

60 RESISTANCE



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committee of 100 bulletin

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| Front Cover photo: Government troops drag off a prisoner. See Page 4. | |

As "Resistance" goes to press Chinese revolutionary workers' bombs are growing larger. We anticipate the screams of hypocritical horror and indignation from the Western Powers as much as we dread the prospects of further nuclear tests.

In the U.S.A. the bloody murder of Malcolm X seems ready to let loose an even bloodier feud - diverting people from the constructive way forward to self-destroying internal strife.

E

On the home front the Labour Party's record will satisfy the blimps and those who like saying, "We told you so"... About face on immigration; Keep Polaris; Maintain capitalist contracts for arms that keep down South African negroes and coloureds. Defence: a real 1984 situation where defence costs RISE to £2,100 Million and headlines read "Defence Axe" ! - a drive to make the Forces more efficient for fighting in places like the Yemen.

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Sir Frank Soskice, Labour's gift to the Tory Party, excels himself by refusing to reconsider Babbling Brooke's deportation order against our old friend and comrade, Bert Bensen - on the grounds that Bert should not have gone on the run before. But Bert can stay till his wife gives birth to their child during which time, of course, Bert will cease to be the dreadful security risk that Henry and Frank allege. Bert has stated his case against the completely arbitrary government power of deportation in a pamphlet available (for 9d. or more) from Friends of Bert Bensen, Top Flat, 127 King Henry's Road, London, N.W. 3.

R

The author of the controversial articles (page 13) on telephone sabotage, is now identified. He has never claimed they represent 100 Committee policy and our mistake as editors was not in publishing, but in failing to make this clear.

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Finally - "Resistance" is at last produced in offset - litho. It required a lot of effort and no end of typists' blood to get used to the new production methods. Risks have been taken and capital laid out. The choice was there: a duplicated house bulletin with mediocre material, 90% of the editorial sweat going on production - or more efficient production methods, a better looking magazine and more time for getting solid, hard-hitting material. We took the gamble because we believe "Resistance" must take an increasingly important role in the broader peace and freedom movement. We are living on borrowed money, and here's where you come in if you have faith in the future of "Resistance". Let's have your backing in hard cash, determined sales organizing, comments, reports, articles and enthusiasm.

RESISTANCE - bulletin of the Committee of 100,
13 Goodwin Street, London, N. 4. ARChway 1239.

Vol. 3, No. 3., March 1st, 1965.

THE CONGO - NONVIOLENT SOLUTION?

JOHN PAPWORTH was a founder member of the Committee of 100. He has just returned from a year-long tour of the United States and Africa during which he was jailed three times for Civil Rights activities.

In the four years since the Belgians ceased to be directly responsible for the government of the Congo, the toll of dead and injured from military operations or acts of terrorism has continued to mount. With the failure of the central government to establish control there have been a variety of secessionist moves by one area or another and from a variety of motives, and, looking back, the sudden shifts of fortune of one group or leader after another have followed with a bewildering rapidity.

Who would have thought in the days of Tshombe's separatist rule in Katanga and the authority of the Central Government being further subverted by the United Nations that the day would soon come when it would be Tshombe who would be seeking to unite the Congo from Leopoldville against separatist forces in Kasai seeking political gravy with the aid of arms from communist sources? Now it appears that Tshombe is out of favour with his American and Belgian masters, and we must assume that the only reason they do not ditch him is because no effective substitute is yet available.

To most political commentators the solution to all this political uncertainty and the tragic results that flow from it is as clear as daylight. All are agreed, whether East or West, that the answer to the problem lies in the establishment of a strong central government. But they are all wrong. The Western governments with their record of Empire building on such a basis, find no difficulty in thinking in such terms, whilst the Russians who continue to rule from Moscow the subject peoples of the vast empire of the Tsars with a degree of authoritarian autocracy not even Ivan the Terrible was able to exercise, have their own reason for thinking naturally along such lines. Similarly, bureaucratic centralism, plus an unparalleled degree of police and military terror enables a single government in Peking to maintain an iron grip over the lives of nearly eight hundred million people which, in defiance of all their inherent regional diversities, the outside world persists in lumping together as Chinese.

Should pacifists too think in such terms? They may well be tempted to since even at this late stage they are bereft of any closely reasoned alternative approach. Yet the very manner in which the Congo was originally unified is enough, surely, to give them cause.

They need to remember that it was only unified on the same basis as any other large empire is brought into being: on the basis of military terror. Much of the Congo came under the personal control of King Leopold II of the Belgians, towards the end of the nineteenth century. He was one of the great scoundrels of history. Simply to pile up a vast personal fortune he established a private military administration and proceeded to terrorize the African population by mutilation and murder in order to exact as much rubber and ivory as possible.

Much of this story was told by E.D. Morel in his famous book "Red Rubber" published as far back as 1907. But the horrors he described (the chopping off of people's hands was the commonest punishment) and the, quite literally, wholesale decimation of village populations that he enumerated continued until after the First World War.

REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS

It is a fair bet that the people living in the Congo have never wanted this form of government and there is no evidence at all that they want it today. On the other hand there are many signs that they do want their own regional governments. Since all the evidence goes to show that a strong central government can only be established against peoples' wishes and by means of military terror, why not let the people have what they want?

At this point all the economic experts will rush in with talk about smaller units not being viable, and so on. Before we hearken to them we do well to remember that the Congo is a mammoth area and that its separate regions are frequently larger than many other countries. Belgium, for example, is considerably smaller than Katanga. We do well to remember too that modern technology applied on a large scale is not per se the answer to poverty as is generally supposed; many areas of the United States, such as Mississippi and New Mexico, are poorer than many so-called underdeveloped countries. It is true of course that in computer terms there are 'economies' to be gained from operating technology on a larger scale. Unfortunately experience elsewhere shows that the bigger the political unit the less ordinary people are able to control it and the greater its propensity for making war. Example 1, the USSR. Example 2, the USA. Example 3..... fill in the answer and post it to yourself.

If the upshot of operating on a larger scale is simply that a more remote government is able to grab more resources for war, why not keep things small in the first place? This is the real answer to the Congo fighting and it is, incidentally, the reason why peace-minded people should oppose the idea of a United Europe with every non-violent means they can use.

John Papworth.

