kept in constant conditions and reared by a succession of fostermothers so that the cycle of feeding times is different from twenty-four hours, and crabs flown from east to west so that any unknown environmental fluctuation dependent on the earth's rotation has a different period, still have twenty-fourhour rhythms. And starlings, which find their way by the sun, will lose it in a room with a fixed artificial sun, because they react as if the fixed sun had a

The theory is generally accepted that animals (and come to that, plants, which have the same time-measuring abilities) have "internal clocks" or organs which record time in some way. But in spite of all the efforts of biologists none has ever been speeded up or slowed down, and until very recently none had even been located.

Now, however, Dr. Janet Harker of Girton College reports in the Times Science Review\* that she has tracked one down to a group of four cells in a nerve ganglion under the œsophagus of the common cockroach. Once every twentyfour hours, precisely, this group of cells puts a hormone which initiates activity into the animal's blood. Precisely how it works is not known, but it can be anaesthetised (by freezing) separately from the rest of the cockroach, and its phase (though not its twenty-four hour cycle) altered by this means. When this is done the hormonal "clock" is out of phase with the nervous system, which proves that the cockroach has at least two internal clocks; and if the interval is not too great the hormonal clock will regulate itself to conform with the nervous system again, which proves the clock in the nervous system is the master.

For those who have come in contact with the teaching of Wilhelm Reich: the most interesting experiments involve taking the hormone clock out of one cockroach and putting it in the bloodstream of another, when it continues to function as before. A cockroach remains perfectly normal and healthy with up to

\*Spring, 1960.

five hormone clocks in its bloodstr all secreting hormone at the same i but if it has two hormone clocks run out of phase, secreting hormone at it vals to say twelve hours instead twenty-four, it invariably develops

In the same article Dr. Harker me tions an experiment on human intern clocks made by Dr. Lewis and Dr. Lo ban of Cambridge.

They measured the excretor rhythms of groups of people living i the abnormal diurnal cycles of 22 and 27 hours during the summer months of continuous daylight in Spitzbergen, The subjects wore watches which ran to these periods while apparently reading normal time. Not only was there variation in the adaptability of individuals but some failed to adapt at all to the new routine. These individuals showed signs of stress, particularly at those times when their rhythms became most disorganised.

Dr. Harker comments: "In view of these findings it is likely that people who fly east and west with any frequency would also vary. It is possible that rhythms would become dissociated, and considerable strain would be placed on regulatory functions.'

Airline pilots and other flying workers usually work to timetables based on twenty-four hour periods and presumably need not worry. The people most likely to be disturbed are those who fly from place to place adapting themselves to the rhythm of each local environment; having dinner and making a speech at seven each evening, having breakfast and inspecting a guard of honour at ten each morning, and so on, and hopping across time lines every couple of days. The Great States of the World, Heads of State, Directors of Mammoth Enterprises and what-not have only recently begun to use aeroplanes. It will be interesting to see, as they fly oftener, further and faster, whether they get sicker or more irritable, or die earlier.

"FREEDOM" SHOULD HAVE

MANY MORE READERS!

Will you help?

попропредостостостостостостостостост

21, No. 9 February 27, 1960

## **Power Politics** a Hoax?

sed from p. 1 al forces are not, after all, to be

ndeed, larger budgets are alload to all three services, and by king the pay more attractive and ion schemes more elastic the

. . . allies! ink also of all the technicians scientists who depend on the White Paper declares that 14 cent. of Defence Expenditure, is £100 millions, will be spent research and development" this No wonder that the fate of kind has now been reduced to a er of minutes. After all, one blame these scientists for a pride in their work!

HAT we have been trying to argue is that the "developed" ns—in science technology and communications are the vic-of an idée fixe which has no g on reality. They have crea-timaginary enemy, threatening ir doors, to justify the unconto the development of lethal ons and the techniques for their hing. These develop so fast no sooner has production got way than new discoveries them obsolete.

w unreal is the whole armarace, is surely shown by the t announcement about the chain which the United States tablishing in this country and where at a cost of more than million. For here we (or rather vess) are worrying about the fact we will only have four minutes rning of a surprise missile attack ten in fact it will take at least three ars to build this detector which I give us four minutes warning of pending annihilation! As realists ask: "And what kind of an my are we facing who is proposto wait three years to attack us rockets on the moon now? Surely if one is dealing with a potential enemy who may at any moment launch a few nuclear missiles, one does not tell him where one's bomber force is located, nor inform him one's armaments programme for the coming year. One certainly does not tell him that it will be years before one will possess a radar chain or that one's new tactic is to have

