

Points of Information and Small Ads.

SUMMER SCHOOL for Committee supporters, 1-7 Aug. Shipton-on-Stour, Warwicks. Aldermaston-style accom. £2-10s. per head all in. Details & bookings: National Sec., 13 Goodwin Street, London, N.4.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE "Way Ahead" Conference, Sat/Sun. 25/26 September in London. Further details later.

PORTON September 11th. See details on another page. For briefing etc. and to help with build-up campaign, contact Germ & Chemical Warfare Study Group, c/o 13 Goodwin St.

FASLANE - These people pleaded not guilty, and are remanded on bail for trial on various dates in Aug., Nov. & Dec. Please contact Mark Newns c/o Munro, 89 Elderslie St. Glasgow C.3 or National Sec., 13 Goodwin St. London N.4 if you saw any of these people being arrested: Robert Collins, William Henderson, Alan Lawson, Mark Newns, Alan Parker, Harry Smith & William Wright.

FASLANE - Help our Scottish comrades pay their exorbitant fines. Ian Sutherland needs £15, Tony Hughes needs £10 fast to keep them out of clink. Contributions please c/o Ian MacDonald, 15 Cotton St. Aberdeen.

AFTER THE BOMB on Hiroshima they say that blue cornflowers grew. This year CND will remember Hiroshima with blue cornflowers. Hiroshima Day, August 6th, at the Cenotaph Whitehall.

ALL ACTIVISTS invited to meeting to discuss united libertarian action in outer West London. "Anchor", Ea ling Broadway, 8.00 p.m. 22nd July.

DO SOMETHING ABOUT VIETNAM in South East London. Contact Jim Radford, 5 Clock House Road, Beckenham, Kent.

LONDON ANARCHISTS. Sundays 3.p.m. Speakers Corner; 7.45 p.m. Lamb & Flag, off Garrick St. W.C.2. Everybody welcome.

ANTI-CONSCRIPTION COMMITTEE 22 July, 7.30 p.m. 6 Endsleigh St. W.C.1.

VIETNAM STUDY GROUP Wed. 21st July, 7.30 p.m. 6 Endsleigh St. W.C.1.

N.W. MIDDX. DIRECT ACTION GROUP. Protest against U.S. war policy in Vietnam. Assemble 2.30 24 July, Harrow on the Hill Met. Station. March & meeting in Harrow High St.

CONSCRIPTION - For or Against? 7.30 Thurs. 22 July, Uxbridge Friends Meeting House. (Just outside Uxbridge tube station.)

YCND COAST TO COAST MARCH Hull to Liverpool, July 25 - August 1. Contact YCND, 14 Tib Lane, Manchester 2. (BLA 7511).

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF 100 - New Secretary (from August 1st) is Peter Cadogan.

AUGUST RESISTANCE? - remember, there will be no issue of RESISTANCE in August. We hope the September one will be nearer the beginning than the end of the month.

ARE YOU a walking cemetery?" "Are you still having animals slaughtered for you?" Is your stomach their graveyard?" Only you can change all this, by making the change to a Vegetarian or Vegan diet. Can those who work for peace live by slaughter? Details from, and offers of help to:- **AHIMSA GROUP**, 106 Regents Park Road, London N.W.1. or Mrs. Norah Turnbull, 75 Rothwell Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 3.

THE CRISIS OF CIVILISATION. First English translation of Tolstoy's essay on Austria's annexation of the Serbs. "This invaluable work...no remotely pacific group would be without a quiverful of copies" - Peace News. Price: 1/3 (incl. postage) from R.V. Sampson, 38 Canynge Square, Bristol 8.

TEACH-INS: can they promote understanding of the 'Other Side'? Dr. Rachel Pinney will demonstrate the method of Creative Listening which does just this. July 26, 27 & 30 (Mon. Tues. & Fri.) at Central Library, St. Peters Square, Manchester 2. July 29 (Thurs.) at Boardroom, All Saints Offices, 64 Lower Ormond St., All Saints, Manchester.

WOULD ANYONE in the Brixton-Streatham-Norwood area interested in selling RESISTANCE please contact P.G. Lyddon, 251 Croxted Road, S.E.21 (Norwood), or D. Francis, 141 Wavertree Road, S.W.2. (Brixton/Streatham).

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES - A forum for critical social ideas, published in the U.S. Summer number features: The American Economy by Paul Mattick; The Voice of Art by Lenore Yost. Four issues: 10s. or \$1.80 only from Contemporary Press, P.O. Box 2357, Church St. Station, New York 8, N.Y. USA.

ENTHUSIASTIC C.100/CND supporter seeks pen-friends any libertarian views. Box 02.

VIETNAM STICKERS - 2/6 per 100 post free from Peter Cadogan, 5 Acton Way Cambridge; **LEAFLETS** (with 'Private Eye' picture) 15/- per 1000 post free from 13 Goodwin Street, London N.4.

ADVERTISE IN RESISTANCE: Rates: classified 2d. per word. Box nos. 2/- extra. Display rates on request. All ads. must be pre-paid. All enquiries to:- Jim, 5 Clock House Road, Beckenham, Kent. or telephone BECKenham 7517, evenings.

RESISTANCE



committee of 100 bulletin

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Front Cover Photograph: A Vietnamese youth carries his aged mother on his back after fighting during the week of April 8th between militia-men and Vietcong at the village of Tra Bong.

Vietnam is on all our minds....it did not get much mention in RESISTANCE last month because we were preparing our say for this. Despite criticism last month was a sell-out! We would like to hear from you any and every time on your reaction to our contents.

Protest in the West tends to be centred on the U.S. role in the war. Distant as centres of power seem to be it seems logical that this should be the case, for we have complicity with a bankrupt Wilson regime and indirectly - through NATO- with the U.S. government's initiatives which are escalating the war. The Vietcong may have been fighting a popular war but one thing is certain: the longer the fighting continues the more the elements opposing U.S. policy will be in force into one armed camp. There must be elements in North Vietnam, like the Buddhists in the South, who will struggle for freedom from tyrannical central government. Such groups will be forced into the arms of the communists and other authoritarian sections as the war continues.

The duty of the libertarian left is surely to find these elements, establish contact, publicise their existence, and where possible help them....in order to show that there is an alternative to Cabot Lodge and Ho Chi Minh.

At home our class- and status-ridden (Labour governed) society grumbles at the 'unofficial' disruptors of the lives of commuters on Southern Region trains. The leader of the Union concerned, ASLEF, was reported as saying "Unfortunately we live in a democracy....." as his reason for not disciplining the strikers. Judges and M.P.s - who seem to be making a bomb (!) - have no difficulty in getting more..... and, Brother, we mean MORE. When we think of the effort required to make RESISTANCE pay its way compared to their wage cheques we could cry.

Domestic news: Bruce Samoilas quits as secretary of the London Committee; Peter Cadogan takes up the post of National Committee secretary in August.

Please note that there will not be an August edition of RESISTANCE. See you in print on or near September 1st.

The Editors.

RESISTANCE - 13 Goodwin Street, London, N.4. ARChway 1239. Vol.3 no.7, July 1965.

Subscription rates: 5/- for six months, 10/- per year, post free. Please send donations!

VIETNAM ... an editorial

The Vietnam war could be described as a quarrel in a far-away country between people of whom we know nothing - which is how Neville Chamberlain described the Czechoslovak crisis two days before he went to Munich. We don't know much about Vietnam, but we can at least make sure we know about ourselves. For let us make no mistake - we are being asked to take sides on this battlefield, to choose one side to support and one side to oppose. The Labour left and the Marxist left have already taken sides. Do we want to make such a choice?

In every war, of course, there are more than two sides; there is in fact an infinite series of sides, reaching up to the Great Powers who have nothing to lose but face and reaching down to the ordinary people who have nothing to lose but their lives; and there is an infinite series of questions about what has happened, what is happening, and what will happen. In every war, however, all the sides are eventually reduced to two, and all the questions are reduced to one. So all that is left in Vietnam is two sides facing each other, and all that is asked about Vietnam is which side will win. The war is between communists and democrats, or democrats and fascists, or the people and their oppressors, or wogs and whites, or revolution and reaction, or East and West, or good and evil, and so on, as the case may be. But who will win?

This question is complicated by the Bomb. Without the Bomb, it would be easy to say that the Vietcong would win the guerrilla war, unless the Americans could win the air war first. But the Americans have the Bomb, and it is difficult to imagine a nuclear power letting itself lose a war. But if the Americans win the war by using the Bomb, the Vietnam war will become the third World War. The question isn't just who will win the war but how the war will be won. We are all on the escalator, and we are getting near the top. As the war gets bigger, the Bomb gets nearer. This is what the unilateralist movement is about.

the movement

The unilateralist movement has always been based on the principle that nothing is worse than nuclear war, that we will buy peace at any price. The movement wants a cease-fire in Vietnam so much that it will support anything that might lead to one, and will attack anything that might

prevent one. It will ask the British government to ask the American government to stop bombing Vietnam please, without thinking of the consequences, and it will ask the British government to ask the Russian government to recall the Geneva Conference please, without thinking of the consequences. In general, the movement avoids radical action and organises moderate action. We have meetings (sometimes called teach-ins), marches, rallies, fasts, lobbies, petitions, leaflets, and open letters. In general, the movement opposes what the Americans do and condones what the Vietcong do. We have angry cries against the air war and destruction of villages, and lame excuses for the guerilla war and the terrorisation of villages. Altogether, then, we have the trappings of traditional left-wing protest, and the symptoms of an old-fashioned anti-American pro-Communist front. In fact, the unilateralist movement wants appeasement; we wait for a Chamberlain to go to Munich, an Eden to go to Geneva, and bring back peace for our time.