Malaysia - Indonesia

The "Stop the Bloodshed in Malaysia" meeting on February 4th was attended by about 40 people half of whom were from Malaysia and Indonesia.

The Indonesians recognized their common bond with Malaysians against colonialism but felt that the Malaysians were deeply compromised by the support of the British who had hastily formed the Federation to further British interests. The nature of the "free elections" in Sarab and Sarawak were strongly in dispute.

The Malaysians, despite - I suspect - embarrassment at British support, simply condemned Indonesians as aggressors, although their spokesman at the meeting made it clear that they (the Malaysians) could do and would rather do without a British presence in Malaysia and by implication South East Asia.

Bruce Samoila

SUBVERSION AT SCHOOL

Comment CHILDISH — BUT SINISTER

COPIES of a childish but sinister leaflet have found their way to Barking Abbey School. In essence, it urges disobedience and contempt of authority on the pupils.

It has been suggested that this was intended as a publicity stunt by the perpetrators (and the fact that a copy of the circular, plus the information that it was being distributed at Barking Abbey, was sent anonymously to us would tend to support the theory).

Should we, then, make no record of the incident so that the plan will be thwarted?

No we believe it best that the parents and teachers at other schools, which as has been threatened might be similarly afflicted, should know what is going on.

The leaflet is a mischievous and evil

attempt to influence young and immature minds. It preaches anarchy and nihilism with the obvious intention of stirring up trouble.

Its effect, though, can be easily countered providing teachers and parents are well prepared. And prepared they must be, since this sort of propaganda is the worst.

Remember how the Hitler Youth were brainwashed in Nazi Germany? And note how today's young Russians are thoroughly indoctrinated with the tenets of Soviet Communism. Minds are most easily influenced when they are in young bodies.

This leaflet stunt may have been intended as a headline-grabber. It is—but not in the sense anticipated. It is malicious and the facts must be known so that no ill befalls innocent victims.

Ever since its formation the Committee has been coming up against authoritarian relationships, that between Judge and accused or between Boss and employee will serve as good examples.

Many people have realized that the true nature of society nowadays at least in the West depends not so much on who has and who has not but far more on who controls and who does not. The community is made up of increasingly air-tight compartments into which people are pressed with little or no regard for their likes or potentialities. The nett result of this manipulation is a withdrawal by the victims from all but superficial interests in the running of society.

Recently a libertarian group was formed (or should I say happened) in Ilford. One of our first actions was to produce a leaflet aimed at the origins of the school phenomenon - namely the educational system. Our idea was to introduce into a local school a leaflet which tried to outline the fundamental contradictions between education as it is and the requirements of the individual personality. Also we tried to present methods of struggle against the mystique of discipline for discipline's sake and the status quo. The simple message of the leaflet was "Think for yourself!" Make your own analysis of the world you live in, when social reformers and suchlike refer as they often do to education, and even when so-called revolutionaries talk of the "system" it is always with a view to getting more and better education of the same type, e.g. more teachers, better equipped schools. Yet education under capitalism has always and from the State's point of view must always - faithfully reflect a class society.

Better education of the type we have now will only provide capitalism with more efficient administrators plus greater uniformity at its production levels. This kind of education must result in an endless conflict between rational and irrational authority and the individual.

Pupils at school do struggle unconsciously against uniformity and external discipline. Our object was to attempt to make this struggle more concrete. Naturally we were not sure how the leaflet would be received either by the pupils or the Education Committee (although as far as the latter goes we had a bloody good guess.)

It was decided to get into a Mixed Grammar School after dark and place a leaflet in each desk. This was done without a hitch, but unfortunately two of us were seen leaving the premises by the head boy. He, seeing the chance of a pat on the head 'phoned the headmaster who promptly came down and removed the leaflets which were dispatched forthwith to the CID. So ended our first attempt at subversion. Various people have been questioned by the Special Branch (with no results so far) and we have been accused of everything in the local press from being nihilists and anarchists to "indoctrinating" school kids Nazi style. We certainly haven't been deterred, however, and intend doing the same thing again, perhaps in three or four schools simultaneously. We admit in retrospect that our present leaflet is a very poor one. This is largely due to the nature of its production (about twelve people sat round a table talking whilst one attempted to take it all down) but our next effort which is due soon, will be greatly enlarged and improved.

The press reports we have received are favourable in one respect. They show that the establishment is very vulnerable in this aspect of its indoctrination program. Tender minds should presumably only hear the State's propaganda. The more groups doing this sort of thing the better. In our next leaflet we will be discussing in greater detail, among other things, the effect of regimentation on the adolescent mind. Guns, commandos and Burt Lancaster type heroes as depicted in literature must have a very adverse effect. We will also attempt to be more specific, giving details and if possible case histories of disciplinary action in a particular school. Alternatives to the present type of knowledge factory will be presented showing the tremendous advantages that a school of the type that A.S. Neill is running at Summerhill - even within capitalist society. Finally we will discuss the meaningless work pattern that is thrust upon the pupil distorting his physical and mental potentialities and reducing him to a puppet.

At the moment we still intend to direct our efforts at the Grammar School student. All types of school differ only in detail. Some are certainly more authoritarian than others, but basically their purpose is the same: to train the young to conform. Is anybody interested in our action in Ilford? All you need is a duplicator.

Ilford Libertarian.

Telephone Tapping

Postmen, sorters, inspectors, telephone engineers of the GPO, civil servants, solicitors and even CID officers: all these people have provided evidence for the Hampstead Committee of 100's exciting new pamphlet, Mail Interception and Telephone Tapping. Little-known details of the history of the Special Branch and its predecessors are given - of letter-opening from Charles II's reign, of the large and intricate police-spy system in the Chartists' time, of the surveillance of unofficial strikers now. A detailed list of the organizations and people - possibly two millions of them - who are watched and particulars of the Special Branch files are supplied.

The methods of SB infiltrators, spies, informants and agents provocateurs, and the modern electronic equipment of police-spying - such as pocket tape-recorders and transmitters and the parabolic microphone which can pick up conversations a third of a mile away - are discussed. A variety of firm and detailed proofs of cases of letter-interception and telephone-tapping are given and the modern techniques which the GPO and SB employ to do this are described in full detail. Evidence appears about: the 15-year-old schoolboy who wrote to the Communist Party and whose headmaster was visited by a police officer the morning after he sent the letter. The frequency of delays in mail addressed to peace groups at the time of big demonstrations. The persistent interception of mail addressed to the Hampstead Committee. The regional secretary of CND who had furiously complained about the continued arrival of half-opened letters and packages and who was told by a visiting GPO representative: "Don't worry, miss, if the authorities had opened your mail, you'd never know!"

