

# POINTS OF INFORMATION

**PILGRIMAGE FOR PEACE** - 4th-7th June (Whitsun)  
March, Southwark to Canterbury. Contact Jack Bowles, 23 Colehill Lane, London, S.W. 6.

**CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE** - Picket at Porton, Sunday 9th May outside the Establishment at the Haven Cafe and Garage at 12 noon. Meeting and leafleting in Salisbury. Final demonstration 11th September. Help for preliminary planning work needed now. Contact Cttee. of 100, 13 Goodwin Street, N. 4. "Conspiracy of Silence", pamphlet about chemical and biological warfare, price 6d (by post 9d) from Cttee. of 100.

**SOUTH AFRICA FREEDOM DAY** - June 27th, Mass Rally Trafalgar Square. Contact Anti-Apartheid Movement, 89 Charlotte Street, London W. 1, LAN 5311.

**FASLANE COME ALL YE** - Scottish Committee of 100's International Polaris Action, June 21st-26th. Major demonstration at Faslane Polaris Base, June 26th. Contact your local secretary (or The National Secretary at 13 Goodwin Street, London N. 4 or ARC 5524).

The National Y. C. N. D. has pledged its support to the constitutional action at Faslane although as an organization it cannot support civil disobedience.

**FRIENDS OF RESISTANCE** - May 12th at 7.30 at 6 Endsleigh Street, W.C. 1. All welcome.

**BACK ISSUES OF RESISTANCE** - We have copies of all (except the Conscription issue) the duplicated back numbers. Price now 6d a copy, post free. Contact Resistance, 13 Goodwin Street, London, N. 4.

**LONDON COMMITTEE OF 100** - Committee meeting, May 16th, Sunday, at P. P. U., 6 Endsleigh Street, W. C. 1.

**DONATIONS TO RESISTANCE** - Thanks to all those who contributed in the last month to the offset-litho fund. Money still urgently needed please! This to pay off the loaned capital which helped to launch the bulletin into offset-litho printing, and to pave the way for more improvements.

**ADVERTISE IN RESISTANCE!!** - Rates: Small Ads 2d per word, payment in advance please. Exchange ads from other publications considered.  
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**NATIONAL C. N. D. CONFERENCE** - June 5th-7th. Contact C. N. D., 14 Grays Inn Road, W. C. 1. CHA 3872.

**ON THE BEACH** - Torbay, North Devon, 17th-25th July. Details from NAT. Y. C. N. D., as above.

**COAST TO COAST MARCH** - July 25th - August 1st. Hull to Liverpool. Details from N. W. Y. C. N. D., 14 Tib Lane, Manchester 2, (Blackfriars 7511).

**HIROSHIMA WEEK** - Nat. Y. C. N. D. activities planned in conjunction with the West Midlands C. N. D. Details from Nat. Y. C. N. D. office, Grays Inn Road - above.

**YOUTH CAMPAIGN** - Ambitious field project planned in Lowestoft, Suffolk, from August 28th - September 5th.

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

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# RESISTANCE



"WHO, ME?"

**committee of 100 bulletin**

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# editorial

This issue examines the Easter activities. Few people at this stage of the anti-war movement's development seem to be producing any really creative ideas. The different groupings within the Easter March seem to be expanding. This can be seen as the splitting of factions united only by the banner of nuclear disarmament or it could be that many of the "uncommitted" marchers are chasing up their implications of their anti-bomb position and realizing that they must make a stand on many more issues that they have found are related to the bomb.

South Africa is in the news again with the statement by a lawyer who defended the South African Government's victims at the notorious Rivonia Trial to the effect that the use of electrical torture seems to have started again after its lapse in 1963. The Government has threatened to introduce legislation to make mixed audiences illegal. In Britain nearly 1500 members of Equity have signed a pledge that they will not accept contracts in South Africa for whites only tours.

Would be racialsists in Britain received a setback with the news that although we are by no means into the summer season yet there are more jobs available in Britain than workers to fill them. Who's pinching our jobs now I wonder?

A word of special welcome to Joan Baez and Bob Dylan whose contribution to the Civil Rights struggle in the U. S. A. and the Folk song scene is warmly saluted.

Finally an appeal ..... yes for money but money for goods you have already received! Many individuals and particularly bulk order takers have not paid their bills. At the moment we are producing RESISTANCE on borrowed capital. We want to start paying this back. As yet we do not even feel secure in the knowledge that we will not have to borrow again to pay the printer for this copy. Please ... Please... Pay up. We believe in RESISTANCE enough to chase you up but we would prefer to spare the energy for more constructive things.

The Editors.

RESISTANCE - 13 Goodwin Street, London, N. 4. ARCHway 1239.  
An independent magazine of the Committee of 100.

Vol. 3, No. 5, 7th May 1965.

# THE EASTER MARCH

## AN EDITORIAL

Another Easter and thousands have marched again. Another year older and limping along. To the new marchers a positive and exciting experience, but to many the "Rites of Spring" are proving more mediocre each time.

Is it better to accept the frustration that bedevils the anti-nuclear movement or to rebel somewhat hamfistedly like the anarchist?

The Committee of 100, since its inception, declared its lack of faith in Parliament and politicians in the anti-bomb and anti-war struggle. Who can but recoil at the recent betrayal of the nuclear disarmament movement by its erstwhile 'Labour radicals' Cousins, Wilson, etc.? Who does not share the impatience of the anarchists at the march being led by Labour M. P. s? Last month's RESISTANCE described the bankruptcy of the labour left.

On the march, however, one could only feel dismay at the crass way in which the anarchists went about expressing their discontent. Their two attempts (both outmanoeuvred) to lead the march were as confused and misleading as they were spontaneous. To the rank and file marcher and indeed to their libertarian comrades under other banners, their actions seemed bloody-minded and inexplicable. If they wanted to fight the authoritarian and party political trends of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament and some of the factions within it, why did they not prepare a well-organised campaign among the marchers to put over their point of view? To find out what they were up to one had to yank a comrade out of the ranks and grill him. As one wag put it: "The anarchists need a good public relations firm!"

A profound conflict of interests is developing between the libertarian and authoritarian elements of the nuclear disarmament movement. This struggle must be fought and Committee of 100 supporters must take sides or the movement will disappear up a blind alley. Do the CND leadership seriously believe that a yearly constitutional (intentional pun) from a base to Trafalgar Square is going to bring nuclear disarmament and withdrawal from nuclear alliances?

Many of the CND executive have always seen the Committee of 100 as an enemy of progress. Three of their number seemed so incapable of tolerating the Committee that they (Michael Howard, Cecil Ballantine and Olive Gibbs) launched another unprovoked offensive during the march in the form of a leaflet urging - in the name of UNITY of all things - all marchers "not to join in any activities during the march or after the final rally on Easter Monday which will . . . divert the attention of the world from the march and its high purposes." The 'low' nature of the Committee of 100's motives is left to speculation. At least we do not aspire to a ministerial post and power. As if this was not enough, the CND with YCND co-operation demanded an assurance from a Committee speaker at the YCND rally

during the march that he would not mention the Committee's rally in Downing Street after the final rally. The public address engineers were approached by Mervyn Rice, National Secretary of the YCND and asked if they could disconnect the speakers at a moment's notice if required. The speaker gave and abided by this pledge after which Olive Gibbs, chairman of CND, proceeded to attack the Committee from the same platform. Happily she was shouted down. The Committee got support for its Downing Street rally and gave some of the Easter activities an extra anti-Wilson bite despite the uninspiring nature of the rally.

