

RESISTANCE

Death in 4 minutes.

Royal Observer Corps.

Pirate Radio.

Peace Pageant.

Sabotage - Concluded.

"Why I deserted"

Phone Tapping.



committee of 100 bulletin

E

So China has joined the Nuclear Club! India finds it necessary to make a statement that she could if she decided to... an ominous warning of the growth of the military caste in yet another Asiatic country. Ample but sour justification of the Nuclear Disarmament's warnings on the dangers of the spread of nuclear arms.

D

The infamy of "People's China" is matched only by the hypocritical indignation of Western powers whose tests have wilfully murdered so many. Without qualification we condemn her action!

I

International news of a different kind is carried in "Peace News"; Israeli War Resisters have been arrested for campaigning on behalf of Arabs in Israel dispossessed of their lands. In South Africa Theodore Kloppenburg has lost his appeal against a 12 month (part suspended) sentence. In Republican Ireland Gratton Puxon, the non-violent campaigner for the Tinkers, faces trial on explosives (!) charges. Good news from Argentina where 24-year-old Guillermo Giacosa has gained the right to alternative civilian work to military training. Despite its news coverage P.N. has come in for criticism. A discussion on its role starts inside.

T

O

On the home front more of the Hampstead Committee's Forces leaflet have been circulating ... this time in West London... Where next?

R

Prisoners? Trevor Upshall who wrote in the last issue from the guardroom at Bovington, is now free. Pat Arrowsmith and Brian McGee were released from Holloway and Brixton jails respectively on October 28th. Yet another serviceman refuses to bear arms (see page 7) !!

I

The Policy Statement in last month's "Resistance" has now been adopted by the London Committee of 100.

A

The legions of interia, stodge, static circulation are falling back under the concerted attack of the "Resistance" production and sales teams!!! We are printing this time 2,000 copies. Each issue is a new bid for better quality and greater circulation. It's going like a bomb!

L

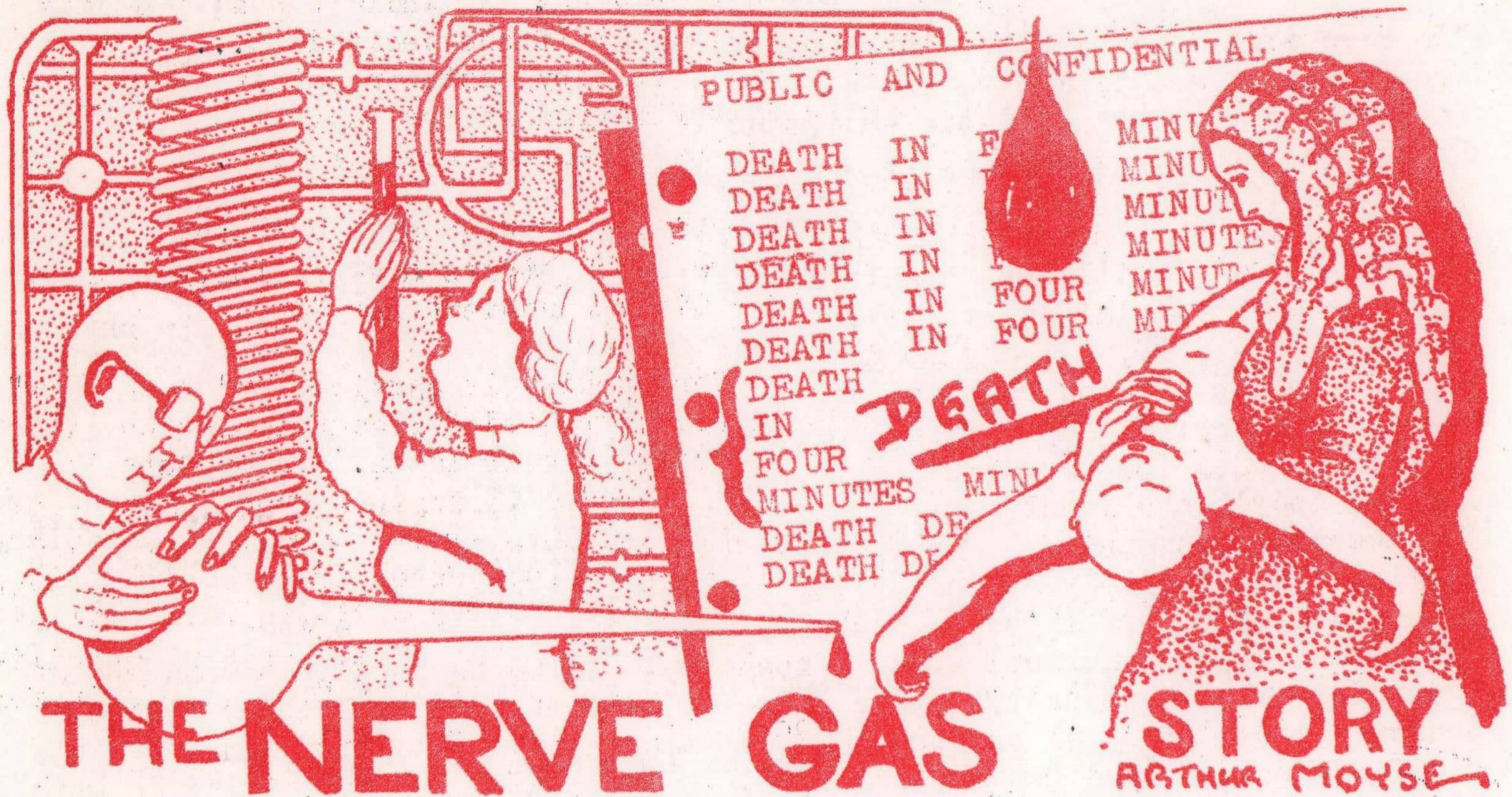
Advertisers please note: as your ads. are going to more people and better standards require more cash, small ads. are now 2/- per line.

Among this month's new subscribers are Harvard University and the National Library of Australia. What did Peter Cadogan say about a digest for dons?

Final warning from the features ed., articles will not be considered if they exceed 1,000; letters if they exceed 250 words.

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

Volume 2, No. 11. November 1st, 1964.



The report which follows was written by James Polk, of the Associated Press, after a visit to a nerve gas plant at Newport, Indiana. He was required to submit his story for censorship, and it was rejected immediately. The Associated Press decided to send it out anyway. That which follows is a shortened version of the full report which appears in the July issue of 'War/Peace'.