TELEPHONE TAPPING

Evidence of telephone-tapping is quoted from a GPO employee and incidents are described in which policemen have arrived at the rendez-vous of real or faked demonstrations and meetings which have been confidentially arranged solely over the telephone, and in which, for example, the Hampstead Committee group secretary dialled a friend's number, only to hear a woman's voice say: "Can I speak to Police Sergeant 72, please?" The confused state of the laws about both practices is carefully detailed, as are instances which seem to show that the SB goes beyond the Birkett Committee's recommended restrictions which the Home Office accepted. A GPO employee tells of a case of blanket interception practised from time to time on all the letters of foreign students attending a certain college. It is made clear that either the annual figures for interceptions given to the Birkett Committee by the Home Office were false, or that general warrants are issued against numbers of people rather than against specific individuals, or that the SB and GPO go beyond Home Office instructions.

The question of whether new legislation could check interception or whether it would simply make the police turn completely to the much less easily regulated electronic spying devices is discussed. Detailed advice is given about ways in which to make interception more difficult, if people wish to guard their personal privacy. Finally, the only effective way of resisting SB interference - complete openness in political matters and the avoidance of both deception and secrecy - is backed up by both practical and moral arguments. The pamphlet will be published soon - order copies at 6d. or 1/- each from Hampstead Committee, 27 Redington Road, NW 3.

Godfrey Featherstone.

DROPPING BRICKS

Harold Challenor was a hero in the war against fascism, and then in the war against crime. From 1962 to 1963 he was a Detective-Sergeant at West End Central Police Station in Savile Row, and during that time he arrested about 600 people. At least 26 of them were framed, but he got away with it until Greek Week. On July 11th, 1963, during the demonstration around Claridges, he arrested eight people - four actual demonstrators and four passers-by - and planted pieces of brick in their possessions. He made some silly mistakes in framing one of the demonstrators, Donald Room, who, with the help of the National Council for Civil Liberties, a solicitor, a barrister, a forensic scientist, and a couple of friends, was acquitted on August 8th. This case was ignored by most of the press at the time, but it was reported in the Hampstead & Highgate Express (August 16th), Peace News (August 16th), Freedom (August 17th), and the Sunday Citizen (August 18th). In fact Peace News and Freedom named and accused Challenor, and this was the beginning of the public campaign against him. (For Donald's detailed account of his case, see Anarchy 36.)

It took a long time for the campaign to succeed. In September 1963, Challenor was sued by Donald Room and then moved from duty to a mental hospital. During September and October, the other three demonstrators and one of the passers-by who had been planted with bricks were cleared. In October, the NCCL began to connect the brick cases with other cases of people who had been framed by Challenor, and the national press began to realize that something had gone wrong. In November 1963, the Home Office began an internal police enquiry, which brought Challenor and three constables who had helped him plant the pieces of brick into court in March 1964; Challenor was declared insane and detained during Her Majesty's pleasure, and his three aides were sent to prison. In July 1964, the Home Secretary at last admitted that several other miscarriages of justice had occurred. The other three passers-by who had been planted with pieces of brick were cleared, and another sixteen people who had been convicted of various other offences during the previous two years were also cleared (two other known victims were not). The Home Office began another internal police enquiry (into whether Challenor took bribes) and a public police enquiry (into how Challenor stayed on duty when he seemed mentally ill). Both the internal enquiries are Official Secrets, and the report of the public enquiry hasn't been published yet. That is as far as the case has got.

Now Mary Grigg has written a short, cheap book - The Challenor Case (Penguin Books, 3/6d) - which gives all the important facts about the whole business. She makes it clear that the Challenor case isn't just the case of Challenor. On pages 112-113, she lists some of the other policemen involved with him. But she also makes it clear that the Challenor case isn't just the fault of the police. She shows how the magistrates, judges, juries, lawyers, politicians, civil servants, papers, and the public in general are all responsible in some way. The police go too far partly because so many people want them to go so far in the first place. She shows how the authorities did as little as possible for as long as possible, and how Challenor's insanity, however genuine it is, was used by the authorities to help themselves rather than his victims. She shows how the case is not yet over, as long as

there is no public enquiry into all Challenor's activities, no public action against all the other people responsible, and no public certainty that it couldn't all happen again. The James report should give the campaign a new start, and this book should be a valuable new weapon in the campaign.

The Chal lenor Case is generally excellent. It is easy to read and understand. It will have a large sale and, I hope, a large effect. But it isn't perfect. There are several errors, which aren't serious, and several omissions, which are. Mary Grigg writes always as the Assistant Secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties, never as a former active member of the Committee of IOO, and she keeps her account of the Challenor case respectable by omitting the part played in it by extreme left-wing organizations and periodicals. She doesn't mention that the demonstrations of Greek Week were organized by the London Committee of IOO, that Donald Room is a pacifist and anarchist as well as a member of the NCCL, that his case was first described in full in Peace News and Freedom, that important contributions to the campaign were later made by Sanity, Action for Peace (as Resistance then was) and Solidarity, nor that the pacifist, anarchist and unilateralist movements were all active in making the facts about Challenor known. This is a pity, because it is an essential part of the story, but I suppose liberals don't like being seen in the company of such dangerous people as pacifists, anarchists and unilateralists, even though we do a lot of their work for them.

This leads me to the question of Greek Week itself. The brick cases, which were our only contact with the Challoner case, were only a small part of that extraordinary episode in an extraordinary year. The Metropolitan Police was used as a political police force against demonstrators who were an embarrassment to the Government rather than a nuisance to the public. There were three major frame-ups (Terry Chandler, Peter Moule and George Clark) and dozens of minor ones (Jane Buxton, Trevor Hatton, Frank Adler, and so on - including me), apart from Challenor's bricks. Something very odd was going on. This appears in Mary Grigg's book, but only as an aspect of the Challenor case. I wonder if perhaps we ought to bring our Open Letter to an Old Bailey Court up to date and tell the whole story.