A policy of appeasement is perfectly reasonable if it is honest and realistic, and the objection to the Vietnam policy of the unilateralist movement is that it is dishonest and unrealistic. We must face facts. If the Americans leave Vietnam, the Vietcong will conquer South Vietnam, the National Liberation Front will rule South Vietnam, Vietnam will be reunified as a Communist dictatorship, Laos and Cambodia will be the next on the list, and so on. We may prefer this as a possible alternative to nuclear war - most of us would genuinely rather be red than dead - but we should recognise it as the probable alternative to nuclear war. The real choice before us is not between the Americans and the Vietcong, but between Munich and Hiroshima. And just as we may have to avoid Hiroshima by going to Munich, so our refusal to support the Americans implies our agreement to support the Vietcong. If the campaign against the Vietnam war succeeds, Vietnam will go Communist. We may have to accept this, but we have no right to brush it aside. We may have to go to Munich, but we have no reason to be proud of it.

the libertarians

The only libertarian attitude to the Vietnam war is summed up in Marcutio's dying words: "A plague on both your houses". The only libertarian action against the Vietnam war is that which

rejects power politics and works for the Vietnamese people against all the government and armies. What have the libertarians in the unilateralist movement been doing about Vietnam? On March 12th a group chained themselves into the American embassy - a good idea done well. And since then? On March 30th the Committee of 100 sent an open letter to the Prime Minister, and on April 10th and 19th the Committee held demonstrations about this open letter in Downing Street. On April 4th assorted left-wingers marched around Mayfair after a Christian Action rally in Trafalgar Square. On May 12th the Committee of 100 formed a Peace in Vietnam Committee. On May 29th the Committee of 100 joined CND in holding a march to and a rally in Trafalgar Square. On June 30th the Committee of 100 took part in a teach-in and rally at Central Hall and a lobby of Parliament. This isn't all, it is true. There has been discussion of a crisis contingent to stop the fighting and of a peace mission to start the talking. But in general, libertarian intervention in the campaign against the Vietnam war has been futile. We have the past president of the Committee of 100 showing a fellow-travelling banner on his way to lobby his MP; and we have the future National Secretary of the Committee of 100 issuing a sticker showing the Union Jack over a demand for the recall of the Geneva Conference. Is this what we mean by libertarian action? Is this what the Committee of 100 is for? Surely not.

If we must face facts, we must also face the fact that, just as the Committee of 100 failed to respond to the challenge of the Cuba crisis in October 1962, it has failed to respond to the challenge of the Vietnam crisis. This new failure must be blamed not on the apathy of the general public, since there is less apathy than at any time since the Cuba crisis, but on the inadequacy of the Committee of 100. But what could it do?

and us

Firstly, whatever we do, we should do it as libertarians, not just as unilateralists, and certainly not as fellow-travellers. If we are against war, we should make it clear that we are against Communists killing people as well as Imperialists killing people. If we are against bombs, we should make it clear that we are against the terrorist bombs of the Vietcong as well as the incendiary bombs of the Americans. If we are against foreign intervention, we should make it clear that we are against Chinese and Russian intervention as well as American and British intervention. If we are against tyranny, we should make it clear that we are against the Hanoi government as well as the Saigon government. If we are going to use the orthodox methods of protest, we should make sure that we are using them, not the other way round. If we are going to make appeals, we should make sure that we appeal to people, not governments.



Secondly, whatever we do, we should do it properly. Perhaps we can't have mass demonstrations any more, but we can at least have small demonstrations that are good ideas done well. So far the Labour left and the Marxist left have had it all their own way. If we want to do something against the Americans, we should surely take direct action against the American Embassy and the American bases all over the country. A sit-in or a walk-on would be better than a hundred marches. And what about Australia House? If we want to do something against the British Government, we should surely take direct action against it in Parliament. A sit-in or an interruption would be better than a hundred demonstrations in Downing Street or a hundred lobbies of MP's. If we want to do something against the Labour Party, then what about some direct action against its leaders, especially its left-wing leaders? Some determined heckling and harrying would be better than a hundred party resolutions. If British arms are sent to Vietnam, what about some industrial action? A lightning strike or a broken crane would be better than a hundred union resolutions; the Australian dockers have already made a start. If British forces are sent to Vietnam, what about some incitement to disaffection? Some mutiny or desertion would be better than a hundred teach-ins; the Vietnamese themselves and some Americans have already made a start.

The Committee of 100 as an organisation may have lost the initiative but Committee people would take part in these sort of actions. But we should not submerge our identity in the current emotional, slogan-chanting atmosphere. There is no immediate formula which will stop the war in Vietnam. But are the Labour left and the Marxist left still to have it all their own way? It is time the libertarian left got going again. Let us act or perish.



"Dear Mr Wilson, We would like to inform you of the very dangerous condition of your foreign policy. We suggest that unless restoration work is carried out immediately the safety of future students is in grave jeopardy..."

"I choose the illuminating death of a Buddhist to protest against a great country, trying to wipe out a small country for no reason."

So wrote Alice Herz, 82-year old widow who had fled Nazism, in a note explaining why, in protest against the Vietnam war, she set herself afire at a busy Detroit intersection on March 16. Ten days later she died in hospital. WRL and other New York peace groups conducted a memorial walk in her honour led by A.J. Muste.

Over 20,000 persons from all parts of the country converged on Washington April 17 in the biggest peace demonstration of recent times. Prior to the rally, they mass-picketed the White House. The demonstration was sponsored by Students for a Democratic Society and supported by many peace groups. In New York on April 10 more than 3,000 people joined a "Walk with Dr. Spock" sponsored by SANE. On June 8, Dr. Spock, Hans Morgenthau and Norman Thomas spoke at a mass rally on Vietnam sponsored by SANE at Madison Square Garden, where Joan Baez and other singers performed.

WRL (War Resisters' League) News reports demonstrations across the country sparked off by the news of U.S. bombing of North Vietnam on February 7th. Over 2,800 demonstrators picketed the U.N. the following Saturday. In San Francisco, 600 pickets marched to the Federal building. The following weekend was marked by a number of civil disobedience demonstrations such as the sitdown which closed a recruiting station in downtown Philadelphia. At the U.S. mission to the U.N., 14 sitdowners at the entrance-way were arrested.

In front of the Hotel Hilton, site of the Pacem in Terris Convocation, 19 people including Ralph diGiacia, Neil Haworth and A.J. Muste were arrested for defying an arbitrary police limitation on the number of vigilliers. They pleaded not guilty and the American Civil Liberties Union will appeal their case if necessary. Demonstrations in at least 30 locations across the country took place on the weekend of February 19-20. There had been protest actions on college campuses throughout the week.

VIETNAM - history of chaos

- 1945 The Japanese finally withdrew from Indo-China. Ho Chi Minh, who had organised and led a united front (the Viet Minh) against the Fascists, declared an independent republic of Vietnam. When France attempted to reclaim her former colony fighting began again.
- 1946 -1954 8 years of bitter guerilla warfare led to the 55-day siege of Dien Bien Phu and the final defeat of the French. The U.S. had invested heavily in a French victory, and the New York Times reported - July 4th 1954 - "In the current year the United States is paying 78% of the French costs in the Indo Chinese war". In the final stages Dulles offered Nuclear weapons to Bidault.
- 1954 14 Nations (including Britain) met at Geneva to arrange a settlement. According to this, Vietnam was to be temporarily divided until the French troops left, but the country was to be re-united by nation-wide elections before July 20th 1956. The final declaration prohibited the introduction of foreign troops, arms or bases into Vietnam. U.S. ambassador Bedell-Smith, issued a statement - "The Government of the United States....takes note of the agreement concluded at Geneva....and declares that it will refrain from the threat or use of force to disturb them." In June 1954 Ngo Dinh Diem, protege of the Central Intelligence Agency, was installed as Premier of South Vietnam. Persecution of Buddhists and forcible conversion to Catholicism began.
- 1955 United States assumed full responsibility for organising and training Diem's army.
- 1958 Round ups of dissidents and those suspected as communists became more frequent and brutal. Rebel groups began to operate.
- 1959 Travelling guillotines were introduced and a secret police force, run by Diem's brother and financed by the C.I.A. at a cost of \$ 3,000,000 per year, was set up.
- 1960 The National Liberation Front was formed in South Vietnam. It included representatives of all political and religious groups. Within a year 10,000 Diem troops had deserted with their arms to join the NLF (Vietcong).
- 1961 Major build up of U.S. arms and men in South Vietnam, still described as missions and advisers.
- 1962 Operation Sunrise, a campaign to concentrate 9 million peasants in "Strategic Hamlets", began. The New York Times correspondent wrote June 24th - "The hamlets are sheltered behind rude defensive walls spiked with watch towers and firing points, but the aim is not only to keep the enemy out but to control the population within, to isolate it from....guerillas and to

make it obedient to the government of Ngo Dinh Diem". Press reports of poisonous chemicals sprayed from aircraft were denied by U.S.

May 1963 Buddhists began to riot against religious persecution. Monks committed suicide by fire. A military coup led by Gen. Duong Van Minh overthrew Diem. The National Liberation Front now controlled 2/3rds of South Vietnam. On Jan. 6th Voice of America reported that the American Air Force had carried out 50,000 attacks on South Vietnamese villages and upon virtually all the peasant population outside the strategic hamlets during 1962.

1964 General Nguyen Khanh seized power. "Aviation Week" revealed that U.S. and South Vietnamese forces had been engaged in hit and run raids in North Vietnam since the previous summer. July 30th North Vietnamese islands Hou Me and Hou Ngu bombarded from the sea. Aug. 2nd U.S. warships were attacked in Gulf of Tonkin and on August 5th U.S. aircraft bombed North Vietnamese bases in retaliation.

