

VERBAL ASSAULT

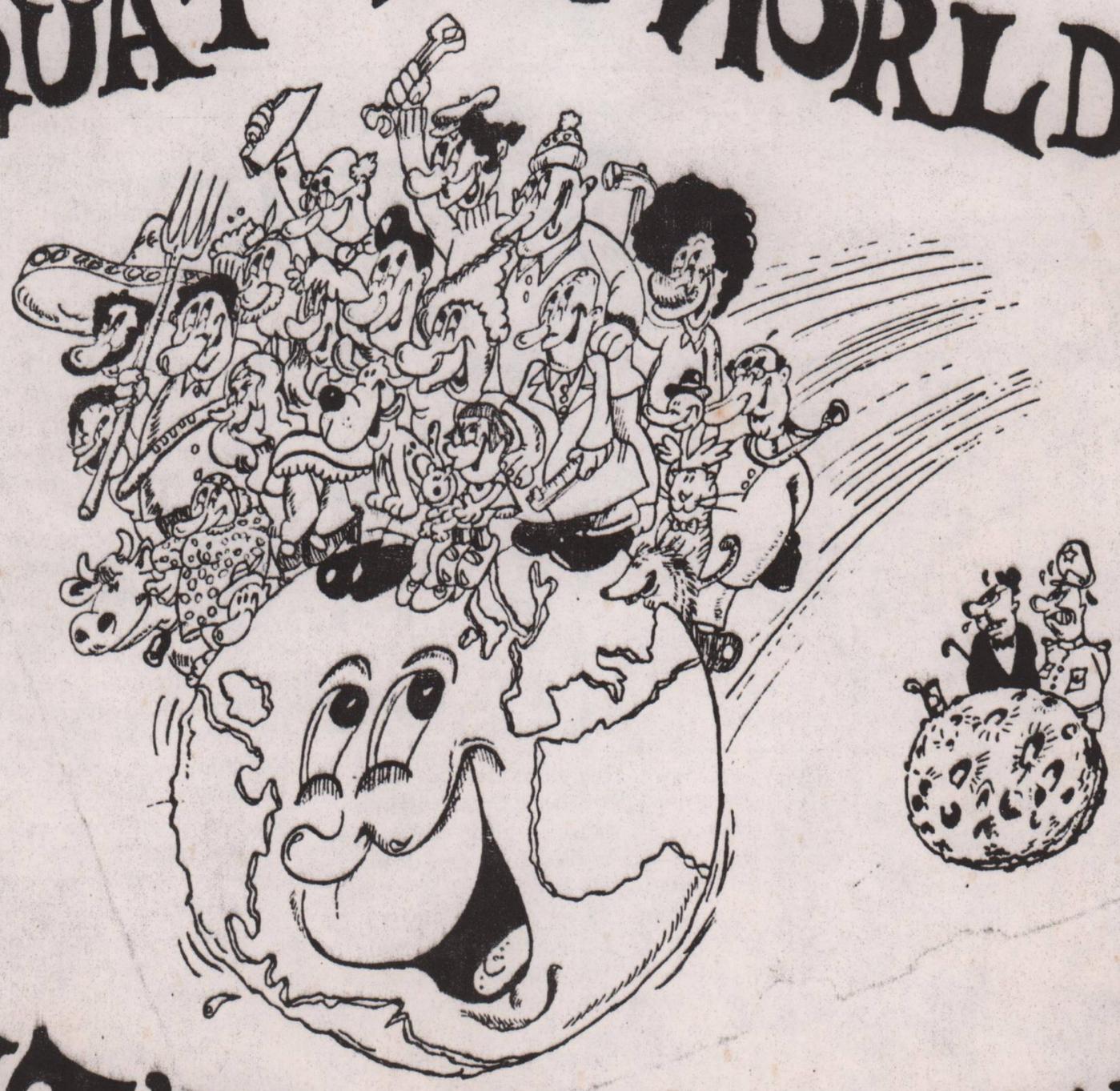


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SQUAT THE WORLD



IT'S OURS ANYWAY!