Nicolas Walter

NO COLOURED IN MILDENHALL

A colour bar on industrial workers entering Mildenhall in West Suffolk in connection with an L.C.C. overspill scheme has been imposed by the Mildenhall Rural Council.

By an 18 to 3 vote the Council's resolution declared that "the time was not yet ripe to accept them.

Middle East Study Group - Comment

The article on the "Middle East Study Group" gave me the impression that I was reading some Arab propaganda paper, and not the magazine of an independent peace organization. Like the Study Group, I recognize that the Arabs have a grievance, but these are not the Arabs that support Nasser and his policies. I say this, because it is very necessary for us in this country to condemn the actions of all kinds of militarists, especially as both are aggressors. Nasser in his policies has repeatedly threatened to throw Israel into the Mediterranean Sea, when he is ready to invade - just as much as Israel has threatened to take over territory - now belonging to Jordan - to the east of her present borders, in order to straighten the boundaries.

The Arabs who have the grievance are those that are suffering in Egypt because of Nasser's expensive arms bill, be it for arms on the Israeli border, in the Yemen or in the Congo. Also the Arabs in the refugee camps who cannot get out because they are useful as propaganda material, and finally and by no means least, the Arabs that suffer in the Military Government areas of Israel, under Israel's own 'Apartheid'.

PEACE THROUGH EDUCATION

We as pacifists or peace workers must struggle to create an understanding between the ordinary peoples of Israel and the ordinary people of the Arab lands - Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. A possibility is perhaps to establish "Workers Committees for Peace" in different towns in the Middle East, in order to bring about Peace through Education and thus understanding, to do away with the ignorance that prevails in the Middle East.

I am one of the Jews who has consistently struggled through letters and discussions on a national scale to make Zionists realize the insanity and hypocrisy of Israel's "Defence Policy". It is very necessary for Jews in the Committee of 100 to establish themselves in Zionist organizations and other Jewish establishments, in order to counteract and if necessary undermine the false propaganda of Israelis and pro-Zionists in these movements. By taking this action, we will be able to present a true picture of the situation in the Middle East. Some members of the Committee will be very surprised to hear some of the nationalistic cries of young Jewish people, "to smash the Arabs", as I have witnessed in certain Jewish Youth movements. At least 5% of these young people graduate eventually to go to Kibbutzim - so called bastions of Marxist Socialism. But in fact the members of these settlements are being used as a tool of the Israeli government in order to take over Arab lands and to be an armed front in the invasion or "defence" of these lands; thus putting innocent children at the hands of war, on either front.

MILITARY FREE ZONE

Likewise, there are certain Arabs who, through Nasser's aid, have been able to come to this country to study. These people whose initial grievance may be small are through force of circumstance forced to combat at every stage "Israel Societies" and Jewish Students at Universities, because if they don't they will be forced to return to their own countries. This

leads to a lack of understanding and thus ignorance between so-called responsible people. Again this is where we as the Committee can step in and establish, perhaps separately to begin with, discussion groups, where we can explain our point of view and then bring about some understanding, in order to bring both sides to meet together. Once both sides are together, our job will be to repeat an explanation of our view of a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. This can be done, by showing where Israel is at fault and then where Nasser is at fault - from a humanitarian point of view, because of his policy of spending most of his money on arms, and leaving the majority of Egyptians in a very serious state of poverty.

A "Study Group" is a step in this direction. In order to establish this action on a national footing, especially in those towns which have Israel Societies and those with Arab Societies, it will be necessary to adopt this plan as a part of National Committee policy, to bring about a nuclear and military free zone in the Middle East. Because as Bertrand Russell points out in his "Unarmed Victory", a small local crisis can develop into a nuclear World War, and as time goes on, both Israel and Egypt will be depending for economic buoyancy on loans from the USA and Russia respectively. Thus a future crisis in the Middle East could develop into a World War. So let us together, Jew and Arab, strive for peace and understanding which can only come through a peaceful education.

Zachary Kaye.

London Committee at High Wycombe

A group of London Committee supporters visited High Wycombe on Saturday, 20th February, as a step in preparing the ground for the Easter March. We first went to the RAF Bomber Command HQ at Naphill (Motto: Strike hard, Strike sure), where we were welcomed by the base commander in person. Recovering from his disappointment at finding no "leader" to address and politely refusing a Hampstead forces leaflet, he freely gave us permission to leaflet the married quarters, provided that we provoked no "incident" and demonstrated the limit of the prohibited area with a line of men whom he thereupon dismissed. Forces leaflets and a special leaflet for the occasion were pushed through the letter boxes of both officers' and ORs' married quarters, whilst the CO tailed us in a be-pennanted car.

Later at nearby Daws Hill USAF base, a letter signed by the whole party - including the coach driver - which welcomed the Americans as persons but deplored their work, was handed in, and a short poster vigil was held at the main gate, ending with the signing of "We shall overcome". The few American servicemen at the gate accepted forces leaflets.

The visit ended with a poster parade in the centre of High Wycombe and a short but lively open-air meeting.

Jonah Calling

Up to now we have dealt only with telephone conversations and their uses. In this final article, notwithstanding the heading, we shall include the rather more dangerous practice of a follow up in the flesh. In order to minimize the risks attendant upon this, it is essential that the preliminary spadework be done thoroughly, and all the pitfalls explored before you put in an appearance.

It is of course simple and pretty safe to turn up and wander into many government establishments as a salesman of one kind or another. The species is well known for getting into places it should not, and so if you are ejected, it will be as salesman and not as security risk. There is, however, no chance of passing any kind of official barrier in this way. To do this, one must have either a pass, or some kind of authority.

Let us take the first alternative. There are an awful lot of passes floating about the country in the hands of one person or another, and most of them have very specialized uses. The vast majority of them are printed in black on coloured card, or on a patterned background. This means they can be photocopied with the office machine or the one in the local library and then coloured up to the required shade with photo tints.