"In a cloistered complex of buildings on a hill in western Indiana, the United States brews and bottles one of war's deadliest weapons. The killer chemical which emerges from the plant's ovens and chilling chamber is nerve gas. A stealthy assassin, it is odourless, tasteless and virtually invisible. A drop, breathed or soaked into the skin, can be fatal. At the end of this unique assembly line laced with 40 miles of pipes, the nerve gas is poured into rockets, land mines and artillery shells - destination secret. The facility, housed in a former atomic energy installation now known as the Newport Chemical Plant, is the nation's major supply center for this lethal lady-in-waiting. The plant has now been in operation 24 hours a day for three years. Details on the gas are curtailed behind security requirements, but one plant official describes the centre's product as 'hundreds of times more toxic' than any commercial chemical. An Army publication says only that the gas can 'cause death within four minutes'. Less than a minute's exposure can kill, according to a congressional report. The same Army handbook adds that the nerve gases are so potent that, delivered only on a small scale, their effects can approach that of nuclear weapons. 'This stuff here was originally developed as an insecticide', says a vice-president of the FMC Corporation, which operates the plant under a government contract.

"In a separate building, the short-range rockets, along with other munitions, are assembled and explosive charges are attached. The nerve gas is pumped into the rockets by automatic equipment in a sealed compartment. The device fills the rocket, x-rays it to measure the contents, rinses and dries it, and checks for leaks. If escaping gas is detected a bell rings, lights flash and the machine splashes the rocket with purple paint. From Newport, the rockets and artillery shells are shipped into what is termed 'normal Army supply channels' by Lt. Col. William J. Tisdale, the officer in charge at the plant. He will say no more. 'Everything we have here we would like for the public to know, but we don't want the Russians to know', Tisdale says. The nerve gas, a label which also covers liquid forms, is dispersed in a spray when the rocket is exploded. It paralyzes and kills by attacking the body's cholinesterase, a key substance in transmitting nerve signals for muscles to expand. When this fluid is crippled, muscles continue to constrict and the body strangles its own vital organs. There is an antidote, atropine, if injected quickly, but the gas gives no warning until it has struck. Manufacture is inexpensive. The Newport operation spends about \$3¹/₂ million annually - less than the cost of one jet bomber. The U.S. operates other chemical production facilities at Edgewood, Maryland; Pine Bluff, Arkansas; and Denver, Colorado. Technicians are working on more widely publicized psychochemicals which can cause panic or complete uncoordination of the senses without killing. But unlike the nerve gas brewed at Newport, these chemicals are still in the research stage, according to Lt. Col. Paul E. Ross, of the Army's New York Procurement District. The Germans invented the three basic nerve gases, tabun, sarin and soman, prior to the onset of World War II. Hitler had a complete factory in operation, although the gas was never used, for unknown reasons. Both the United States and the Soviet Union drew upon the German discoveries for their present nerve gases. Contrary to popular thought, the United States is not bound by any treaties forbidding the use of nerve gas. Tisdale describes the Newport operation simply as "a race to stay ahead of any aggressor so he won't be tempted'."

The above article reports briefly on one germ warfare establishment in the United States. It admits there are others. The report goes considerably further than any information ever released in this country. Porton is still covered by a veil of secrecy, and there is at least one other establishment in this country so secret that it has never been mentioned in Parliament or in the press. The United States and Russia were not the only countries to benefit from Hitler's researches. Porton also benefited, both from information and from the continued work of individual Nazi scientists. The Committee of 100's demonstration last year helped to focus attention on Porton, the authorities reacted in a number of ways, the latest act being the press 'open day' and the subsequent dutiful whitewashing of Porton that followed (although one might wonder just how much was censored, if articles were censored then the press might like to know that there are those who disagree with the censor and who believe that the public have a right to know what is happening at Porton and elsewhere, and would not be afraid to publish relevant information).

Peter J. Moule

6

SOUTH AFRICA

STUDY GROUP

Since the last issue of Resistance, the S.A. Study Group has had two meetings with white South Africans, members of the Liberal Party of South Africa. This is a different organization from the Party of the same name here and is the only remaining opposition to the government which is not completely banned yet. Most of its members are radicals and many of them have been sentenced to 90 Day Detention, to House Arrest, to banning orders, etc. The government are running a Communist smear campaign on the Liberal Party at the moment. One of the speakers was a student, the other a lawyer in South Africa. The former spoke of the incredible thoroughness of the S.A. Special Branch in tracking her quite innocent movements and in their interrogation - and of the psychological horrors of 90 solitary and silent Detention. One of the most amusing things she had to tell was that during one zealous S.B. search of her home they burst in triumphantly bearing a fork with a city crest on it and demanded to know the secret code! The other speaker drew our attention to the inhuman laws of apartheid and of the effect on children's minds already the Bantu Education Act has had, and the state of the Nationalist opposition in and outside South Africa.

Discussion arising from the study groups has been very interesting and a definite pattern for a clear plan of action should have evolved by the time we hold our intended conference in the New Year. Notes on the meetings are available if required (please send cost of postage).

Brenda Jordan, 17 Knights Park, Kingston, Surrey.

MIDDLE EAST STUDY GROUP

After five meetings where we have got Arab and Israeli speakers, we have not yet succeeded in getting the two together at one meeting. At our last meeting we had the Press Attache and the First Secretary from the Israeli Embassy. We also had Martin Golding, who has just returned from Israel, where he visited Uri Davis who has been working with the Israeli Arabs. He organized a non-violent demonstration and was arrested, along with 30 other people. We have now heard from him; he has been given a six month suspended sentence. This means that if he does the same thing again he will serve the sentence. A vigil, organized by us, at the Israeli Embassy in London, was reported in an Israeli paper and Uri said it made him feel good to know that he was not alone. He is organizing another demonstration on 29th October so by now he will probably be in prison. It happens that on 29th October, about 12 years ago, at Kafir Kassem, a large number of Arabs were shot for disobeying the curfew. It seems that the Israeli Government is worried about our protests and accuse us of being prejudiced against them. We are not, and if we ever get information from Arab countries about tyranny against the people, we would make our protests at these embassies. We badly need information about peace groups in Arab countries. We are hoping to have Arab speakers at our next meeting and we hope more people will come along to discuss this problem in the Middle East, which could easily spark off another war.

Manny Blanket..