ANTI-NUCLEAR ACTION

In this issue we are reprinting an article from 'Intercom' by Pete Moore who was expelled from Hillingdon CND for his views on how to struggle for nuclear disarmament. This article was written before the General Election and although we disagree with certain aspects of the article (e.g. the author sees CND as an organisation to work through) we think it raises important points which should be discussed by everybody in the anti-nuclear movement.

WHICH WAY CND?

It is often stated that CND is the most successful mass movement in modern history. I do not question that CND can claim large numbers of supporters from a broad base, and that on occasions, such as marches, large forces can be turned out. However, I contend that a false confidence exists within our ranks. An enormous distance exists between the passive support of thousands, and effecting even the slightest change in government policy.

The majority of CND supporters place their faith in democracy, failing to realise that our democratic process has been refined over the years to create an illusion of participation, whilst denying the mass of people any real power in decision making. The next election will be fought on a wide range of issues. Mrs. Thatcher will obscure defence behind the economy, law and order, and the Soviet threat. She will use her resources and acumen to manipulate the debate to minimise any support she may lose to unilateralists. Any concessions she makes will be token. Labour may have a unilateralist policy, but their chances of election are vanishing, and even if they win the chances of them reneging on their policy are high. I do not question the integrity of individual members, but the divisions in their ranks and leadership make the party's ability to carry through such a policy minimal (Never mind the pressures of international politics - typist).

CND has to realise that to obtain their aims the problems of imposing an unwanted policy on a ruling elite have to be faced.

We have six months to stop Cruise and several years possibly to stop the third world war. I suggest that the only rational response of CND at the present juncture is to launch a campaign aimed at making this country ungovernable until our demands are met.

We have to realise that the history of protest has been a process whereby the governing elements of our society have converted threat of

revolution into controlled marches and demonstrations. This has been done through the media, education, policing, and many other methods. We have to break out of this strait-jacket and return to a level of protest which is a real threat to the powerful. They must be challenged to either suppress us or meet our demands.

A major problem in developing such a campaign is CND membership itself. Many are drawn from the middle-classes, who are dependent for their social position on the very ruling elite we would have to challenge. For them a real conflict would exist. They would be challenging the orderly society which nurtures their very economic existence. We would be undermined by the elements within our membership and individual psychology, which have been conditioned to accept limited protest, and who positively benefit from a belief in slow democratic change, which in reality maintains the status quo.

CND needs to reassess its priorities. We are not a moral movement, but a practical one, with one aim of world survival. We should decide our policies practically and rationally, not morally. Debates over democracy, legality and violence should be decided purely on the criterion of effectiveness in achieving ends.

A policy for CND that would give any chance of success must involve a combination of industrial strikes against war production, civil disobedience, violent and non-violent, depending on tactical requirements, and extensive supporting explanatory propaganda. We have to move towards involvement in the trades union and labour movement and working-class and away from providing emotional moral outlets for middle-class moralists.

At a practical local level, we should meet far more regularly, plan visible frequent protests at a level that the authorities will be forced to notice, and encourage full

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ANTI-NUCLEAR ACTION (CONT'D...)

-participation by all our members. At present Hillingdon CND functions like a local social club, rather than a dynamic protest movement. Those members who support action should speak up, rather than remaining silent at meetings. It is too late in the day to worry about people's sensibilities. The moral careerists have to be challenged in the interests of effective politics.

Personally, I propose that, accepting the imminent and almost inevitable arrival of Cruise, we must prepare to take part in a campaign of civil unrest, unhindered by legal and non-violent considerations. Instead of quoting Gandhi and Wilberforce, representative of the middle-class Oxbridge elite of the British Empire, we should remember the residents of Cable Street, the slave rebels of the West Indies, and more recently the peasant farmers of Narita in Japan.

We are involved in a power struggle against the forces of Capital and the State, and the sooner we realise the cold realities of that struggle the more likely are our chances of success.