Of course it is quite possible in some cases to get a pass which is quite genuine. An ROC Identity Card will gain entrance for its owner to quite a few interesting places, as will a Civil Defence uniform. Should you join either of these organizations, be sure to visit your local regional communications centre. This is an underground shelter built for the purposes of collecting and redistributing information on fallout and bomb damage obtained from the various ROC posts and the Civil Defence reconnaissance columns. There is a special section for the Home Office, who read the information off their own glass maps, kept up to date by the ROC people on the other side. There are telephones with mysterious labels such as "S W L R 1004", "Scotland Yard". In fact the whole place is an education in itself, so do pay your local one a visit. If you are a Londoner, your local is in Watford, half way down Cassiobury Drive.

Without a pass, one must accredit oneself beforehand. You should build up a character over a period, and get him cleared with whatever security exists beforehand, so that when he turns up he is already on friendly terms with the man whose job it is to keep him out. But all this can be left to your imagination. The main thing is to have a go! The preparations for nuclear war in Britain are being carried out as quietly as possible, so as not to alarm a population lulled by the constant repetition of "They will never be used" type phrases. A persistent campaign of curiosity leaves them with the choice of remaining vulnerable, and allowing us to broadcast their frailties from the streetcorners; or of instigating a massive security system, effectively drawing attention to their own preparations, and allowing the population to draw its own conclusions.

The main point though, is that to bring this pressure to bear, it is necessary for them to be worried about a curious public. Since the majority of them are too apathetic to seek the truth behind official statement, the onus falls once again on the activists of the human race that the preparations for our own cremation do not pass unnoticed.

Tom (Jonah) Jones.

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The setting up of a printing press by Pat Pottle and Doug Brewood specifically to serve the Peace Movement and the various groupings of the Libertarian Left is a very important event as far as the Committee of 100 is concerned.

For five years we have been obliged to rely on a commercial firm, and no matter how sympathetic, a commercial firm could never be satisfactory for an organisation such as the Committee.

Pat Pottle and Doug Brewood are now 'in business'. This issue of 'Resistance' has been printed by them on one of their machines - a Multilith offset Litho. They also have a Heidleberg letterpress machine for 'ordinary' printing.

Their concern will be run on a cooperative basis in the sense that everyone who works there will have an equal share. They will provide a reliable, speedy and cheap printing service for any group or individual who cares to take advantage of it. Their aim is to keep their prices low whilst at the same time maintaining a high standard of work. If they are to do this they need all the work they can get, and in this connection your help is needed. Whenever you or your group need a sticker, a poster or whatever, phone and ask for an estimate. You can be sure that it will be way below any other you can get.

Pat Pottle and Doug Brewood are well known to many members and supporters of the Committee. They were both active in the first year of the committee and have been active in one way or another ever since. Pat took over as Secretary of the committee when 35 of us were jailed for Conspiracy in September 1961, and he was Secretary for the September 17th Trafalgar Square demonstration. When Michael Randle returned as Secretary, Pat took over the job of Field Secretary and as such was actively concerned in the organisation of the December 9th demonstrations at Wethersfield and other places. It was for this that he was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment in Feb. 1962 for 'Prejudicing the Safety and Interests of the State'. Doug Brewood was active in the Direct Action Committee at the time of the committee of 100's formation. He was jailed for conspiracy during the committee's first year and took on the job of Assistant Secretary in 1962.

COMMITTEE OF 100 DIRECTORY

The named "Committee of 100" launched in October 1960 by Earl Russell and the Rev. Michael Scott was replaced in March 1962 by various regional Committees and local working groups. The National Committee was set up at the same time to co-ordinate policy and exchange information from one group to another. The National Committee holds two-day weekend meetings every six or eight weeks, not necessarily in London. It has officers (full-time Secretary and honorary Treasurer) but no named membership, and meetings are open to anyone whom local groups may send, or indeed to any supporter. Decisions of the National Committee are limited almost entirely to recommendations. It also issues policy statements after discussion throughout the movement.

REGIONAL COMMITTEES AND WORKING GROUPS

Readers of RESISTANCE who wish to be active should write to their nearest Group:

LONDON COMMITTEE: Bruce Samoila, 13 Goodwin St., N.4. ARC 1239. Waking Groups:
Hampstead: Jane Buxton, 27 Redington Rd., N.W.3; Ilford: Des Watson, 119 Westwood Rd,
Ilford, Essex; NW Middlesex: Linda Corderoy, 102 Abbotsbury Rd., Eastcote, Middx- W. Lon-
don: Rosemary Deane, 62 Oxford Gardens, Ladbroke Grove, W. 1)

EAST ANGLIAN COMMITTEE: James Munro, 1 Daimler Ave., Jaywick Sands, Clacton-on-
Sea, Essex. Cambridge: Peter Cadogan, 5 Acton Way, Cambridge. Colchester. Francis
Hetherington, 9 St. Pauls Rd. Colchester. Ipswich: Neil Dean, 74 Cemetery Rd., Ipswich.

SCOTTISH COMMITTEE: Doreen McCormack, 89 Elderslie St., Glasgow. Dundee:
Michael Malet, 44 Reddie St., Dundee.

WELSH COMMITTEE: Rod Stallard, Oaklands, Station Road, Ystrad Gwynlais, Swansea, Glam.

WEST MIDLANDS COMMITTEE: Paul James, 50 Windermere Rd., Birmingham 21.

BEDFORD W/G: Douglas Holton, 47 Dunville Road, Bedford.

BIRKENHEAD: Gill Caldwell, 59 Greenbank Rd., Devonshire Park, Birkenhead, Cheshire.

BRISTOL: Tony Allwright, 3 Clifton Vale, Bristol 8.

DEVON & CORNWALL: Harry Forrest, 109 Portland St., Exeter, Devon.

FRODSHAM, Cheshire: (Peace Action Centre): Denise Pyle, Borrowdale, Carriage Drive,

HAMPSHIRE: Cled Williams, 40 Milton Rd., Waterlooville, Portsmouth, Hants. / Frodsham.

KENT: Terence Burton, 4 Mount Sion, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

LEEDS: Mary Ringsleben, 29 Hanover Sq., Leeds 3. University: Frankie Bacon, 15

LEICESTER: David Lane, 1 Wentworth Road, Leicester. / Clarendon Place, Leeds 2.

MANCHESTER: Paul Baker, 46 Parkway, Higher Blackley, Manchester 9.

OXFORD: Nicholas Gould, Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

READING: Peter Allen, Avenue House, Chestnut Ave, Wokingham, Berks.