In fact one says nothing but acts. or is not attack the best form of efence? And if the West is only concerned with Defence and seeking to develop the finest instruments to this end, why don't we now give the enemy a taste of what he may give us in three years time when we have our detectors working out four minutes warning of impending annihila

If it's not all bluff, an expensive racket, why don't the "Democracies" bombard Russia with nuclear missiles NOW! nonconcencement of the serious of th

You are still in time if you send us your **QUESTIONNAIRE** Now!

## Families, Education, Reading and Politics

REPLIES to our questionnaire 20th, totalled 405, of which 14 were from other European countries and 52 from America, Canada or Latin

Family Life

In questions 2 and 3 readers were asked to state whether they were single, mar-mied, living in unmarried union, separ-ated, or widowed, and how many children they have. Some people naturally came into more than one category. In the following list 'single' and 'married' are only used for those who come into no

er category in addition.	
Single	122
Married	213
Living in unmarried union	40
Separated (or divorced)	15
Widowed	9

Of the 185 readers replying who have children, 68 have one, 71 have two, 33 have three, 9 have four, 5 have five and

Of single readers not ticking any other Of single readers not ticking any other category, 1 has one child, 2 have two. Of married readers answering, 62 have no children, 52 have one, 53 have two, 32 have three, 9 have four, 4 have five,

1 has seven.

Of readers living in unmarried union,
20 have no children, 5 have one, 13 have
two, 1 has three, 1 has five.
Of separated, divorced, and widowed
readers not included in any other category, 11 have one child and 3 have two.
The total number of children is 372.

Questions 13 and 14 asked "What types of school did you go to?" and "What training or further education have you training of interfect education have you had since leaving school?" It is hard to classify the answers accurately because of variations in educational terminology (and for this reason it seemed best not to tand for this reason it seemed best not to include in this list the overseas answers, especially as 'public' school in this country means the opposite of its meaning abroad). For instance a reader who has abroad). For instance a reader who has had the minimum statutory education provided in this country might answer Board School if he was at school before the 1902 Act came into force, Elementary if he was at school before the 1944 Act came into operation, and Secondary Modern if he was at school in the last

ten years. There are also differences between the implications of Council School for those educated between the wars. Ignoring primary schooling, and using the current terminology, the answers for the 339 respondency in this country affect.

pondents in this country are:	
Grammar School (or pre-wa	r
equivalent)	135
Secondary Modern (or	
pre-war equivalent)	123
Secondary Technical (or	
pre-war equivalent)	24
Public School	46
Private School	6
None	2
No answer	3

#### Further Education

The number who attended a university (or took university degrees through part time study) is 74, (45 Grammar, 4 Sec

Mod., 22 Public, 1 Sec. Tech., 2 Private.

Mod., 22 Public, 1 Sec. Tech., 2 Private.

The number who attended Schools of
Art or Architecture or Technical Col-

Art of Alcineurie of Technical Co. Leges is 51, (33 Grammar, 10 Sec. Mod., 2 Public, 4 Sec. Tech., 2 Private). The number who have attended Even-ing Classes, W.E.A. Classes, etc., is 78 (26 Grammar, 38 Sec. Mod., 6 Public, 8 Sec. Tech.).

The number who had some other form of further education or training is 35 (12 Grammar, 16 Sec. Mod., 3 Public, 3

Sec. Tech., 1 Private).

Thus the number of the 339 respidents in Britain who had some kind further education or training after leav-ing school is 238. Many others of course, reply that they have educated themselves through reading and private study.

