"He that will not reason is a bigot; he that cannot reason is a fool; he that dares not reason is a slave."

-Sir William Drummond

ol. 20, No. 19

May 9, 1959

Threepence

NOT TOO MUCH FALL-OUT-YET

N a small Danish island this week, the water supply of the loo islanders was declared unsafe or drinking owing to contamination y radio-activity. The water supply on this island came direct from rainwater.

This news item was given by the BC, and by the third or fourth me it was broadcast, the newsader was adding the re-assuring omment 'Not many people get their tinking water from rain water.

But don't they? Is there any urce of water for any purpose other in rain? The seas are fed by ers, which are but drains for the ter which has fallen as rain, connsed from clouds which were med by evaporation from the lakes and rivers themselves.

The water goes round and around, it will circulate innocently tough as long as there are no align materials for it to pick up on way down. Evaporation is, as a water is concerned, a cleansing process, but when water vapour ondenses in the atmosphere and the process of the process of the atmosphere and the process of the process of the process of the atmosphere and the process of the process of

This would appear to be the mple reason why radio-active fallit is coming down to earth quicker an was expected. It is not merely matter of gravity. Reassurance—Plus Filters

As far as drinking water is concerned, of course, a great many processes of filtering—natural, through the earth, and contrived, through water-works' filtering plants—and of 'purification' and fluorination, take place before it comes sparkling and splashing through our chromium-plated taps.

As usual, the innocent—the humble dwellers on a small Danish island—are having to suffer for the misdeeds of the clever, the advanced, the guilty. Hence the BBC's humorous little reassurance to its British listeners. But the first filter through which rain-water passes is the soil. It is on to the soil also that gravity deposits radio-active material—which is indestructible and carries its deadly qualities for an unknown number of years.

The clever British, Americans and Russians may have their water supplies well protected—may have, for do we know?—but so far their twisted technological geniuses have not devised means of producing their food other than through the soil. Thus it is that worried men are constantly checking the level of radioactivity in our food.

Sanguine Supermac

Our Prime Minister, however, is, as we well know, unflappable. He never gets worried. He doesn't get his drinking water (does he drink

water?) direct from the rain-barrel, and his favourite stretches of the good earth are the grouse-moors of Scotland.

Indeed, there are those who are of the opinion that our Premier is really out of this world anyway and is able to soar, like Superman, above the radio-active rubbish clattering about the heads of us mere mortals into realms where his astral policies find the appreciation they deserve.

The situation with Supermac might in fact even be that in his concern to ensure his place in posterity, he is neglecting to ensure that there will be a posterity to give him a place!

Certainly the statement on radioactivity which he circulated is characterised more by bland selfsatisfaction than by concern for the results of his policies.

Supermac's statement maintains that the available evidence shows that:

'the concentration in human bone of strontium 90 attributable to what has afready been injected into the stratosphere is likely to remain below that at which immediate consideration would be necessary.'

And it concludes that the concentration of strontium 90 in bone is unlikely to approach the danger level, but the statement also draws attention to the fact that no precise indication of the future situation can be made 'because the contamination of food is dependent on the rate of deposition in the immediate past.' (Our italics.)

Russian & American Gifts

The heavy rainfall of last summer, it is thought, may have played some part in the greater fall-out rate which

Continued on p. 4



'YOU'RE QUITE RIGHT M'DEAR . THESE AMATEURS WILL KILL THE GAME!"

Suggestion for Candidates

WHILE following the pre-election antics of our leading politicians we have been speculating on the possible benefits of a new electoral system which would force each candidate, on penalty of being relieved of his office, his £1,000 a year and £750 tax-free expenses, to carry out or, at least, show promising signs of having started whichever projects or fulfilling any promises to which he committed himself before the election, in a given time. This could be set at a year for obvious constructive projects such as house building and less for policy changes leading to constructive plans. This is normal business practice, goods in exchange for the price! An order is placed with a firm, a price accepted and the promise of a delivery date made which, if unsatisfactory, means that the customer takes his order elsewhere; should the quoted date be satisfactory but not kept there is invariably a penalty clause expressed in cash terms. If you think of our politicians as dedicated servants of the community these suggestions will appear sacriligious, but if you have seen through the political racket the analogy will not be entirely meaning-

The electorate is the customer who has relegated his power in exchange for some pretty shoddy goods and being a naive character he has not taken the precaution of obtaining the usual business guarantees. As a confirmed voter and being slow to learn a lesson he has no choice but the one offered to him every live years, and that as some of us have realised, is no choice at all, therefore, he is stuck with useless goods and services, and no means by which he can return them except, of course, the one fashioned by anarchists

which our voter, being only partly awake, does not think is tenable.

We are aware that the time factor involved in our new electoral scheme has inherent dangers. It may lead to even more chaos than is created by the present system which, at least, gives the elected politicians five years between each election. During this time the voter has usually forgotten the pious promises elicited from him in return for his loyalties, or his mind is taken up with more pressing problems. If, however only a year passed between one farce and another, instead of five, politicians would be continuously replaced for not fulfilling their promises and disorder on the national front would ensue, but it would be a more honest mode of conduct (measured by the standards of our society) comparable to business practice which states the case unequivocally—a job for a given price in a specified time.

We assure our readers that we are not considering putting up Freedom's editors for election, nor we hasten to say, are we defending business and the profit principle. Our fantasy is the result of the nauseating spectacle of men of reputed integrity who are theoretically our moral superiors exploiting the hopes and fears, the needs and greediness, the stupidity and sincerity of ordinary people.

The examples of vote-catching slogans and dishonest reasoning used by all parties are too numerous for hasty selection. The latest Tory 'winner' is over grants for Catholic Schools which we hope to deal with next week. The Labour Party has dropped its bomb which, whether it explodes or not, is going to cause them embarrassment if they get into

'Mutiny' at Shepton Mallet Military Prison

NINE of the 13 former soldiers charged with mutiny with violence in Shepton Mallet military prison, were found guilty by a military court-martial last week. Four of them were sentenced each to five years' imprisonment, and five to three years. A total of thirty-five years imprisonment were awarded to these unfortunate young men (whose ages, with the exception of one prisoner who was 26, range from 19 to 22) and for what? From the point of view of the Establishment, as a warning to others who might, even for only six and a half hours (the duration of this "mutiny") challenge the authority of their jailers. Certainly it would be difficult to justify the savage sentences by what actually happened. According to the prosecution they were said to have taken part in a riot in which dinner tables were overturned, diet tins thrown, a flight-sergeant butted and another N.C.O. attacked.