WHY I DESERTED

When I first joined the Navy I did not really give it much thought beforehand, it was a thing that was inevitable because all my life it was accepted that I would join up when I was old enough. So at the tender age of 16 years of age, I went to my recruiting office, obtained a railway warrant to Plymouth and ventured forth, with not a care in the world and without real knowledge of what I was letting myself in for. Seven days later with the issuing of a uniform and a good hair cut behind me, I started thinking of what I would really like to do with my life now that it was too late, another seven days and I realized that I did not want to be a sailor.

At this point there was no indication towards C.N.D. and I had never heard of a conscientious objector. After two years of "Yes Sir, No Sir, Three Bags Full Sir," and kow towing to everything in gold buttons, I began to think seriously along C.N.D. lines. Although I was not a member of any organized C.N.D. Group I affixed C.N.D. posters to bulk heads and strategic parts of the ship, i.e. baths and toilets, police office doors, the Captain and Commanders' office doors. I did not feel within myself that I was being hypocritical or in any way doing it for kicks because with regards to the former I was not directly associated with anything to do with nuclear warfare at all, and as for the latter I was the only one who knew I had been flyposting, as that is something one keeps to oneself in the Navy. If by any chance I had been caught I would have been "lashed up" to perhaps 42 days in Naval Detention Quarters and then stuck away on the Shore Establishment where my C.N.D. activities would have had no effect.

I then began to think to myself, why did I feel no compunction about conventional warfare but that I was strongly against nuclear warfare, was this not in itself being hypocritical? I had at this time a passing interest in Buddhism and Meditation in general, and at last my thoughts came round to this matter of conventional warfare. I started to think about the moral point of view (and not being religious enough minded I did not think on the religious lines). I came to the conclusion that conventional warfare and nuclear warfare were virtually the same thing, namely the extermination of human beings by other human beings to suit some psychopath's whims and fancies. Delving more deeply into the matter I realized that I was just a hired killer.

This preyed on my mind for $1\frac{1}{2}$ years till things got in such a state that I deserted for the first time. I was away for $3\frac{1}{2}$ months and because I was living in Paris I still had no contact with C.N.D. To cut a long story short, I was picked up in Dover and served 42 days detention during which

time much thinking was done. Coming back to norm (if service life can be referred to as such) I decided to let sleeping dogs lie, and try and make a go of my life as an electrician in the Royal Navy.

However, whilst on summer leave I came into contact with the "On the Beach Campaign" and found that I was in my element selling Sanity and playing my guitar on the beach, and that my forcibly stagnated brain began to tick over again. Two weeks after returning from leave I again deserted and am now at large somewhere in South East England as an active C.N.D. member and have peace of mind. When/if I get picked up again and am asked the reason for my desertion I shall tell the powers that be that I deserted because I am a conscientious objector. This time I will doubtless be sentenced to 90 days detention (3 months)

Paul Valentine, while "absent without leave".

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Paul Valentine was arrested on Charing Cross Station on Friday, 2nd October. He wrote to us last week telling us that he had been "awarded" 90 days detention and had completed two application forms to appear before an Appellate Tribunal for Conscientious Objectors. We understand that Paul refused to carry a rifle when he commenced his sentence and it is possible that he is now in solitary confinement, on a bread and water diet. He has many friends in the Committee of 100 and C.N.D. and we feel sure that he knows that we are behind him in his courageous stand. Readers who wish to send their support and encouragement to Paul should address their letters and postcards to:- EM 2., P. Valentine, P/061201, R.N. Detention Quarters, Portsmouth, Hampshire.

SMALL - ADS

PROPOSED COACH TO NUCLEAR BASE, EASTER 1965 - ONLY people prepared for real Direct Action should apply. Participants must be prepared for arrest and imprisonment on serious charges. Applicants under 18 must have parents' consent. Serious enquirers only, to Box 1.

LECTURE/DEMONSTRATIONS - A course of Lecture/demonstrations will be held on Tuesdays at 8.00 p.m. at 443 Fulham Road, London, S.W. 10. (Organizer, Dr. Rachel Pinney - FLaxman 7008) on Pacifism, Hanging, C.N.D., Homosexual Law Reform, and many others subjects. Admission free.

RESISTANCE - is YOUR magazine. Its only asset is your goodwill. Help to spread this goodwill by selling at Hyde Park on Sundays from 3 p.m. or in your local High Street. The following newsagents now stock this magazine:- GLASGOW: William Porteus and Co., 9 Royal Exchange Place, C. 1... Strickland Press, 35 Montrose Street, C. 1... LONDON: Better Books Ltd., 94, Charing Cross Road, W.C. 1.... Central Books, 37, Grays Inn Road, W.C. 1... C. 1... C. 1... Bookshop, 64-66, Charing Cross Road, W.C. 1. Please make this known as widely as possible.

PIRATE RADIO

The whole thing originated at a meeting of Gravesend YCND in July where support was being sought for an anti-conscription campaign. Proposals for such a campaign were later put forward by Gravesend people at a meeting of Dartford YCND. Some of us opposed this and there was long discussion out of which emerged, with complete agreement, the idea that we should attempt to intervene in the Elections with a more widely based programme. Many Gravesend/Dartford discussions followed before a final draft leaflet was agreed. It was also decided to concentrate on Dartford and 15,000 leaflets were distributed in this area. A further 8,000 were distributed in other parts of the country. There are several reports that the leaflet evoked considerable discussion at work places.

The leaflet, entitled "Do it Yourself Politics", was an attempt to use the Election to put over a single idea - no solution can be found to the real problems which confront ordinary people (i.e. the vast majority of us) by relying on 'leaders' whether of political parties, trade unions, or the so-called 'left' groupings. The solution lies in forming our own organizations and taking action ourselves.

On October 2nd I had a 'phone call from somebody who didn't give his name but said "they" had seen the leaflet, agreed with it, and would like to develop the ideas in a series of pirate broadcasts. "They" would also like to use the name "Do it Yourself Politics" - but all this only if we agreed. We agreed!

The first broadcast began on BBC TV just after the national anthem on Tuesday (October 6th) evening. It lasted about 20 minutes and was heard loud and clear in places 15 miles apart. The 'pirates' explained that they were breaking the law because there was no alternative way of getting their views heard over the air. A witty imitation of Macmillan answering questions in the House of Commons followed and, finally the housing question was dealt with in some detail. Further broadcasts on October 8th and 10th dealt with education and parliament - and on October 12th they summed up. On October 13th people in S.E. London heard a pirate broadcast on a similar theme, but we did not hear it in Dartford. A number of coppers were out in Dartford Heath each evening, but they didn't appear to have found anything.

