

SIR RICHARD ACLAND
Seeks radical Christian support



BBC photograph STEPHEN SPENDER He coined a famous phrase



QUINTIN HOGG

New life in the Tory Party?

## (continued from previous page)

has alienated most of the young people. They feel they have no chance of getting elected, and that if they work to elect the man selected by the party caucus, he will not be in touch with young opinion. The party truce and the automatic return to office of members who often are of very ordinary calibre, has discredited the party system still further.

This negative and distrustful approach to economic and social institutions is at its most obvious in relation to political parties just because they, the principal weapons in the struggle for a better society, look so inefficient for the purpose; but the feeling, as I have suggested, covers a great many other factors in our national life, and it is always very much the samethe feeling of separation, of no confidence, of detachment and in-difference. One can see it in the Cooperatives, where about two per cent of the members trouble to attend the meetings, and that two per cent is not too young. One can see it in local government, where half the electorate never vote—I believe the Birmingham figure is an average of about 35 per cent, and again it is not the young people that take their responsibilities most seriously. One can see it in many empty churches; in many community centres run by the elderly; throughout the field of voluntary service, where the most reliable workers are all too often those trained in another generation to different standards of selflesspess and hard work.

## Interest Without Hope

It seems to me that anyone who is trying to report fairly on the state of young opinion in Britain cannot help taking as the central point in his or her analysis this unhappy cleavage between a keen interest in a better future and cynicism about all the means of obtaining it. It is a dangerous situation for, as far as I can see, there are only three ways in which the irritating and frustrating conflict between the two states of mind can be resolved; and two of those ways are disastrous.

It could be resolved if the dream of better things were to fade. Then apathy could cover ends and means alike. The Britain of Baldwin and Chamberlain was not chafing under bad leadership. The "safety first" of the one and the appeasement of the other represented dominant states of mind among

the people. A great majority were prepared to believe that £16,000,000 spent on the distressed areas over three years was about all we could afford to "cure" unemployment. To a great many, Czechoslovakia was just a country a long way off "about which we know very little."

Personally, I find it hard to believe that the upheavals of the war will have so little effect as to bring back that attitude, especially since the new radical temper has sprung from wartime experience itself. It should be as difficult to root out the desire for a better nation as to wipe out the memory of the London blitz. Besides, a desire, however general, to return to the "normalcy" of the 'twenties and 'thirties provides no real solution of the state of mind of the young. Even if this generation were

to be worn out by over-working and over-fighting, the next generation after them would present the same revolt and the same challenge. Either young people have to find their way back into a society which they feel is theirs and is a going concern, or they will remain to be snatched up sooner or later by some form of extremism.

This is the second alternative—that, maintaining their desire for change and continuing in their distrust for all existing institutions, they decide on the violent short-cut of attempted revolution. It is significant that of the small minority in the Army who still profess to have any confidence in a political party about half are supporters of the Communists. This is not because of any

(continued on next page)