1965

The War enters a new phase. The guerillas, well equipped with captured American weapons and reinforced by thousands of deserters, begin fighting fixed conventional battles against the Government forces. Renewed discrimination against Buddhists causes demonstrations in Saigon and Hue. Feb. 15th 40 unarmed demonstrators including women are shot down by Government troops. Feb. 7th attacks on U.S. personnel coincide with the arrival of Mr. Kosygin in Hanoi. Within days the U.S. commence full scale bombing raids on North Vietnam. On Feb. 16th the South Vietnamese Government changes for the 9th time in 16 months. March 8th 3,500 U.S. marines arrive. March 16 2,000 South Korean troops are stationed in South Vietnam. March 22 it was revealed that "non lethal" gas was being used against guerillas. This followed previous disclosures of the use of Napalm, Phosphorus, Fragmentation Bombs and toxic weed killers. March 26 it was disclosed that the U.S. was using chemicals to destroy rice crops in rebel controlled areas. March 30 the U.S. embassy in Saigon damaged by bomb explosion. April 29 Menzies announces the despatch of Australian troops to Vietnam. May 5 President Johnson granted a further \$ 700 million to finance the war in Vietnam. July Nguyen Cao Ky, Commander of the Air Force, takes over the Government; at a press conference he announces that his only hero was Hitler! U.S. announces that total of U.S. troops in South Vietnam, now 70,000, is to be increased to 100,000. 2,000 Australian troops begin to take part in fighting. American bombers penetrate North Vietnam to within 50 miles of Chinese border.....

Compiled by Jim Radford and Martin Spillman.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN JAPAN

The situation in Viet Nam has terribly been aggravated by the continued air raid in North Viet Nam by the US imperialists.

The only solution lies in the combined struggle of the workers and people in Vietnam and in the advanced countries. The stalinist intervention by means of the missiles and the volunteer corps will never bring solution to the situation. Present difficulty consists not in the military problems, but in the weakness of the international struggle of the workers and people against US aggression.

We issued an appeal calling on the revolutionary organizations of the world to stand up for the united action against war and colonialism in Viet Nam early in April. Since then preparation has been made for the mass protest action of workers and people here in Japan, supply base of the US imperialist for Viet Nam.

On April 26th, first mass protest action was achieved through the co-operation of the anti-stalinist revolutionary organizations and the militant wing of the Sohyo (General Council of Japan Trade Unions), with 50,000 workers and

students sitting down in front of the US embassy in Tokyo in face of suppression by policemen. 15,000 of the public enterprise workers, 10,000 of the private enterprise workers, 10,000 of Tokyo municipal workers, 5,000 of the workers from the local cities and 5,000 of the ZENGA-KUREN students participated in this struggle.

The struggle was backed with the series of the strikes in telecommunication, post office, steel, chemical, electric machine, shipbuilding, industries, ranging from the middle of March to the end of April.

Communist party, in spite of its insistency on anti-USA campaign, disappeared in front of the workers and students. (It called the sit down protest in front of the US embassy dangerous adventure and provocation.)

Once again we call on your organization to stand up for the international united action against war and colonialism!

Taketo Takei, General Secretary;
Toru Kurokawa, International Secretary;
Japan Revolutionary Communist League.



Japanese police prepare to use force against demonstrators.

NEWS FROM THE FORCES FRONT

BARRY EASTER, arrested by Military Police at a CND/Committee rally on May 29th (see our editorial last month) writes: "I received as punishment for my activities seven days restriction of privileges and a three month warning telling me not to participate in further political or CND activities. My father has offered to buy my discharge which will be £200. I have applied for discharge (3rd time) and I think this will come off seeing as the War Office know about my case. I am glad to see that you are henceforth harbouring A.W.O.L. blokes (e.g. Chris East -eds.) from the evil eye of the Redcaps. This is a brilliant idea and can do a lot of good for the movement besides bugging up the bureaucracy of the service brass.

"Now I must tell you of 'things dark and shady' going on down here. 'Scouse' (he shall remain anonymous) is the chief subverter down here. He's getting a Medical Discharge very soon and is busily filling in time with as much chat as possible on the virtues of having a conscience. He has a very clever method of subversion, in which he plays Bob Dylan's recordings which show injustice, etc. (e.g. God on Our Side, Masters of War) and then goes on to explain the whys and hows of peace. Its working fairly well, the best targets being the rookies who only have to pay £20 for discharge.

Regarding a paragraph in last month's editorial concerning civvies in army uniform. I would say that they definitely were not civilians (I could supply their names, numbers

and ranks if I cared to) and the Redcaps could not have questioned civvies in this uniform because the No. 2 dress is not issued through surplus stores.

I will now stir it up on the disgraceful behaviour of the Redcaps towards Des Watson, Phil Quaith, Del Foley, Spud Murphy and Mr. Freeman who were the civilians arrested. The Redcaps, who have no right to touch civilians manhandled the above named, actually pushing Des Watson up the coach and at the same time threatening violence if disobeyed. I was also threatened with violence.

"Freedom is more than being out of jail."

Since receiving this letter we have seen Barry again and he says his discharge should be through in a few weeks, meanwhile he sits around at the camp and does nothing except talk to the other inmates.

E.M. PAUL VALENTINE was finally released from the Navy at the beginning of June after deserting three times and suffering three periods of naval detention, the latest in Shepton Mallet. It was a case of third time lucky. Paul is now a keen CND and Committee of 100 supporter, recently hitching to Scotland for the Faslane Polaris demonstration. Readers might like to know that he is now enjoying civilian life and is happily married.

CHRIS EAST is still on the run so far as we know. (Please contact if any news, Chris.)

The men who will aid ANY deserter

POLICE fear that Servicemen on the run may use Ban-the-Bombers to establish an "escape route" similar to that operated on the Continent during World War II.

Their fears sharpened last night after Mr. Bruce Samolla, secretary of the London Committee of 100, admitted that his organisation had helped deserters to avoid recapture.

Mr. Samolla added: "We will help any soldier, sailor or airman who leaves his unit and comes to us for help."

Earlier Special Branch detectives were called in to help trace a Navy deserter after this message to him appeared in the Committee's Magazine, Resistance:

"Chris East is in the Navy and at the time of going to Press was on the run from his ship. The last time he was A.W.O.L. for five days before they caught him. This time he is being more careful.

"His 'leave' began on May 24 and he plans to stay away for a long time. If you read this Chris, good luck — and mum's the word."

After East was arrested in Southend last February for going A.W.O.L. the magazine said: "East does not want to register as a conscientious objector as he's only recently been introduced to the Committee of 100 thinking, but he's definitely interested."

Last month R.E.M.E. private Barrie Easter, 18, was pulled from a Committee Rally march outside the National Gallery, by military police.

A Home Office spokesman said anyone trying to dissuade a Serviceman from his allegiance to the Crown faces a two-year gaol sentence or a fine up to £200 under the Incitement to Disaffection Act, 1934.

'The People' 20th June 1965

£20 will get them out

A supporter in the Army writes of an idea for saving young men the ordeal he himself has had to face: an awakening of conscience too late, when you have no alternative but to risk a long jail sentence or to go against your principles. (Remember, you can join the forces as a boy of fifteen - several men now active in the Committee were once caught this way and had to fight to get clear.)

"I have an idea which might save a few poor souls from six years behind velvet bars. Basically the aim is towards those soldiers who have just joined up. As you may know they have three months in which they can get out for £20. Through domestic circumstances this £20 can be hard to raise, but if we can loan them this £20 before their three months expire then they would be able to go out to civilian life again. It must be a loan because in this

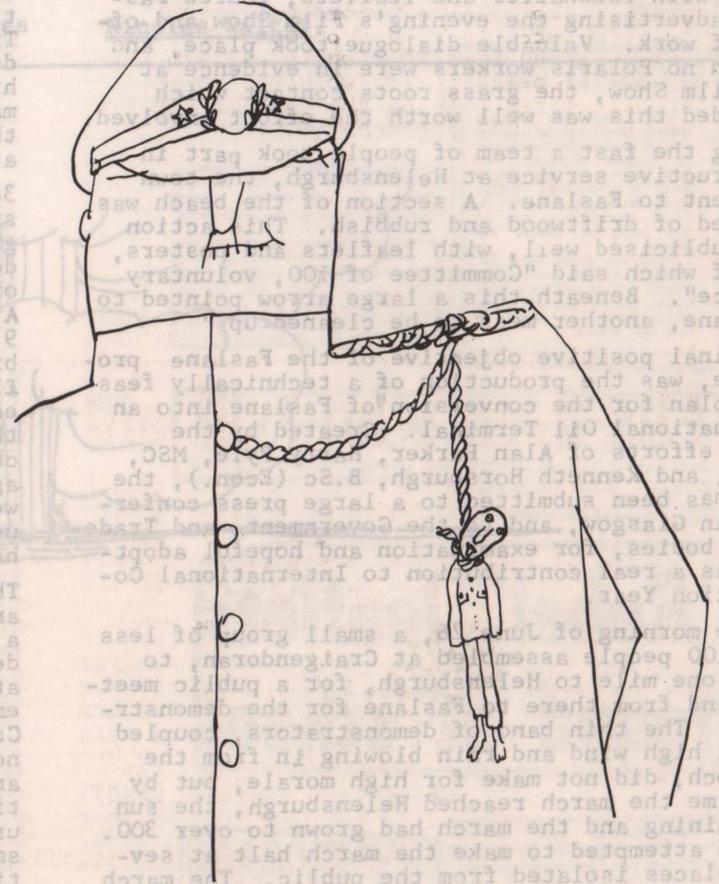
way money would build up as time goes on and then we can set our sights on those who are too late for the three months date and are also CND sympathisers. I feel this idea could have great effect as there are several soldiers who get fed up early in army life and hang on in the hope that things will brighten up."

Naturally RESISTANCE supports this idea, so send your own ideas and comments c/o the magazine at 13 Goodwin Street, and we will pass them on. Of course, it is best that men don't join the army at all - we all object to giving the State even £20 - but this is better than giving the State another potential killer. It may not even be illegal - it is certainly open to dispute whether it is "incitement to disaffection" merely to help someone who is well and truly disaffected already!

MURDER

Murder is fun
there they bleed
blending and bleeding
all in one
nicely slumped
nicely humped
faces up
arms out
learning to die
with ferocious zeal
never were they
more interesting
oh murder is fun
do try murder
the longer you wait
the harder to hate
do try murder

Its a man's life in the army.



DEL FOLEY

FASLANE

HUNDREDS of guitar-strumming and slogan-chanting demonstrators rushed a wall of security men guarding a top-secret N.A.T.O. base yesterday.

As they battled with 400 security men and police drafted in to guard the Polaris base at Faslane, some forced their way through to run into the £46 million compound.