Recordings were made of the broadcasts heard in Dartford and they will form the basis of a "Solidarity" pamphlet about the Dartford activity.

Andy Anderson

ANTI-CONSCRIPTION COMMITTEE

A meeting was held on Thursday, 22nd October, at Dick Sheppard House, in London, to discuss ways and means of carrying out a campaign against military conscription. Already the Army League has called for Conscription, and the Sun newspaper published a half page of readers' letters on how they would implement conscription, not whether it should be introduced or not. Now the Army has called for 20,000 volunteers, which they probably won't get, so we may well get some form of selective service.

The meeting was reasonably well attended, some people being there as individuals, others representing the P.P.U., S.W.F., Comm. of 100 and I.L.P. A delegate would have been present from the F.O.R. but he was unable to attend. After a discussion on how we should approach our opposition to Conscription it was agreed that each person should write out his own ideas on how he felt about the subject and what he felt our approach should be. These would be discussed at the next meeting on Tuesday, 10th November. It was decided not to form a committee with only delegates voting but to have a committee in name, with delegates from various organizations voting on behalf of their organization but with all individuals present having the right to speak and vote.

Steve Turner agreed to act as convenor for the time being. Richard Harvey agreed to draw up a Questions and Answers leaflet, explaining what Conscription is, what it means and why we oppose it. This will be brought up at the next meeting. A leaflet is to be prepared to be given out at conferences such as the C.N.D. conference towards the end of November. Other activities were discussed and some will be put into action fairly soon.

The question of giving full support to Anti-Recruiting Campaigns was discussed, particularly the Hampstead leaflet and whilst there was some question as to whether this was strictly relevant in an anti-conscription campaign it was agreed that there should be co-operation with anti-recruiting campaigns and copies of the I.L.P. leaflet "What Kind of a Man Are You?" are to be distributed.

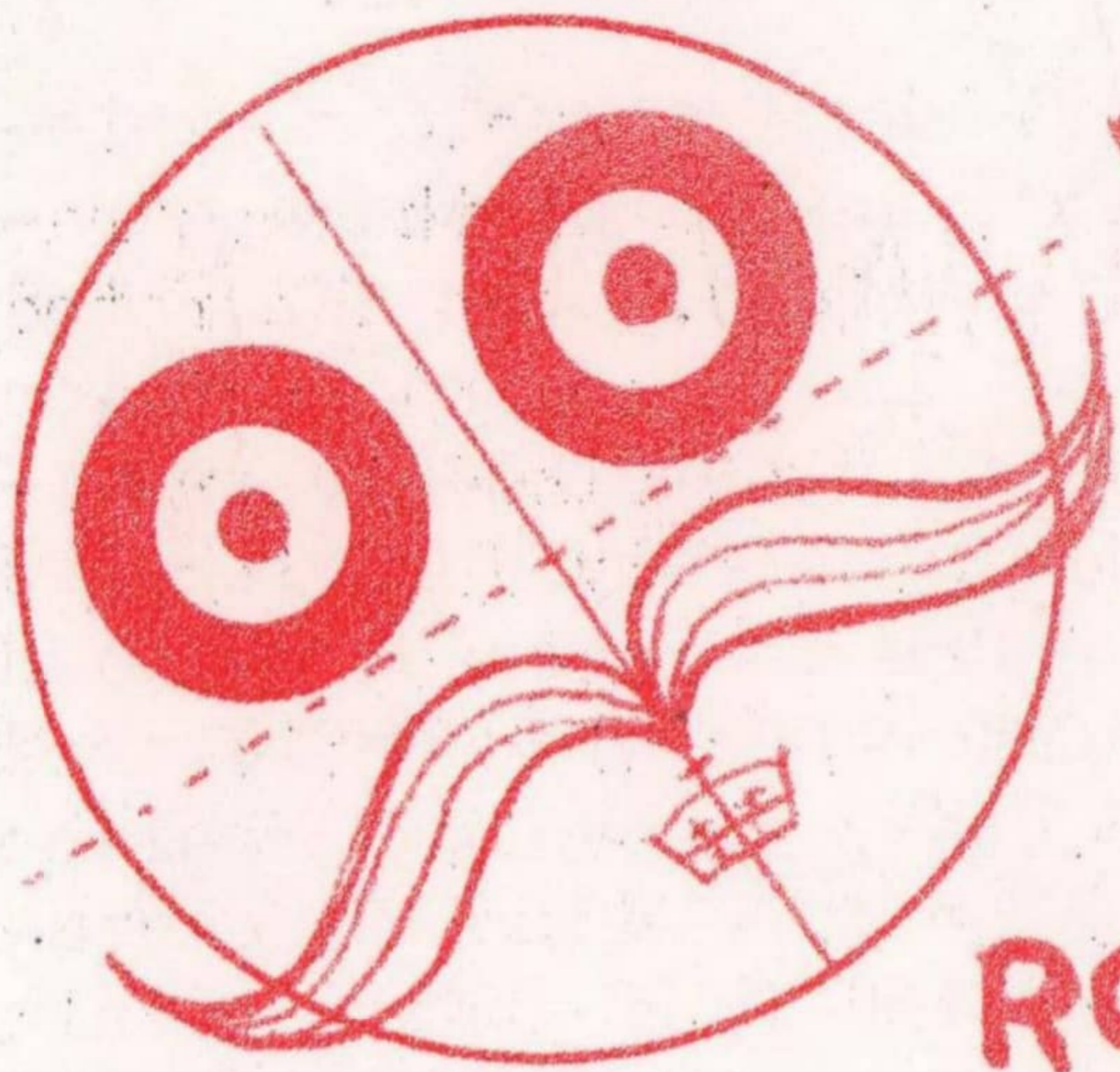
Life in the Armed Forces!!

"THEY'RE getting closer every day," exclaimed cigar-smoking Corporal Roy MacNaughton, of 3rd Battalion, The Parachute Regiment, as he leapt for cover a split second after a sniper's bullet smacked into the rock wall behind him.

Minutes later, the sniper's fire was returned ten-thousandfold in a full-scale rocket and cannon attack launched by Royal Air Force *Hunter* fighters. Directed by the Battalion's forward air control unit, the *Hunters* blasted the small Arab fort where the sniper was concealed until all that remained was a pile of smoking rubble. But an hour later the sniper was firing again.