STOP THE CITY MARCH 29TH STOP THE CITY MARCH 29TH STOP THE CITY MARCH 29TH STOP

THE CRIME OF PASSION

This society stinks, everyone knows that - capitalism and power have combined to produce a society of greed and violence. In our hearts we know we want to be free, free from restriction and free to do what we want. We are conditioned to be greedy, to be insatiable consumers of any shit that can be hard sold to us; we are fed stereotyped roles to play and any variance is regarded as 'sick'; we are conditioned to never question authority, to never establish our own full identity - never to be able to take total control of ourselves, from the mother and father in real life to the ones in our heads with their weapons of guilt and shame - we are prevented from being 'ourselves'. We are forced to sit back and let others take 'responsibility' for us. We are stifled. Yet we all know this - none of us are happy because none of us are free - we are all alienated from ourselves. There are moments when we can glimpse what real happiness is like, usually when we take revenge against this society or win a skirmish with it, but never do we realise our full potential for happiness.

Most of us suffer from mild schizophrenia, we realise what we really are, what we are capable of, but none of us are brave enough to actually realise it. The social taboos and morality, the re-emergence of the patriarchal 'family' at everyday encounters in life - the teacher, the policeman/woman (playing the male role dictated to her), the shopkeeper, the adult, etc. - all being 'parents' who stifle our spirit of freedom to such an extent that we are accustomed to it - and wary when it does not exist which reinforces our failure to be

autonomous. Alienation can exist in the sense of passive submission to invasion by others, originally the family others. The relationship between reader and writer is alienating. We are, in the anarchist movement aware of selfishness/greed that exists within ourselves, as well as guilt, but rarely can we disown those feelings as being alien to ourselves. So blurry has the division between ourselves and the influences of others that we are reluctant to do so.

However, the alienation still exists, reinforced by every social contact, even when alone we are not free to behave as we like, paranoia makes us always feel that someone will hear, someone will see, someone will miraculously know of what we're doing. We try so hard to bury our private life under 'normality' for fear that others may find out. Paranoia amongst revolutionaries is healthy (it is also egotistical - as if revolutionaries are a direct threat to the system!!), but in freedom it should be rejected as an artificial part of us, produced by the alienation within this society. Revolutionaries should be aware of that fact and not accept paranoia, but be rational about the risks.

Whilst working towards the abolition of this society we must also abolish its values from within ourselves. We must reject its morality not just through words and actions but also unconsciously exercising it. We must be aware of its subtle commands and undermine them from within ourselves. At the same time we must not be so

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MUTINY! (cont'd).

submission to authority, unquestioning obedience and discipline. All of these can be rejected and we would certainly welcome people putting this article in the hands of soldiers and their reactions would be of great interest. So let's have a look at what happened in 1919.

On January 6th, 150 troops marched through Winchester to the Broadway where speeches were made demanding demobilisation (i.e. getting out of the army), better food and less red tape. The troops sent a deputation to their commanding officer and put forward their demands. They then returned to their garrison.

On the next day, several hundred men from the Army Service Corps, the Army Ordnance Corps and the Royal Engineers marched into Aldershot and paraded through the town. Afterwards they went to the garrison HQ where a deputation interviewed the general in charge. The general promised that their demand for demobilisation would be considered; on hearing this the troops went back to their barracks. As a result of this demonstration three large detachments were demobilised on January 8th and special trains were organised to take the men to their destinations. The soldiers created a committee consisting of 100 men (from the three corps who took part in the demonstration) to oversee and supervise the demobilisation. Later on in May 1919 reservists who had been called up ran riot through Aldershot. They were led by a private waving a red flag. They attacked over 60 shops - one was a jeweller's shop which they looted - and although they defeated the local police they were driven back to their camp by loyal troops.

On January 7th soldiers demonstrated at Longmoor Camp, East Liss, whilst two days earlier the garrison theatre at Larkhill (part of the Salisbury garrison) was set alight by troops who detested it since it was reserved for officers and warrant officers - not unsurprisingly, these events were hushed up. The following day various delegations were sent to their commanders and demanded demobilisation. This demand was met and demobilisation commenced on the 10th.