The trouble started when after dinner on March 10 a staff-sergeant gave an order concerning the return of books which prisoners had in their "rooms" over and above the two allowed under the rules. According to the prosecution "somebody" said: "We are not standing for that lads, are we?" Immediately all the tables were overturned, forms upturned and diet tins thrown. "This happened spontaneously and at once all over the dining room" admitted the prosecution. It sounds fairly obvious that the order over

books was just one provocation too many for young men already under enough strain by the very fact of suffering imprisonment, and they let fly. Once such troubles start those concerned realise the hopelessness of their protest, but awareness of the reprisals to which they will be subjected, and the disciplinary action that will be taken against them by the authorities spur them on to acts of violence, to the smashing up of the contents of their cells and sometimes, as happened recently in the United States, to loss of life.

Staff-Sergeant McAndrew — to whom one prisoner shouted "You, you bastard, you caused all this" said in evidence that some of the soldiers under sentence were "running around wild". Soldiers' boxes and bedding were being thrown on to the protective netting between the ground floor and No. 2 landing.' Later a number of the prisoners barricaded themselves in their rooms. Only in the evening when the commandant told the men to come out and gave them assurances "no one would be assaulted unless he started attacking or causing further trouble" did they emerge, "peacefully"

The complaints voiced by a number of the men were that they were not getting their share of television viewing time, nor sufficient indoor games. They complained of the spit and polish demanded of them which was not expected of prisoners in another part of the prison. One witness for the prosecution had

stated that the meat on the previous day was "bad" and that "we had an extra slice of bread at tea-time to replace it". As to the television viewing time, Capt. Hughes said that

The rules regarding watching television were that men of good behaviour were privileged to watch it once a week, although selected men might also watch televised sporting events on Saturday afternoons. At any one time about forty men in his company could watch television provided that their conduct had been good, but the number also depended on the availability of N.C.O.s for security and on the accommodation. The last time soldiers under sentence had seen television had been on February 17.

The date of the "mutiny" was March 10 so that there had been no television for these men for more than three weeks in spite of the rules. One of the men sentenced to five years is alleged to have shouted at the R.S.M. "We were told we had no T.V. because of shortage of staff. There is plenty of bloody staff here now". How right he was, and how How right he was, and how pointed his comment. The authorities are allowed to ignore the rules blaming force majeure, such as shortage of staff. But the prisoner who breaks the rules is invariably punished; for him there is no force majeure, yet who but an unimaginative bureaucrat can deny that the prison system is the greatest of provocations to any normal human being, and a military prison run by active military men (civil prisons are run by ex-military men!) is that much worse?

Continued on p. 4

FROM ROBIN REVOLUTION HOOD TO

THERE are many aspects of revolutionary history that we know little or nothing about, because they have left behind no documentation which could be worked upon by scholars, and because they spring from people who had little use for the written word. How little we know as fact, as opposed to legend or opinion, about movements like that of Emilio Zapata in the Mexican revolution, or of Max Hoelz in revolutionary Germany. Rebels of the Robin Hood type become enshrined in an underground folk-literature of song and legend until they become the embodiment of aspirations rather than of history.

A new Puffin Story Book for children (The Adventures of Robin Hood by Roger Green, Penguin Books, 3s.) collects together all the stories and ballads about Robin Hood, but the author warns us that "this is legend, not history", and in a recent essay ("The Origins of Robin Hood" in Past & Present, No. 14, Nov. '58) Mr. R. H. Hilton suggests that social history might take over where literary history has failed to find the truth. He reminds us that there must be some significance in the fact that

"one of England's most popular literary heroes is a man whose most endearing activities to his public were the robbery and killing of landowners, in particular church landowners, and the maintenance of guerilla warfare against established authority represented by the sheriff. A man who would now, of

course, be described as a terrorist. In a long and illuminating study of the sources and of the social history of the 13th and 14th centuries, he reaches the conclusion that there was no such person as Robin Hood, and suggests that

"the carefree merriment of the outlaws in the greenwood, so unlike the starved and hunted existence of real outlaws, was an unconscious invention in poetic form of the life that those who enjoyed the ballads would have liked to live. As we have seen, it was a life of peril at the hands of the sheriff and his open or secret emissaries. But it was also a life where the fat abbot or cellarer always comes eff worse and has to disgorge his wealth to the representatives of the class from whom the wealth was taken in the first place More important still, it was a life of abundance, of sportsmanship and

without degrading toil. It was a life spent among friends and equals, under the direction of a leader chosen for his bravery, not imposed because of his wealth and power.

A broadcast talk two years ago by Mr. E. J. Hobsbawm illustrated the similarities between a great number of real and legendary 'social bandits', Janosik in Poland and Slovakia. Diego Corrientes in Andalusia, Oleksa Dovbush in Carpathia, and many Calabrian, Sardinian and Sicilian bandits down to Salvatore Giuliano, whose career has been movingly described by Gavin Maxwell in his book God Protect Me From My Friends (which Danilo Dolci assured us when he was here last year was the most accurate available account of the Sicilian bandit and his social and economic background). Mr. Hobsbawm has now expanded his study into a book discussing a great variety of Primitive Rebels,* which he subtitles "Studies in Archaic Forms of Social Movement in the 19th and 20th Centuries", and although he draws attention to his book's shortcomings as a piece of historical scholarship, it is obviously the result of a great deal of work, not only in obscure publications in several languages, but also in the field in places in Spain and Italy where the tourist does not penetrate and amongst people whom the visitor does not see. He is certainly to be congratulated for producing a pioneer work.

Besides "social bandits", he discusses the Sicilian Mafia and other examples of middle-class banditry, the role of ritual in secret societies, the city "mob", labour sects (noting the link between the tradition of non-conformist protestantism and political radicalism, which has recently been discussed in FREEDOM), and a variety of peasant movements which he groups together as Millenarianism-the Tuscan Lazzaretti, the Sicilian Fasci, the Andalusian anarchists, and Italian peasant communism.

In is difficult to see any common denominator for these very various social movements and tendencies, except that their history has been neglected.

*PRIMITIVE REBELS by E. J. Hobsbawm, (Manchester University Press, To Mr. Hobsbawm, who writes from a Marxist position, the link is that they are all "archaic" or "primitive": they have all failed to find a place in the structure of party politics. Whether or not this makes a movement archaic. depends on whether or not you regard the oligarchic political machine as the ultimate form of social organisation or the most effective method of changing society. (In none of those countries where Communist Parties have triumphcd, have they done so by the processes of political activity, but by armed force, conspiracy of an old-fashioned kind, coup d'état, and the backing of foreign occupation armies). Nevertheless, Mr. Hobsbawm's analysis is in many respects interesting and illuminating, and on a quite different level from that of those Soviet Marxist historians or dogmatic Communists who bully and villify their subjects for not qualifying for admission to the Marx-Engels Club.