TYNESIDE: David Douglas, 6 Laski Gardens, Warely, Gateshead 10, Co. Durham.

INTERNATIONAL SUB-COMMITTEE: Mark Newnes, c/o 13 Goodwin St. London N. 4.

(A list of current fileholders for the Internat. Sub. Cttee will be published next month.)

CHRISTIAN GROUP: Peggie Denny, 27 Fairfield Grove, S.E. 27.

LEGAL & WELFARE GROUP: Brenda Jordan, 32 Elm Park Mansions, Park Walk, S.W. 10.

NATIONAL SECRETARY: Bill Hetherington, 13 Goodwin St., London, N. 4.

NATIONAL TREASURER: Philip Seed, 46 Murch Road, Dinas Powis, Glamorgan.

VIETNAM - U.S. TAX PROTEST

A statement signed by 12 men and women, declaring their refusal to pay taxes on 1964 income and refusal thereby to support the war in Vietnam, has been released.

The text of the statement is: "Because so much of the tax paid the federal government goes for killing and torture, as in Vietnam, and for the development of even more horrible war methods to use in the future, I am not going to pay taxes on 1964 income". Signers of the statement and call are: Maurice McCrackin, Marjorie Swann, Dave Dellinger, Karl Meyer, A.J. Muste, Walter Gormly, Mark Morris, Marion Bromley, Neil Haworth, Harry Purvis, Albert Ulvie, Eroseanna Robinson.

"Our ways of tax nonpayment may vary," the signers said, "but we're united in our determination not to give money for war".

The people are calling on others to sign with them, and a NO TAX FOR WAR IN VIETNAM COMMITTEE has been formed.

DECLARATION OF CONSCIENCE

The Committee for Nonviolent Action, in co-operation with the War Resisters' League and the Catholic worker, is developing a continuing campaign of nonviolent action to end the war in Vietnam. A leaflet "For Peace with Honour in Vietnam" has been published in the form of a petition. A "Declaration of Conscience" forms part of the leaflet. The sponsoring organizations are asking people to sign it.

The "Declaration" is a "conscientious refusal to co-operate with the United States government in the prosecution of the war in Vietnam". It encourages those who can "conscientiously do so to refuse to serve in the armed forces and to ask for discharge if they are already in". The full text of the declaration and some of the signatories appeared in the 12th February issue of Peace News.

STUDENTS MARCH

To coincide with Easter's peace activity, on April 17th there will be a march on Washington to call for the end of American intervention in the Vietnamese civil war. It is being sponsored by the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). SDS wish to stress in particular the underlying and basic questions involved in the American government's current activities. The march will emphasize the facts that the war is producing untold injury to the Vietnamese people, that U.S. participation injures Americans at home by creating an atmosphere in which the government continually deceives the public and decision making becomes further removed from public control. It will urge men of good will to stand up against these injuries to both Americans and Vietnamese.

Martin Spillman

Welsh Committee Supports Caravanners

In response to a request from the Residents' Association of the Pye Corner Caravan Site, Nash, near Newport, Monmouthshire, the Welsh Committee of 100 has helped to launch a campaign of non-violent direct action to aid the residents in their struggle for fair rents, reasonable site facilities, security of tenure, and recognition of the Association.

The site was opened in 1961 as an "industrial" caravan site for building workers on Richard Thomas & Baldwin's steelworks nearby. However, after completion of the works most of the 1000 residents found work elsewhere in the area, and the site became in fact "residential", although it was not officially recognized as such by the local council, with the consequent statutory obligation on the owners to comply with minimum standards of mains services etc., until January 23rd this year.

Meanwhile, conditions at the site had so deteriorated - most of the roads, for example, are mud tracks and the wash-buildings are falling into disrepair - that when the owners, St. Donats Holiday Estates Ltd., attempted last November to increase the weekly ground rent of 22/- to 25/- or 30/- per caravan a Residents' Association was formed to improve the facilities by direct action and organize collective refusal to pay the increase. The reaction of the owners was to serve notices to quit on the officers of the Association, castigating them as "trouble-makers", whilst the Association responded by prosecuting the owners for running an illegal site. It was as a result of this that the belated recognition mentioned earlier was given, but this is only conditional upon improvements being made.

The Welsh Committee was invited in January to help the Association in their campaign, after it was seen that the "conventional" ways of appealing for justice - through local councils, the MP (Peter Thorneycroft) and the press - were leading nowhere. A march was organized through the centre of Newport on 13th February to publicize the issue, and about 60 caravan dwellers and a similar number of Committee supporters, some from as far away as Glasgow, Merseyside, Kent and Middlesex, took part. It was the first march the police could recall being held in the town in recent years on any issue, and considerable interest was aroused amongst the shopping crowds, although few attended the public assembly at the end of the march.

The latest news is that the residents' prosecution of the owners for running an illegal site will be heard on 5th March, and the case brought by the owners for evicting Mr. Richards will be heard on 11th March. The Residents' Association have refused offers which are understood to have been made by solicitors acting for the owners, to drop their case, if the Residents also drop their charge. It seems that the charge of running an illegal site is going to hurt the local authorities as well, as possible accomplices.

It was useful for Committee of 100 supporters to be involved in important local issues, and it was useful for the Residents' Association to view these issues in a wider context.

Berkeley Students Stand Firm

In Berkeley California 799 students are now awaiting trial on charges of trespassing and resisting arrest on the December 3rd. demonstrations.

If this trial comes off - and it certainly looks as if it will - it will be a fantastic affair. The Administration have so far refused to withdraw the charges. They are particularly anxious that the 'leaders' be punished. At one stage they proposed a deal in which two of the charges would be dropped and the defendants given a small fine for trespassing plus six months on probation while the 'leaders' got up to a month in jail. In exchange the defendants were to plead 'nolo contendere' (I don't wish to plead). The defendants rejected the proposal.

If they are convicted of these offences the students will have criminal records and because of this will be unable to obtain any type of civil service employment.

There has been much discussion on the Campus as to how the students should defend themselves, and some decisions have been made. They have recently announced that each of them will insist on his individual right to trial by jury. It is estimated that this will block the courts for at least two years and will cost the Administration several million dollars. They will also - each and every one of them - subpoena Governor Brown and President Clark Kerr.