The Sunday Post, June 27, 1965.

A five-day fast outside the entrance of the Polaris base, began the programme of the Faslane demonstration. Ten people took part in this. Their tents were flattened by two days and nights of driving wind and rain. Several workmen asked for badges and anti-war literature and at one stage 40 or so of them started singing "We Shall Overcome" from their side of the wire. It was felt that the fast communicated the aims of the anti-war movement to the workmen, but an offer of work at the Factory for Peace was not taken up mainly for economic reasons. The labourers at Faslane earn big money, between £30 and £40 a week. If the Factory could have offered that kind of money, Faslane would have one less war worker.

On the last day of the Fast, the Factory van complete with lorry and leaflets, toured Faslane advertising the evening's Film Show and offer of work. Valuable dialogue took place, and though no Polaris workers were in evidence at the Film Show, the grass roots contact which preceded this was well worth the effort involved.

During the fast a team of people took part in constructive service at Helensburgh, the town adjacent to Faslane. A section of the beach was cleared of driftwood and rubbish. This action was publicised well, with leaflets and posters, one of which said "Committee of 100, voluntary service". Beneath this a large arrow pointed to "Faslane, another mess to be cleaned up."

The final positive objective of the Faslane programme, was the production of a technically feasible plan for the conversion of Faslane into an International Oil Terminal. Created by the joint efforts of Alan Parker, Harry Pyle, MSC, AMIME, and Kenneth Horsburgh, B.Sc (Econ.), the plan has been submitted to a large press conference in Glasgow, and to the Government, and Trade Union bodies, for examination and hopeful adoption, as a real contribution to International Co-operation Year.

On the morning of June 26, a small group of less than 100 people assembled at Craigendoran, to march one mile to Helensburgh, for a public meeting, and from there to Faslane for the demonstration. The thin band of demonstrators, coupled with a high wind and rain blowing in from the Gareloch, did not make for high morale, but by the time the march reached Helensburgh, the sun was shining and the march had grown to over 300. Police attempted to make the march halt at several places isolated from the public. The march had its own plans though, and filed on to a grass verge in the centre of the town. Peter Cadogan

and Bill Hetherington spoke on the relevance of the political situation to Faslane, and the aims of the Committee, and, despite Helensburgh being a Tory stronghold, interest was shown from passersby. Final speakers were Alan Parker, (describing in detail, the Oil Terminal plan), and myself (on the general objectives of the action.)

Work on the base had come to a standstill as the march passed the objective of the action, the £10,000,000 Polaris Training School, where over 400 police waited. Finally we reached a point which looked directly down to the School. At this stage, a picket with eight-foot high vigil banners, organised by Campaign Caravan, took place, while the main body of marchers filtered through a thin cordon of police, over a construction site, and down a muddy hill towards the Training School. Police attempted to intercept demonstrators as they walked and ran down the hillside. They were outnumbered though, and many people who were taken into custody, found themselves free to proceed, as their "Policeman's" attention had been diverted by someone else.

38 were arrested and taken to a temporary police station at Faslane, where we were charged, photographed and fingerprinted. A solidarity sit-down took place outside the station, and the 20 or so people involved were soon dragged inside. A special court in Dumbarton started hearings at 9 p.m. 28 pleaded not guilty to charges of a breach of the peace, and were fined a total of £165. Some of the arrests were undoubtedly selective, and considerable violence was used by the police. Allan Lawson and Alan Parker were charged with assaulting the police, the charge against Allan Lawson I know to be fictitious, as we were arrested together, and the only force used was by one enthusiastic copper. The cases have been adjourned.

The formula for the Faslane demonstration, was an attempt to offer positive objectives within a direct action framework, as no movement can develop on protest alone. The lack of arrests at Faslane was a clean break from the non-violent suicides of some past actions and attitudes. Committee history has shown that mass arrest will not halt the death wish of the 'Warfare' State, and underlying the symbolic objective of preventing work from taking place at Faslane, was an urgent need to take a non-violent stab at the smokescreen which shrouds the state's preparations for war. This was done at Faslane with few casualties, we hope that future actions will result in less.

Mark Newns.

Porton

The September 11th demonstration organized by the London Committee of 100 is to demand that the research establishments on Porton Down be put to peaceful use, and placed under the control of an international body such as the World Health Organization. In addition it is to emphasize the presence of biological and chemical weapons and to demand that the public be told of their probable effects.

PUBLIC CONSCIENCE

There is at Porton a microcosm of the most unholy alliance ever formed: the marriage of the insanity of militarism to the productivity and efficiency of the scientific method. We would like to see the Porton demonstration as the beginning of an assault on the public conscience about the uses of science.

There is only one thing which stops the widespread use of germ and gas weapons, and that is public horror. If this revulsion is not turned into outright rejection but is allowed to wither into apathy, these weapons will certainly be used.

Open Day

Members of the West Midlands Committee of 100 and Birmingham Anarchist Group accepted the kind invitation of the Officer Commanding, The Fusilier Brigade Depot, St. George's Barracks, Sutton Coldfield, to attend his Open Day.

We were interested to watch next year's generation of juvenile delinquents crawling all over the land rovers and armoured cars, taking turns to aim a machine gun, and shooting at man-sized targets on the thirty yards range. Shades of T.V. Violence, Cheyenne has nothing on this mob.

We were pleased to note the modern buildings, expensive clothing, quiet manner of the staff, and vast amounts of sports equipment (ski-ing, archery, skin diving, model trains and the like) given to today's boy soldiers in their first three months of service (they can change their minds at any time during this period, but not after arrival at their battalion) - it was all so different to the army of one's National Service. One almost felt it would "be a man's life" in all its pleasant aspects. So much was done to make life pleasant. No one mentioned anything about killing, about the long hard marches, the trench warfare, about ones survival chances, about one's difficulty of finding a job on leaving. Life seemed one long holiday.

THE DEMONSTRATION

The demonstration will be a walk-through the prohibited area, to inspect that part of the centre for which we have paid in taxes. We shall lay claim to this property and symbolically hand it over to the World Health Organization. The Hampstead Leaflet will be taken along for any serviceman who ventures within arms' length.

There will be a supporting march organized by Southern Region CND which will begin a vigil on arrival at the gates. It needs 16 miles of fencing to enclose the 7,500 acres of otherwise productive land and it cannot possibly all be guarded at the same time. We need a lot of people to walk over this area, to inspect all the sites, and to talk to the troops, so keep September 11th free and come to Porton to make a constructive challenge to these horror weapons.

TIMETABLE

12.00 noon. Public meeting in the Guildhall Square, Salisbury.
1.30 p.m. Coaches leave Salisbury for an assembly point near Porton.
2.00 p.m. Both marches leave for Porton.
6.30 p.m. End of demonstration.

Germ Warfare Study Group.

They even had a school on the campus (Sorry camp!) Bull seemed to have been reduced to a minimum.

In view of all this it seems so surprising that both army and police should have objected to the handing out of a few little pamphlets (the Hampstead one's). Were not "our gallant troops" equipped to handle the sophistries therein - why then do they bother to teach them to read (many are illiterate on arrival - though an education officer told us these were mainly immigrants - from our colonies (?)).

Still on the whole, the authorities were very well behaved and went out of their way to avoid touching anyone, though they seemed to lose their composure at one point when to a question: "Have you any pamphlets?" We returned all of their pamphlets, which we had collected to prevent them falling into the wrong hands (replacing them with ours) We feel that our pamphlets will keep turning up in the oddest places for a very long time to come and no doubt to the pleasure of future recruits.

One thing however, we do not understand. Just what is the purpose of a small building away from the rest with a thick concrete roof, labelled: "Gas Chamber"? Do you think it has anything to do with the R.S.G. set-up? Sort of, getting rid of the radiation-overdosed non-bodies ??? Or is it something to do with testing tear-gas respirators?

Peter Neville.

Pirate Broadcasts

The Easter pirate broadcasts were not made according to the plans of those of us who spent the previous month or so arranging them. For reasons which can't be discussed here, we had abandoned the project by the Wednesday before Easter. Another group persuaded us to let them take over. Whether we agree or not about their going ahead, their effort was remarkable considering they had only hours in which to deal with the problems (some quite unforeseen) that confronted them. However, we were partly responsible for the preparation of the broadcasts and the building and siting of the transmitters.

Richard Hayes says that the pirates' "most serious fault" was that they called for a demonstration at Monck Street, yet made no attempt to organize it. The Committee of 100 transcript of the broadcast made no mention of Monck Street and Mr. Hayes admits that he didn't hear it. Even had we called for a demonstration, we most certainly would have made no attempt to organize it. The truth is that two identical tape recordings had been made (one for each transmitter) some time before Easter. These recordings included a reminder about a demo on Easter Monday at the Monck Street building site because, at the time they were made, several people who had attended Committee of 100 meetings had told us that such a demo was being planned. The broadcast made suggestions about what could (not should) be done at this demo. (In the event, quite a number of coppers were pinned down to the Monck Street area from 2 till 8 p.m. on Easter Monday). Another startling accusation is that the "content" of the broadcast was inaccurate. All of the content? Part of it? Not a single 'inaccuracy' was stated by RH.

Hayes says: "the real purpose of pirate broadcasting is to reach substantial numbers of people with ideas that they would not otherwise hear". There are other uses. An obvious one is to give people information that they would not otherwise hear. In any case, we shall not be dogmatic and lay down rules about "real purposes" and about what libertarians shall do with transmitters. Some of us are proposing to produce blue-prints and instructions on how to build and operate transmitters, and to distribute them as

widely as possible to libertarians. Also, work is being done on a theory that a usefully-powered transmitter can be built for as little as £10. If the experiments are successful, blue-prints etc. will be distributed as already mentioned. These sets might not use a TV frequency but a steam-radio one.