His interpretation of Spanish anarchism as a "millenarian" movement is not one which the reader of Brenan's Spanish Labyrinth would quarrel with, and some of his remarks on its limitations are perfectly valid, but, like Brenan, he is concerned criefly with the village anarchism of Andalusia. He makes no mention at all of the urban anarchism of Barcelona, and since, in the Civil War, Andalusia was almost completely in the hands of the Fascists, the actual achievements of the anarchists in Catalonia and Aragon are ignored. Speaking of the limitations of village anarchism, he declares that:

"Spanish agrarian anarchism is perhaps the most impressive example of a modern mass-millenarian or quasi-millenarian movement. For this reason its political advantages and disadvantages are also very easily analysed. Its advantages were that it expressed the actual mood of the peasantry perhaps more faithfully and sensitivity than any other modern social movement; and consequently, that it could at times secure an effortless. apparently spontaneous unanimity of action which cannot but impress the observer profoundly. But its disadvantages were fatal, Just because modern social agitation reached the Andalusian peasants in a form which utterly failed to teach them the necessity of organisation. strategy, tactics and patience, it wasted their revolutionary energies almost com-

pletely. Unrest such as theirs, maintained for some seventy years, spontaneously exploding over large areas of the kingdom every ten years or so, would have sufficed to overthrow régimes several times as strong as the rickety Spanish governments of the time; yet in fact Spanish anarchism, as Brenan has pointed out, never presented more than a routine police problem to the authorities. It could do no more: for spontaneous peasant revolt is in its nature localised, or at best regionalised. If it is to become general, it must encounter conditions in which every village takes action simultaneously on its own initiative, and for specific purposes.

He then goes on to say, with a complete disregard of the actual sequence of

"The only time when Spanish anarchism came near to doing this was in July, 1936, when the Republican government called for resistance against the Fascists; but so far as anarchism was concerned, the call came from a body which the movement had always refused, on principle, to recognise, and had thus never prepared to utilise. Admittedly, the disadvantages of pure spontaneity and messianism had slowly come to be recognised. The substitution of anarchosyndicalism, which allowed for a shadowy trade union direction and trade union policy, for pure anarchism, had already meant a halting step towards organisation, strategy and tactics, but that was not sufficient to instil discipline, and the readiness to act under direction into a movement constructed on the fundamental assumption that both were undesirable and unnecessary."

THE main thing that he ignores in this passage is of course that the anarchist resistance to the Fascist rising preceded the government's decision to

His conclusion about anarchism is that "Classical anarchism is thus a form of peasant movement almost incapable of effective adaptation to modern conditions, though it is their outcome. Had a different ideology penetrated the Andalusian countryside in the 1870s, it might have transformed the spontaneous and unstable rebelliousness of the peasants into something far more formidable, because more disciplined, as communism has sometimes succeeded in doing. This did not happen. And thus the history of anarchism, almost alone among modern

social movements is one of unrel failure; and unless some unforce historical changes occur it is likely go down in the books with the Abaptists and the rest of the proph who, though not unarmed, did not know that to do with their arms and what to do with their arms, and we defeated for ever."

But his account of Italian pears Communism, which he views very pathetically, is so similar to his descr tion of Andalusian peasant anarchi that the reader cannot understand v he sees one as eternally doomed failure, and the other as having a hopef future especially when you think of t fate of peasant movements under Con munist régimes (see David Mitrani Marx Against the Peasant).

In discussing the Makhnovist mov ment in the Ukraine, he admits th Makhno's peasant forces, "independer of both Bolsheviks and Whites (but all ing wiith the former against the latte played a crucial part in the Civil War

"There is at least one case in which primitive peasant movement in whi anarchist doctrine was combined with strong bandit streak' became a major temporary regional revolutionary fo But who really believes that, with all chief's genius for irregular warfare, Makhnovshchina' of the Southe Ukraine 1918-21 would have faced as thing but defeat, whoever won ultima power in the Russian lands?"

But what he does not mention is t at the very time (January to June 1! when Makhno's forces were holding seventy-mile front against Denik White army in the Ukraine, the Bols viks, representing the kind of polit movement Mr. Hobsbawm does not the archaic, were preparing his destruct (See for example, the account in Voll The Unknown Revolution). The Russi peasant revolution was destroyed by same political movement which Hobsbawm regards as the indispensi and necessary ally of peasant revolution ary movements elsewhere.

This is a most interesting book. the reader has to bear in mind assumptions from which Mr. Hobsban himself to Europe, but his book is va movements of "primitive rebellion" too and tomorrow in Asia and Africa. in seeking more effective and success politics.

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Communities of the Past-2

(Continued from previous issue)

IT does not require very much pessimism to forecast that a libertarian community would run into difficulties over sexual and family matters. Although the popular press seems to regard communities as fair game whenever the scandal department needs pepping up, the fact is that many of the communities which have been mentioned earlier were definitely anti-sexual in their doctrines. Nearly all the early religious communities enjoined celibacy. Those that did not, regarded marriage with disfavour, being impressed by the biblical statement about heaven: "They neither marry nor are given in marriage". Their attitude was probably brought about by the feeling that sexual interests diverted one's attention from more general community spirit. The absence of children must have made oconomic affairs easier to cope with!

The fairly stable and free-thinking communities such as Brook Farm, Skaneteles, the Northampton Association, and com the anarchist village of Josiah Warren do not seem to have produced anything startling in the way of manwoman relationships. This does not dictionantly thean that they were uninterentitig. They may have been successful. It was Outed inswered which being traced our a rather regenmen interpretation of Christianity want widespread lame of notice it). Without going that the theelogical details of this, one consequences was that its founder interpreted the ing They acuter many has see given in marriage in an entirely different way to their ossibate producessors. John Humphiter Neves its founder capminded this to say that if the Lord's Will were done on earth there will be no murriage. The marriage supper of the Lamb is a feast at which every dish is free to every guest Unfortunately there were unpodunents to the enjoyment of this en lightened religion. Direct approaches of one man to one witten were frowned upon Proposals were supposed to be made through the intervention of a third pary further, couples were not allowed to form exclusive relationships even if they wished to. Such unsociability was dealt with by a form of group criticism.

Whiteway owed its foundation in a

large degree to a revolt against Tolstoy's ascetic views on sex, by people who were otherwise in agreement with his version of anarchism, and who had been members of a Tolstoyan anarchist community at Purleigh, Essex. Tolstoy's ideas entirely rule out any kind of marriage, which is a reliance ultimately on the coercive powers of the state. The result was that they tended to engage in longterm "free unions". At a later period members of the community were usually married, and there was never any social disapproval of marriage. Obviously the size of a community is going to make a lot of difference to the success or otherwise of freedom in sexual relationships. During the period of its experiment, Oneida increased its membership from 87 to 306 which of course is many times larger than anything envisaged by contemporary libertarians. A small community cannot really make much difference to the amount of happiness a person experiences. One who is happy in ordinary life will get the best out of a community and one who is in a mess will not find that going into a community sorth it out.