#### Politics Past and Present

In questions 7 and 8 readers were and a readers were asked to name any political parties or groups they had belonged to in the past, and of which were they still active members or supporters. Some readers explained in their answers that they were plained in their answers that they were supporters but not actual members of the parties named, some indicated that their membership was a long time ago, while others, especially in the case of the Communist Party, indicated that their membership or support was transient. Some readers appeared to have gone and the communist party in the communist party, indicated that their membership or support was transient. Some readers appeared to have gone and the community of the communit

Pre	sent	Past
Labour Party	11	65
Communist Party	2	34
Independent Labour Party	2	19
Liberal Party	3	15
Socialist Party of G.B.	2	10
Trotskvists	1	7
Conservative Party	1	6
Scottish or Welsh Nationalis	ts -	5
Common Wealth	2	5
Social Credit	-	3
Peace Pledge Union Campaign for Nuclear	19	24
Disarmament	13	13
Direct Action Committee Against Nuclear War	3	3

#### Electoral Behaviour

Question 9 asked "Did you vote in the Question 9 asked "Did you vote in the last General Election?" Of the 339 respondents in Britain, 105 answered Yes (and 0 6 60 overseas respondents 18 answered Yes). Of the 105 British voters, 80 were people who ticked one or more of the anarchist categories in Question 4. The numbers for each category were:

Anarcho-syndicalist	10
Individualist	39
Anarcho-communist	10
Philosophic anarchist	23
Pacifist anarchist	22
ople who voted were no	t asked to
for which party But co	

People who voted were not asked to state for which party. But some volun-teered this, and in some other cases it can be inferred from their present or past political affiliations. In many cases it cannot. On this basis we assume that of the 105 voters, 50 voted Labour, 9 Libe-ral, and 4 Conservative. Nine of these add comments to their answers to ques-Two say "reluctantly", and the

"Yes, because the Labour candidate was an electrician from our fac-

"Yes, with misgivings."

Peculiarly enough, for a progressive Liberal candidate."
Yes, anti-Tory."

"Yes, sqret, Tory,"
"Yes, tegret, Tory,"
"Anti-H-Bomb Liberal Protest vote,"
"To keep the other b——s out."
Many of the non-voting majority of respondents also add their comments, telling us exactly what they wrote on, their deliberately-spoilt voting papers, or their deliberately-spoilt voting papers, or

emphasising that they "never have and

### What Papers Do you Read?

Question 12 asked "What daily, weekly, monthly papers do you read?" The daily papers most frequently named were:

	The Guardian	135
	News Chronicle	85
	The Times	40
	Daily Express	32
	Daily Mirror	21
	Daily Telegraph	21
	Daily Worker	15
	Daily Mail	11
	Daily Herald	11
The	Sunday papers most	frequen

The Observer Sunday Times Raynolds' News Sunday Express frequently

British weekly papers most named were: -New Statesman

Peace News Spectator Listener Socialist Leader Times Educ. Sup. Punch Times Lit. Sup

British monthly papers most frequently named (those which are included but are in fact bi-monthlies, quarterlies, etc., are probably for this reason under-represen-ted) were:

Encounter 2	0
New Left Review 1	5
Humanist 1	2
	7
Which?	6
20th Century	5
Jazz Monthly	5
The Word	4
Socialist Standard	4
London Magazine	4
Design	4
Orgonomic Functionalism	4

ican papers most frequently men-

ed were:	7
Liberation	13
Views and Comments	12
Time	12
Industrial Worker	10
New York Times	9
Catholic Worker	8
Dissent	7
Progressive	7
Mad	6

Foreign-language anarchist papers were omitted by several of their British readers. Those who mentioned that they readers. Those who mentioned that they read the anarchist press in various languages often did not name the actual papers. The anarchist papers named were: Le Monde Libertaire, Volontá, Solidaridad Obrera, Tierra y Libertair, Cenit, C.N.T., L'Adunata, Umanitá Nova, Freie Arbeiter, Stimme, La Proteste.

## How to Screw your Neighbour in 13 Easy Chapters

organisation that is instrumental in pro-viding a motorway or a Channel tunnel, Given that we want these things, and moreover want them now, not in the millenium, then some sort of organisa-tion is needed to call them into being setting the property where within the present social context. Where the fault lies is in the motives of those within the present social context, where the fault lies is in the motives of those who currently make a living planning, building and financing the innumerable enterprises necessary to economic survival. The planners plan, the contractors will build, and the financiers will build, and the financiers will build, and the financiers will be the property of the planning to the planning the property of the planning the worthwhile, but because these as profit in it. If they could the appoint in the planning the property of the planning th

stocks to maintain prices; and the public could go to he!. Und be easy to exaggerate the Machiavellian disinterest in the common good of politicians and financial wizards. In fact we nearly all yearn for the admiration and approbation of our fellow men. We would rather make £100 and earn the gratitude of our fellows, than make a different £100 and carn their scorn. The delicate moral issues arise when we come to balance the respect of our neighbours and our own self respect against hard cash. Just how much of the lovely lolly are we prepared to forgo in order to retain our moral standing and sleep soundly? We would not self our souls for 44b. but would not self our souls for 44b. but would not self our souls for 44b. but The point that anarchists ought to be making is that people self their souls too cheaply. The shrewd operator who made his ruthless millions selling God knows.