Students in Revolt - a pamphlet about the battle of Berkeley Campus and the latest Solidarity which contains a full account of recent developments are recommended as further reading for anyone who is interested in the Berkeley struggle. They can be obtained - 6d each from Bob Potter, 197, Kings Cross Road, N.1.

In the University of Madrid - on Friday Feb. 28th. - 2000 students started a strike as the latest stage in their struggle with the Franco regime.

They are demanding freedom of expression, of association and of assembly and the recognition of a free and representative students union. They also demand the lifting of sanctions against the hundreds of students who have recently been expelled from the University.

Four Professors who lead a 'Silent Procession' through the streets of Madrid have been suspended from their posts. Various student leaders have been taken into custody. Police used batons and fire hoses in an attempt to stop a demonstration in the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters and finally ordered that the Faculty be closed.

Now, with the launching of this new student offensive - which will include a series of mass sit-downs - it seems more than possible that the authorities will have to close down the University altogether.



To Goodwin Street

LLOYD WILKIE of Committee Against Atomic Testing, New South Wales, writes:-

Greetings for International Co-operation Year.

We are a Committee in which you have a vital concern - urgent and inescapable. Indeed, 1965 may well be mankind's last chance to prevent the uncontrolled expansion of the Nuclear Club, which now includes the USA, USSR, Great Britain, China and France. CAAT and its Working Committee include persons united in their determination to support the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty of 1963. On the Working Committee are lay citizens, union officials, professional persons, a housewife, a farmer, etc.

CAAT must include you - if you agree with its operating aims:-

- (1) To prevent French thermonuclear weapons' tests in the South Pacific,
- (2) To increase enlightened public opinion and self-interest about the dangers of renewed atomic testing, and
- (3) To stress that these aims are in agreement with the aims of the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty of 1963 - a treaty signed by the representatives of the people of more than 100 nations.

CAAT believes that continued nuclear testing endangers future generations of human beings and encourages more nations to acquire A- and H- bombs. To realize its aims, CAAT is organizing a unique action as its major project - the co-operative sailing of a multi-national, unarmed fleet into the French test zone (about midway between Australia and Chile). The tests occur, apparently, about mid-1965 or later. "Apparently" because the French government has not told CAAT its precise plans!)

Already, CAAT has (a) started a search for seaworthy ships and estimated the voyage's costs, (b) sailed a launch into Sydney Harbour to 'greet' French warships and publicly called upon the French to cancel the test program, and (c) secured overseas support from such institutions as the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation (Great Britain), Liberation magazine (USA), Voice of Women (Canada) and Action Civique Nonviolente (France).

The time to prevent the French tests is now - and CAAT fully intends to prevent the tests. The cost? Not less than £20,000 (about \$ 45,000 US) - a trifle for survival. How much can CAAT count on you?

CAAT's Working Committee, by Lloyd Wilkie, CAAT Trustee, 3 Perkins Street, Rooty Hill, NSW, Australia.

ALAN SWIFT, of Rotherhithe, London, writes:-

I have been interested in the peace movement for a number of years and have seen an enormous amount of work, time, money and effort expended to produce relatively little result. We wish to change public opinion, yet have not taken the trouble to study the techniques of persuasion. Research recently conducted in the U.S.A. re public reaction to various methods of propaganda indicates that we have used methods likely to produce antagonism and "defence mechanisms" rather than persuasion and approval.

Norman Walter in his book "The Sexual Cycles of Human Warfare" (Mitre Press) gives evidence indicating a subconscious and genetic drive towards wanting war. How many activists have read this book or included this information in their strategy and tactics?

We cannot afford to muddle through such deep issues. "Hell is paved with good intentions". If anything is worth studying, the techniques of restructuring society so that it may become peace-oriented deserve our attention and application.

* * * * *

PETER MULDAVIN, FSM Defense Fund, Berkeley, California, writes:-

With great pleasure we have received your bulletin, Resistance. And it is with great pride that we learn of your expressed solidarity with us in this bitter struggle for full civil liberties on the Berkeley, California campus, and by extension, to the entire society.

* * * * *

MICHAEL GIBSON of Stourbridge, Worcestershire, writes:-

There are a number of things in the telephone sabotage articles which I don't agree with. There are some thing which I very much disagree with, but this doesn't mean that I think you shouldn't have printed them. If a bulletin like Resistance is to be at all interesting you must print controversial articles. When I read Resistance I want to be made to think. I don't want to read the same old stuff in different form that I've read week after week before.

If people have new and interesting ideas let us hear about them. If people have interesting experiences let's hear about them.

Congratulations to the editors of "Resistance" for getting out of a rut. Now you are out, stay out.

* * * * *

WILLIAM HETHERINGTON, of Birmingham, writes:-

In December the Editors entered special pleading on behalf of Dr. Bill Tellam, imprisoned for abortion offences. Now, the Committee has never discussed, let alone agreed, a policy on abortion, but I would suggest that it is precluded from the Committee's approved actions because it is directly contrary to the aims of "building a new non-violent society", not to mention its inherent dangers to the health of the mother - of which Dr. Tellam could hardly have been unaware. You assert that the law concerning abortion favours the rich - but what was Dr. Tellam's attitude to those who could not afford £10? If, as you aver, Dr. Tellam had "the same integrity and courage as many an anti-militarist", and deliberately broke the law on a matter of public principle rather than for private gain, why did he charge at all? Would you respect anyone who "charged only £10 for refusing call-up, walking onto a base or publishing an official secret?"

Your appending of Dr. Tellam's name to the list of Peace Prisoners is a gratuitous insult to those many of them who, like myself, are not such mental contortionists as to distinguish between premeditated murder of the unborn by fall-out and premeditated murder of the unborn by the curette. If it is the length of his sentence which worries you, should you not be much more concerned by the sentences of the Great Train Robbers and so-called spies, many of whom will still be in prison at a time when Dr. Tellam's victims might well themselves have been parents?

The author of the "Telephone Sabotage" articles denies in the very first paragraph the principles of personal responsibility and non-violent action upon which the Committee is based by suggesting that the only reason for not dynamiting telephone exchanges is that one will get caught. This attitude is maintained with the invitation to lie, deceive, misrepresent and generally use the telephone for any other purpose than a genuine dialogue based upon honest convictions. Whilst I am doubtful whether the author is "capable of inflicting the most amazing damage to the state security system", I have no doubt that he has already inflicted the most amazing damage to the public image of the Committee. The London press and its readers will have reasonably assumed that we are a crowd of incompetent cranks, little different from frustrated adolescents who make anonymous obscene telephone calls or maladjusted children who ring doorbells and then run away.