The medium-wave band has been considered for some time. There are two main drawbacks. Transmitter components need to be larger, hence problems in transport, etc. The second disadvantage is that a pirate's life on the medium wave could be very short. He can be tracked down more easily by the GPO. (Incidentally, the GPO goes out of its way to make its tracker vehicles inconspicuous.) Compared to the equipment required to detect a pirate on a TV frequency, that for the MW is much simpler. Pieces of fairly common equipment could be put together in a small car or van in a couple of hours or so. This seems a good point at which to correct other misleading statements made by Richard Hayes. He says: "The problem in the past that has bedevilled pirate broadcasting is that the small area covered by any one transmission has pinpointed the transmitter to within a few thousand yards". This is simply not true. If anything, very-small-range transmitters are more difficult to pinpoint than those with a greater range. Mr. Hayes went on to say that the police and tracker vans have never tried to trace pirates. Three points should be made clear: (1) It is the GPO who are responsible for trying to find the pirate; (2) they quite often use private saloon cars; (3) when, on a previous occasion, we had observers out, they got close enough to two GPO engineers, with equipment in a private car, to have touched them. A car-load of police and a motor-cyclist were nearby. There is other information we could give about how seriously attempts have been made to trace pirates like us, but in doing so, we would give useful information to the authorities as to our identity.

Which brings us to Richard Hayes' deduction that "pirate radionics must be found out by trial and error". We think that experience is necessary in all aspects of pirate broadcasting by ordinary people if they're to have any success. The latest example of this was

the Easter broadcast from south London. This was not heard on BBC 1 as intended because the BBC kept the carrier wave on for nearly an hour after programme close-down. (We believe that this was done purposely, since we know of no other time where it has remained on for longer than a couple of minutes.) The transmitter used in south London was not powerful enough to break through this carrier barrier over any useful distance. Because

we have known that it would be fairly easy for the BBC to do this and because close-down on BBC 1 is late (between 11.15 and midnight), we've had doubts for some time about the use of this channel. The experience gained means that it's unlikely to be used again. But other 'unused' BBC TV channels still have possibilities.

Ursula Gigginbotham, Clark Maxwell,
Arthur Revan, Arthur Belowkov.

Letter from Vietnam

This letter, which is reprinted from the June-July "Liberation", was composed by an American soldier and then copied by twenty of his buddies, each one writing a few words so that the Army wouldn't be able to trace the handwriting. It was sent to a member of Women for Peace in Chicago.

Dear Helcia:

I'm in Vietnam and every day I pray for only two things - to be out of this hell and back home or to be killed before I might have to kill someone.....

So far everything you wrote in your bulletin is true about Vietnam, but we want you to write about a few things none of the papers are writing. The going here is pretty rough and all the dirty fighting isn't on one side - a week ago our platoon leader brought in three prisoners - I was part of the group that brought them in - they set up a questioning station and someone from Intelligence was doing the questioning - this was the first time I saw anything like this and found out that we use some dirty methods too - this guy from Intelligence had all three lined up - one was a woman - he stripped her down to the waist and stripped the two men all the way - he had a little gadget I thought was a walkie talkie or something - he stuck one end of this wire to the lady's chest and it was a kind of electric shock because she got a real bad burn.

From what she was screaming my buddy and I could figure she didn't know anything - then they took this same wire and tried it on the lady's husband and brother but on their lower parts - I grabbed the damn thing and stuck it to the backass of the guy from Intelligence - ever since that day I've been sick to my stomach and haven't been out on patrol or anything. My sergeant tells me I'm suffering from battle fatigue and might get sent home. No-one from our group wants to bring any suspects in for questioning - we don't know what to do - some of the Viets are good friends to us - some we know play both sides but we don't want anybody tortured and killed - one of the guys from another platoon said he saw this happen before a few times and once the guy was killed by it.

Anyhow, tell your Women for Peace we are with them - we wish we could send you a couple of those electrical gadgets to use on the powers that sent and keep us here.

This must end soon or a lot of us will go nuts.....

Malatesta: His Life and Ideas

Compiled & edited by Vernon Richards

(Freedom Press, 21s cloth, 10/6d paper)

A R E V I E W

This is the only book in English by or about the great Italian anarchist, Malatesta. The editor, Vernon Richards, was the main inspirer - with his wife, Marie Louise Berneri - of the anarchist movement in this country before, during and after the last War (see George Woodcock's *Anarchism*, Chapter 14). Their most important contribution was their work on the leading British anarchist paper; thus they founded and edited *Spain & the World* (1936), which became *Revolt* (1939), which was followed by *War Commentary* (1939), which became *Freedom* (1945). In 1949 Marie Louise died in tragic circumstances, but Vernon carried on as the main editor of and main contributor to *Freedom* until the end of 1964, when he retired after more than 30 years of activity to get on with the things he had always wanted to do - the first being this book.

Malatesta was born near Naples in December 1853 - not 1849, as Woodcock implies (see *Anarchism*, Chapter 11) - and he died in Rome in July, 1932. His family were small landowners who had little interest in public affairs, but he became an active rebel at an early age, first as a republican and then as a socialist; he was imprisoned for writing a rude letter to the King when he was only 14, and he joined the Naples section of the International when he was only 17. He studied medicine at Naples University, but was expelled for his political activity and never finished his course; instead he learnt a trade as a mechanic and electrician. He worked for his living all his life, unlike most left-wing leaders - except for the ten years he spent in prison - and when he inherited the family estate he gave it to the tenants.

Malatesta became an anarchist before he was 20, and came to occupy a central position in anarchist history and thought. In history, he had a revolutionary career which lasted for nearly 60 years and linked the founders of the anarchist movement with its present leaders. In 1872 he met Bakunin in Switzerland: the old Russian had known Ruge, Weitling, Proudhon, and Marx; the young Italian was to know William Morris, Kropotkin, Emma Goldman, Rudolf Rocker, and many people who are still alive today, and in some cases still active. In thought, he avoided all extremes. He was neither an individualist nor a syndicalist, neither a terrorist nor a pacifist; he was an anarchist communist. He was neither a mere agitator nor a mere intellectual, but a man of action who spent much of his time writing articles and editing papers.

Why has there been nothing by or about him in English before now, apart from his pamphlet *Anarchy* (last reprinted by the Freedom Press in 1964) and some unreliable references in George Woodcock's *Anarchism* and James Joll's *The Anarchists*? Richards notes that "he is seen by the historians more as a revolutionary agitator than as thinker," and explains that this is partly because Malatesta didn't keep a diary, file letters, or write his memoirs, and partly because his many writings haven't previously been available in English and are therefore beyond the reach of most English scholars. Thus one of the most important things about this book is that it makes Malatesta's thought available in this country for the first time. Richards says that he has "purposely soft-pedalled the man in order to emphasise his ideas, because everybody recognises Malatesta as a man of action, but few realise how valuable and original and realistic were his ideas." This book by the leading

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English authority on Malatesta should certainly redress the balance; Richards has at the same time produced a new anarchist classic, and reinstated a forgotten anarchist thinker.

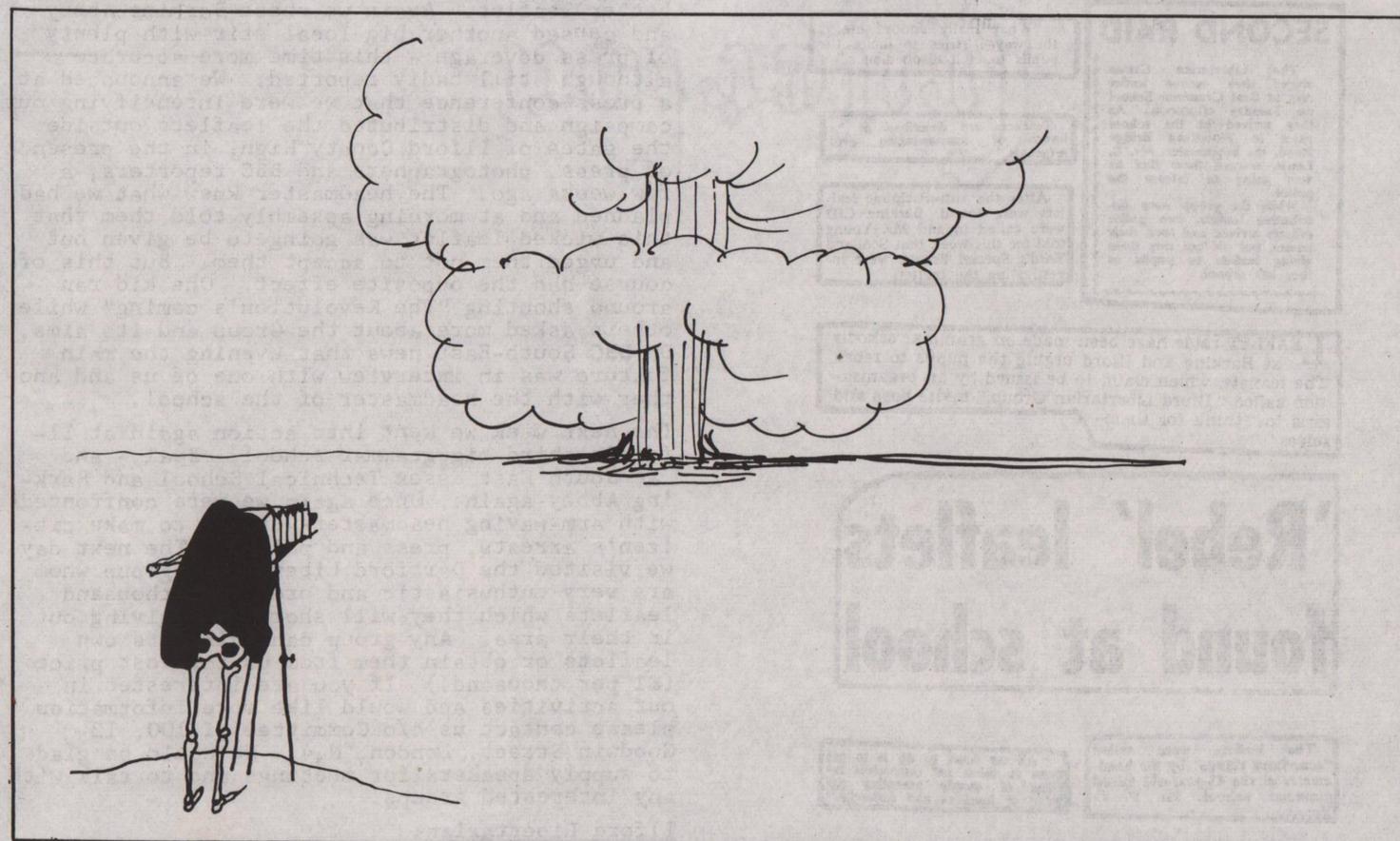
The book is divided into three parts. Part One, which is the guts of the book, contains nearly 200 passages from Malatesta's writings during the last 40 years of his life. Richards has taken them from the Italian sources, translated them into English, and arranged them according to subject. Malatesta was "a propagandist, not a professional writer," but his thought was none the worse for that. Its main characteristics were courage, consistency and common-sense. The sections of particular interest to RESISTANCE readers are probably those on "Anarchism & Freedom", "Anarchism & Violence", "Reformism", "Anarchists & the Limits of Political Co-existence", and "Anarchist Propaganda".