how many hapless creatures down the river discovers too late that money gets to be pretty meaningless beyond a cer-tain point, and desperately tries to buy himself back into the community of men by donating to hospitals and the like. Hence the Ford and Rockefeller Foun-dations in America and Ninfield's edifices. dations in America, and Nuffield's edifice to his self-importance in England. You don't have to be a bastard to succeed in competitive society, but it certainly

Oddly enough, it was a religious group, the Quakers, who discovered that honesty the Quakers, who discovered that honesty and self-respect were, in the long run, good for business. In the early days of colonial America, Quaker traders gave full measure in their stores instead of rigging the scales like a barrow boy, or short changing the supposedly brainless customer. In consequence, they kept their customers and attracted new ones their customers and attracted new ones simply because their integrity and respect for others made them not only nicer, but more prolitable, people to deal with. Later on the Quaker manufacturers in England made another basic discovery— workers are human. They set out to treat their workers decently as a matter of principle, and found to everyone's surprise that it paid off in hard cash. Good human relations in industry pay dividends—which is something that Mr. Lord and quite a few other high pressure typoons have yet to learn. Strikes nowa-

tycoons have yet to learn. tycoons have yet to learn. Strikes nowa-days occur not because the workers are underpaid, but because they are under-valued as people. Most industrial strife is found in those highly paid sectors of industry where management believes that men work for money alone, but fail to pay enough to make it worthwhile to a worker to be treated like.

pay enough to make it worthwhile to a worker to be treated like dirt. In short, people usually do things for the wrong reasons. They do a job not because they feel it is intrinsically worth-while but because it pays the rent or buys a yacht, gives them a sense of power or notoriety. They make the headlinest; are envied for the nastiness that got them where they are. By pre-

Is Easy Chapters tending that these are the only motives anarchists sometimes do their cause a disservice. Abriham Lincoln was a politician, and, as such, suspect. Yet it would be foolish to suppose that he was power hungry in the Napoleon, Hitler, Stalin tradition. Lincoln may have enjoyed power to a certain extent, but beyond doubt he also believed in ideas of freedom, truth and justice, and was prepared to work and suffer for those ideals. Indeed, he died for them. To dismiss him as just another power seeker is to miss the point. He was more than this, and it is his other motives that anarchists may be a suffer the summer of the summer

is that for every conscious egoist who goes into the market as an anateur there is a professional whose egoism may be less conscious, but who happens to be a lot wiser in the ways of finance. According to the experts, 90% of the amatteurs lose money on their deals, even on a rising market! Only the professionals make out, and they need the amateur in order to transfer his cash into their pockets. Just like poker.

So there is not much point in recomsoners are the second of the professionals and the second of the se

mending this book as a short cut to Eldorado. Lots of smarter people have read lots of deeper books, and, what is more to the point, have a lot of exper-ience behind them, too. Nevertheless, there are til-bits of information to liven the trail. Anyone who has had a private banking account in America will be the trail. Anyone who has had a private banking account in America will be surprised and delighted to learn that, "Banking is a service industry, and the charge for the service is simply the money deposited" ... if you deposit enough of it, say \$10,000 to be going on with

enough of it, say \$10,000 to be going on with.

There is a more serious aspect to consider, as well. Modern industry is learning the trick of saving part of its profits so that it can finance its future operations independently of the money manipulators. Such a development is viewed with horror by banks, insurance companies, and others whose sole control the flow of money in it including the diversion of a goodly stream of gold into their own coffers. Maybe, like the diversion of a goodly stream of gold into their own coffers, Maybe, like the diversion of a goodly stream of gold into their own coffers. Maybe, like the diversion of a goodly stream of gold into their own coffers. Maybe, like the diversion of a goodly stream of gold into their own coffers. Maybe, like the diversion of a goodly stream of gold like flies since the late thirties, stream of the str

We were delighted to read (in the February issue of Lilliput) of Mr. William Verdun Wheal's fight for an independent state in Shoreham, Sussex. We feel it would go a long way to making true democracy work. We would like your comments on this.