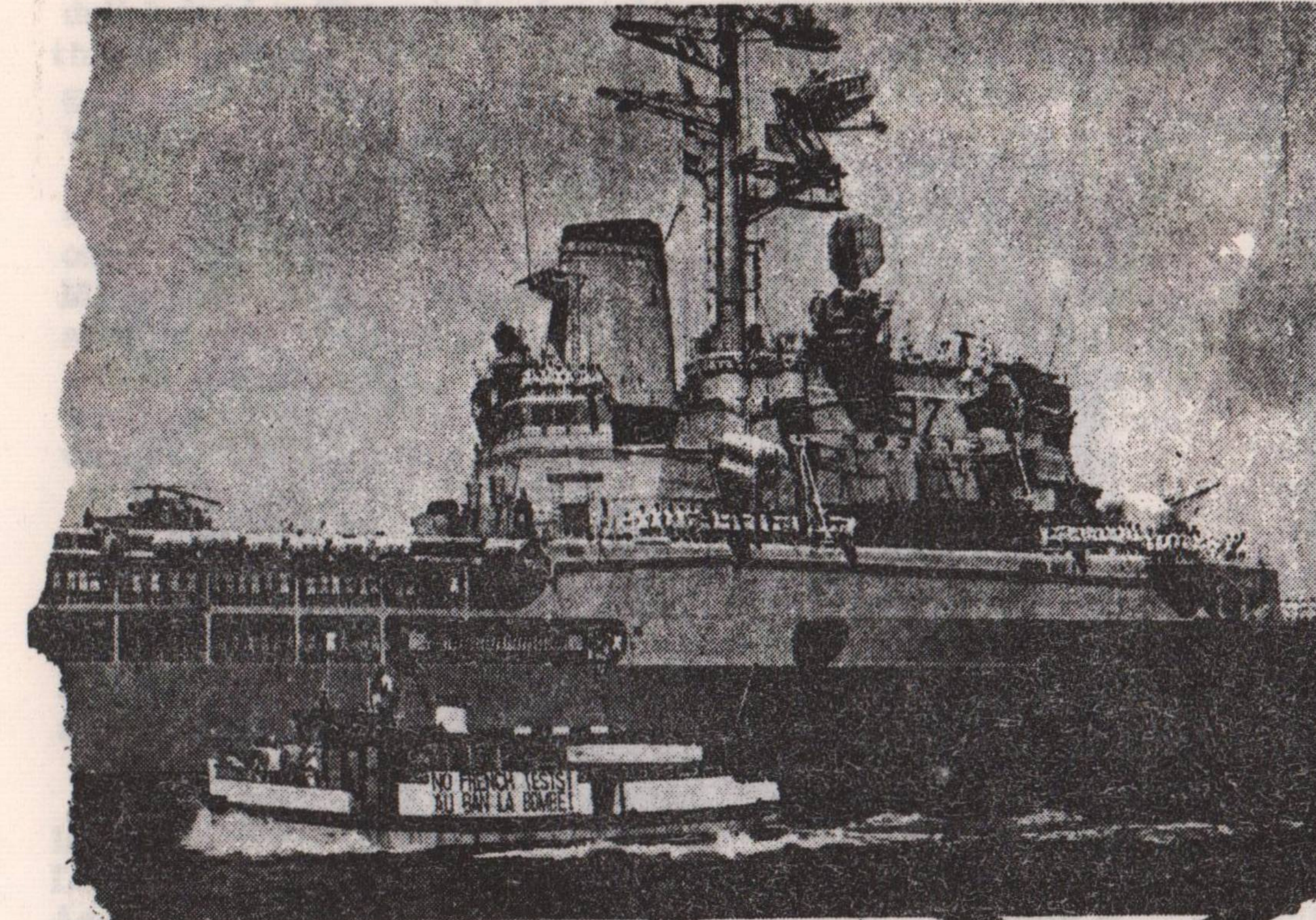
On the last lap of the march the anarchists found themselves encircled . . . prison buses for'ard and aft and a line of police to port and starboard. Tension rose till outside the Methodist Central Hall in Westminster the police linked arms, boxed the anarchists in and waved the rest of the march past on the other side of the road. Dumbfounded silence, isolated attempts to get out till finally a sympathetic bystander shouted "Call yourselves anarchists? Come on out!" Something clicked in the crowd that was by now being crushed in upon itself by panting policemen and the big push began. For five minutes they pushed and heaved until foot by foot the police fell back . . . finally to break ranks as the anarchists, banners waving in triumph, swept round Parliament Square and up Whitehall across the breadth of the road. A police inspector rushed out of a Ministry building and cried "Stop them." A sergeant had a word with him and they went into a huddle with other bobbies.

Ironically enough, whilst the anarchists were struggling to escape from their cocoon they were calling on the Communists who happened to be passing by to stop and show some solidarity against the police. Their appeals were answered with jeers and at least one anarchist was assaulted by a marshal.

CND marshals co-operated with the police in this attempt to detain illegally (whatever that means) the anarchists. One demonstrator claimed he overheard police radios giving details of a request by CND to cordon in the anarchists. Why did the police do what they did? Did they think, as one marcher suggested, that the anarchists were going to lead the march up Downing Street? This proved totally unfounded. One thing is certain: the anarchists would have gained more sympathy than they did if their actions had been seen to fit into a specific purpose and to be creating debate on important issues.

The result of all this - a lot of excitement, even a certain exultation in seeing the police outmanoeuvred despite the use of force by demonstrators - but overall a lot of noise and emotion to little effect. If the members of the CND executive had shown themselves in a despicable light, the anarchists can hardly be said to have acquitted themselves with dignity or to good effect.

## Protest greets French ship



A launch with banners protesting against French tests in the Pacific greets the French aircraft-carrier Jeanne d'Arc in Sydney. The ship called at Sydney during a world training cruise with the destroyer Victor Schoelcher.

A launch with banners protesting against French tests in the Pacific greets the French aircraft-carrier Jeanne d'Arc in Sydney. The ship called at Sydney during a world training cruise with the destroyer Victor Schoelcher.

COMMITTEE AGAINST ATOMIC TESTING  
3 Kareela Road, Cremorne, N. S. W., Australia.

We have done all we can at this distance about Chinese tests by protesting in writing and urging that money for war be reoriented for peaceful purposes. We have likewise protested to Gen. de Gaulle, and to our own and other governments.

As one contribution towards International Co-operation Year, we intend to sail into the Sn. Pacific French nuclear weapons testing area, about midway between Australia and Chile, to try to prevent forthcoming French tests, tests particularly dangerous to 85,000 Tahitians close by as well as Man's future generations, and which will end the nuclear free Sn. Hemisphere.

We have already sailed a launch into Sydney Harbour to "greet" French warships and publicly called on the French to cancel their tests. We have overseas support from such organizations as the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation (G. B.), Liberation magazine (U. S. A.), Voice of Women and the Congress of Canadian Women (Canada), Fraternalite etc. (France), Japan, Chile, N. Z., Germany, Sweden etc. and various trade unions and organizations support us in Australia.

We have at last found a half-built boat 57 ft. long, at present called Marlin II, which will be completed in 2 months with largely volunteer labour and entirely volunteer funds. We will have a crew of eleven, preferably volunteers who can be spared from breadwinning and rostered because of uncertainty of test dates, to spend one month in test area but outside territorial waters, after completing approx. one months' voyage from Australia.

The ship will be structurally sound, have sails and auxiliary Diesel engine, cost £7,500 complete with provisions, have good resale possibilities as a fishing trawler where, incidentally, we should make a considerable profit, have long range fuel, water tanks and powerful two-way radio.

We already have many volunteers from various countries, including 3 Australian Master Mariners. We will naturally co-operate with similar plans from nearby countries such as Japan, Chile etc. We seek worldwide co-operation for demonstrations against proposed French tests in the spirit of France's National Day of Liberty, Equality and Brotherhood, July 14th, and also Hiroshima Day, August 6th.

We urgently appeal, particularly to youth whose future is at stake and to forward-thinking young-in-mind, to help us in every way to achieve our purpose. We need MONEY co-ordinating trade union activity and publicity. We also welcome and will try to accommodate on roster basis, more volunteers.

Please, quickly send a trifle for survival, or whatever you think humanity is worth, to above address.

In peace and friendship,

Jan Symons (Sec. C. A. A. T.)

# THE NEW FORCE - A REVIEW OF EASTER



The crowds seemed bigger than ever before, and they probably were. They also seemed younger until one recalls this reflection is prompted every year; but this year a research group has been busy and confirms that the commonest individual age of those on the march is 18 years. What has happened to all the 18-year-olds of the previous Aldermaston marches? Have they dropped out? Are they still committed? Or have they become armchair exponents of Fabian gradualism?

The appearance, or reappearance, of a number of Labour MPs was an interesting point even though the absence of some was more remarked than the presence of others. Where, one might reasonably ask, was Frank Cousins, the redoubtable Barbara Castle, or the one time Treasurer of C.N.D., Anthony Greenwood? Their duties as government ministers may serve to explain, even if it does not altogether excuse, a regrettable alteration in their public attitudes. It is probably untrue that, as their critics aver, Harold Wilson gave them high office to secure their public connivance with his policies, but they are publicly conniving.

Mere impressions are not always reliable, but again, there seemed to be a much larger contingent of anarchists, and what they lacked in coherence they more than compensated with an oddly anarchistic uniformity of noise. This writer counts slogan shouting as one of the evils of the age, an ugly phenomena which only societies which put machines before men could produce. It is a confession that people cannot think independently, and, what may be as bad, that they cannot sing. And were there more communists walking behind their curiously Victorian banners? No doubt there were, as well there might be, for the Viet Nam issue and President Johnson's perilously foolhardy refusal to stop American bombing raids on the Northern part of that luckless country has come as a gift to those he chooses to call his enemies.

It is not too much to say it has also come as a shot in the arm to the CND's Easter march as a whole, even though the campaign itself is still only slowly becoming aware of the fact. On the first days of the march there was scarcely a banner with a Viet-Nam message to be seen, and what there were, were carried mainly by the Communist contingents. On the final day, a great many more appeared, but these were mostly from the Committee of 100. At the Trafalgar Square rally, it is true, the speeches were mainly centred on the consequences of America's current programme of civilizing, Christian bombing missions in Asia, even though the high priest of Campaign orthodoxy, Canon Collins, managed to ignore it altogether.