Part Two which is called "Notes for a Biography", contains Richards' answers to the questions that occurred to him when he was studying Malatesta. It is fascinating but fragmentary. He clears up the truth about the incident when Malatesta was shot at in West Hoboken (1899), his part in the Italian General Strike (1914) and in the controversy about the Great War (1914-16), and his attitude to arrest and imprisonment; but he doesn't go into Malatesta's part in the risings in Apulia (1874) and Benevento (1877), his heroic behaviour during the Naples cholera epidemic (1885), or his brushes with the British authorities when he was

arrested in connection with the Houndsditch murder case (1910-11) and imprisoned and nearly deported for libelling a police spy (1912-13). The appendices to this part include Malatesta's replies to the anarchists, led by Kropotkin, who supported the Great War, and his memoir of Kropotkin.

Part Three, which is called "Malatesta's Relevance for Anarchists Today", is, as Richards admits, not so much "an assessment of Malatesta's ideas in terms of present-day realities" as "a rambling piece which ideally I would have wished to hold back to expand and clarify". He insists on the continuing relevance of Malatesta's ideas, and discusses in particular those about the general strike, syndicalism, and organisation. But unfortunately what could have been a useful analysis reads more as a sectarian attack on the syndicalists, the pacifists, and "the Colin Wilsons and other 'rebels' of this world who were never anarchists". Richards is well known to readers of *Freedom* for his polemical personality, but he shouldn't have let it spoil what is otherwise a valuable book. Malatesta is worth reading, even if you aren't an anarchist, and he may be "the most realistic of guides" to future action, especially if you are an anarchist, but you will have to decide for yourself by reading Part One of this book; Part Two is too tantalising and Part Three too irritating to be much help. But it is well worth getting the book for Part One alone.

Nicolas Walter.



Do It Yourself Schooling

In a previous issue of RESISTANCE we published an article 'Subversion at School' about the launching of the Ilford Libertarian Group's Schools Campaign. Since this appeared the group have received dozens of letters from all over the country from interested people and groups. The campaign itself has developed considerably. We reprint below their new leaflet together with a brief account of recent developments. The Ilford Libertarian Group is - to quote the Ilford Recorder - 'an offshoot of the Committee of 100'.

WITHIN the next ten days a subversive group plans to distribute "Do-it-yourself" schooling" pamphlets to pupils at local grammar schools.

The pamphlets are the work of the Ilford Libertarian Group, an offshoot of the Committee of 100. They urge pupils to rebel and refuse to become prefects or to obey teachers.

SECOND RAID

The Libertarian Group staged their second leaflet raid at Beal Grammar School on Tuesday afternoon. As they arrived at the school gates in Woodford Bridge Road, the headmaster, Mr. E. Lewis, warned them that he was going to inform the police.

While the group were distributing leaflets, two police officers arrived and took their names, but did not stop them giving leaflets to pupils as they left school.

"What really annoys me is the way it tries to incite the pupils to civil disobedience."

Teachers are described as "a bunch of cane-wielding drill sergeants."

After the anti-discipline leaflets were found, Barking CID were called in and Mr. Young told me this week that Scotland Yard's Special Branch were investigating the matter.

LEAFLET raids have been made on grammar schools at Barking and Ilford urging the pupils to rebel. The leaflets, which claim to be issued by an organisation called "Ilford Libertarian Group," invite boys and girls to "think for themselves."

'Rebel' leaflets found at school

The leaflets were called "scurrilous things" by the headmaster of the 43-year-old mixed grammar school, Mr. F. C. Young.

"All we want to do is to get them to think for themselves instead of simply accepting the word of teachers and authority."

Following the distribution of our rather rough, duplicated leaflet at Barking Abbey Grammar School in January and the big local stink which this caused, the Special Branch were called in. They could not understand why we should want to protest in such a way, but succeeded in alerting school caretakers to some extent so that for a time our attempts to break into other schools were foiled. We used the time to produce a better leaflet. Again we chose Barking Abbey and caused another big local stir with plenty of press coverage - this time more accurate although still badly reported. We announced at a press conference that we were intensifying our campaign and distributed the leaflets outside the gates of Ilford County High, in the presence of press, photographers and BBC reporters, a few weeks ago. The headmaster knew what we had planned and at morning assembly told them that this wicked leaflet was going to be given out and urged them not to accept them. But this of course had the opposite effect. One kid ran around shouting "The Revolution's coming" while others asked more about the Group and its aims. On BBC South-East news that evening the main feature was in interview with one of us and another with the headmaster of the school.

The next week we went into action again at Ilford's third big grammar school - Beal - and at South East Essex Technical School and Barking Abbey again. Once again we were confronted with arm-waving headmasters trying to make citizen's arrests, press and police. The next day we visited the Dartford Libertarian group who are very enthusiastic and ordered a thousand leaflets which they will shortly be giving out in their area. Any group can print its own leaflets or obtain them from us for cost price (£1 per thousand.) If you are interested in our activities and would like more information please contact us c/o Committee of 100, 13 Goodwin Street, London, N.4. We would be glad to supply speakers for meetings and to talk with any interested groups.

Ilford Libertarian.

the leaflet

An alternative to the present system of education as it affects you.

You have a choice to make NOW. Accept school as it is and become a conforming robot or assert your right to develop naturally as a free individual.

Which is it going to be?

DISCIPLINE. Discipline, rules, regulations are based on fear. Do this or else. Fear must be entirely abolished. Fear of teachers, fear of punishment, fear of disapproval. Warped personalities are the only result of a system based on fear.

SELF-REGULATION. Self-regulation means the right of a pupil to act freely, on completely equal terms with the teacher. You decide when and how you learn, not the authorities.

VALUES. The values you are forced to accept at school are false, hypocritical. Brotherly love is preached at you in assembly, yet if you have a school cadet force you will be trained to kill efficiently. Success, you are told, means being the cream. Passing GCE's, getting to universities, and sneering at all those not so well-qualified as yourself. You are taught loyalty to things rather than to people. You are taught to accept authority, to look at things the official way, never to question who runs your school life and who decides the sort of person you turn out to be. Your personality is moulded to the State's requirements and if you don't turn out 100% obedient you are labelled 'troublemaker' and 'delinquent'.

REAL VALUES. The real purpose of education should be to learn how to live happily and harmoniously with each other. This means being interested in the whole person, not just his brain. Emotion and intellect must not be separated. You should above all learn to think for yourself and not just accept that what authority tells you is right.

SCHOOL CONTROL. You have virtually no control over any aspect of your school life. The rules are made without asking your consent and the teachers who carry them out are appointed without regard to your opinion. How much work you do and how fast is decided for you and you are expected to comply. Education then is run in the interests of the authorities with hardly any reference to your wishes at all (although under a "really democratic" head you might get to elect your milk monitor.)

SELF-DETERMINATION. Everybody from the newly arrived first-former to the Headmaster should have a say in the running of the school. No changes in the school's life should be made without consent from everybody concerned. If an individual or a minority group have different ideas from the majority, they should be able to act on them, unless of course it involves the freedom of others.

CURRICULUM. A meaningless pattern of learning is thrust upon you. The formula is virtually the same whether you aspire to be an artist or a mechanic. Most of the subjects taught have little or no relation to reality and are largely forgotten soon after leaving school. (Who but the odd few scholars needs to learn R.I. for example?)

EDUCATIONAL FREEDOM. The syllabus should be based on what you want to learn, including any subject or activity that you feel is important to your development. Subjects should be closely linked with each other and with the reality of the outside world.

We are not trying to brainwash you or 'indoctrinate' you as the Ilford Recorder said, but offering you suggestions. **THINK FOR YOURSELVES.**

SUGGESTIONS

1. Discuss school among yourselves, try to break down the artificial distinction between 'A' stream and 'B' stream. The 'scholar' at the top and the 'dunce' at the bottom. Don't become prefects.
2. Elect some sort of 'Grievances Committee' whose membership, in case of victimisation, should be constantly changing. Every class should be represented, so creating real unity.
3. Disregard unnecessary rules about not leaving the premises, or a whole class could turn up at school without uniform. Never obey prefects, assert your right to be responsible for yourself.
4. In the case of any unjust action by a member or the staff, boycott his or her lessons and refuse to obey them. If anybody is victimised refuse to work in any lesson. Support each other throughout the school.
5. Refuse to adhere blindly to a set syllabus. Constantly demand to be taught what YOU want to learn. You could even go so far as to organise your own lessons during the dinner hour.
6. If your school has a cadet force of any sort, refuse to join and try to get others to do the same. Ability to murder isn't a useful social asset.
7. As an alternative to striking you could perhaps go to the other extreme. Don't do a thing unless told to by the teacher. Obey the rules blindly and chaos will ensue, e.g. ask for permission to blow your nose or open the desk.
8. Reject the 'school' view of society. Argue against nationalism, suicidal wars and power-mad politicians. Don't accept a society of rulers and ruled. Be on the side of people, be on the side of life.

(These are only suggestions. You may find many impractical, you may think of many more particularly relevant to your school, but don't just sit back and be cultivated like an intellectual cabbage.)