(EIGHT SIGNATURES).

I have been reading some copies of your magazine Freedom, loaned to me by a school friend of mine and I would like to know more about Anarchism. I would be very grateful if you could help me in this.

College, Somerset.

THESE three letters turned up in the post the day after we had read in the Sunday paper these words quoted from Colin MacInnes's novel Absolute

from Colin MacInnes's novel Absolute Beginners:

"As for the boys and girls, the dear young absolute beginners, I sometimes feel that if they only knew this fact, this very simple fact, namely how powerful they really are, then they could rise up overnight and enslave the old taxpayers, the whole damn lot of them—toupets and falsies and rejuvenators and all."

And then stifling a yawn at yet another government report on Youth, we read in the newly-published Albemarle Report the following:

"It's all brainwashing', they say fiercely, equally of those who would 'sell' them soap, records, drink, politics, religion, 'the whole lot are out to brainwash you. Why should I buy it?' Yet the fierceness with which they can say this indicates an acute disappointment. From one aspect it is a sign of health that they throw up so strongly self-respecting a defence against the conflicting mass of public voices. We do not think this attitude much extends to their personal relations with one another, and these are often marked by a vivid and tolerant co-operativeness. And this scepicism towards almost all that does not come within the concrete, particular and known area of local life is not confined to one social or educational group. In different forms it can be seen in undergraduates as in unskilled workers (and in Paris and Chicago as in London—indeed some of the basic causes are common to countries on both sides of the Iron curtain)."

The Albemarle report goes on: "At what should be the age for enthusiasm, what should be the age for enthusiasm, for attack, for unregarding commitment, in a period offering unparalleled opportunities for young people to see and know and explore, whole areas of human experience have been thus defensively written off." And a couple of sentences later: "When something attracts their loyalty and seems not to be a 'sell' they will show and accept leadership and dis-

The 20-year-old editor said to a reporter: "There's a big complacency in society which I don't feel. It's complacent to deny that people like me exist. just had to say I'm alive."

The opening words of the banned magazine were "This will only be well-received by those who woke up about sixteen and haven't stopped screaming yet." The same, we presume, applies to FREEDOM, and this is why we look hopefully towards the new generation of our readers: the ones who have woken up and haven't stopped screaming, or become, in the terminology of Absolute Beginners, weirdies, conscripts, taxpayers or peasants.

### **Question Time**

Now as to the readers' questions: we welcome E.G.'s eagerness to put up publicity on his College notice boards. From the point of view of anarchist propaganda, the thing about schools and colthe point of view of anarchist propaganda, the thing about schools and colleges is that they are likely to contain people who have woken up and haven't stopped screaming, or rather haven't got resigned or oblivious to our absurd world. This is why the efforts of the respondents in Debating Societies and other such groups are so valuable. E.G. being an art student can probably produce better posters, etc. than we could, and the only advice we can offer is that he should make montage posters with gouache colours and portions of the paper, i.e. the page 1 heading, or the Meetings and Announcements, publications list, etc.—or a montage of headlines. He is welcome to extra copies of the paper for this purpose, or copies on a 'sale or return' basis, if he can get new readers. Or he might pin up, as we have done, FREEDOM's funny advertisement from the back cover of the new University Libertarian.

ment from the back cover of the new University Libertarian.

We have read the article about Mr. William Verdun Wheal recommended by the boys from Sussex. Mr. Wheal is a second-hand car dealer who on being told by the County Council that unless he pulled down a wall he had built round the house he rented from them he would the house he rented from them he would lose the lease, barricaded the place, put his employees in five armoured cars with shotguns and Union Jacks, and then bought three Sherman tanks to defend

the property. He now plans
"to convince the people of Shoreham
of the feasibility of his plan to make the
whole town and its environs into a com-

pletely self-governing, self-supporting kingdom . . a free port with a flag of convenience, to dam the River Adur and turn it into a 'Sussex Norfolk Broads' . . He visualises a casino and a big tourist industry . . 'On my reckoning, this plan of mine should bring a steady £30 a week to every citizen . . . Money for jam—if only I can make them see it my way . . .

it my way ... '
"This shall be put into effect by popular vote," he declared. "The revolutionary must be constitutionally elected. I shall fight if need be,,' he continued. "But I must have the people of Shoreham solidly behind me. Fidel Castro won only because he had the people behind him. Legality must be the policy of the conqueror."

conqueror."