Most of the speeches were unrehearsed and platitudinous, and without Fenner Brockway's cogently reasoned and forcefully delivered piece on Viet-Nam the proceedings would have been dull indeed. The minds of most speakers - one needs to say this for positive reasons - seemed to be trapped in a benumbing grip of cliché thinking and sentimentality. It was Anne Kerr who seemed to epitomize this and it is worth noting she was elected to Westminster for the first time at the last election as a Labour candidate fighting on a 'ban the bomb' ticket. "If only," she said, "if only we had another 200 left-wing Labour MPs in the House of Commons, we could transform our entire situation!" Perhaps we could, but after all, wasn't Harold Wilson 'left-wing' ten years ago? and Dick Crossman? and Tony Wedgwood Benn? to say nothing of the previously named triumvirate of ministers?

Isn't it pretty clear on this, if not other evidence, that our politics are structured to frustrate precisely what Anne Kerr was calling for? I take it to be so and that this is why a body such as C.N.D. is heading for the rocks in basing its plans on such assumptions.

Ineffectuality of another kind was observable a little later in Downing Street. The Committee of 100 held a 'Citizens' Assembly', an assembly which seemed to consist largely of eighteen year old anarchists. Despite the dissent of a fair number of this latter group a resolution was passed 'by acclaim' that the Geneva talks be resumed. The police, who seemed to outnumber those at the meeting, heard all this in non-committal silence; the pigeons, who outnumbered the police, did the same.

Well then? It seems there are two kinds of crisis confronting us; one is of the type of which Viet-Nam is the latest and of which earlier ones have been Suez, the Hungarian Revolution, the Korean War, the Berlin blockade and the Cuban confrontation, ones of a nature which seem likely to continue. In this sense we live from one crisis to another, and the peace movement, in the widest sense of the term, must be ready with organization, propaganda and an attuned responsiveness to crisis situations which enables demonstrations of mass protest to be mounted at very short notice.

None of this, however, touches the crisis of power which has our civilization implacably in its grip and which is producing the war and the armaments situation with such compulsive inevitability. This is the long term task of the peace movement, to restructure society, to redeploy the power within it which is now so dangerously top-heavy, and to propagate the need to accept, as well as work towards, the fundamental social changes, however gargantuan, implicit in such an approach. This basic task of the peace movement does not arise from a neurotic obsession with delineating imaginary utopias, it arises because civilization is dying and we urgently need a form of society within which man may prevail. About this there needs to be full discussion with all the mental courage we can muster in order to clarify these ideas to the utmost bounds of explicitness. Until we do this Aldermaston and all the other marches 'for peace' will continue to merit the harsh verdict of being 'The march to nowhere'.

John Papworth.

## Pirates, Spies & Politics

The Easter Sunday pirate radio broadcasts, juvenile and incompetent though they were, raise important issues that could usefully be discussed in RESISTANCE. What is the purpose of pirate broadcasting? What could it achieve that other media of communication cannot? At what time of day, over what radio or T.V. channels, will best achieve this purpose? These questions must be asked and answered by ordinary political activists on the libertarian left. The trouble with pirate broadcasting to date (and I include the Plaid Cymru and Scots nationalists as well as V.N.D. and the alleged 'Spies for Peace' this Easter) is that the decisions on purpose and on method have been made by people who seem to get a psychological kick out of glowing valves and whirring tapes, irrespective of the size or even the existence of an audience.

What is the purpose of pirate broadcasting? Firstly, the mere act of emitting sound over the ether (besides giving a thrill to kinky electronics experts: see above) irritates the state. This is, of course, a Good Thing. But the irritation quickly subsides when it is realized that very few people are listening to very bad broadcasts. Again, anti-war tenants' association or work-to-rule propaganda will (for a time at least) be that much more interesting heard over the air than read in a leaflet. But the real purpose of pirate broadcasting is to reach substantial numbers of people with ideas that they would not otherwise hear. To fulfill this purpose three conditions must be satisfied. The broadcast must be available (i.e. sets must be able to receive it, at a reasonable time of day) to considerable numbers of people. Secondly, these people must know that the broadcast is taking place, so that they switch on; the alternative, breaking into programmes already tuned to, can only be used sparingly before audience-resistance builds up. Thirdly, the content of the programme must be good enough to persuade at least some of the audience to stay tuned in.

As may have become apparent by now, I do not consider myself a kinky electronics expert. In fact, I know virtually nothing about radio. I am, though, encouraged to make suggestions by the observation that the alleged experts in pirate broadcasting know very little about the subject either. It's not even taught at the Tech: pirate radionics must be found out by trial and error. Why cannot we broadcast so that people hear us on radio sets, rather than on the telly? I haven't got a telly, and very few of my friends have. But every household has a radio: often two or three. The Easter 1965 broadcasts used two techniques: BBC 1 after close down and the blank Channel 2 (not BBC 2, but Channel 2, selected on the dial of twelve channels that most sets now have). BBC after close down is a dead loss; only a very dedicated - and forewarned - audience is going to sit up till past midnight. But using the vacant T.V. channels is a new and exciting possibility that allows broadcasting at any time of the evening. Coupled with another development of the Easter 1965 radio, substantially greater range than anything achieved before, this for the first time gives the possibility of a regular, forewarned audience.

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. Any forewarning of the audience also forewarns the police, and tracker vans could (not that they have ever really tried to) trace the pirates within a very few minutes.

In the past, this has meant very short broadcasts (three minutes was V. N. D's average), a rapid withdrawal from the site of transmission as soon as it was over, and hardly any publicity at all in advance. But with sets that apparently have a range of up to ten miles, the same audience can be reached night after night while the transmitter moves each time, and remains pretty safe. Publicity in advance becomes possible: leaflets and stickers are worth while as they will be relevant for several nights. However, I should still like to see the pirates break into BBC and ITV transmissions, either during political broadcasts with a few choice comments, or during music programmes with advertisements for transmissions on another channel.

So the Easter 1965 pirates made two major advances in technical matters: they used a vacant TV channel, at any time of day, and they had a substantially greater range than ever before. This makes it all the more regrettable that they clearly have learned nothing about what to broadcast. For the benefit of those who did not hear the broadcast (or who have not read the transcript that is available from the Committee of 100, at 13 Goodwin Street, N. 4), it purported to come from the Spies for Peace, and to reveal several secrets. It revealed nothing that was not in the Spies for Peace document "Danger! Official Secret: RSG-6" (reprints from Committee of 100), in Nicolas Walter's pamphlet "The RSG's 1919 -1963" (Solidarity, 197 King's Cross Road, W. C. 1), or in various issues of Peace News, Sanity and RESISTANCE.

It claimed to consist of a "report from a top-ranking civil servant... who holds an influential position at the top of the hierarchy in a certain government department.... You will appreciate his decisions for wanting to remain anonymous. A tape recording of his statement which was made some months ago has been adapted so as to disguise his voice". The Alice-in-Wonderland approach turned to pathos a few seconds later, when the broadcasters told us that "in order to obtain his high rank, he at times had to subordinate his conscience to the dictates of inhuman bureaucracy..." The man himself took up the same sad note when "he" spoke: "... a sort of hole in the ground - and it's all been kept secret... it's terrible! It's awful! The people must be told! The people must realize!" Who did the pirates think they were kidding by this kindergarten approach?

I said above that the Easter 1965 broadcast purported to come from the Spies for Peace. If they have any professional pride, the Spies will immediately disown the pirates, as its childish, inaccurate, and titivating content was a complete contrast to the Easter 1963 leaflet. One of the most ridiculous aspects of the text was that it hinted - like a schoolmaster talking about sex - at a number of non-secrets that are pretty common knowledge among hundreds of people in the anti-war movement. For example, after speaking of the London holes and tunnels it added: "There

is now a much deeper and larger system cut in the West Country...." Either their mythical "high-ranking civil servant" is very ignorant, or he has secrets even from those who disguise his voice for him: the location of this centre, a huge complex to the west of Corsham in Wiltshire, near the Chippenham-Bath road, has been widely discussed among the movement for some months now.

The most serious fault of the Easter 1965 pirates was their complete contempt for their listeners. They called for a demonstration at the Rotundas in Monk Street, Westminster, and yet took not the slightest interest in planning it. (Did they even turn up?) They assumed that the (probably filched) trade-mark "Spies for Peace" would mean that everyone took their words as gospel. They clearly expected the Press to make a great issue of the Spies' return, and no doubt they feel they have failed to the extent that the Press almost entirely ignored them.

To be of any lasting value, the pirates must place themselves at the disposal of the movement, not manipulate it from outside. The dockers a few months ago, the Southern Region motormen at present, the more militant garages of busmen, tenants' associations, (even the RESISTANCE sales staff) could make enormous use of a pirate radio placed at their service in a time of struggle. The various times when do-it-yourself politics come to the surface naturally could be immeasurably strengthened by such a powerful means of explaining their position. But I do not believe a struggle or a campaign can be created by an elite, even when it has access to a radio transmitter. In any case, the standard of both the V. N. D. and the Easter 1965 broadcasts has been so bad editorially that offering time to outside interests could only improve them.