ILFORD LIBERTARIAN GROUP.

Letters to Resistance

Dead Morbid

SIR—We are carrying out a survey of all the people we can trace who have ever been active in the Committee of 100. (Letter in the *New Statesman*).

Peter Simple

Survey of people who have ever been active in the Committee of 100, on a questionnaire is being carried out by Nicolas and Ruth Walter. They would be glad to hear from any person concerned who has not received a copy of the questionnaire. All information will be treated as confidential.

COMMITTEE OF 100 SURVEY.

We are carrying out a survey of people in this country, or ever have been, active in the Committee of 100. For this we want to get about all the people we want to get. Write a serious article, and perhaps later on we will be able to answer as many and send you a copy of the questionnaire.

I must protest most strongly at the publication of the four centre pages in the current issue of RESISTANCE.

I cannot recall this proposed Market Research ever having been discussed either by the National Committee of 100 or the London Committee of 100. RESISTANCE is described as the "Bulletin of the Committee of 100" yet the Editors appear to completely ignore the members of that organization.

I feel that at least members and supporters of the various Committees of 100 should have been invited to discuss such an important matter. Not all of us agree that the Committee of 100 is a suitable subject for Market Research. And I am sure that I am not the only one who feels that Market Research is one of the more objectional aspects of modern capitalist society.

If Mr. and Mrs. Walter have time to spare, that time could be more profitably occupied in attending Committee meetings and taking part in Committee activity. After all, there is plenty of work to be done. The war in Vietnam is going from bad to worse and we may well be embroiled in a third world war before long. It is true that other organizations are campaigning against this war, but there are some kinds of activity which the Committee could do that other organizations cannot or will not do. Also, the campaign that the London Committee is waging at Porton is a campaign of real value for peace and we hope to build up to a really good demonstration at Porton in September.

There are, I believe, over 2,000 readers of RESISTANCE every month. If we can get one third of that number to demonstrate with us at Porton in September we can achieve something really worth while towards a more peaceful Britain.

It is not enough to sit in an armchair each month and read RESISTANCE. If one really believes in Peace one will take some positive and practical steps as well.

Douglas Kepper, 124 Kings Cross Road, W.C. 1.

With others I accepted the necessity for the anonymity of RESISTANCE's editorial board with some misgivings. If the magazine was to be independently controlled by an unnamed few — how could we ensure that it continued to reflect the Committee's outlook?

With the June issue — it seemed that my worst fears had been surpassed. Infiltrators from the Special Branch had taken over! And four pages of RESISTANCE that might otherwise have been devoted to Viet Nam - Santa Domingo or even Faslane, were being used to complete those already bulky dossiers in Whitehall!

Who else but a civil servant with a keen eye for overall statistics, could possibly want to relate the religious opinions and marital difficulties of my parents to my activities in the peace movement? Nicolas Walter you say! Don't make me laugh. Can anyone imagine him completing such a questionnaire? He would be the first to wipe his arse on it.

But whoever devised this very middle class document - the mystery is why did you print it? RESISTANCE is not in business to do research work for struggling authors and, while Nicolas Walter is perfectly entitled to look back in nostalgia if he wants to and undoubtedly there are lessons to be learnt from the past - this type of status survey is hardly likely to inform, enthuse or activate the young people we are now aiming at. If the Committee is to be regenerated: If it is to produce, or foster, in due course, a new dynamic organisation that will supersede it in the way that D.A.C. gave birth to the Committee; it will be because new ideas and new directions are to be seen. And the indications are that young people who can't remember Brize Norton or Wethersfield will supply these.

It could easily have been foreseen that those who have been most active in the Committee would be least likely to fill in this form, and that many would consider it a waste of time and space. If we cannot find better material and make better use of our publication than this - then it is time the London Committee regained control of RESISTANCE, before it bores both itself and the Committee out of existence.

Jim Radford 5 Clock House Road, Beckenham, Kent.

Reply from Nicolas and Ruth Walter

We are sorry that there is such strong criticism of our survey of the Committee of 100, and of the publication of our questionnaire in RESISTANCE. We are even more sorry that this criticism is based on such misunderstanding and is expressed with such hostility. We can't do much about the hostility, but we can try to clear up the misunderstanding.

Our survey has nothing to do with capitalist market research. We aren't trying to sell you anything, or even to find out what you buy. Nor is it a middle-class introspective status survey. It is a perfectly open, ordinary, genuine, serious social survey. All we are doing is to use the techniques of elementary sociology to find out what sort of people have been active in the Committee of 100, what backgrounds they have, what they have done, and what they think about it all. Why should the devil have all the best techniques? Anyway, what is capitalist or middle-class about looking for facts?

Our survey isn't a subtle plot against the Committee of 100. The questionnaire was published in RESISTANCE because we wanted it to reach Committee people, and the Editors thought it would interest Committee people; it has done both. We have done all the work on the survey, apart from some help from a few friends (including the Editors). We thought of the questionnaire, we wrote it, and we are dealing with the replies. The survey hasn't diverted anyone from Committee activity, so it is hardly a matter for Committee discussion. Surely we have the right to do what we think is worth doing, just as the Editors have the right to print what they think is worth printing.

No one has to read RESISTANCE or complete our questionnaire. If you think the survey is a ridiculous waste of time and space, you can ignore it; if you think it is interesting and may be useful, you can complete it. Some

of the people who have been most active in the Committee of 100 gave us ideas for the questionnaire and have now completed it. We hope that all the people who have been active will complete it in the end, including Douglas Kepper and Jim Radford and other critics. Everyone who has done anything for the Committee has something to say about the Committee, and the more people who take part in the survey the better it will be.

We have of course completed the questionnaire ourselves, since we have been active in the Committee. Jim Radford - or anyone else - is welcome to read our replies (we found the paper rather harsh for his idea). Here we must mention what we suspect may be the real reasons for the hostility expressed in the criticism of our survey. We haven't been active in the Committee for a long time, and last November we voted to dissolve the London Committee. We don't want to indulge in personal recrimination, so we shall just say that we have always done what we thought right. We aren't the only people who have dropped out of the Committee for good reasons, and we still accept the basic principles of the Committee.

We don't ask anyone to look back in nostalgia, or just to sit in armchairs and read RESISTANCE (or the *Socialist Leader*, for that matter). Nor do we ask anyone to complete our questionnaire unwillingly. All we ask is that, if you think it is worth trying to find out some facts about Committee people, help us to do so without any propagandist, prejudicial, or polemical intentions. It is unlikely that the authorities will be interested in these facts. If they are, we can't stop them opening our post, but we shall keep all replies in a safe place once they have arrived.

As a last thought, why are there so many members in a movement devoted to peace and freedom who are so belligerent and intolerant? Why are Douglas Kepper and Jim Radford so angry?

Nicolas and Ruth Walter

SOLIDARITY DENIES ALL

"We did not know anything about it until we saw a police car coming up the drive."

Accused of helping **Biggs** to escape

HUNT FOR BIGGS

SCOTLAND YARD detectives hunting Ronald Biggs now know who was involved in the plot which brought freedom to Biggs and three other prisoners in the Wandsworth Jail.

Last night as the search was being carried out, the Yard men believed that they had a fair chance of rounding up the whole gang of escape plotters - and getting a clue to where Biggs may be hiding.

And it was there last night that a large group of flying Squad units on missions - and then left each of London, various officers had the names and descriptions of men who are believed to have been in the Yard since the night in the search area.

We categorically deny that 'Solidarity' was in any way involved with the escape of Ronald Biggs from Wandsworth prison last week. The Solidarity group all have water-tight alibis covering the whole period of the operation.

The next issue will be out shortly; it has been slightly delayed as some of us have been rather busy with ... other things.

To make sure of getting a copy send 10/- for the next twelve issues, or 10d a single copy (post Free) to: Solidarity, 197 Kings Cross Road, London W.C.1.

Letters To Resistance

INDIVIDUALISM & PROFESSIONALISM

I suppose everyone has commented on the great improvement in the magazine's appearance, etc. I have long felt that the Committee ought to present a smarter, more business-like appearance if it was going to make any impact, and it is obvious that this is happening, both in RESISTANCE and in the various leaflets at present circulating. Inefficiency continues, I fear, in other quarters - I have just had a half-illegible, unsigned scrap of paper from the North-West Committee (from whose list I ought to have been removed last September), inviting me to a meeting that had already been held.....

However, things do seem to be brightening up, as I say - I hope RESISTANCE will continue to publish such diverse points of view; in such an individualist movement it is obvious that many sympathisers will have what seem to others very odd ideas - they should have their say, as they do.

Revd. Andrew King, 3 Burlington Ave., Slough.

FASLANE

Would it be possible for you to assist myself and other victims of police behaviour at Faslane, Scotland, by printing this letter?

Did any participant or bystander in the Faslane demonstration of 26th June witness the series of events following the arrest of Mark News, Field Organizer (black PVC coat) behind the tennis courts, with particular reference to the incident occurring at the security fence when I (age 21, fawn Gannex coat, beard) attempted to prevent police violence by sitting in front of the policemen manhandling Mr. News? If so, would you please contact me immediately as I am to be charged with assault on police at the hearing at Dumbarton on August 3rd.

This is a false charge but we require witnesses and photographs of the events so that certain policemen may have the "Challenor" lesson re-stated. Help Mark and I clear our names and that of the Committee in this attempt at a perversion of Justice.

Allan M. Lowson, University Settlement, Nile Street, Liverpool 1.
Tel. No. Royal 4811.

(We have also received requests for witnesses of the arrest of Alan Parker. Please send any information and particularly photographs to the Scottish Committee of 100, 89 Elderslie Street, Glasgow C.3.)

TENANT'S ASSOCIATIONS

I take Bronia McDonald to task when she claims to be a member of one of the most militant Tenants' Associations. It used to be one of the most militant - if not the most militant.