This is the sort of war 2000 British and 700 Federal Regular Army troops have been waging in the cruel, moon-like landscape of the Radfan massif in Southern Arabia

A general discussion took place. The Labour Party promised during the Election campaign not to introduce conscription in "peace" time. Nevertheless they could still introduce selective service and there had been a general conditioning of people's minds for some kind of regimentation and militarization. We hope that it doesn't happen. We don't want it to. But we must be prepared and we must do as much propaganda as possible to make people realize what conscription means to them.



You are joining a shambles!

- report on the
ROYAL OBSERVER CORPS

Before I was enrolled as a member of the Corps, I was interviewed by a most distinguished R.A.F. type, who was making sure that I was quite suitable material. He asked me, was I willing to give up my time, and why had I wanted to join. I replied truthfully, yes I was prepared to give up my time, and that I had joined because I wanted to do something other than sit behind my whitewashed windows and wait for the bang. He smiled and said:

"I'm glad to hear it. There aren't nearly enough people who want to do something."

After I had taken part in a number of R.O.C. meetings, I found I was forced to agree with him. The post to which I was assigned assembled its meetings in a room above the bar of a local tavern. When I first went there I found them a cheerful, friendly crowd, eager to talk about the activities of the group, and thus it was fairly easy for me to gather most of what went on. One phrase sticks in my mind from these early conversations:

"Joining this group are you? I'd better warn you, you're joining a shambles."

There was a burst of laughter all round, and nobody seemed disposed to alter the description. I would hesitate to call the actual training of the R.O.C. a shambles however, since it is well organized and efficient in achieving its ends. Unfortunately, almost all the information so carefully imparted would be quite useless in the event of a nuclear war. Much of the time is spent in aircraft recognition, a hangover from the last war which still persists in an eminent position, due to the antiquated set up in the higher levels of the R.O.C. command.

There is a considerable emphasis on the link with the R.A.F., and thus to get on in the Corps it is necessary to appear eager to join in the game of 'Spot the Plane'. Whilst I was amazed to learn that a particularly indecipherable blob was a Badger carrying a Kipper, it was difficult to see the point when we have Fylingdales at considerable expense to ensure that they never get an aircraft near enough for us to see.

As far as actual nuclear war goes there are several instruments in each of the 1,500 posts (very few of which are likely to be manned at present strength), among which is the 'Ground Zero Indicator'. This is an enlarged version of a treacle tin, with four tiny equidistant holes in it. These

are meant to act as pinhole cameras to focus the flash of a nuclear explosion onto strips of light sensitive paper lining the inside of the apparatus. The size and position of the brown blob thus obtained, when separated from the marks made by the sun, is used to determine the power and position of the blast. No means of 'fixing' the impression thus obtained is provided, so that as you work on your measurements the image slowly deteriorates until the whole sheet turns a murky brown colour. One is intended to dash out of the 'Radiation Proof Post', (provided in some cases with unfiltered external ventilation), whip off the top of the canister, remove and replace the sensitive paper, and hare madly back inside the post. Speed is essential for a number of reasons, not least among them the fact that within sight of the blast the air is likely to rapidly become pretty lethal. I was therefore rather amused to hear of an exercise when 25 minutes were spent in cleaning rust off the joint before the lid could be shifted. There is a very strange custom attached to this procedure, and one that I find typical. The instructions laid down provide that the No. 3 shall go out to get this 'photograph' of the bomb, and must take the only key to the post (a hefty object) with him. He is to lock the door on the outside, which is understandable in view of the dangers of panicky public and possible radioactivity. What happens if he is knocked on the head by the local population, or succumbs to radioactivity, or the blast from another bomb, is not covered by the regulations. Presumably his comrades stay at their post to the last, radioing out incomplete information until their strength gives out.

Those who are attracted to the R.O.C. can be divided into three groups. The majority come for the companionship and informal discipline imposed. For these it is a long trousered version of the Scouts, complete with proficiency badges for those in need of status symbols. The next group are those whose interest is almost solely in aircraft, who will spend hours discussing those no longer to be seen in the air. These are the ones most likely to become officers since they bolster the egos of the R.A.F., in whose hands the entire Corps lies.

Lastly, and considerably in the minority are those whose interest is in the post and its operation. Constant distraction among these last produces a condition of apathy that can only be detrimental to the Corps as a whole, and tends to drive away the very members they need most. The general attitude in the Corps is summed up in a surprisingly candid statement from a member of long standing.

"We won't be able to do much except tell people what they already know, that somebody's dropped a bomb. Still," he went on, "I think it's jolly good fun don't you?"

Needless to say I have become frustrated in my wish to 'do something', and have recently been given a non-disciplinary discharge for non-attendance. It would seem that there is nothing to do except pray that the armament industries and allied vested interests are able to find something more profitable than war before declining demand makes another one necessary.



TELEPHONE TAPPING

Telephone tapping has been in the news again. The Daily Mail recently had a leading article telling us that we must not allow tapping to become legal in this country, and the newspaper The Sun had half a page devoted to readers' letters on the subject. Some readers were in favour of tapping in "certain circumstances", and provided that every legal safeguard was made, but the majority of readers were horrified at the idea that it should be allowed in this country. We'll let them into a secret. Telephone tapping is allowed in this country. The Committee of 100 telephones are tapped by the police regularly. Two recent examples. A short while ago somebody rang the office to suggest a picket at the Egyptian Embassy. He suggested that we should meet in the booking hall of Bond Street Underground Station at 3 p.m. the next day. I was the only person in London that he spoke to on the 'phone. In order to avoid being tapped I did all my 'phoning from public call boxes, asking people to be present on this picket. Yet the police were waiting for us.

More recently, a young sailor, Paul Valentine, absent without leave from his ship, told me on the telephone that he was meeting his girl friend at Charing Cross Station at 3 p.m. that day. When he got to Charing Cross the Assistant Provost Marshall was waiting to arrest him. Assistant Provost Marshalls do not just 'happen' to be at Charing Cross Station unless they have been warned in advance. If telephone tapping is illegal in this country then the police had better stop tapping our 'phones. If it is legal then it ought to be made illegal and a campaign is needed to stop it. We on the London Committee don't really mind because it teaches us to be careful and to be more efficient when organizing a demo. What we do object to is that the 'phone is constantly out of order as a result of constant tapping and this is annoying. But the general public ought to know that telephone tapping does take place in this country and they ought to do something about it. It does not surprise me that a Labour Party member, Sir Hartley Shawcross, has suggested that tapping should be legal. The Labour Party always tries to out-Tory the Tory Party to prove that they are good right wingers. During the last war there used to be a poster put up by the Tory-Labour Coalition Government, "Your Freedom is in Peril-Defend It With All Your Might". This would be a very appropriate slogan for those who want to do away with telephone tapping.