There is one thing about pirate broadcasts that is worth stressing here. No one has, to my knowledge, ever suggested that the demands of openness require that pirate broadcasters disclose their identity. As a permanent reminder that the openness-secrecy controversy is a tactical and not a theoretical dispute, I shall always be grateful for the pirates.

Richard Hayes

*Wonder how much they raised in the Rhonda.*

**CHURCHILL MONTH  
APPEAL FAILS  
TO HIT TARGETS**

CHURCHILL Appeal Month, which ends today, has disappointed the organisers of the Winston Churchill Memorial Fund. A number of areas have fallen short of their targets.

Birmingham, which aimed for £67,000, has received about £7,000. Plymouth, which hoped to raise £10,000, does not expect to get more than £4,000. And in Aldershot, where Sir Winston was an honorary freeman of the borough, only £100 has been given to the local fund.

## Christians at Foulness

Some 150 people supported the Committee of 100 Christian Group's demonstration at Foulness on Good Friday. From Great Wakering, the last outpost of freedom before Foulness, we marched three-quarters of a mile to the gates of the Ministry of Defence property.

Here the six who had been granted entry passes were admitted and conveyed the five miles to Foulness Parish Church in an Army Department Police van. Each one, it may be noted, had signed an undertaking that, "I am aware that there are hazards and dangerous things within the Establishment and I enter AT MY OWN RISK. In particular, I understand that if I enter the Establishment I may be injured, incapacitated or killed and that my property may be damaged or destroyed as a result of those hazards or dangerous things. I VOLUNTARILY ACCEPT THE RISKS INVOLVED." The road lay mainly across mud flats and uninteresting pasture land, but on one side could be seen in the distance the buildings of the Proof and Experimental Establishment and on the other, close at hand, the AWRE, with the traditional 6' barbed wire fences and "Danger - Keep out" notices. Interestingly enough, however, cows could actually be seen grazing inside the AWRE. On arriving at the remote village it was difficult to realize that we were sealed inside a vast military enclave - here were typical English farms and cottages, the village church and school, all so apparently peaceful.

The Rector, the Reverend Sydney Little, welcomed us and we chatted awhile before the service on life at Foulness. He gave some examples of how the Pass Laws work. One evening last summer he took his choirboys for a walk over by the sea wall. Along came the police to warn him that it was too late to be there. A curfew was imposed on all borders except the main gate. Another time two unsuspecting yachtsmen grounded on the foreshore and were immediately questioned and searched by the police for attempting to land without passes.

After the service, where we comprised nearly half the congregation - thus proving that 68 whose applications were refused could easily have been admitted - the organist quoted another example of the Pass Laws. At village weddings plain clothes detectives mingle with the guests and watch the photographer to ensure that no official secrets are included in his pictures. The final example we personally experienced when the Rector invited us to coffee after the service. Although we had forty minutes to spare before our passes expired, the police refused to allow us to accept the invitation because our passes were valid only for travel to the Church by the direct route. The Rectory, being the opposite side of the road from the church, was clearly off course. This is the regime under which 311 ordinary civilian men, women and children are required to live.

Meanwhile at the gates another service was held to which anyone was welcome, and two short sermons were given by the Vicar of Great Wakering, the Reverend Paul Fauch, and Mr. Ronald Mallone, the Secretary of the Fellowship Party. A supporting vigil was maintained by non-Christians.

After lunch we marched six miles to Southend for a lively public meeting on the front, at which the speakers included Will Warren, who took part in the original "Operation Foulness" in 1960, Philip Seed and myself. At the end there were a number of animated discussions between bystanders and Committee supporters, which for some reason the police chose

to break up by force. It was interesting to see those who claimed that we were betraying freedom meekly accepting police orders whilst the 'betrayers' stood their ground.

This incident was the only unpleasant one; it was otherwise an orderly and dignified demonstration, in which all the individuals representing various authorities seemed to have at least some respect for what we stood and our method of witness. Press and television coverage was also very good, including a special BBC interview of the military authorities and people of Foulness the evening before the demonstration.

William Hetherington

photos of Foulness by Bruce Samoila



**Prison for 12 white S. Africans**

Johannesburg, April 13

Prison sentences were passed here today on 12 whites—six of them women—for being members of the illegal Communist Party, taking part in its activities and furthering its aims. All pleaded not guilty.

Their sentences had been deferred after they were found guilty on April 2. A thirteenth defendant, Hymie Barsel (44), was found not guilty and no verdict was passed on Mr Abram Fischer, QC, who jumped his bail while awaiting trial. The sentences were:

Ivan Schermbrucker (43) and Eli Weimberg (26)—three years on each of two counts, one year to run concurrently; Esther Barsel (40), Norman Levy (36), Lewis Baker (54), and Jean Middleton (28)—two years on each of two counts, one year to run concurrently.

Anne Nicholson (24), Paul Trehwela (23), Sylvia Neame (26), Florence Duncan (31), and Molly Doyle (28)—two years on each of two counts, sentences to run concurrently; Constantinos Gazdis (28)—one year on each of two counts, sentences to run concurrently.

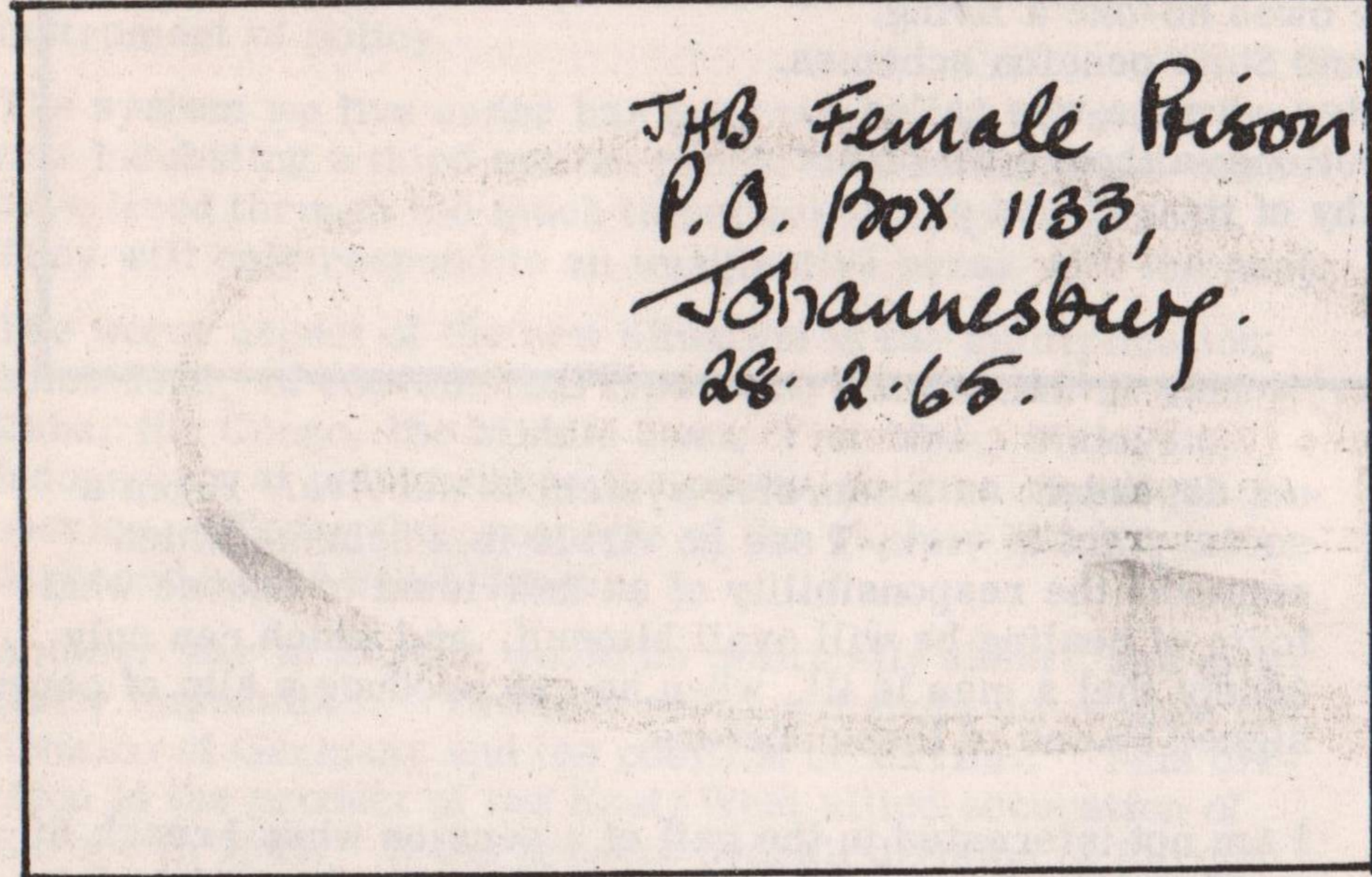
After the sentences were passed, the singing of "God Bless Africa," the anthem of the banned African National Congress. Those in the dock exchanged clenched fist salutes with people in the public gallery. —Reuters

Anne Nicholson (24), Paul Trehwela (23), Sylvia Neame (26) Florence Duncan (31) and Molly Doyle (28) - two years on each of two counts, sentences to run concurrently.....