"Now it is almost certain that the good people of Shoreham will offer me the throne. But . . I shall offer it instead to the Duke of Windsor, the rightful King of England. Trouble is that there is nowhere in Shoreham for him to live in the proper style. So I visualise my armoured cars sweeping into Brighton—won't they look a sight as they stream down that front to take the Royal Pavilion there as his residence. You know it would be a simple matter to sweep from Brighton right over Sussex, and to take London as well . . ."

And so on. Well Mr. Wheal is cer-

And so on. Well Mr. Wheal is certainly an entertaining character and it would be convenient to have our own Monte Carlo on the South Coast. what pathetic delusions of grandeur: what pathetic delusions of grandeur: he became a self-styled revolutionary because of the Council's legal action against him: and the first thing he envisages is legality plus tanks—and the enlargement of his city-state, complete with a bit of moth-eaten royalty. The "true democracy" of which our correspondents speak was that of the Greek polis (so long as you weren't one of the pondents speak was that of the Greek polis (so long as you weren't one of the slaves), but before Mr. Wheal has convinced a single fellow-citizen he is planning an empire. The only thing to be said for Mr. Wheal is that he would make a good subject for one of those cosy Ealing comedies—except that it's been done already in Passport to Pimlico.

## Thanks!

PROGRESS OF A DEFICIT! WEEK 8

Deficit on Freedom Contributions received £168 SURPLUS £8

February 12 to February 18

Hamilton: D.N. 6/6; Manchester: A.R. 3/3; Billingham: D.G. £3/0/0; Glasgow: Anon. £1/0/0; Manchester: G.M. 6d.; San Francisco Group: Part proceeds Social, Jan. 30. £35/0/0; Leeds: G.L. £1/0/0; London: Anon.\* 2/9; London: Anon. 1/-; London: J.S.\* 3/-; London: P. 7/6; Surrey: F.B. 5/-; Glasgow: Anon.\* 10/6; Newcastle-on-Tyne: H.R.R. 1/-; London: M.S. 1/-; London: B.L. 5/-; London: E.P.S. 2/-; Wolverhampton: J.G.L.\* 2/6; Tadworth: W.G.G. 4/-.

Total ... 42 15 6

42 15 6 125 6 0 Previously acknowledged

1960 TOTAL TO DATE

GIFTS OF BOOKS: Torrington: S.W. London: N.W.; London: Anon.

"Indicates regular contributor.

### MUTUAL AID IN NOTTINGHAM

A "help-your-neighbour" service has been introduced on a large housing estate at Clifton, Nottingham. The scheme provides that when a job needs to be done, one of the men who lives on the estate and who is skilled at the work is called upon to do it.

For instance, a woman may decide she wants a new cupboard in her kitchen, so she calls for the services of a man on the estate who is a carpenter to get the job done. In exchange, her husband will undertake work at which he is skilled. The only charge is for materials. ed. The only charge is for materials. "In this way we are doing away with repair bills and bringing families closer together in a true community spirit," said Gethin, who has organised the

The system operated during the week-end when Mr. J. Fountain, a carpenter, took his tools to the house of Mr. and

took his tools to the house of Mr. and Mrs. Thurlby to do a job in her kitchen. If his radio or vacuum cleaner goes wrong, his wife knows she can call in Mr. H. Thurlby who is an electrician.

An extension of the scheme is the formation of a non-profit making league for wives on the estate to hold meetings where they can exchange articles for which they have no more use.

(Guardian).

(Guardian).