The Isle of Wight also had its own disturbances and despite military censorship some details crept out. The I.O.W. County Press stated that 'some

regrettable military incidents' had taken place over the demob. issue. According to the Shanklin Gazette on January 6th troops had refused to parade at Golden Hill Fort because of the lousy food and the demob. issue. A delegation was sent to the commander which was promptly arrested. However, the rest of the battalion attacked the guard room and freed their comrades.

Perhaps the most interesting set of events occurred in Southampton in mid-January when Major-Gen. Trenchard was sent to deal with a mutiny of 20,000 troops. The troops were in control of the docks and when Trenchard tried to address them he was told to "get out and stay out". Trenchard reacted promptly and sent to Portsmouth for a detachment of 250 armed men and an escort of military police. He made it clear that he would create a bloodbath if necessary to crush the mutiny. When the detachment arrived it surrounded the unarmed mutineers; Trenchard then addressed the troops again. This time a sergeant told him to "drop dead" - for this he was promptly arrested as were 170 'ringleaders'. Trenchard then had 100 men who had barricaded themselves in their billets hosed down. They surrendered after half an hour. They were then forced to stand outside Trenchard's office clad only in blankets. None of the local Southampton papers reported these events at all. Trenchard was congratulated by the War Minister, Churchill, on his "masterly handling of the riots".

These events which are dominated by the soldiers' calls for demobilisation, show that people can organise and resist by themselves - they do not need leaders, priests, parties or whoever to tell them what to do or when. Indeed some elements of CND are making attempts to disaffect troops. These attempts should not be based on 'don't support cruise', but should be encouraging soldiers to desert or to overthrow their officers and form soldiers' councils for their own interests, which are the same as the working-class. Most soldiers at the bottom of the pile are working-class - on this basis appeals should be made - not 'don't fire Cruise, just rubber bullets' or 'don't shoot, we're nice protesters, but you can shoot terrorists'.

POSTSCRIPT TO MUTINY.

It has been revealed that any soldier caught talking to a peace protester will be charged and disciplinary proceedings will be undertaken. It seems the government is now admitting that the loyalty of its troops is in question.

SPANISH PRISONERS.

Jacinto Avalos Cardova, an anarchist accused of belonging to the 'Grupos Anarquistas Revolucionarios' (GAR), has been found hanged in his cell at the pre-trial prison of Carabanchel in Madrid.

Jacinto Avalos was 30 years old and had been in prison since January 1981 on a charge of belonging to an armed band. In November 1982 he was transferred to Carabanchel where, in the last year, four other prisoners have been found dead. His family do not accept that he committed suicide because of his attitude during visits and in his letters. In addition he was due to be provisionally released pending trial.

Jacinto's sister was told by the deputy director of Carabanchel that his body showed a blow to the back of the neck.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND BOMBINGS - ANOTHER VICTIM.

On November 16th the late Ian Loudon of Poole, Dorset, was to have been buried. However, the local coroner had the funeral postponed because it had emerged that Mr. Loudon had been on Christmas Island when the British government exploded a test nuclear bomb. Mr. Loudon died of cancer and his body is undergoing a post mortem. To put people's minds at rest a M.O.D. spokesman said that radiation levels on the island are "at least a million times less than those incurred on a holiday weekend in Cornwall".

FOR AN ECOLOGICAL SOCIETY

I wrote this article as an outsider to the ecology movement, since I try to avoid cult groups. I think that some ecologists wouldn't know an ecological society if it kicked them up their bums and it would wreck their nice social gathering or worse, give them a bad trip. The ecological society I envisage could by no stretch of the imagination not be achieved by electing an eco-party since it must involve the actions of ordinary people against the State. Some of the more right-wing elements of the ecology movement go as far as suggesting that the ecological crisis is caused by people 'breeding too much' OR more commonly that it's 'Man's fault'. Generally, the ecology movement is infested with liberal and 'non-violent' delusions, which are inevitable if it considers itself a single issue campaign. However, that does not mean we should not strive to achieve an 'ecological society', it's just that it has more subversive implications than our liberal friends suggest. Bear with me and I shall endeavour to explain my plagiarised ideas.

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DAFYDD 'TAFF' LADD.