It was long before Mrs. McDonald came to live in St. Stephens Gardens in October 1963 that Rachman and his thugs and the vice clubs were taken on by the people in the street and vanquished. At this time, if a tenant was evicted and the Association heard of it, they were put back into their home if the tenant wished it, provided the police were not on hand. For, as Mrs. McDonald says, there was a strong suspicion that the police were at least acting as the landlords' agents, and not for Rachman alone. After all what could be expected? The police are the tools of the society in which we live, a society on the best of terms with landlordism. As far as the members of that Association were concerned Rachman was only another name for landlord.

The response of the people is reflected in the attitude of the "leadership" of the association in the street. The attitude and strategy of the Association Committee from 1959-63 was such that one only had to whistle at any time of the day or night and scores would come running in the interests of "self help", which according to Mrs. McDonald has died an unseemly death. Of course it has in this street. Following the "Cobb evictions", in August 1963 a majority of the present "leadership" could hardly wait until the Bailiffs had clicked their locks onto the Cobbs' home before they were advising them to go to one of the pig sties better named as a halfway house. The Cobbs had stood behind barbed wire barricades for a week NOT to end up in a "bug centre" but to precisely avoid doing so and to obtain a proper home. A fat lot of use it is even if there are tenants associations in every street, if all they intend to do is to hold tub thumping meetings and picket parades outside the home of an evicted family while the family sits on the pavement beside their pitiful belongings, later to be happily placed on a bus bound for the half way house to which they have been advised to go, it being to "abide by the law".

Laws are made by our society precisely to restrain ordinary folk from acting in their own interests. During the years I have spoken of our slogan was "an immoral law has to be broken" and broken it was. But not today.

A.F. Farr, 24a St. Stephens Gardens, W.2.

MIDDLE EAST STUDY GROUP: COMMENT

I read Zachary Kaye's Comment on the Middle East Study Group with great interest and at the same time trepidation. He throws accusations around on all sides (some based on what some irresponsible Jewish youths may have said when he happened to be in earshot) and goes on to suggest as his contribution that "we as the Committee can step in and establish, perhaps separately to begin with, discussion groups where we can explain our point of view." It is hard for me, as an Israeli (who lived in England for his first 23 years) to remain silent in the face of this well-meaning, detached philosophising on what is to the author some remote problem, only brought to reality for him, sitting snugly in England, by the occasional friction between Arab and Israeli student.

For us in Israel, these are everyday problems, and matters of life and death, and accordingly I should like to correct Mr. Kaye on some points, and attempt to bring before your readers some positive proposals.

In criticising Nasser's heavy arms bill, Mr. Kaye misses the whole clue to the Middle East scene - namely that the conflict is, firstly, a product of local forces, namely the Arab Nationalist Movement upon whose chauvinism the Arabs have thrived for years, and secondly the Arms Race aided and abetted by the great powers with their ulterior quest for influence in this key area. Of course we all know that the common people want to be left alone in peace, but let us face the reality of Nationalism, as an outlet for the problems of the Arab countries and power politics, as a facet of the last decade or so. Mr. Kaye omitted at this juncture to note the revolutionary turn-about made by a very brave and intelligent Bourguiba, in for the first time accepting Israel as a concrete fact, and secondly in dismissing the Nasserist war-theory, and proposing a peaceful settlement of outstanding problems in the Middle East. Certain groups in Israel, Mapam in the fore (with 9 members of the Knesset, the 5th party in Israel), want to take up Bourguiba on his word, and are doing all that they can to influence the Government in this direction. These things cannot be achieved overnight, and mutual suspicions built up over years are hard to forget - notwithstanding that Bourguiba's proposals have been almost totally rejected by the Arabs themselves.

One cannot deal with Israel's "Defence Policy" as one would with Britain's nuclear force. If Britain were to be bordered by 5 enemies, who laid bombs against civilian buildings, who bombed and shelled tractorists along the border, and who daily received the most up-to-date weapons with which they threatened to exterminate you, then perhaps you would understand Israel's need for its Defence Forces. With any military body, there exists the danger of it getting out of hand or being used as a "deterrent" or "prematurely", but progressive circles in Israel, though determined to do their utmost to fight any activist

tendencies, will never agree to disarmament except as part of a general peace agreement with the Arabs, to which end, the Israel Government has repeatedly offered to meet any where and at any time with the Arabs.

To sum up the Kibbutzim as "tools of the Israeli government in order to take over Arab lands and to be an armed front" is simply ignorant blasphemy. Whilst the kibbutzim have been and remain prepared to defend their lives and lands, as anyone, their unique example of voluntary, idealistic, collective way of life is an example marvelled at by experts the world over. A peasant will defend his land better than a hired mercenary, and the members of Israel's kibbutzim have guaranteed Israel's borders precisely for that reason, prepared to defend their land, only because that has been the constant, bitter necessity.

I am all for joint Israel-Arab meetings, but on a realist basis.

Y. Cohen, 20, Yehuda Halevi, Tel Aviv, P.O. Box 1777, Israel.

SALE OR RETURN

I have enclosed 23/- for the 48 copies of RESISTANCE that you sent, sale or return. My friend and I sold the four dozen in just over 2½ hours, with no trouble at all. We feel that any supporter living in a town could, with a friend, sell at least 50 copies. All that is needed is just a few hours' work a month. The people are there to buy RESISTANCE; all that is needed is people to sell it to them.

Anyway, we would like to place a bulk order with you for 50 copies a month, sale or return as before.

P.G. Lyddon and D. Francis

THANKS

Dear friends in Germany and in foreign countries:

Now - 5½ months after Christmas - you get my answer for your cordial greetings that reached my colleagues and me thanks to "Prisoners for Peace Day".

We got more than 150 wishes from England, Japan, U.S.A., Eire, Denmark, West Germany, Sweden, Netherlands, France, New Zealand and Norway. My comrades and I who carry out a social service that is as long as military service in a home for mentally and physically handicapped boys were very much pleased with every shown act of solidarity.

We want to thank all of you in this way.

Yours sincerely, Günter Bleisch, 7417 Urach, Haus am Berg, Germany.

ROGUES GALLERY

I noticed in the report of the Dundee Fast that someone had been arrested for immortalising some plain clothes men in film. Now I am not a good photographer, having no experience, so excuse the technical quality of the prints: I took them at Bentwaters USAF base when it had an Open Day last year (May). The USAF invited everyone to come, just to show that everything was above board, to sample the genuine US hot dogs, and to watch the exciting aeroplanes and their clever pilots roar past overhead. Certain elements in the crowd (notably ourselves) decided that people should become more aware of the real purpose of this camp, and erected a modest exhibition which attempted to put across the case for banning the Bomb. They did not think it necessary to ask permission from the boss to do this, but police and airmen let it stay (anxious to avoid embarrassing publicity, as we would certainly have resisted them). The exhibition was seen by hundreds of people, including some gentlemen in suits who I am sure I have seen at London demonstrations, or somewhere. As several people were busy taking photographs of us, I thought I'd return the compliment, but the gentlemen in suits objected to being photographed, and turned round

abruptly every time I lifted the camera. One of them came over and attempted to snatch a piece of paper on which I was writing an address, from my hand. He was unsuccessful, then smirked, asked, "What name did you get? Is it for Nick Bohm or Chris Cowley?". When we asked him what he wanted to know for he smirked again and walked back to his friend. I managed to get some back view pictures, and, with the aid of decoys, some front-view ones too.

Now who could have been more surprised than ourselves, when returning to our coach, we came across the same gentlemen walking into a police office on the edge of the base. Someone shouted a greeting. The one who had attempted to steal my piece of paper said that he'd see us in London. One of our number said that this would not take place if she saw him first.

If any of our readers do happen to come across any of these gentlemen, I hope and trust that they will greet the people who are so interested in them. And there must be plenty of people in Dundee who own cameras.....

Cameraman.



Fraternalising with the locals

Surprised behind a hut

View from the rear

£50,000 'not a lot of money'

"For a man in my position, £50,000 is not a lot of money." Mr Wilfred Harvey, of the British Printing Corporation, said this 18 months ago in reply to press inquiries about the disallowance by the Inland Revenue of his expense claim for

By MARK
ARNOLD-FORSTER
the world in pursuit of business. How can I possibly keep a record of all the entertain-

Tuck, and that his
ment did not
offer by
capite!

MAYBE NOT

but we could make good use of £50

We have no income other than that which you, the readers, provide. We want RESISTANCE to go on growing and expanding as a magazine for the whole libertarian peace movement. For this we need MONEY. We could put the price up to 1/-. At present prices and costs we actually lose on sales. But we don't want to; we want the ideas we try to represent to reach the widest possible audience, including those who can only afford 6d.

So from you we need SUBSCRIPTIONS: your own and friends'. From you we need DONATIONS: as much as you can afford, then double it. We are even interested in interest-free LOANS!

Please make all cheques etc. payable to RESISTANCE and send to:
RESISTANCE, 13 Goodwin Street, London, N.4.

points & ads.

SOUTH EAST REGION YCND - Fast and vigil for Peace in Vietnam, starting 28th August in Horsham, Carfax (pending Council permission). Details from 10 Fay Rd., Horsham, Sussex.

BIRO'S inscribed CAMPAIGN FOR NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT, 6d each (postage 4d) from Central Liverpool YCND, Tony Hetherington, 47 Teilo Road, Liverpool 8.

LOUDSPEAKERS - any type (particularly for Trafalgar Square), film and slide projection etc. very cheap for Peace Movement. Eric Walker Ltd. ARC 7200

HAVE YOU SEEN "Socialist Beacon"? Price 6d plus postage, from Alastair Graham, Didsbury, Gloucs. Annual sub. 4/6d.

DIRECT ACTION, Monthly paper of Syndicalist Workers' Federation, 4d. For a free trial copy write to Bill Christopher, 34 Cumberland Road, London E.7.

FRIENDS OF RESISTANCE - meeting Sunday 8th August, 2.30p.m. at 6 Endsleigh Street W.C.1.

In Stroud the next constituency to the north, Mr Anthony Kershaw looks so safe with his 10.5 per cent majority that he felt able to say, when asked what issues had been revealed during canvassing: "Issues? I just shove my face in so they can see me. I don't discuss politics if I can possibly avoid it."

AT LEAST HE ADMITS IT!