Bibliography

TEENAGE THING

Our final correspondent wants to know anothing about anarchism. Somehow Our final correspondent wants to know something about anarchism. Somehow we don't publish as 'frequently as we might, articles explaining the basis of anarchist ideas to new readers. In the because it would bore the regular readers, and partly because the paper is largely devoted to examining and commenting on social and political affairs from the anarchist standpoint. However, most weeks you will find an advertisement for FREEDOM FRESS publications about anarchism which you are tions about anarchism which you are welcome to send for, and we plan to produce an special supplement to our April 16th issue, designed to introduce anarchst ideas to new readers. In the meantime reader I.W. might care to look in his created library. If the Franciscopy in his school library. If the Encyclope-dia Britannica there is a pre-war edition printed later than 1904 (which we hope it is), he will find an authoritative and non-propagandist article under the head-ing "Anarchism", written by Peter Rropotkin, the founder of this paper. In the later editions it has been revised by the late Professor Laski. In the postwar editions it has, we believe, been further revised and contracted.

He will also find in his school library, a number of books designed for school a number of books designed for school use which give reliable accounts of the ideas of the classical anarchist thinkers. On Godwin there is H. N. Brailsford's very good little book in the Home University Library, Shelley, Godwin and their Circle, as well as an A-level G.C.E. text circle, as well as an A-level G.C.E. text by A. E. Rodway, published by Harrap, called Godwin and the Age of Transition. On Proudhon, there is a good recently-published book in the Teach Yourself History series, Marx, Proudhon & European Socialism by J. Hampden Jackson, and there is a good account of Bakunin and his ideas in Isaiah Berlin's Home University Library book on Karl Marx. He will find accounts of these, Marx. He will find accounts of these, and other anarchist thinkers, principally Kropotkin, in Vol. 2 Marxism and Anarchism of G. D. H. Cole's History of Socialist Thought. None of these books of course are by anarchists.

When you are in London call at Freedom Bookshop!

### Something to Yell About

But apart from anarchism as a political theory (in most people's opinion, a dis-carded byway of 19th century socialism, but one which has for us, been vindicated by the events of this century) there

## The Boycott

Continued from p. 1

Certainly the search for substitutes raises pretty problems. Should we buy oranges from fascist Spain or tobacco from the deep South rather than from South Africa?

This dilemma has been raised by many who are opposed to the boy-cott anyway, but it seems to us that it is easily resolved because we have been asked by representative organisations in South Africa to boycott their country's goods. No such appeal has come from other countries.

Further-though this is an argument tinged with patriotism—we in Britain must take particular respon-sibility for what goes on in Commonwealth and colonial countries. Although the British would like to pretend that the Nationalists' policies are the work of Dutch-origined Afrikaaners, the bulk of South Afrikaaners, the bulk of South African industry is still run on British capital.

## The Whites May be Thankful.

It is important that the non-Europeans of South Africa should know that there is a substantial body of opinion in Britain which sympa-thises with their struggle against tyranny and despises the Nationalist Government. The boycott is important also in that it is a means by which the people can protest outside of governmental channels. It can be an expression of international solidarity through direct action over the frontiers, making the African masses realise that all Europeans are baaskap-minded.

Who knows? Even the white South Africans may one day be thankful that the Africans had such demonstrations of solidarity from

anarchism as a social and personal tude. The word comes from the Grant- and archia, meaning contrary authority, and in this sense, we can new understand how young people today of fail to be anarchists. You have only read the press accounts last week of the government's £1,619,000,000 a year of fence White Paper, or the ludicrous to bate in Parliament on February 17th to whether we would have four, five, or fifteen minutes warning of a surprattack on this country, to convince yo self that authority is not silly, or vicio self that authority is not silly, or victo but quite simply mad. In a logical w of course, which is why, dear you readers, they aren't going to bother conscript you any more. You might well die at home while some conscript you any more. You migh well die at home, while some survivo the first round presses the button to patch our own bit of expensive it mongery to your opposite number

And, forgetting the missile-lot competition and all those exciting nu tests which are becoming fashion again, there are enough things to about to make anyone an anarchist. L at what Mr. Anthony Crosland last w characterised as

characterised as

"the enveloping blanket of smug, hargic conservatism which descended Britain during the 1950's. This can seen almost everywhere one looks: our lagging rate of economic growth, sluggish pace of technical innovation, complacency about our institutions absence of civil initiative, the lackrevolt against the public schools, number of taboo subjects from the harchy to the Trade Unions, our law homosexuality and hanging, the level public patronage to the arts, our innationalism, our attitude to Europe, so on indefinitely. It is not only these things persist longer than in ocountries; but they persist with the support of most of the population."