Taff Ladd has been sentenced to nine years imprisonment after pleading guilty to the possession of 14 detonators and explosive substances. He also pleaded guilty to obtaining a false birth certificate and passport to create a new identity after he skipped bail during the Persons Unknown Trial.

After the acquittal of the Persons Unknown defendants the charges against Taff were eventually dropped. However, after a formal acquittal he was rearrested on leaving the court in June 1982, since when he has been in prison.

So the State has finally got Taff in prison again. It is fairly obvious that the judge has sentenced him for his past activities, his previous five years for the bombings at Aldershot and Bristol and the fact that the State failed to frame him during the Persons Unknown Trial. Taff's trial in Cardiff has aroused a fair amount of interest because of the police's attempts to implicate Dafydd Thomas the Plaid Cymru MP. The police are alleged to have tried planting substances and made up statements. Four defendants were found not guilty, whilst Brian Rees got 3 years and John Jenkins got 2 years.

STOP THE CITY

THERE WILL BE ANOTHER 'STOP THE CITY' CARNIVAL ON MARCH 29TH FROM 6 AM TO 6 PM IN THE 'CITY' OF LONDON. MORE DETAILS IN THE NEXT 'V.A.' OR CONTACT BOX STC, LONDON GREENPEACE, 6 ENDSLEIGH ST., W.C.1.

THE POLICE BILL

It is now just over a year since the original Police and Criminal Evidence Bill was introduced into Parliament. The Bill was lost as a result of the General Election being called by Thatcher, but to nobody's surprise it has been reintroduced in essentially the same form with a few exceptions. It is now in Committee stage having had its second reading in Parliament. The bill give the police unprecedented powers to stop and search, set up roadblocks, detain without charge and to confiscate evidence held by third parties.

1) The old bill will have new powers to stop and search anybody "on reasonable suspicion" for stolen goods, offensive weapons, or equipment for theft, burglary or fraud - which covers a fairly wide range of things from a postage stamp (i.e. for use in posting a letter which may be involved in a fraud) to a car. "Reasonable suspicion" is not defined - surprise, surprise - and will legalise much of current police practice. Evidently the police will have to identify themselves and they now have to formally record why and where they stopped and searched somebody. This record will then be available for 3 months for your perusal.

2) There will be new powers of arrest for any offence on certain grounds; one of these will be to arrest people who have been convicted for any offence if they refuse to go to a police station to be finger-printed. This will apply to at least 5 million people. This will create new powers of summary arrest. The police will have the power to arrest a person whom they suspect of committing any offence if:

(i) They will not give their name and address

(ii) this information, i.e. name, etc. is believed to be incorrect

(iii) the person might harm themselves or someone else, damage property, obstruct the highway, or cause affront to public decency - whatever that means.

3) The police will be given new powers to hold a suspected person for up to 48 hours without being allowed access to a solicitor or the courts; further, there will be new powers to detain a suspect for questioning for up to 96 hours. The powers relating to the first part arise if the superintendant

considers that the person (who has to have been arrested for a 'serious arrestable offence') could interfere with the course of the investigation by having somebody informed of their detention or by consulting a solicitor in private within the first 48 hours of detention. A 'serious arrestable offence' has been defined to include rape, murder, manslaughter, arson and any offence which causes 'serious financial loss' - which could mean anything, ever priced the removal of graffiti?

The 96 hours detention works as follows:

(i) Detention without charge should be limited to 24 hours.

(ii) Further detention without charge up to 48 hours requires a magistrate's authority - this is without the presence of the detainee. Magistrates are not noted for their anti-police views.

(iii) Beyond the 48 hour period the authority of the full magistrate's court will be needed this time, in the presence of the detainee who may be legally represented.

4) There will be the introduction of random road checks for up to 7 days if the 'character' of an area is such that crimes are likely to be committed. This does not mean that Chilworth will be ringed by police cars stopping 'undesirables' getting in to steal the wealth contained therein - what it means is that working-class areas will be subject to these 'random' road blocks since the State is more worried about working-class resistance than the removal of the fruits of finance from certain rich areas - ie Ascot won't have them but Thornhill or Derby Rd. will.