LONDON ACCOUNTS

Account ending September 1964.

<u>Income</u>	£ s. d.	<u>Expenditure</u>	£ s. d.
Sales of Resistance, badges, etc.	30. 7. 0.	Wages & Expenses	40. 0. 0.
Donations & Bankers Orders	100.16. 8.	N.H.I. Stamps	4. 5. 4.
Collections	5. 1. 2.	Stamps & Stationery	56. 9. 3.
Sundries inc. Aug. Balance	<u>24.14. 7.</u>	Gen. & office expenses	21. 1. 3.
Total	£160.19. 5.	Sundries inc. old A/cs paid	<u>28. 0. 0.</u>
		Total	£149.15.10.

Balance in hand at end of September: £21.3.7.

Old Debts paid during September: Housmans: £10.0.0.
Goodwin Press: £10.0.0.

Outstanding Debt at end of September £168.0.0.

The cardboard scheme brought in a further £10.16.0., making the total up to September 30th £23.1.6. We have also to thank the South East London Working Group for a donation of £24.13.2. from the proceeds of their Garden Party, and the West London Working Group for £25.0.0. from the proceeds of a Jumble Sale. This has made it possible to reduce the debt still more, £12.8.0. to Housmans, which now clears our debt to them, and £10.0.0. to Goodwin Press - both shown in the A/c below.

Account ending 23rd October 1964.

<u>Income</u>	£ s. d.	<u>Expenditure</u>	
Sales of Resistance, badges, etc.	30.10. 0.	Adverts. & Leaflets	6. 6. 4.
Donations & Bankers Orders	89. 3. 0.	Wages & Expenses	40. 0. 0.
Collections	5.19. 3.	Stamps & Stationery & N.H.I. Stamps	14. 0. 1.
Sundries inc. Sept. balance	<u>28. 9. 1.</u>	Gen. & Office Expenses	31. 9.11.
Total	£154. 1. 4.	Sundries inc. old bill	<u>37. 1. 3.</u>
		Total	paid £128.17. 7.

Balance in hand: £25.3.9.

Total Debt now £145.12.0.

It is possible that, with an extra effort the whole remainder of the debt can be paid off by the end of the year but, ONLY if many more join in the efforts already being made. Our thanks to the Editors of Resistance, and to Barbara Kirke whose untiring efforts with sale of literature and badges brings in a good return each weekend. If those who have not yet made any contribution will make it NOW and groups and individuals will take badges, which are always a great money raiser, the Committee will be not only solvent but thriving financially in a very short time. NO organization can do anything worth while without cash and this is the real answer to the critics of the Committee on action. It is those who serve the Committee so well and make real efforts who will ensure that the Committee shall carry on and continue to have a real say in events of the day.

Kathy Farr.

CHINA'S BOMB

The news of China's first atom bomb test, on October 16, was received by the Western powers with justified, if hypocritical, horror, though the USA took the opportunity of giving a boost to its spy service with the disclosure that it knew the exact spot where the explosion had taken place and had known long before that it was going to take place. The exact spot was said to be beside a lake called Pop Nor in the Takla Makan desert of the remote Central Asian province of Sinkiang. There is some comfort in the fact that China was able to find somewhere so far removed from populations for its literally dirty work, but the final destination of radio-active dust can never be accurately predicted, and any increase in radio-activity anywhere on the planet is bound to have some harmful effect everywhere, however slight it may be. And it is likely that the early atomic explosions of any new member of the nuclear club will be of the "dirtiest" kind. There is little doubt that China will delay joining the partial test ban treaty until she has narrowed the gap between her nuclear know-how and that of the other nuclear powers. Indeed, Dean Rusk - again, presumably, basing his statement on espionage information - said that he could see no reason why the Chinese tests should not continue.

Apart from the crime of increasing the incidence of disease and deformity in the world, China is guilty of spending vast sums of money on this project while millions of her people live in poverty. This was, in fact, pointed out by President Johnson and other Western statesmen; but, coming from them, it rather smacks of a squire who practically lives on brandy advising his tenants to lay off the beer because the money is needed for food for their children; good advice, but likely to be resented more than if it came from a teetotaller, particularly one who himself gave generously to the needy.

Since Britain has argued for years the necessity of having the bomb as a ticket for a seat at nuclear disarmament conferences, we can hardly blame China for acting accordingly - particularly as China has hitherto been denied admittance not only to nuclear conferences but even to the United Nations. In fact, if China's bomb brings about the end of her isolation, it will be an ill wind that has blown some good. But what an indictment on the human family that this should have been necessary. And how many other nations are planning to get conference tickets?

Barbara Smoker

16

HAS PEACE NEWS A FUTURE?

It is about time we had this out. PN is, or has been, and could be again, a very important paper. We need a weekly paper for new thinkers engaged in action. We need a paper that respects the traditional belief that it is only action that counts and at the same time challenges that belief. Ideas are also fundamental. We do not need yet another digest for dons.

Yet a digest for dons is exactly what PN is now in the process of becoming. This has been happening over the last eighteen months - ever since the SPIES FOR PEACE agitation subsided. Open criticism has been muted for several reasons including the unsettled editorship. Theodore Roszak has been in the saddle now for some weeks and there is no mistaking either the result or the prospect.

PN editorial handling of the General Election was quite disgraceful. The paper focussed all its attention on the INDEC-type campaigns and did absolutely nothing to publicize and promote other independent activity such as was certainly taking place on a small but significant scale (compared with 1959).

Then after the Election the editor had the affrontery to write: "Apart from cries of dissent from the anarchist wing, who would have nothing to do with the whole operation, the only (my emphasis - PC) independent activity was that of the four candidates..." (October 23rd). In the first place that statement is untrue. In the second place the undoubted weakness of the independent campaign was in part attributable to the indifference of PN itself. Despite being uniquely placed to help, PN did nothing and having done nothing passed the buck.

But the failure over the General Election was symptomatic of something deeper. PN is fast becoming unreadable. This is no accident. The paper is now directed not at the peace movement and ordinary mortals but towards academics and so-called peace research.

It is high time that someone pointed out that 'research' is not research when it is scholasticism. Anyone with half a clue about science knows that all real research is related directly or indirectly to action. In scholasticism, on the other hand, words are merely related to other words in ever decreasing circles. (If I had space and wanted to appear learned about this I should here describe the difference between the inductive and deductive methods and demonstrate how nearly all the 'peace-researchers' use the first to the exclusion of the second, blind people with pseudo-science and get away with doing nothing. But life is too short...)