Christians were exhorted by St. Paul to be in the world but not of it. Difterences of opinion exist in progressive

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movements about the relationship between life and propaganda. Some anarchists look askance at the communitarian movement on the grounds that it is digging a little escape hole for itself instead of getting on with the job of bringing the world round to anarchism. Many communitarians reply that a successful libertarian community would be the best possible type of propaganda for the anarchist movement, others that a social revolution will only be brought about in practice by establishing a chain of anarchist cells, and is only hindered by mere talking. It is also agreed that social revolution is of no real concern to an individual, and that the really important problem is to be able to live a life as free as possible from the pressure or influence of authority.

Very similar types of opinions occur throughout religious groups, and so their communities exhibit the interplay of varying attitudes to relationships with the outside world.

The most definite and forceful statement on propaganda came from the English poets Coleridge and Southey who, in describing their activities preliminary to setting up a community wrote; "Wo preached Pantisocracy and Aspheterism everywhere". Apparently these words signified 'the equal government of all' and 'the generalisation of individual property'. Despite this ardent preaching the community proposed by the two poets never became more than a blueprint, or perhaps a sonnet. Most of the religious communities had printing presses on which they produced sectarian and Christian works. The Swedish Pietists of Broken Hill, who were unique in making quite a financial success of their enterprise, appropriately enough published a periodical, The Practical Christian. Sectarians of this type do not however expect the world to be saved and do not waste much energy in trying to save it. To those whose Christianity is a way of life rather than a doctrine of salvation, it is very important, as it is to us as anarchists, to demonstrate to people in general that their way of life is better. The statement of principles of the Hopedale community allowed for extreme freedom in belief and doctrine,

but claimed the Christian teaching was quite precise on social matters. enjoins total abstinence from all God contemning words and deeds; all unchastity; all intoxicating beverages; all oath-taking; all slave holding and proslavery compromises; all war and preparations for war; all capital and other vindictive punishments; all insurrectionary, seditious, mobocratic and personal violence against any government, society, family or individual." Anarchists teach total abstinence from some of those things! The important departure of Hopedale however was that its founder intended it to be an island of Christian social living, but at the same time a force for spreading its ideas. To quote again, It is a moral power anti-slavery society. radical and without compromise. It is a peace society on the only impregnable foundation of Christian non-resistance. It is a sound theoretical and practical woman's rights association. It is a chare table society. . . . It is an educational society . . . " The founder hoped for the rapid success of his propaganda, and envisaged "an indefinite number of Communities, scattered far and wide throughout the land and world," The community lasted from 1841 to 1856.

Robert Owen was freethinking and not religious, but his communities were, like that of Hopedale, meant to spread throughout the earth and bring about world-wide communism. On arriving in America he announced "I am come to this country to introduce an entirely new system of society; to change it from an ignorant selfish system to an enlightened social system which shall gradually unite all interests into one and remove all causes for contest between individuals". He hoped that the example of the first colony would show the advantages of communism so clearly that it would spread quickly through the world. He published a Gazette extolling the achievements of New Harmony with rather greater fervour than truth should have permitted, but to no avail. It was at a time when relations between religious and non-religious members were strained that Owen, with more acuteness than tact made his Declaration of Mental Independence declaring "that man up to this hour has been in all parts of the

Continued on p. 3

the Ukraine." And he declares that

approaches the subject. He confit able in approaching an assessment of ways of bringing about social chan than either primitive rebellion or mode

Freedom

1. 20, No. 19

May 9, 1959

Can Human Rights be Legislated for?

T the end of the last war there was a lot of talk about making world a place fit for . ings to live in and to develop as e men and women. True, no one art from the anarchists, suggested at we should dispense with governents and national frontiers, but ere was a feeling abroad which med to recognise that in a civid world the individual had certain lienable rights which no governnt should be allowed to violate. d that some supra-national body uld be created to which any inidual whose rights had been npled on by those in authority appeal for justice. There was feeling that we were our hers' keepers, that those of us enjoyed a high standard of livand of literacy had a duty to our fortunate brothers and sisters ne other half of the world who her had enough to eat to mainbodily health nor could enjoy s spiritual heritage either bethey lacked the most elemeneducation or because they were ed of the printed word and the ns to express themselves.

mose of our readers who were too ng to remember that very short od in our affairs and whose yardis the politically hide-bound ent may imagine that we are stating the situation at the time. are not saying that the end of war was accompanied by a wave dealism and that the world was at ce on the contrary it was a bitter rid, full of unrest. While the big vers were sharing the spoils and ning up the map of the world, colonial nations were engaged their private wars against subject tions in revolt. Millions of people ere homeless or "displaced". ons of people were unable to obtain ven the necessities of life because ar-mere "conventional" war had lestroyed the factories in which they worked for a living. Yet perhaps because of what the world had gone through during those war years coupled with the extravagant promises made by the Allied politicians to work up enthusiasm in the ideological nature of the armed struggle against Germany, there was this feeling for and hope in a kind of intellectual and spiritual renaissance based on international co-operation; not at government level, but between the people, between workers and workers, between intellectuals and intellectuals.

SUCH, for example were the hopes many had in Unesco, offspring of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. As Naomi Mitchison puts it, in the New Statesman (18/4/59) "it was alive and kicking in Julian Huxley's time and under his Mexican successor, Torres Bodet". Then, it was ill-housed. "Now it is magnificently housed but seems to be gradually running down.

*For evidence that we anarchists had no illusions we refer our readers to the files of Fari Dom. Fourteen years is a long time to rely simply on one's impressions. To relive the past as we have just done by flicking through the pages of Fari Dom for the period 1945-1947 makes us realise how important it is to refresh one's memory about even the recent political past. Not that by so doing one becomes more tolerant to what is happening in the present but that one corrects a tendency to be too tolerant of the past. It makes one realise, in fact, that at a political level there is no change, at least towards enlightenment. The same mistakes, the same abuses of and contempt for human rights, the same apathy among the victure.

What has happened?" asks Miss Mitchison.

"Two things, I think. In the old days a small body of top intellectuals, all genuinely enthusiastic for international co-operation, met rather informally and produced plans and ideas. Perhaps they even produced too many plans and ideas; some of them doubtless were unpractical. But now Unesco is organised on a national basis like the United Nations. Every country sends an intellectual; but some countries have not got so many to choose from and their delegates, who are not necessarily fluent in any of the four official languages, tend to do very little but vote.