5) The police will have new powers to carry out intimate body searches and to take fingerprints and body samples compulsorily from people in police stations. Body samples are specimens of hair or nails, swabs from the hands, footprints or other 'impressions'. Intimate body samples i.e. blood samples, semen, urine, pubic hair or swabs from anywhere else but the hands - can only be taken with the consent of the suspect. This applies to everybody over the age of 10; all of this is essentially a licence for police to assault suspects - which is nothing new, it just makes a change from restraint.

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THE POLICE BILL (CONT'D.)

6) New powers will be given to the police enabling them to seize evidence of any offence when searching premises.

7) There will be new powers to search premises of people not suspected of any offence. There will also be new powers to search the premises of people who hold confidential information on individuals - this applies to social workers, teachers and probation officers' records. It does not now apply to doctors, lawyers and journalists' records. This power can only be granted if a circuit judge gives permission - the social worker, etc. has the right to appear at the hearing.

Overall, this bill gives the police wide powers and reflects many of the lessons learnt from Northern Ireland. Much of the bill makes legal much of the police's current activities - although it seems that they'll have to spend more time writing reports rather than making false arrests. The bill represents the State's recognition that Thatcher's Britain will need much more effective policing as resistance slowly but surely grows against it. In many ways, the State has recognised that people will act together against it rather than on an individual basis - the 'wider net' approach and the 'trawling' of information is the most important reflection of this. Finally, the State has begun to tell its liberal professions that they are employees of the State and must back it up, not work against its interests. This is also reflected in the State's attacks on CND supporters in the Civil Service - the West German experience is coming to Britain.

The National Campaign Against the Police Bill can be contacted at 50, Rodney Road, London N16. There will be a national demonstration against the Bill, in January, leaving Brockwell Park, London.

OBEDIENCE TO THE LAW IS FREEDOM.

LOCK UP YOUR DAUGHTERS (AND SONS).

Southampton police are asking parents to accompany their children during Christmas shopping after ten under 17 year-olds were arrested for theft on one Saturday in the city centre. As Chief Inspector Colin Lewis said: "If parents were to accompany their children shopping this type of problem would be reduced. One youngster assaulted the store detective and a policeman." He also said that extra patrols of plain-clothes and uniformed police were abroad to deal with the 'problem'. "...Anyone who sees a person shoplifting should approach the nearest assistant and report it.. "But surely this type of thing mars the whole spirit of Christmas, Mr. Lewis?"

RESISTANCE IN SCHOOLS.

We were interested to learn of a spontaneous demonstration of pupils at a school in the New Forest at the end of November. It was prompted by an incident in which a teacher punched two pupils after a row over an early school dinner pass. This led to a demonstration by 300 pupils of Noadswood School who gathered in the centre of the school playing field. The teacher concerned defended his action by saying it was a question of "controlling unruly pupils". The headmaster warned the demonstrators that their behaviour was bad for the school's "excellent reputation".

DUKE'S LAW.

The Chief Constable of Hampshire, Mr. John Duke (or Duke John, as he is affectionately known) doesn't like the Police Bill either - because it's too liberal. He fears that Clause 3 of the Bill will inhibit the power of the police in dealing with such problems as "violent anti-hunt demonstrators" and the "glue-sniffing gangs of Winchester, who revel in their notoriety". Duke uttered those immortal words when he was addressing the Hampshire Police Authority in Winchester.

* PRINT WORKERS' VIOLENCE SHOCK!!

* I could only laugh about the media's
* moral indignation at the 'violence'
* of the NGA picket line at Warrington.
* Were these the same people who
* roared exultantly whenever a cluster
* bomb ripped into an Argentinian's
* flesh, who screeched for the return
* of capital punishment, et bloody
* cetera? Compared to the total violence
* of the State the violence of
* the pickets was minimal and totally
* justified. I was pretty chuffed when
* I heard what a hiding the filth had
* got - a pity the riot police controlled
* it. One day Kinnock and Thatcher
* are going to get the same....

* their behaviour was bad for the