Give up PN. Press on with trying to change it? My own view is that we should wind up any final dependence on PN (this has happened anyway), build RESISTANCE and other papers of the anti-war movement and demand of PN that it openly discuss its future with its readers.

Peter Cadogan

THEODOR ROSZAK REPLIES

Peter Cadogan and I disagree about the purpose of Peace News, but the basis of that disagreement lies in a decision made quite a while before I became editor. When PN became an independent journal, this meant that no individual or group any longer had any special claim upon PN's attention and congratulations simply because he labelled himself a member of the peace movement. There had to be something more in the way of imagination, public impact, eloquence, or political intelligence to recommend his thought or action. If Cadogan had any idea how many poorly considered, amateurish, and often pitiful schemes come our way each day - all from loyal members of some faction of the peace movement, all demanding sympathetic publicity, he would realize, I think, how important it is to draw an editorial line and stick to it, if one's journal is to have any character at all.

With the peace movement as fractionated as it is, it is really quite impossible to speak to it as if it were an audience of uniform values and tastes. If PN fails to speak to the Committee of 100 as it would like to be spoken to, so Resistance certainly fails to speak to the P.P.U., and the Pacifist fails to speak to PAX, etc. Such as it is, this many-headed animal is the British peace movement, and it sees fit to speak with many voices. I see nothing unnatural or deplorable about this, though it does become regrettable when the divisions are built of bitterness and force us to stop listening to one another.

If Cadogan thinks PN is aimed only at academics, then he hasn't seen a real academic job - like the Journal of Conflict Resolution. It would be right to say, however, that we have chosen to stress knowledge, analysis, and ideological clarification, and to explore the relevance of the arts, psychotherapy, and the social sciences to political action. I am sure this makes PN "unreadable" at a certain intellectual level - perhaps for no reason so much as that PN is a standing challenge to the really frightening idea "that it is only action that counts". It is an exciting phrase, but one I'm sure Cadogan no more believes than I do.

FREEDOM RECORD

Nelson Mandela "Why I am ready to die" : Key passages from Mandela's moving speech in his own defence at the second South African treason trial last April, spoken by Peter Finch. Recording includes a selection of African freedom songs, and the African National Congress Anthem "Nkosi Sikelel 'I Afrika". (Ember CEL 905 36s.)

PEACE PAGEANT

Since this year, 1964, is the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of the first world war and the 25th anniversary of the second, the Peace Pledge Union has organized a big historical Pageant to take place on Saturday, 14th November - the same day as the jolly old Lord Mayor's Show. The theme of the Pageant is "This is your life, 1914-64" - fifty years of war that have failed to end war; a cautionary tale of facts and fallacies, waste and disaster.

This, the most ambitious publicity project of the peace movement ever, has the support of C.N.D., the F.O.R., the Friends' Peace Committee, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the peace press, and the London Committee of 100 - all of which are arranging floats. The parade will include: 1914 newsboys crying "It is War!"; soldiers; refugees; a 10' skeleton; swords into ploughshares; the Versailles Treaty; Hitler; German and British men and weapons being blessed by Church prelates; a damaged city; an atom bomb; a Disarmament Conference, each conferee having a weapon protruding from his pocket; a dragon representing the causes of war; a starving family; the Berlin Wall; and a widow, dressed in black, turning a Roll of Dishonour - all the wars of the past fifty years. Soldiers are in particularly short supply, as many pacifists have a conscientious objection to putting on army uniform, even for a Peace Pageant!

The Committee of 100 will have a well postered lorry bearing a large rocket and demonstrators sitting with their backs to it, holding little T-shaped banners with the names WEATHERSFIELD, WHITEHALL, PORTON, ROISLIP, etc. A leaflet is enclosed, for completion and return direct to the P.P.U. For times, etc., see back page of this journal.

DO YOU COLLECT STAMPS?

If you have a spare penny black, you could sell it and give the proceeds to the Committee. But even ordinary used 1960's threepenny English are worth money - if you have enough of them. We can sell them at 2/6 per lb., so please don't throw your old envelopes away (especially all those Xmas card envelopes that are about to descend on every door-mat) without first cutting off the stamps - leaving them attached to the paper, with a narrow margin all round. Every time you come to Goodwin Street, bring along your collection; if you don't come, but sometimes write, enclose a packet of as many stamps as will not increase the postage. If we all start snipping off stamps, we'll soon get our outstanding debt stamped out.



to
GOODWIN
STREET

LARRY CATTERALL, of Frodsham Peace Action Centre, writes:-

I would like to reply to the last Resistance on Sabotage, but first may I congratulate all those people involved in the production of Resistance for a good, clear, interesting readable pamphlet.

I have a great deal of sympathy with, but no agreement, with the people who advocate sabotage of property. The first impulse when you first see a missile factory or an R.S.G. is one of hate and contempt and horror for them and even for the people who man the R.S.G.'s and the people who work in the atom factories. You simply feel like smashing them. Fortunately (I think) we cool down and begin to view the situation objectively and with a clearer brain. After sabotage there are lots of unanswered questions which do need a lot of work and effort on the part of all people who desire peace to solve them. The first and most important one is: What are all the men, women and young people who are involved in war and preparations for war going to do when they begin to recognize that there is something wrong in what they are doing. We have not even heard lots of 'theories' of what the nonviolent society is going to be like. It is not 'utopian' or escaping from society to talk about what we hope to see and do in a nonviolent society. Such things as communities, progressive schools where one is taught about nonviolence and fraternity to your fellow man, a society where sex is much more free and well developed, and reliance on the 'earnings system' is abolished to make way for a way of working where one helps another person because he needs help and not to gain any profit. I think that one of the reasons for the slow development of the nonviolent society is the fact that a nuclear war might come along at any moment and upset everything. Obviously the best thing is for resistance to war, segregation, injustice, etc., to go alongside the building of a nonviolent society but unfortunately the number of active people working for peace tend to work for the first cause and very few people on the second and equally as important. It is practically impossible to do both things at once as both are very difficult and require the utmost in a person's capabilities. In making a community for instance, the first thing to do is to try and make the community work properly and only after a great deal of work can you branch out to resisting war. If anyone can form a community and take an active part in Committee of 100 and anti-apartheid, etc. at the same time, then they have my greatest admiration. It takes a form of courage to devote your life to doing a specific thing such as making a new school or forming a

community, while at the same time recognizing the evils of this world yet restraining yourself from them. I hope that it will be possible to form communities in a relatively short time so that we can resist with all our strength while at the same time offering a positive alternative to what will be a fast growing number of people wishing to work for peace. Another objection to sabotage is that ordinary people will not be too ready to listen to us talking about nonviolent societies or anything else about nonviolence if we do not 'practise what we preach'. I am honestly not taking a 'holier than thou' attitude because I am trying to live what I think and I think that nonviolence in all its aspects is the only alternative to the set up we have got today. As regards the ideas of 'resisting' or 'building', I am one of the many people who are stuck in the middle. I hope that some replies to this letter will decide which way to go for me.