**P.O. Box 1133**

In February and March of this year some friends of ours received two remarkable letters from South Africa. Their writer, a 24-year old Art student, was in prison. This is no unusual thing in South Africa, of course; but what was unusual, and this is our excuse for printing these personal letters here, was that this girl in prison was not a statistic.

Many people are in prison all over the world; they are just statistics, to add to the terrible toll of suffering which we all know exists; they join in our minds perhaps with the millions of starving, the millions of oppressed, the myriad victims of all manner of deprivation of liberty and life. But they are just statistics. These letters, at last, are not statistics. Ann is a real person. She wrote these letters to an unknown friend in England after they had exchanged Christmas cards.



JHB Female Prison  
P.O. Box 1133,  
Johannesburg.  
28. 2. 65.

? . 3. 65.

Dear Lydia and Eric,

Don't be alarmed at receiving a second letter so soon - I don't expect you to reply to it. I only want to tell you that I have just received your letter dated the 29.1.65. Either my previous letter has jogged someone's memory, or else its our understaffed (underpaid) overworked P. Office and all a great co-incidence.

As you may have noticed I haven't dated this letter properly. I have lost all track of time. (For the past 3.... (( here the letter is scribbled over, plainly by the censor. It can be deciphered however. Censored matter underlined. Eds. ))

For the past 3 weeks or so I have been put into solitary as punishment. I have already been "naughty". Nothing serious though, just an..... (illegible). I suppose I could work out the date as I know we go back to court on the 11th and that's next Thursday but I feel mentally and physically limp. I'd better explain myself or you'll think my 'spirits are low' or I'm 'worried about my future' or 'remorseful' or some such 'un-propaganda-worthy' sentiment. Well, its just that I've got some sort of an upset stomach and I've been vomiting most of last night. The most demoralising part of all, of course, is being imprisoned with one's vomit until the following morning.

I must stop. The present trend of this letter is not a pleasant one, and your not being in jail, I can't expect you to be as vitally interested as my fellow jail-mates. They are spared no details.

Love,  
Ann.

P.S. Don't ever take me too seriously e.g. "unpropaganda-worthy". We always joke about this sort of thing. Unfortunately, not knowing your "politics", I am unable to know beforehand whether you are going to "understand".

Dear Lydia and Eric,

No, I did not get your reply to my letter. I am most annoyed but not at all surprised. A friend of mine (in jail and in the same trial, but a male and therefore in another gaol) had one of his letters "changed" for not giving our prime minister his full title, 'Dr.' This of course is an extreme example. Though the mere fact that it can happen must be indicative of something or other. But I feel that if you get this letter they will have exonerated themselves. I hope you do.

I'm glad you liked our Christmas card. We sent one to a friend in England who wrote to a friend of ours here, telling her about it. She said she and some friends had sent us Xmas cards and had received some pretty weird replies. "But", she went on, "I suppose we should be grateful for even the tiniest scrap of acknowledgment". We were rather hurt that all our 'painful' effort only produced, for her, a "weird tiny scrap of acknowledgment". (But you and others have been far more tactful). We never looked on them as "weird" but perhaps they are. Perhaps we are still suffering the effects of solitary confinement.

Do you know us? Who we are etc.? In case you don't, let me give you a brief picture of us, (i.e. the women in the trial). No. 4 Accused is Mrs. Esther Barsel, about 40 years old. Born Lithuania. Came to SA when she was about 3. She's a housewife and married to No. 14 Accused. No. 7. Jean Middleton, 36. English teacher, is busy doing a thesis on E.M. Forster for her MA. (I mentioned this as it - the thesis - has a long and painful history). However I won't tell you it as I am already afraid I might be boring you.

No. 8 Accused is me. I am 24. Born in SA. Was at Art School - have been refused permission to cont. my studies for pol. reasons. Unfortunately the Art Sch. is run by Govt.

No. 11 is Sylvia Neame, about 27. Hist. Hons. student - born in SA (also in the middle of a thesis which has a long and interesting history).

No. 12 Flo Duncan, about 29. Oh God, I'm going to stop, you just couldn't be interested.

Thank-you once again, for your letter -

Love,  
Ann

P.S. I'm sure things will change for the better but how soon I don't know.

2. ~~.....~~  
~~.....~~  
~~.....~~  
~~.....~~  
~~.....~~  
I suppose I could  
with out- the have a...

# Why I refuse to pay national insurance

Len Gibson is a member of the Brotherhood Church, of Stapleton, near Pontefract, Yorkshire. Believing that all men have a basic human right and duty to maintain themselves and their families by their labours, Len and his community not only do not recognise that the State has a right to extract money from the people by force (rates, taxes etc.) but also maintain that the State owes no-one a living. Hence their decision to contract out of National Insurance and State pension schemes. We reprint the text of Len Gibson's speech to the magistrates when he was called before them for non-payment of National Insurance contributions; although we do not necessarily support his point of view we believe it its worthy of thought and discussion. Len was sentenced to two months imprisonment.

"I am standing before this court today, charged with having failed to pay National Health contributions. I have not paid these contributions for a number of reasons with which I thought I had fully acquainted the Ministry of Pensions. I had written letters to the Ministry as far back as 1958 when I first contracted out of this scheme.....but I cannot remember any replies to my letters....."

I hold that this scheme is illegal, because it violates the basic human right of all men that they can maintain themselves and their families by their labours. This basic right was upheld by Magna Charta in 1215, and implicit in the Declaration of the Atlantic Charter at San Francisco in 1945, which the nations of the West were supposed to be fighting for. Perhaps our friend Gordon Keal (Ministry Inspector) feels it is his duty to prosecute me- but during his visit to me last September, he informed me he also served God, and it was his duty to alleviate suffering, which he thought this scheme did. I can only ask him where his power comes from to bring me before this court demanding money from me: I am sure he can see that it does not come from a Peaceful Loving God.

I maintain that this scheme is based on an illusion: the illusion that security against ill-health, unemployment and old age can be secured by paying into a State scheme. Without going into a lot of detail at this stage, I would say that security is a state of mind, and any attempt at security by a government can only be brought about by the maximum of opportunity, which would mean setting the population of this country free, and that I feel sure is something that the politicians who framed this scheme do not want. I say this is a scheme for a slave state: it removes the right of a man to earn his living by his labours by saying that unless he contributes he cannot obtain employment, even part time; as it puts the onus on the employer to stamp a card, it thereby establishes a class system whereby one section of the community is in control of the other. It tries to maintain the illusion to the employee that the employer is paying half of the cost, whereas in fact this money comes out of his profits that are made by the worker anyway.

As regards the Health scheme, while the population pay into this scheme their choice of medical attention is restricted to the allopathic section of the healing art to the exclusion of most other forms of healing. I hold that the Naturopaths and Osteopaths have ways of healing which are more consistent with the way of life which I wish to uphold, and they are

not dependent on a coercive system to survive. From a social point of view, I see no virtue in a scheme which removes the responsibility of an individual to choose what form of healing he will avail himself, and which can only accept that a man is ill, when he can produce a slip of paper signed by one of these doctors.

I am not interested in the bait of a pension when I reach 60 or 65 years of age, this does not induce me to want to join the scheme. In 15 or 20 years time, if we ever reach that time, at the present rate of inflation that has gone on since the beginning of this scheme the £1 will only be worth 2/6, and to say that at 65 I can have a pension of £3 or thereabouts is just a lie. Due to the iniquities of the present system under which we have to live, and which I think this scheme maintains, this state of affairs will continue.

No doubt this court would say that all I have said is only a criticism of this scheme, but it is also an indictment of our way of life which is supposed to be a society based on Christian principles. I maintain the right to refuse my support to this scheme and suggest the Ministry of Health and Pensions do the same as I do, and work for its living and not try to maintain itself by coercion. I am a member of a small group of people who call themselves the Brotherhood Church; we seek to establish the relevance of the Christian teaching in this day and age, and I am before this court today because I feel I must witness to the truth of the Christian faith. We stand for another way of living, a way based on Love and Truth, not Fear and Coercion as the State would have us maintain. As a person who is convinced that the Christian Faith stands for a way of life or nothing at all, I must consider my relationship with my fellow-men. I feel that the National Health scheme seeks to maintain a system based on Rent, Interest and Profit, and because of its compulsive nature induces an acquiescence in people which induces a mentality which needs to accept nuclear weapons for its protection.