* * * * *

READ SOLIDARITY -

Unofficial, disruptive, subversive.... Undermines the orthodoxies of "right" and "left". Has been appearing (more or less regularly) for over four years.

There's nothing quite like it (thank God!). 9/- to Bob Potter, 197 Kings Cross Road, W.C.1 will make sure you get the next 12 issues, post free.

Points of Information

COMMITTEE OF 100. London Committee Meeting, Sunday, 14th March, 2.30-8.30 p.m. Supporters welcome.

London Committee Working Group Meetings, every Wednesday.

National Committee Meeting, 20-21 March, Saturday, 2-9 p.m., Sunday, 10.30 a.m. - 5.30 p.m.

International Sub-Committee, 4th April, Sunday, 2.30 p.m. Interested supporters welcome.

All above meetings at Dick Sheppard House, 6 Endsleigh Street, W.C. 1. (Nearest tube stations Euston and Euston Square.)

ANTI-CONSCRIPTION COMMITTEE MEETING, Tuesday, 2nd February, 7.30 p.m., 62 Oxford Gardens, W. 10. (Ladbroke Grove Underground Station.)

FRIENDS OF RESISTANCE, formed to enable readers to take a more active role in the policy and content of the magazine, second meeting, 5 March, Friday 7 p.m. at International Language Centre, 40 Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1. All interested are welcome to come.

BEDFORD WEEKEND FOR PEACE, The Bedford Committee of 100 is holding a weekend for Peace, 6-7 March, Saturday and Sunday. It includes a march to the nearby Chicksands USAF base. Starts at John Bunyans statue, St. Peter Street, 11 a.m. Sunday. Contact Douglas Holton, 47 Dunville Road, Bedford.

EASTER MARCH - April 17-19, starting from High Wycombe RAF Bomber Command. C.N.D. Liaison Meeting, 9th March, Tuesday, 7.30 p.m., in Peggy Duff's Room, St. Pancras Town Hall.

FOULNESS - The Christian Committee of 100 is planning to attend a service at the church which is isolated in the midst of the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment (AWRE at Foulness). Anyone interested should contact Peggie Denny, 27 Fairfield Grove, S.E. 7. (GRE 2669).

"FINDING OUT ABOUT PEACE" - a one-day school for secondary school-children, Saturday 27th March, 10 a.m. - 4.30 p.m., 29 Fairfield Grove, S.E. 7. Interested persons please contact Peggie Denny, 27 Fairfield Grove, S.E. 7. (GRE 2669)

MLF - ANF - On the night that MLF/ANF comes up in the House for discussion London Cttee 100 is planning to have a Lobby of MP's. If no satisfaction is obtained, this will be the cue for further action. Anyone interested write to 13 Goodwin Street, N. 4 or 'phone ARC 1239.

SWF OPEN MEETINGS - SWF especially invites Committee supporters to attend its open meetings every Friday (except first one in the month), 8.30 p.m. upstairs at Lucas Arms, Grays Inn Road, N. 1.

WAR ON WANT - Congratulations to Central Liverpool YCND who raised £100 for War on Want during a fast at Christmas. They distributed 5,000 leaflets.

WAGES FUNDS have been established for the newly-appointed secretaries of both the London and National Committees, Bruce Samoila and Bill Hetherington respectively. Contributions welcome. Please specify which fund you are donating to.

RESISTANCE OFFSET LITHO FUND - Many thanks to the following who donated:-

M. Prosser, M.M. Shukri, Carole Basdell, R.D. Wilfert, Molly Shaw, Dr. and Mrs. Timson, Ron Bartholemew, J.B. Feetenby.

FUNDS STILL URGENTLY NEEDED.

PROTEST AGAINST RACIALISM - London Committee of IOO. Meeting at Porchester Hall, Queensway, Tuesday, March 16th, 7.30 p.m.

WELFARE GROUP ACCOUNTS - Committee of IOO. Available from Treasurer, Monty Williams, 71 Lower Swaines, Epping, Essex.

W.R.I. INTERNATIONAL STUDY CONFERENCE ON TRAINING IN NON-VIOLENCE. Perugia, Italy, 13-20 August.

International C.O. Work/Study Camp, Signa, Italy, 21 Aug. - 4th Sept. Further information and applications for both to War Resisters' International, 88 Park Avenue, Enfield, Middlesex.

SMALL ADS.

READ FREEDOM; 4d weekly: Anarchy; monthly 1/6 obtainable from Freedom Bookshop, 17a Maxwell Road, London, S.W. 6.

PEACE ACTION CARPENTERS: Carpentry and joinery done in London area and home counties by skilled craftsmen at very reasonable prices. Part profit to Committee of IOO. Roland Vaughan, Church House, Church Road, Old Windsor, Berks. Tel Windsor 62542.

OLD WINDSOR POTTERY: Need a coffee set, goblet, egg cup or any other kind of pottery? Why not let your money work for peace by buying from the only pottery in the world where part of the profits go to help the work of the Committee of IOO. Wendy Nolan, Old Windsor Pottery, White Hermitage, Church Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire.

PEANUTS CLUB: Every weekend. Kings Arms, Bishopsgate (Corner of Pindar Street and two minutes from Liverpool Street Station). Saturday, 8 p.m. Folksong.

Sunday, Poetry and Jazz. Bar. Entrance 2/6.

Resistance Needs . . .

PEOPLE - - - to establish sales teams in each area, to cover meetings, sympathetic groups, friends, to sell on the streets. With enthusiasm sales can be pushed so easily.

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REPORTS - - - To bring news of nonviolent action at home and overseas. Don't let your local action pass unnoticed... Let's hear from you!

SUBSCRIPTIONS - To build up a regular readership which can feel involved in what the Bulletin is trying to achieve, and to provide a firm financial base to its production.

DONATIONS - to pay off the loaned capital which helped to launch the bulletin into offset-litho printing, and to pave the way for more and more improvements.

ADVERTS, IN RESISTANCE - 2/- per line.

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