Poor Mr. Crosland looks to

Poor Mr. Crosland looks Poor Mr. Crosland looks to Labour Party to do something abo As a professional politician he can anything else, but before you start y for him take a look at the rest oparty and see if they are really any ferent from the other lot. And yout especially for the ones who you "leadership and discipline of a order."!

## MEETINGS AN A N N O UN CEMEN

LONDON ANARCHIST **GROUP and MALATESTA DEBATING SOCIETY IMPORTANT** 

MEETINGS are now held at CAMBRIDGE CIRCUS " Public Hous "The Marquis of Granby" I London, W.C.2

(corner Charing Cross Road and Shaftesbury Avenue) at 7.30 p.m. ALL WELCOME

FEB. 27.-L.A.G. SOCIAL at Caledonian Road, N.1 (Nr. King's Cross Station) at 7.15 p.m.

Games, Entertainment, Refreshments. Admission 2/-

FEB. 28.—A. Rajk *on* THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION (Up to Kronstadt)

MAR. 6.—Denys Bowen (Director New Vision Gellery) on ART AND ACTION

MAR. 13.—Basil Bonner (Abortion Law Reform Association) on ABORTION—LEGAL OR ILLEGAL?

MAR. 20.-To be announced MAR. 27.—Jim Baker (Australia) on SYDNEY LIBERTARIANISM AND PERMANENT PROTEST.

### FREEDOM

The Anarchist Weakly Postal Subscription Rates : 12 months 19/- (U.S.A. \$2.00) 6 months 9/6 (U.S.A. \$1.00) 3 months S/- (U.S.A. \$0.75) 12 months 29/- U.S.A. \$4,80 6 months 14/6 U.S.A. \$2,28 Chaques P.O.'s and Maney Orders should be made out to PRESDOM PRESS, crosses a/c Payon, and addressed to the publisher FREEDOM PRESS

27 Red Lion Street London, W.C.I. England Tel.: Chancery 8344

## Revolution Betrajea; The Unknown Revolution (Kronstedt 1921, Ukreine 1918-21) cloth 12s. 6d. London, W.C.I.

Please accept the enclosed cheque as a 12 months subscription for Freedom. I attend one of the art schools in London and would be only too pleased to put up publicity for meetings, etc., on the College notice boards.

London, N.W.3

We, the undersigned, have been rather irregular readers, but readers none the of FREEDOM for some months past. We were introduced to it by who centre of minority opinion here. We unfortunately missed your questionnaire vand would like to remedy our, and your deficiency by this letter. We have placed a regular order for the future, and who knows, you might even get attens from us.

Facts and figures:

First bought in Charing Cross Road.

Approx. readership: 9

Average age: 17

Political opinions (these, you may imagine, are rather fluid in some cases): 2 Anti-authoritarianists and 1 Individualist; 2 Orthodox Liberals; 1 Trotskyite and 1 Socialist; and 3 uncommitted.

- Grammar School for Boys.

will show and accept leadership and discipline of a high order."

We knew that was coming—the leadership and discipline bit. We know too, from the account in FREEDOM a fortnight ago of the circumstances leading to the banning of a student paper at Bristol University, what happens when young people go in for "enthusiasm, attack and unrewarding commitment" and all the unregarding commitment" and all the rest of it, when it isn't the direction approved by the competent authorities

SELECTIONS FROM

'FREEDOM'

Vol. 7, 1957, Year One-Sputnil

Vol. 8, 1958, Socialism in a Wheelchah

The paper edition of the Selections is available to readers of FREEDOM at 8/- a copy

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Vol. 1, 1951, Mankind is One
Vol. 2, 1952, Postscript to Posterity
Vol. 3, 1953, Colonialism on Trial
"o" 4, 1954, Living on a Volcane
Vol. 5, 1955, The Immoral Moralists
Vol. 6, 1956, Oll and Troubled
Waters TONY GIBSON .

Youth for Freedom, paper 2s Who will do the Dirty Work? 2d F. A. RIDLEY :

The Roman Catholic Church and the Modern Age

Marie-Louise Berneri Memorial Committee publications : Marie-Louise Berneri, 1918-1949 : A Tribute aloth 5s. Journey Through Utopla cloth 18s. (U.S.A. \$3)

27, Red Lion Street,