"They do vote, of course, and they duly arrange themselves in blocs. That seems to be the idea."

To say that Unesco, (The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) is "gradually running down" is polite understatement. Though it was sponsored by those governments not within the Russian orbit, the fact that it was sponsored, financed, by governments made it quite clear that any freedom of action it might enjoy was dependent on the magnanimity of its sponsors. After all it is not surprising that who pays the piper should also want to call the tune. And as far back as 1950 the United States, which contributed nearly half Unesco's annual budget, was insisting, to quote the News Chronicle's Paris correspondent (14/8/50), that

"UNESCO enter the cold war by spreading pro-Western, anti-Communist propaganda . . This is not the first time that America made the demand."

In fact it was announced in August of that year—1950—the Executive Council had decided that Unesco would support the U.N. action in Korea—as urged by the United States Government.

A further crisis occurred in 1952 when at Britain's instigation, and with American approval, Unesco's budget was cut. And this virtual vote of censure was preceded by the election of Franco's Spain to membership of Unesco. Now, all that Unesco does, is to provide a niche for mediocre job-hunters in a very imposing building. The initials UNESCO are meaningless. But Miss Mitchison's concluding paragraph is particularly interesting and meaningful to anarchists when she writes

I wonder what would happen if an international organisation were to be established in a small inconvenient, perhaps ugly, building, not in Paris or New York or any desirable capital. Is it possible that in this way you would only

Our 'Wonderful' Police

1

Twenty minutes before a case was due to open before the magistrates at Dewsbury. Yorks, the policeman concerned telephoned his inspector and said: "That coal case, sir, is all wrong.

"The statements are not true, I made them up. I never saw the defendant,"

The policeman, Arnold Smalley, 26, of Moorlands Road, Birkenshaw, near Bradford, told Leeds Assizes yesterday that he did not carry out an investigation ordered by his superiors and finally "knocked a file together" on the case.

Smalley was found guilty of fabricating evidence with intent to mislead a judicial tribunal and with intent to prevert the course of justice. Sentence was passtponed.

Mr. G. Baker, prosecuting, said Smalley was told in October to investigate a case of a bag of coal being delivered to the wrong house. His report contained live table statements.

Smalley said, in evidence: "I had delayed so long in doing nothing about it that I sat down and knocked a file together. My object was merely to stave off what would have happened when it became known I had done nothing."

(News Chronicle)

Hampshire Education Committe decided that it regarded as "extremely undesirable" the action of the police in taking ingerprints of all children at a county secondary school without first obtaining the consent of parents. The school had been broken into, and two pairs of scissors stolen.

(Manchester Guardian)

get the really keen people, willing to make material sacrifices for the sake of an idea? Or is this a dreadfully reactionary notion?

LAST month, in Strasbourg the first international court for the protection of human rights was inaugu-The European Court of Human Rights was set up following the signing of the European Convention of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms by all the 15 Council of Europe members in Rome, in 1950. The convention has been ratified by all except France. But it has taken nine years for a court to come into being; that is it has taken nine years for the necessary eight acceptances to be received. They are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Western Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

Britain's refusal to sign was explained last November in the House by Mr. Ormsby Gore, junior Minister of State for Foreign Affairs on the grounds that

Britain did not recognise individuals (as opposed to States) as the subjects of in-

ternational law. Since the International Court of Justice at The Hague already exists to hear disputes between States, the European Court of Human Rights would be likely to be concerned chiefly with individual applications against their own as well as foreign Governments.

That is of course just what the Russians would maintain. But they are totalitarians and not democrats and so one is not surprised by such an attitude. But Britain, the cradle of democracy, which is to parliamentary democracy what Pitman is to shorthand, not recognising the sovereign rights of the individual . ! And France the cradle of European culture, and Italy cradle of European civilisation! What a bitter disappointment this must be for our parliamentary democrats.

Of course the trouble is that Article 3 of the Convention states that "no one shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment". Can one imagine how many applications the Court would receive from the colonial subjects of Britain and France on one or all of these counts? And how many non-colonial citizens of these two countries and Italy could

not with justification appeal to the Court for redress against the excesses, the violence and the fabrications of evidence, of which they have been the victims at the hands of their national police?

And talking of "inhuman or degrading treatment", is not the lot of the working man, whose very existence depends on the willingness of another man or of an organisation to employ him, inhuman and degrading? Is it not degrading, an insult to the average intelligence, that Parliament should consider it necessary to enact legislation to "protect" us from so-called "obscene" literature? Indeed, is not government, for people of average intelligence, inhuman and degrading?

We doubt whether even an International Court of Human Rights would understand that. Torture is something tangible which they might well discern. But can one hope that legal minds should perceive or understand what somebody means when he talks of the inhumanity of being obliged to be a wage-slave or the degradation of being ordered to learn how to kill one's fellow-beings?

Land Notes

RECENTLY I visited a school in Southern Scotland where the Neill tradition of education is being developed. I say 'developed' because a positive attitude can never be crystalised into a rigid pattern.

The agricultural background seems to provide the right background for the school and to give the reality that is so lacking in orthodox education. Here is more than a school; it is a community, where social relationships and emotional development are regarded as the first in importance rather than the acquiring of knowledge, and without which knowledge, in that sense, is unimportant. In a rural background the child starts with a physical freedom that in the case of this school is part of an atmosphere that is also in the attitude of those who are carrying on this oasis in an educational desert.

How often we hear the cry of 'who will do the dirty work?' from those who see a white, sterile liquid at their breakfast table and never see the other substances that come from that end of a

I am sure that these children who drink their milk and clean the shit out of the shippon sometimes will have a more wholesome sense of reality, than the educational authorities who are demanding that the boys and girls have separate lavatories. It will be a great loss if the Education Acts of the Labour Party results in the closing of these schools because lack of funds makes it impossible to carry out the alterations the bureaucrats require. What enlightenment there is in the orthodox educational establishments I think is due to these educational pioneers, and their essentially anarchistic attitude to people and chil-

It may be said that much of this could be more appropriately described as Educational Notes but if I spread myself I must plead Anarchist's licence, and I have always believed that most subjects are essentially related. Agriculture requires a large variety of skills and most children find life on a farm exciting and naturally educational.