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PHILIP C. "SPARTACUS" RALPH of Beckenham, writes:-

I would like to enter the Sabotage discussion from the point of view of one concerned with the development of the Peace Movement as a whole rather than with any particular section of it.

Surely we have learnt over the years that our activities must be relevant both to the type of movement we are trying to build, and the political circumstances in which it has to operate. As soon as C.N.D. proceeded from the stage of emotional shouts of "Ban the Bomb" to formulating a comprehensive policy of unilateralism, it got itself involved in a demand for a thoroughgoing social change. For nuclear strategy is an integral part of Britain's foreign policy, and nuclear weapons a substantial item in the national economy. A social change, therefore, as great as will be needed for the achievement of nuclear disarmament, will involve the participation, in various degrees of commitment, of millions of people. The organizational consequence of this is a mass Peace Movement. On the political front: Autumn 1964 is not a propitious time for large-scale militant action. Large sections of the public have been mollified by the Partial Test Ban Treaty: we have not yet succeeded in taking the whole Movement through to opposing N.A.T.O. as well as an independent deterrent which, though so often written as useless, still attracts public debate by its obstinate survival: and lastly, Election Year is notoriously a time when the public turn to the two major political parties.

Sabotage, then, might be a realistic policy if nuclear disarmament could be achieved by the most militant activity of the most resolute section of the Movement. As things are, however, it is the wrong policy for the wrong time. It reveals a distressing abandonment of overall strategy in favour of a desperate search for a tactic to replace the mass sit-down which was appropriate, especially in the conditions of 1961. Could not the Committee more profitably out-activize the pressure C.N.D. will itself put on a probable Labour government by reverting to industrial action, among, for example, workers engaged on the construction of Britain's Polaris submarines? It

As you may remember, I was so enthusiastic with your publication "Resistance" that I took out a subscription to it. However, I shall seriously consider not renewing this if present trends continue.

As a member of the Labour Party I was very disturbed with the recent anti-General Election issue of "Resistance". Of course you have as much right as anyone else to your political opinions, but there is a proper place to express them. The Committee of 100 is essentially a nuclear disarmament organization, although I appreciate that it is now campaigning for many other progressive ideas as well, and to some extent I support this move, although I feel that nuclear disarmament is the most urgent and the issue where civil disobedience is most justified.

Nevertheless, I strongly oppose any attempts to annexe the Committee of 100 to the Anarchist Movement; and if this happens the Committee will lose a lot of valuable support. C.N.D. has managed to remain unaffiliated to any political party or movement, that is how it has kept its strength all this time.

Please restore the Committee to its former position of being independent of all political movements and make "Resistance" the organ of the Committee and not the organ of the Anarchist Movement. If you ignore this plea, I'm afraid the Committee will sink into insignificance, and that would be a disaster for the peace movement and the world.

Tony Papard.

THE ILFORD BOYS

The last issue of "Resistance" contained an appeal on behalf of Del Foley, Ron Bailey and Des Watson who were fined a grand total of £350 for breaking into three Civil Defence Headquarters in the Ilford area. The response to this and other appeals has been encouraging. Over £100 has been donated as well as a £25 gift from the Welfare Group of the National Committee of 100 to cover the legal fees. Amongst the larger donations received were £15 from the Devon Committee of 100, and £18, collected in a "whip Round" at the Ford factory in Dagenham.

Apart from donations, there have been more than enough loans to cover their immediate emergency. However, these loans, which total over £200, have to be repaid within a reasonable period, which places a heavy burden on the slim resources of the three (two of them are living on students' grants). They therefore still need money badly - all donations should be sent to :- Del Foley (11, Knott's Green Road, Leyton, E.10.), who will guarantee even distribution and who will acknowledge all monies received.

Ken Weller

1914 — 1964

FIFTY YEARS OF WAR

BUT 1964-2014 could be fifty years of peace. That is the message of the Peace Pageant which will take place in London on the afternoon of Saturday, 14th November. Arranged by the Peace Pledge Union, it is being supported by C.N.D., the Committee of 100, The Fellowship of Reconciliation, Friends' Peace Committee and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Twenty tableaux, mounted on lorries, will illustrate the causes and effects of two world wars. Amplifying equipment on the lorries or on cars will provide the music or sound effects appropriate for each tableau. Between the tableaux there will be soldiers marching to war, led by a band and cheered on by a crowd of women; soldiers returning from war; refugees and unemployed; and, at the end, peace marchers with banners and posters. Others will distribute leaflets as the cavalcade proceeds.

This is an invitation to YOU to take part in one of the ways listed on the other side of this leaflet. But it is essential to know NOW who is coming, so please fill in the form and return it IMMEDIATELY.

The precession will assemble at 2 p.m. on Saturday, 14th November, in the National Car Park in Norfolk Crescent, W.2 (off Sussex Gardens, Edgware Road). Exact details will be sent later to those who promise to take part.

P.T.O.

Peace Pledge Union

Pageant

Only one person on each form, please. Ask for more forms if they are needed.

The cast (3a) and (3b) must be able to join in very brief rehearsals in London during October. Soldiers must provide their own boots. Costumes and other props will be provided.

1. I will bring my car/van/lorry (self-drive)
2. I will help to assemble the tableaux on the morning of November 14th
3. I will take part:
 - (a) Marching—as a soldier or refugee (basic equipment provided)
 - (b) In a tableau—standing or seated (elementary acting and rehearsal)
 - (c) Carrying banners
4. I will distribute leaflets
5. I will carry a poster

Also needed: Lorry drivers; amplifying equipment; strong men.

NAME

ADDRESS and TELEPHONE NO.
.....
.....

If you are taking part in 3 (a) or 3 (b)—Male/female/child

Please return to :

P.P.U. PEACE PAGEANT

6 ENDSLEIGH STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

EUSton 5501 or FLAxman 7906

P.T.O.