I hold to a higher law than the one which tries to enforce this scheme on me. I hold to the law of God through whom all my needs will be met even to old age. We seek and ask for no benefit from the State, and refuse all its bounties. These are the reasons why I have not paid into this scheme and why I will continue to refuse to pay."

Len Gibson 23rd February, 1965.

# INTO EUROPE

The world situation has greatly changed in the last few years. With the rise of the new China, the emergence of the Third World, the impact of the Common Market and the assertion of independence in Eastern Europe the old American and Soviet power-blocs are in marked decline. Both of them admit the balance of nuclear terror and pay some heed to world opinion- neither now use the Bomb as an avowed instrument of policy.

The system we live under has bred two world wars and is now incubating a third but the people who suffer these wars have lived through too much to believe in flags any more. They will only respond to an imaginative break with the past.

The worst aspect of the new situation is the multiplication, since 1961, of conventional type wars and threats of wars - Cuba, the Congo, the Middle East, Viet-Nam, Malaysia/Indonesia - at points where the power-political frontiers overlap. Today the prospects of the whole of Africa are darkened by the same danger.

Another war in Europe would be politically absurd and militarily impossible. The only serious dispute turns upon the division of Germany and the position of Berlin. This division is the product of the East/West allied occupation of Europe in 1945. If the present overall division of Europe was to be ended the division of Germany would cease to have meaning and be open to merely administrative remedy. The armed forces of the whole continent would be redundant. The problem, then, is the future of Europe as a whole.

(One has to be careful about the use of words. Many people confuse the issue by equating Europe with western Europe alone, whereas of course Russia and the countries of the Warsaw Pact are as much part of the continent as 'the inner six' or 'the outer seven'.)

President de Gaulle's European "Atlantic to the Urals" geography is excellent but his continental politics are not. He visualizes Europe as some kind of nuclear super-state with himself (as France) at the head of it. But this defeats the very purpose of peace making. A super-state ranged against other super-states only increases the scale and danger of war.

In a similar way most Europeanists in Britain think in conventional terms about a European Parliament, a European political Civil Service and (God help us!) a European Army. And this approach of course, unlike de Gaulle's, takes the exclusion of Communist Europe for granted, although to be fair "The Observer" envisages the new Europe as "open-ended".

The need of the moment is for a concept of Europe as a free, demilitarized and decentralized association of peoples. Historically Europe is one. The frontiers of Europe are of comparatively recent origin. Nation-statehood (the source of frontiers) served some purpose in ending the interminable local wars of feudal society - but national wars were the consequence. Today frontiers and wars are alike redundant and Europe can be made one again - this time without the liability of arms.

With frontiers discounted we can look again at every human function - social, economic, scientific and cultural - in order to rethink them in universal terms but without presupposing any new centralized international structure. We

have precedents enough in the postal services, Eurovision, railways, shipping, the sciences and arts. And we have a rudimentary anti-war international network. But is this not true of the world as a whole? Why single out Europe?

Europe is uniquely war-saturated. It is the one great area where war is widely and deeply felt to be exhausted as an instrument of policy. Europe, unfortunately but in fact, is the only place where principled demilitarization lends itself to practical politics. The end of militarism, and of all the civil forms of authoritarianism that go with, is imperative everywhere but most possible in Europe. And peace-making is also the art of the possible. We have to get results.

The idea of curing war by creating genuinely non-violent relationships is of a different order to that of merely preventing a particular war by the use of international force. The idea of disarmament as such is superficial. Armaments will remain so long as beliefs in violence, power-politics and rival spheres of influence continue. When these have been disposed of arms will be rendered pointless. Disarmament is only intelligible as a by-product of conflict resolution.

Yet even though this is true the force of public opinion is such that politicians feel obliged to talk disarmament even as they practise the opposite. If that same opinion looks hopefully to the now unhappy UNO and to the unreal disarmament talks at Geneva how much more would it respond to a European initiative that produced results?

There are two challenges before us. The first is to grasp the significance of a new non-violent Europe both in itself and as a new foundation for a non-violent world. The second is to turn that vision into everyday practice by so breaking it down into any number of separate parts that any number of interested individuals and groups can accept some immediate responsibility for it.

We are not starting from scratch. Europe already has a vast complex of continental practices, institutions and currents of opinion that are the future in embryo. They are growing points rather than fixed entities. It is our business to work with them and to undertake new ventures in the same direction.

Into Europe!

Peter Cadogan.

FREE STUART CHRISTIE!

is the unobjectionable title of an unobjectionable leaflet we picked up in Trafalgar Square the other day. But we were rather sorry to see this bit at the bottom.....

"If you want to do something, ask your M. P. to take up the matter".

Socialist Labour League? Communist Party? Young Socialists?

The leaflet was published by the Anarchist Federation of Britain!

# Community self-help

The Association for Improvement in the Maternity Services

(The first of a series of articles. We shall ask representatives of organisations formed in the community, to help themselves and others by means of direct action and by pressure on official bodies, to outline their work and objects.)

"To be left in a room in the dark alone, in pain and uncertainty with the bell out of reach...."

"Born in an ambulance while looking for a hospital bed somewhere in London...."

"Born on boards over a bath in a cold hospital bathroom with the hot tap on for warmth...."

Five years ago childbirth was not news. A.I.M.S. happened in April 1960 in response to replies to a letter, which was finally published after nine months of argument in the Guardian and the Observer. I had asked if any readers agreed with me that "the treatment expectant and nursing mothers received in many of our maternity hospitals was far from satisfactory and that these hospitals are often overcrowded, understaffed and inhuman". Replies came from all over Britain with complaints, suggestions and money. There was a strong feeling that "They" should "do something about it". Convinced that I as much as anyone else is "they" and that "It is better to light a little candle than to curse the darkness", I picked out twenty letters from widely scattered places and suggested to the writers that if they would try to form local groups I would write them a newsletter. A.I.M.S. is an association of like-minded people who try to improve the existing maternity facilities. A.I.M.S. is still all over our dining room table and the house is groaning with paper. The surprising thing is that it is still going. It is only in existence because, deplorably, there is a need for it. Money contributions range from 3d. stamps to (once) £100 anonymously in a parcel. Members wanted a Constitution and we have an Executive Committee of five and a minimum subscription of 5/-. There are 50 Regional Organisers and enquiries from overseas. (By the way, there is no need to tell you that if you are thinking of founding anything, you do not legally need a Constitution to exist, nor committees, which is a refreshing thought in this age of committees within committees and the ensuing buck-passing.) We have adopted as our present aims the five points which we took as the subject of a deputation to MP's at the House of Commons and to the Ministry of Health (where we now have regular talks.)

These are as follows:

1. More money. It will be necessary to spend a greater portion of the national income on the whole National Health Service and in particular on the maternity services. There is a national shortage of hospital beds and unnecessary delay in building new hospitals. Money might be saved by the unification of the present tripartite system.

2. Midwives. A recruitment drive for more midwives is very urgent. We suggest their training, pay and conditions of work should be improved as a matter of national importance.

3. Home Helps. There is a national shortage of home helps and in some areas local authorities are unable to provide home helps for domiciliary confinements. It is felt that a national training scheme would give prestige and status.

4. No loneliness in labour. It should be mandatory for no woman in established labour to be left alone against her will. Fathers or lay sitters could be used where there is a shortage of nursing staff. Being left alone can cause acute mental distress.

5. Research and training of doctors and midwives. Research in obstetrics is lagging behind research in other medical fields. More research must be undertaken in analgesics and into relief of pain in childbirth. More investigation should be encouraged into psychological aspects of pregnancy and the post natal period, particularly when training medical students and midwives.

Our greatest stumbling block is women! When will they find the courage to speak up for themselves and on behalf of others in order to obtain better standards? Members of A.I.M.S. are unusual. They say what they think. We are trying to raise public opinion on the subject of childbirth by writing to the press, talking to anyone, trying to make people think, trying to make our existence known to mothers so that a complaint or suggestion can be made to the right authority. Our membership ranges from grandmothers to obstetricians. We try to encourage Mothers' Help Schemes (as in Newcastle) and Sitter-in in labour schemes (as in Surrey). Groups examine their own local maternity services by means of questionnaires. There are working groups on the prevention of cervical cancer-pregnant women in prison; post natal depression; recruitment of more midwives; and availability of home help. Maternity care should include care of the mind as well as the body. Not bad is not good enough.

A.I.M.S. is well aware that there are "good" as well as "bad" maternity hospitals - it is the wide range of standards from place to place which needs investigation. A.I.M.S. has failed, in that it hasn't yet succeeded, for three reasons: the number of midwives has gone down; the number of births has gone up; and the women of this country do not, on the whole, understand, recognise or use their democratic powers and know how to get improvements which are long overdue for themselves and future families of this land - and the world.

Sonia Willington.

# NEW CODES FOR NATO

Tony Murphy, a student and member of the London Committee of 100, recently tried to get a temporary clerical job. As a result he found himself in a situation which, were it not for its serious implications, would read very well in one of the James Bond stories. He reports:

The US and this country are preparing as a matter of great urgency a new computer-based series of codes for joint use, and it is hoped by the militarists that they will eventually be used by all members of the alliance.