The play by Marghanita Laski on BBC

television on 14th April, called "The Offshore Island", can, I think, appropriately be mentioned in these notes. It is an occasionaly play like this that makes one realise that the medium has some potential for good in it. For those who did not see the play, Rachel Verney is a widow with her two children, James and Mary, in an isolated valley that by some freak had escaped contamination in the nuclear war some eight years before, in a remote part of England. The artist is basically a realist and a society that rejects its artists also rejects the essence of life that is reality. There is a tragic fear of a real revaluation of this society and fear of losing a sophistication that is for the most part a fragile crust that unless supported by some solidity, crumbles under the stresses of modern civilisation. Here in this play you had the mechanistic attitude to life exposed. Many critics afraid of the truth about the civilisation they support, which they think erroneously can be reformed without personal effort, have condemned this presentation of the Americo/Russo state of mind as being exaggerated, but the terrible thing is that these critics do not want to admit the naked truth about their

Communities of the Past-2

Continued from p. 2

world a slave to a trinity of the most monstrous evils that could be combined to inflict mental and physical evil upon the whole race. I refer to private or individual property, absurd and irrational systems of religion, and marriage founded upon individual property, combined with some of these irrational systems of religion."

To be free from this trinity takes something more than a declaration. The community collapsed and the rest of the world was not impressed.

Skaneteles also had the distinction of being a non-religious community, and said so in its statement of principles. It was also opposed to all governments, disbelieving "in the rightful existence of all governments based upon physical force; that they are organised bands of banditti, whose authority is to be disregarded: therefore we will not vote under such governments, or petition to them, but demand them to disband; do no military duty; pay not personal or property taxes; sit upon no juries; refuse to testify in courts of so-called justice; and never appeal to the law for a redress of grievances, but use all peaceful and moral means to secure their complete destruction." Their epithet is the usual one. The community it was that disbanded. In commenting on Brook Farm, Mark Holloway, from whose book Heavens on Earth most of the factual material in this discussion is taken, remarks Their success lay partly in the modesty of their aims, which never included the conversion of the world."

Needless to say, with its system of "Complex Marriage", Oncida attracted publicity without having to look for it. It survived many attacks, often with the goodwill of the immediate neighbours who benefitted from the presence of the community. Finally however, they were forced to give up their open sexual freedom. Noyes carried on continuous propaganda for the religious ideas behind

his community, which as mentioned before were rather unorthodox. The founders of Whiteway colony were all anarchists or libertarians who were interested in propagating their own views, but the rapid ending of the communist form of society prevented them from coupling the colony as such with organised propaganda.

There does not really seem to be any direct connexion between the success or failure of a community and its propaganda activities. It is rather that the types of people who go to make up a stable and sane community are not interested in converting the world on a short-term basis. Those whose desire is to convert the world usually lose their own soul in the process and are unable to benefit from the communism which they so freely advocate,

Our chief centre of interest must of course be the people who live in communities. Emerson described their eccentricities thus: "One man renounces the use of animal food; and another of coin; and another of domestic hired service; and another of the state . . . " Certainly communities have always been a haven for eccentries, and have been despised at times by authoritarian social reformers and revolutionaries. However, these people are the salt of the earth at times; they and their communities have kept alive the idea that human endeavour can be put into effect here and now instead of only after a revolution; and that people with good and rational ideals can lift themselves above the dregs of modern society if only they try. Perhaps the trouble with the rest of us is that we do not try hard enough. An amusing but quite touching tribute to pioneers of anarchist communities is giveen by Nellie shaw in her book Whiteway. A Colony in the Cotswolds. "The quality termed by the phrenologist (?) 'human nature'

seems to abound here."

While the widow recognised too late the nature of their rescuers, the fisherman with his insight recognised that their discovery by the unaltered civilisation would result in the destruction of the reality they had rediscovered. Many were depressed by this play but the positive recognition by most artists that the fundamentals of civilisation are not measured by motor cars and refrigerators, is reflected in much of the work now being produced. It was evident that the playwright understood that culture and the needs of life, love and sex are not dependent on an industrial civilisation which indeed by its very nature and its effect on human beings may well destroy the essence. The survivors were not considered by their 'rescuers' as people but as C.P.s or contaminated persons to be confined in camps and sterilised to avoid the genetic consequences of the radioactivity, and the land and the livestock that had been carefully nurtured had to be contaminated in the interests of the policies of those in power. People do not see that this concept is with us now and art, agriculture, sex and love regarded as a business, which is slowly but surely crushing the joy and satisfaction out of these activities.

It is significant that the countries that are most highly industrialised have the highest suicide rate in spite of their relative freedom from want and the puritan protestant group that were the emotional climate of the industrial revolution also have a high suicide rate.

All the underdeveloped countries want to import this industrial madness of sleeping pills and pneumatic drills, narcotics and neon lightes, and lunatics and lunar rockets.

ALAN ALBON.

FIND MORE
NEW READERS

Constructive Achievements of the Spanish Revolution

"The anarchists were still in virtual control of Catalonia and the revolution was still in full swing. To anyone who had been there since the begin-Barcelona was something startling and overwhelming... Above all, there was a berief in the revolution and the juture, a feeling of having suddenly emerged into an era of equality and -George Orwell

THE achievements of the Spanish social revolution showed by the advances that they made upon previous revolutionary attempts that the men and women of the working class can still show an extraordinary inventive capacity and power of social organisation even in the face of overwhelming difficulties. We should not forget the general atmosphere of deteat against which they made their revolutionary stand. Nor does the fact that their achievements on the material plane were first encroached upon by the that their achievements on the material plane were first encroached upon by the Communist-Right Wing Socianst govern-ment of Negrin, and then swept away by Franco's final victory, destroy the moral effect of their achievement.

Never again can it be held that workers and peasants are unable to organise and control their society and their lives without direction from a government of 'leaders'. Virtually for the first time in history the Spanish people showed what workers' control of production can do; that production for need is entirely prac-ticable and not at all the 'utopian dream' of the speering or patronising sceptics.

The Historical Background

Historically, Spain resembles the Europe of the Middle Ages, when the communes had a great deal of autonomy and when each member played an active role in the running of the communities role in the running of the communities Unlike the communes in Mediaeval Germany, France and Italy, which flourished mostly in the towns and were composed of artisans and merchants, the communes in Spain existed mostly in the country-side and were composed of peasants, herdsmen, shepherds. There were also communes of fishermen on the coast. Provincial and municipal feeling was therefore very strong and every town was the coasts of an internet social life. This the centre of an intense social life. This autonomy of the towns and villages allowed the full development of the people's initiative and rendered them far more individualistic than other nations, though at the same time developing the of mutual aid which has been atrophied by the growth of

It is difficult to understand Spain if It is difficult to understand Spain in one has not read Mutual Aid, and, indeed, some of the pages of Gerald Breman's The Spainth Labyrinth would form a valuable supplement to Kropotkin a world have offered Kropotkin a tunous would have offered Kropotkin a tunous would have offered Kropotkin a mount of material to illustrate the state of the second s trenendous amount of material to illustrate his theory of mutual aid, but it

Only a week before the court-martial, the Manchester Guardian

is probable that the material was not available to him at the time. Brenan's book has filled the gap to a great extent by giving examples of agricultural and fishermens' communities which have survived through centuries, independent of the central authority of the government. While communes in the rest of Europe were gradually absorbed by the state and While communes in the rest of Europe were gradually absorbed by the state and had lost most of their liberties and privileges by the middle of the thirteenth century, they survived much longer in Spain.