Opposite the Adelphi Theatre lies the well concealed and Ex-Directory United Kingdom Central Codifying Authority. This CCA comes under the Ministry of Aviation. It occupies the whole of the building on the corner of Adam St. and the Strand, except the ground floor. Entrance is by a small hidden well-secured double door in Adam St., the official address being 75 - 77 The Strand. Its phone number (which is of course ex-directory) is TEM 1570. Its Director, Brig. H.S. Mitchell CBE (Retd.) lives up on the 6th floor in room 605, his secretary Miss Gibbens has room 604 and the Deputy Director, Lt/Col C. Whitters (Retd.) has room 607. In charge of 'Projects International' is Squadron Leader R.H. Todd (Room 602), Chief Technical Officer Col. B.B. Jackson OBE (Room 101). Room 201 contains a Mr. C.F. Goulding who is in charge of 'Screening Records Etc.' and room 202 used to have me.

I went to Kingston Labour Exchange and asked for a temporary clerical post. The LA sent me to see a Mr. Oakes of Cole & Sharp, 85 - 87 Clarence St. Kingston. He asked me if I had any clerical experience. I produced a written testimonial which he told me to put away, as I had the job, and he wasn't interested in references. I asked what and where the job was, and was told that "it was so simple a child could do it" and that it was "for the Government". Had Oakes bothered to read my testimonial or taken up my references with the last two hospitals where I worked he would have learnt that (to quote from the testimonial) I "was imprisoned for six months as a result of his activities with the organistaion known as the Committee of 100". Both at the Labour Exchange and at his office I was wearing as usual both an ND and WRI badge.

I went back there on the Monday still wearing the badges at 9 a.m., was given 36/- but was not told by the Secretary who gave me the money where I was supposed to buy a ticket to. Eventually at 9.20 when I had been joined by an out of work actor who was starting work with me, the Secretary picked up the 'phone and asked the telephonist for "Lord John". The 'phone was handed to me and I am at last told where it is that I am going to work. "Lord John" told me that there was a Min. of Aviation building in Adam Street, to go there and ask for Room 202. All this cloak and dagger nonsense by the firm and with no attempt at concealment on my part, I end up handling classified documents daily in a secret Government Department.

We eventually found the C.C.A. and I jumped ten feet when I saw what the building was. I went in and the Porter in his turn jumped when he saw my badge. I asked for Room 202 but by this time the Porter was convinced that all was not correct, so he sent for the Head Porter to whom I said "Cole and Sharp, Room 202 please". "Oh yes, so sorry Sir, take 'em up Fred." So up we went. By this time I was convinced that I would be told that there had been an unfortunate mistake but no, I'm introduced to nine other temporary workers, given pen, pencil and classified documents and shown the details of the job.

At present and for about another five weeks the U.S. and this country have different codifications for N.A.T.O. equipment. After all U.K. codifications have been fed into the computer there will be a joint code for both nations; e.g. if a coded document for a compositor to be used in a Ferranti Bloodhound were required, all you would need would be: 5910 (which is the code number for all compositors), 99 which is the number of the U.K. and then the seven figure N.A.T.O. stock number. While I was there I wandered about all over the building just as I liked and picked up a fair bit of information.

WE'RE NOT SUPPOSED TO KNOW THAT THE C.C.A. EXISTS

WE'RE NOT SUPPOSED TO KNOW THE NAMES OF KEY PERSONNEL

WE'RE NOT SUPPOSED TO KNOW THAT THERE'S GOING TO BE A JOINT CODE FOR BRITAIN AND THE U.S.

Seeing that we already know this much I wonder if the Minister of Aviation would answer two questions:

(i) While washing my hands in the Gents at the C.C.A. I struck up a conversation with a Senior Ministry official who was washing next to me, on the lines of how interesting the job was but was it just for general purposes or did it have a specific use? Well it's for normal routine communications but it's got to do with M.L.F. Is it the intention of N.A.T.O. Council to overcome any difficulties of communication in the M.L.F./A.N.F. with this code?

(ii) Why has a small firm occupying the 3rd floor office block in suburbia been given the job of supplying workers for a secret Government Department?

Tony Murphy.



## Factory for Peace in Wales

Even under the shadow of war preparations, we start now to construct a new society. The recently established Factories for Peace might be considered an escape, but they are not. It could be argued that they are a drop in the ocean; at the moment this is true, but the argument "one and one plus fifty make a million" is as applicable to factories for peace as it is to Easter marches.

For many years people have been arguing about workers' direct control in industry. People have been talking about factories whose profits would be used for peaceful purposes. Now these things are coming about with a dynamism and speed which is reminiscent of the first co-operative retail societies a century ago.

In November 1964 a small group of peace and tradeunion representatives met in Cardiff and agreed to support the idea of a Factory for Peace in Wales. The following month a definite proposal was adopted to start the first factory at Onllwyn in the Dulais Valley. Here the pit had been closed. According to the dictates of conventional society the valley had to die. But the local community and the Miners Lodges around had other ideas. Within six weeks they had raised over £1400, had persuaded the Coal Board to sell them the surface buildings of Onllwyn No. 1 Colliery for a nominal £5, and were all set to start work employing first of all disabled people, as soon as the existing Factory for Peace in Scotland could ensure the market for the pro-

duct, and skilled training. On 1st May an appeal for £10,000 was launched and the premises were officially opened. Tom McAlpine and Bob Carruthers of the Scottish factory will shortly start work for a four month period in Wales. Meanwhile the local community in the Dulais valley and in neighbouring valleys is looking ahead. Already the phrase is heard "Valleys for Peace". Meanwhile, too, other factories such as the Scott Bader Commonwealth which may not seem at the moment to be on such radical lines, but which were earlier pioneers, are assisting in every way possible. The Scott Bader company has offered to train Welsh personnel in the manufacture of products made from synthetic fibres.

At its lowest the factories for peace movement can produce profit and provide socially useful employment. Beyond this it provides a way forward from sterile argument between political sects to united constructive action out of which entirely new ideas are born. I am sure that other factories will be started in the next few years. Every bit of support is needed and can be used - those offering skills, financial support, loans, or those able to assist in marketing the products. The factory at Onllwyn, in consultation with the Scottish factory, will produce electric night-storage heaters approved by the Electrical Development Association and the Council of Industrial Design. Soon other products will be introduced.

Philip Seed.

## solidarity

Current issue of paper (22. 4. 65.) now available.

Glasgow Group now produces a paper of its own. Numbers 1 and 2 are now available.

A paperback - 'Modern Capitalism and Revolution' has just been produced by Solidarity. It has 120 or so pages and a large number of photographs. It costs 3/6d or 4/1d post free if you write for it.

If you are interested in Solidarity's ideas and want to know more about what we are and what we do - write and make contact.

Postal address

'Solidarity', 197 Kings Cross Road, London, N. 1.

## Civil Liberties

The Annual General Meeting of the National Council for Civil Liberties was held at Conway Hall on 24th April 1965, at which 282 individuals and delegates attended. Subjects discussed ranged from rights of youth and those without religious belief, to race relations and reform of the law. One motion which was carried nem. con, on the powers of immigration officers to refuse people entry into the country, against which there is no system of appeal, requested "the Executive Committee to take every possible step to obtain an appeals machinery available to aliens and immigrants wishing to enter this country". In proposing the motion the speaker made particular reference to Bert Bensen, whom most RESISTANCE readers will remember was ordered to leave the country after being arrested at the Marham demonstration in May 1963. He was never told what the reason for this was, despite questions in the House, etc.

However, probably the most important thing about the N. C. C. L. is that it is an independent and voluntary organization which not only passes motions, but actually does much to protect the rights of all people. In December 1964 "The Handbook of Citizens' Rights" was published. Readers who do not particularly like the Establishment in this country may at least like to have a copy of this book so that they know what their rights (or lack of rights) are. Other useful publications are "Arrest" and "Are you a Security Risk?" (I suspect most of us are in the eyes of the authorities!)

The Council has done much work in the field of mental health in helping to release people improperly incarcerated in mental hospitals. They are also pressing for bail to be refused to accused persons only in exceptional circumstances, and that any period spent in prison on remand should count as part of the person's sentence. Bail should particularly be allowed pending appeal, as it often hampers or prevents them preparing their defence (a motion was passed to this effect).

As many Committee of 100 supporters will know from personal experience, the N. C. C. L. often provides sympathetic solicitors in cases where civil liberty issues are involved. It was also the N. C. C. L. which co-ordinated the many cases of people who had been wrongly convicted on Challenor's trumped up evidence, and which resulted in most of them being pardoned.

Readers wishing to join the N. C. C. L. can do so for £1 per annum (30/- for husband and wife); this entitles them to receive a copy of the monthly bulletin and the Annual Report and also to attend the Annual General Meeting. The address of the Council is 4 Camden High Street, London, N. W. 1.