"There is of course nothing very remarkable about this communal system of cultivating the land. It was once general—in Russia (the mir), in Germany (the flurzwang), in England (the open-field system). What is, however, remarkable is that in Spain the village communities spontaneously developed on this basis an extensive system of numicipal services, to the point of their sometimes reaching an advanced stage of community.

"One may ask what there is in the Spanish character or in the economic circumstances of the country that has led to this surprising development. It is clear that the peculiar agrarian conditions of the Peninsula, the great isolation of the many villages and the delay in the growth of even an elementary capitalist system have all played their part. But they have not been the only factors at work. When one considers the number of guilds and confraternities that till recently owned land and worked it in ber of guilds and confraternities that till recently owned land and worked it in common to provide old age and sickness insurance for their members: or such popular institutions as the Cort de la Seo at Valencia which regulated on a purely voluntary basis a complicated system of irrigation: or else the surprising development in recent years of productive cooperative societies in which peasants and fishermen acquired the instruments of their labour, the land they needed, the necessary installations and began to produce and self in common: one has to recognise that the Spanish working-classes show a spontaneous talent for co-operation that exceeds anything that can be found today in other European countries."

When one takes into account the fertile when one takes into account the fertile growth of communistic institutions, the mutual aid displayed among peasants, fishermen and artisans, the spirit of inde-pendence in the towns and villages, it is not difficult to understand why anarchist ideas found such a propitious soil in

The theories of the anarchists, and of Bakunin and Kropotkin in particular, are based on the belief that men are bound together by the instinct of mutual aid, that they can live happily and peacefully in a free society. Bakunin through his natural sympathy for the peasants, Kronikai through his study of the life of animals, of the primitive societies and the Middle Ages, had both reached the confidence of the societies and the confidence of the societies and the middle Ages, had both reached the confidence of the societies and the societie cfusion that men are able to live happily and show their social and creative abili-ties in a society free from any central and authoritarian government.

These anarchist theories correspond to the experiences of the Spanish people. Wherever they were free to organise them-selves independently they had improved their lot, but when the central govern-ment of Madrid through the landlords, the petty bureaucrats, the police and the army, interfered with their lives, it always

brought them oppression and poverty. The Socialist party with its distrust of the social instincts of men, with its belief in a central, all-wise authority, went against the age-long experience of the Spanish workers and peasants. It demanded from them the surrender of the liberties they had fought hard to preserve through centuries and for that reason never acquired the influence which the practical properties are supported to the control of the co the anarchist movement attained.

Spiritual Values

Another cause for the rapid and extensive growth of the anarchist movement in Spain was, according to Brenan, the intense religious feelings of the people particularly the peasants. This may a particularly the peasants. This may at first seem paradoxical. The anarchists in Spain, perhaps more than in any other country, bitterly attacked religion and the Church. They issued hundreds of books and pamphlets denouncing the fallacy of religion and the corruption of the Church; they even went as far as burning churches and killing priests. Brenan does not ignore this, but he distinguishes between the Christian beliefs of the Spanish masses and their intense dislike of the Church, and one must admit that his interpretation of the relation between religion and anarchism is very convincing. He describes the Spaniards, and in particular the peasants, as a very religious people. By religion he does not mean, of course, belief in and does not mean, of course, belief in and submission to the Church, but a faith in spiritual values, in the need for men to reform themselves, in the fraternity which

At the beginning of the nineteenth century a general decay of religious faith took place, but religion had meant so much to the poor that they were left with the hunger for something to replace it and this could only be one of the politidoctrines, anarchism or socialism archism by its insistence on brother Anarchism by its insistence on brother-hood between men, on the necessity for a moral regeneration of mankind, on the need for faith, came nearer to the Chris-tian ideas of the Spanish peasant than the dry, soulless, materialistic theories of the Marxists. The Spanish peasants took literally the frequent allusions in the Scriptures to the wickedness of the rich; the Church of course could not admit the Church of course could not admit this. The Spanish people in their turn could not forgive the Church for having abandoned the teachings of Christ, could the Church forgive them for intergospels. Breman suggests that the anger of the Spanish anarchists against the Church is the anger of an intensely religious people who feel that they have been deserted and deceived.

Breman foresaw that his interpretation would give rise to many criticisms from would give rise to many criticisms from

would give rise to many criticisms from the anarchists and even more from religious people, and he says

"It may be thought that I have stress-"If may be thought that I have stressed too much the religious element because Spanish anarchism is after all a political doctrine. But the aims of the anarchists were always much wider and their teachings more personal than anything which can be included under the word politics. To individuals they offered a way of life: anarchism had to be lived as well as worked for."

This is a very important point. The anarchists do not aim only at changing the government or the system; they aim also at changing the people's mode of thinking and living, which has been warped by years of oppression. Whatever the cause of this attitude, whether ever the cause of this attitude, whether religious or otherwise, it is important to stress it. Anarchists are always accused of having a negative creed, but critics overlook that anarchism through its attempts to render men better even under the present system is in fact doing some positive and very useful work. Brenan has seen this very clearly and he refuses to judge the anarchists through their material achievements alone. He does not consider merely the number of strikes they have carried out, the rises in wages they have obtained or the part they have played in the administration of the country. Their role, he says, should be judged not in political terms but in moral ones, a fact which is almost universally ignored.

For example, the role of anarchists in educating the Spanish masses is often overlooked. While the socialists thought that education was a matter for the state to deal with, the anarchists believed in starting work immediately. As early as the middle of the last century anarchists formed small circles in towns and vil-lages which started night schools where many learned to read.

Growth of Anarchism

At the beginning of this century anarchist propaganda spread rapidly through the countryside and it was always accompanied with efforts to educate the masses

The anarchist press not only publis books by Kropotkin, Bakunin Spanish anarchist theoreticians but books on science, geography and histo The anarchist newspapers were avir read. The anarchist movement several dailies, but more important plans was the great number of proving haps was the great number of provi papers. In a relatively small pro-like Andalusia by the end of 1918 than 50 towns had libertarian newspa The work of editing th of their own. The work of editing the newspapers must have provided the mbers of the movement with a good of education and experience. The wof Francisco Ferrer in setting up a schools, the first outside the control the Church, is well known.

The anarchists tried to live up to th the anarchists tried to live up to the deals within the movement itself. Thad no paid bureaucracy as that of parties. In a country like Spain, whethere is the greatest distrust for morand those who seek it, the attitude of anarchists brought them the sympathy the masses.

H. E. Kaminski, in his Ceux de B lone has given much space to an amount of the political parties in Spain, an particular to an analysis of the anarmovement. He searches for the why anarchist theories "have penetral deeply in the non-organised masses even into the ranks of other organitions". The answer, he writes, is to found in the fact that "the ideas even more important, the tactics of chism are wonderfully adapted to character and conditions of liveliho the Spanish proletariat.

The powerful libertarian and feden tradition in Spain was the chief fa in making the response of the Spa workers to the threat of fascism different form from that of working movements elsewhere which were hinfluenced by reformist socialism. the revolution of the 19th July; was much more than an effective der against Fascist threats. It showed the creative abilities of the working acting directly on its own behalf reveal potentialities for society hith known only in the 'utopian dreams anarchists. In the short space of a weeks and despite the necessity to a bloody struggle at the same time achieved more than all the gradua reforms of political method in wh workers handed over the direction their lives to parliamentary 'represer tives'

(To be continued)

Not Too Much Fall-Out Yet

DG Continued from p. 1

followed that 'summer', but, since that rate has continued, unflappable Mac is forced to the conclusion that the rubbish is coming down quicker anyway-but that is the Russians'

"In subsequent months in which the rainfall in the United Kingdom was more nearly normal, the data so far available indicates that the rate continued high. There is evidence from the nature of the radioactive material deposited that this is likely to have been due to recent tests, resumably those conducted in the autumn by the U.S.S.R., the fall-out from which possibly occurred more rapidly because they took place in high latitudes. The so-called 'Argus' experiments conducted about the same time by the United States are understood to have been three low-yield nuclear explosions at great heights; they therefore resulted in only a very small addition to the radio-activity already in the stratosphere."

Between them, then the Russians Americans are ensuring steady supply of radio-activity. The Russian poison comes down quickly and the American stuff comes along later, in a more leisurely, guni-chewing fashion.

must be patient until more facts are available. Mae tells us:

The results of the food survey for 1958 are now being prepared for publication. They indeaste that, although the extent of contamination varies between different parts of the country, the amounts of strontum 90 in food and drinking water are well below those which are likely to give rise to concentrations in human bone which in the words of the Medical Research Council's report (of 1956) would require 'immediate consideration'.

"The quantity of strontium 90 in

"The quantity of strontium 90 in human diet in the United Kingdom rose much less in 1958 than did the rate of

deposition, this may have been largely due to heavy rain washing strontium 90 from herbage into the soil. Once strontium 90 has entered the soil it may still be absorbed through the roots of grass and other crops, but the amount at and other crops, but the amount at present taken up in this way is relatively

No Immediate Hurry

In other words, we still await the results of last year's heavy fall-out for it is this year's harvest that will be bearing the Strontium 90 washed into the soil during last disastrous harvest-time. From the sodden sheaves and flattened corn in last year's fields, the fall-out was

washed into the good earth.

This year's hay crop—soon to be fit for mowing—will carry into our milk not human kindness but traces of strontium 90 which in its macabre turn will lodge cancer in our bones. Perhaps if the American gift parcel hustles down it will be in time to contaminate the corn harvest and present us with leukaemia along

with the Christmas pud.

But as Mac says, the amount of contamination is still well below levels which require immediate consideration.

Although last week a Harvard rofessor speaking at the Royal ociety of Health Congress at professor Harrogate blamed on nuclear tests the birth of between 2,500 and 13,000 deformed children, and between 25,000 and 100,000 cases of leukaemia, other scientists hastened to point out that these were small figures set against total world popu-

Its' hard luck, of course, if you happen to be one of these few. Console yourself with the thought that many millions more people are not contaminated (as far as they know)-

MEETINGS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

LONDON ANARCHIST GROUP

Regular Sunday meetings now held at "Marquis of Granby" Public House, Rathbone Street (corner of Percy Street, Rathbone Place and Charlotte Street) 7.30 p.m.

MAY 10.-To be arranged

NEW YORK

MAY 15 .- Vince Hickey on YOUTH AND SOCIAL CHANGE

MAY 22. David Atkins of the "News and Letters" Group on
ART AND THE CLASS STRUGGLE

All Meetings will be held at The Libertarian Center, 86 East 10th Street, New York City, U.S.A.

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published a series of three articles on conditions in local prisons. the second one, the author, Mr. Michael Frayn wrote. The first thing that strikes the outside who makes an official guided total of a prison is that the atmosphere is unlitary. Anyone who has served as a private in the Affiny, one feels would not be a ferry one feels would not be a feel.

Shepton Mallet 'Mutiny ' Continued from p. 1

the Army, one feels, would not be too hopelessly lost as a convict. The elatter ing of boots on hard floors, the time ing of boots on hard floors, the time-table, the way of serving food, the food itself, the shabby uniforms, all crimbine to make a prison into a sort of barracks—a barracks without leave and with almost no activity to keep it going, a barracks with paramoreally struct disci-pline and with an undercurrent of mutin-cus feeling. The impression is conferent pline and with an undercurrent of mutin-ous feeling. The impression is reinforced by the relations between governors, officers and prisoners. The prison officers are the N.C.O.s, they all but salute the governors, and march prisoners into their presence shouting, "Full name and num-ber to the governor!" The governors are distant and a little patronising, in just the way that C.O.s and company com-manders are, and the prisoners, like de-moralised privates in a bad unit, either obsequious or surly.

In the large, overcrowded prisons there is almost continual friction between the

prisoners and the "screws" or "twirls", as they call the officers. Some officers are certainly sympathetic and humane, and some prisoners are co-operative. But on the whole the officers despise the prison-ers and believe that tough freatment is the only sort which will hold them down the only sort which will hold them down of a have old fashinned views about present myself, they say defensively if you are them, in return the prisoners have no respect for the "screws" but a surprisingly fierce hatred. Mr. Frank Scottian says in Bang to Rights, which he wrote after two years corrective training (considered to be a more elevated form of convert life than the local prison can offer). "No man can correct another while there is this feeling of disanother while there is this feeling of dis-trust between jailet and consist and until this barrier can be removed, there will remain this feeling of dispondancy on one side and hate and frair on the other."

All the findings and sentences in the Shepton Mallet court martial are subject to confirmation by a higher authority. One doubts however that authority. One doubts however that much in the way of enlightenment will come from such a quarter. But is it too much to hope that one section of the British public will not watch nine young men lose between them 35 years of their youth without a word of protest?

As far as the effects of this deadly muck in our food are concerned, we must be patient until more facts are