Janice Edmunds

### Apology.

Last month RESISTANCE was taken over by a faction of magnifying glass manufacturers in the employ of the capitalist class. Their idea was threefold:- to make all RESISTANCE readers squint badly so that when the State finally moves in they can be easily identified; secondly to split the movement by making the contents of the bulletin 'secret', thereby alienating the people who advocate openness in all our actions- thirdly making a bomb (Whoops - pardon) out of the magnifying glasses that they would sell on the Easter March.

## The German Peace Movement

The German independent peace movement consists of several organizations. Some of them are for conscientious objectors (Internationale der Kriegsdienstgegner, Verband der Kriegsdienstverweigerer - both are members of WRI - and Deutsche Friedensgesellschaft), one is for women and mothers (W. O. M. A. N. - German branch) and a Christian one (Fellowship of Reconciliation - German branch). Then we have a movement for disarmament - Kampagne für Abrüstung, which originated from the Easter March. This campaign suggests political plans and proposals, for example the campaign stands for a denuclearised zone in Mid-Europe and against the spread of nuclear weapons. Since 1960 we have carried out the Easter March in West Germany. This movement grew up from 1,000 friends and supporters in 1960 to 100,000 in 1964. The campaign took actions against MLF and civil defence (air-raid protection). At present we are collecting signatures against MLF and for a denuclearized zone in Europe. The campaign will send these signatures to the Bundestag (the West-German parliament). On 31st January 1965 was the great inaugural meeting in Gelsenkirchen of the next Easter-March. We had many speakers, among others Anne Kerr, English MP. It is important to know that the Campaign doesn't offer any alternatives to pacifism or non-violence.

The organizations of conscientious objectors are not very big and important. They organize some actions but they are not noted by press and public.

One can say that the peace movement in West-Germany has no idea of better forms of actions for peace and against war. The way of acting is outdated. In December 1964 I found a good article about peace-making in a German peace magazine. This magazine is called "Zivil" and is published by the Verband der Kriegsdienstverweigerer. The writer is Herbert Stubenrauch, chairman of this organization. He wrote that our struggle must be against authorities and for freedom. We have to change our methods of acting. Perhaps this thinking is a new beginning of peace-making.

Joachim Dunz

Seriously though we didn't intend the typeface in last month's RESISTANCE to be as small as it turned out. We had pasted up our copy to allow for a third reduction and at the last minute had to find a different printer who, because his machine was smaller, had to reduce even further. If your eyes were sore with trying to read it, ours were sore with bitter tears.... believe us!

The Editors.



### To Goodwin Street

#### EASTER MARCHES AND MUDDLES

Yet another Easter has gone and now is the time for us to pause and reflect on what has just passed. Were this Easter's demonstrations a success? If not, why not? Did the Committee play an active enough part?

As most of us expected this year's March turned out to be rather a damp flop. The organisation got steadily worse and too few people were willing to disregard police orders. As a result the march was once again split into tiny pieces and morale rapidly fell.

But is the Committee entirely lameless? Maybe Peter Moule was right in refusing to support the March, but there should have been a satisfactory substitute arranged. I and many others thought this substitute had been supplied when we were told of the proposed Downing Street demo. But at a time when there was the biggest gathering of supporters in London for a year you backed down thereby causing another serious drop in confidence.

The vague promise of civil disobedience to come is not enough especially as police provocation had been so great that many supporters felt the need for action more militant than listening to speeches in Trafalgar Square. However, that is enough criticism. I wish you the best of luck for your future activities in June and September and pledge my support for both. But for gods sake let us have some organisation and plenty of publicity.

May I also congratulate you on the 'new' RESISTANCE. Having followed its progress from the first "Action for Peace" I find myself stunned by the progress you have made. I would also like to insert a plug for the Watford CND/YCND magazine "Co-ordination". Though we are not yet up to your standard of production we aim to "beat hell out of you". (Harold Wilson, April 1965). Letters, articles and orders will be welcomed by Geoff Attwood, 35 Malden Road, Watford, Herts.

Dave Jones, 44 Bridlington Rd., S. Oxhey, Herts.

#### DOWN WITH EYESIGHT.....???

Are blind people of much value to the Committee of 100?

I am a keen supporter and only refrain from joining because being a licensed cab driver, and already having a record of revolt on the files of the yard, I am not yet prepared to risk my means of living by engaging in illegal activities. However, I am sufficiently interested to take up my

pen and write this to you. I like reading the journal from cover to cover, including the commercials and it is quite evident that struggling with the tiny printing can only result in a lot of us becoming stone blind. Hence, the question at the beginning of this letter.

It is all so very embarrassing as I do have some constructive criticisms to make about your policy which I think would be useful. But to do this, means one has got to be able to read the articles contained therein.

Samuel Cash, 6a Barnbury Road, S. W. 12.

Anyone who actually managed to read the Easter RESISTANCE must have found, like I did, that for content and standard of articles it was the best issue for a very long time. The printing, however, can only be described as the most satirical for an even longer time! What are you resisting - myopic gentlemen in Special Branch?

On a serious note, I would like to comment on Peter Cadogan's article, which I read after that abortive demonstration at Downing Street on Easter Monday. Here I quote relevant statements from his article: "It is not good enough, it seems to me, merely to decide to go to Downing Street.... The purpose, methods and options of a demonstration have to be properly worked out.... In the course of the action the deeds need to be translated into words by leaflets and impromptu speeches.... Downing Street (is one of) the biggest and toughest objectives in London."

As Wilson was on holiday in the Scilly Isles, the purpose of the demonstration (to get Wilson to answer for the Government's defence policy) was wrecked. Thus the demonstration became symbolic - the marchers merely went to Downing Street. The action (shouting abuse at the biggest and toughest cordon of police I have seen this year) was translated into words which were blown into inaudibility via an inadequate loudspeaker. (Excuse me if I have got the "deeds" and "words" muddled - I am not sure which was supposed to be which on Easter Monday). The only leaflets I was were reprints of the Spies for Peace broadcast, which resulted in most of the people drifting away to Monck Street. Is this leaflet the sort of thing that Peter Cadogan means by a "small scale, imaginative action?" It was, after all, produced by the "group that chained themselves to the (US) Embassy". It very efficiently transferred a meaningless demonstration from a police cordon at Downing Street to a police cordon at Monck Street.

Richard W. Struck, 65 Inverness Terrace, W. 2.

#### MORE ON TELEPHONE SABOTAGE

I am intrigued by "Jonah's" article in Vol. 3 no. 3 of RESISTANCE in which he advocates walking into government establishments on various pretexts, and I wonder if he appreciates the difficulties involved. For example, it is not, as "Jonah" would have us believe, easy to wander into an RAF station brandishing a tinted photo-copy of a pass. All passes are checked at the guard room and RAF police would be only too happy to end the merry jaunt before the luckless "activist" could set foot in the station.

No greater fortune is likely to attend anyone who tries to scale the perimeter fence which is patrolled, with extraordinary efficiency, by patrols with alsatian dogs. These dogs, incidentally, are singularly unimpressed by salesmen in aniseed-soaked jackets and chew their ankles with an enthusiasm unabated by the flashing of an ROC identity card.

Recourse to walking past establishments, looking through gates or wire-mesh fences is not likely to yield valuable information but one can be arrested for it all the same. This type of arrest receives no publicity and is, therefore,

most unhelpful. While I agree that salesmen are well known for turning up in places where they should not be, I think I should point out that many of them turn up in jail as well - and there is no future in that either.

For the undaunted, however, I have one suggestion which may be of interest. Most RAF stations hold an annual "At Home" day during which members of the public are cordially invited to stay on the respectable side of a white rope barrier and to watch a, somewhat uninformative, flying display. Despite the multitudinous security patrols on such occasions, it is quite easy to sneak off on some nefarious mission unnoticed. It should be pointed out, though, that "unauthorised persons" found gadding about on an aerodrome may be shot on sight, a singularly unattractive occupation.

Remember - you even need a pass to deliver icecream on married quarters and one is liable to such inconveniences as arrest on the spot if a suitable pass cannot be produced. To those who fancy free board and lodging in a military jail I should like to say, "Good luck - you'll need it".

G.D. McLaughlin, Fenham, Newcastle on Tyne 5.

#### LONDON COMMITTEE OF 100 ACCOUNTS for period ending 23rd April 1965

Income	£	s	d	Expenditure	£	s	d
Sales of badges, etc.	43.	3.	2.	Wages and expenses	60.	0.	0.
Donations	59.	1.	5.	N.H.I. stamps	7.	0.	9.
Collections	5.	1.	3.	Postage stamps			16. 4.
Sundries including balance	38.	15.	7.	General and office expenses including telephone account.	17.	9.	4.
	£146.	1.	5.	Sundries including old accounts paid.		9.	2. 1.
				Stationery		10.	0. 7.
							£ 104. 9. 1.

Balance in hand: £41. 12. 4d

**SOLIDARITY**  
WHICH WORKER?  
FOR WORKER'S POWER