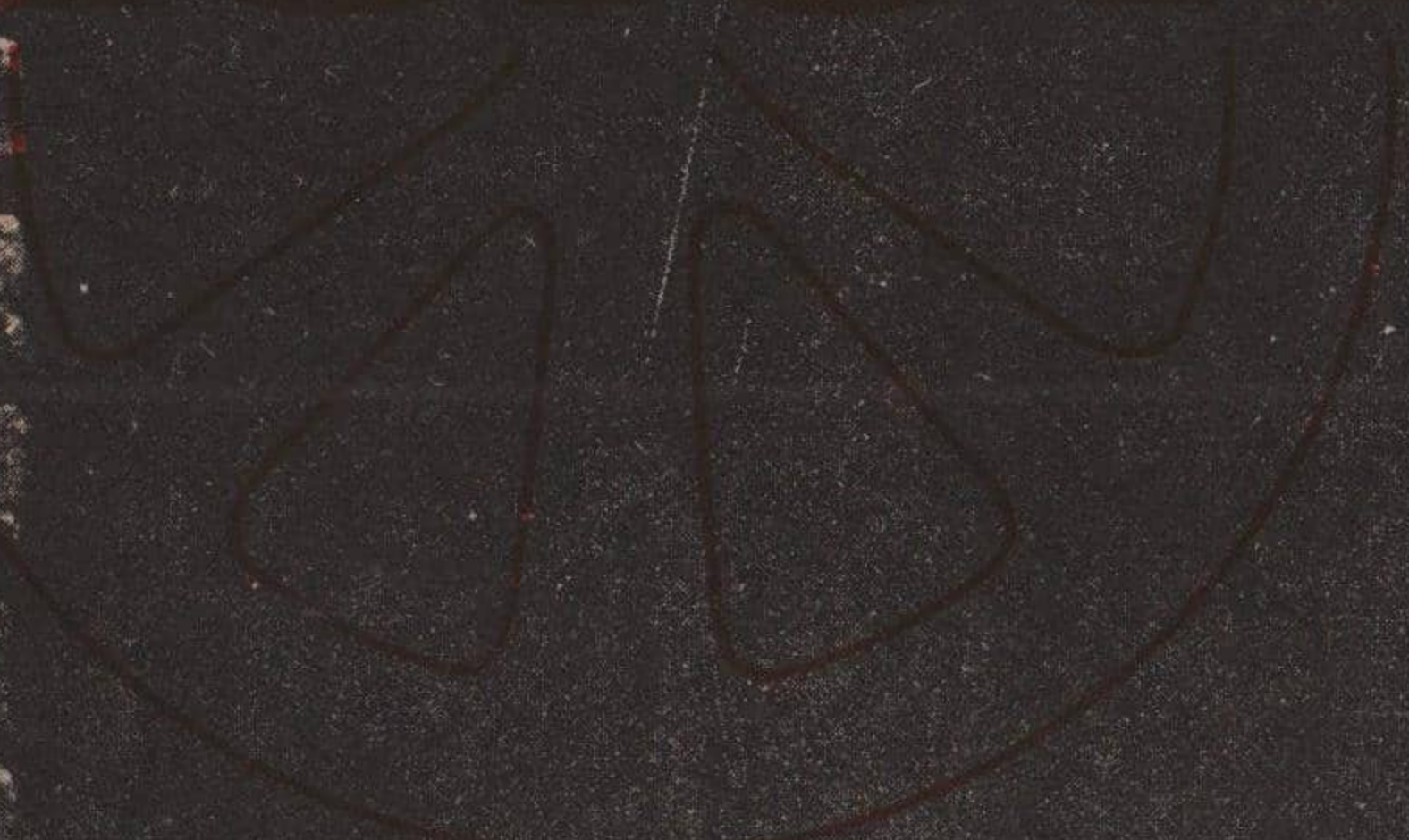


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# ARMY ON THE MARCH

an editorial

The appearance in uniform of Private Barry Easter, of the R.E.M.E., and three of his friends from the camp was by far the most interesting thing which happened in an otherwise very run-of-the-mill demonstration on Saturday May 29th. Barry is yet another of today's regular army who have had enough. Speaking to a Committee supporter a few days before the demonstration, he said "I'm fed up. I'd do anything to get out".

Barry, who is 18, is stationed at Borden Camp in Hampshire. He joined up a year ago - "it seemed a good idea at the time" he says ruefully now. He still has 5 years to serve. After applying for his discharge "through the usual channels" he decided a little direct action was called for. Hence his courageous action last Saturday: to appear on a CND/Committee demonstration in full uniform, even though he was on leave, was asking for trouble. Barry got it, in good measure, but not before the military police had been told in no uncertain terms that they were not wanted or welcome.

Four soldiers started the march, but the other three dropped out when they were warned that the M.P.'s were around. The Ministry of Defence statement that the other soldiers were CND people in army-surplus clothing was based on a misunderstanding: the M.P.'s were seen questioning genuine civilians is such clothing, but by then Barry's friends were out of the way.

The Redcaps had been patrolling Trafalgar Square in groups of two and three before the march arrived; tipped off by the civilian police, four of them moved up towards the National Gallery as the anarchist contingents entered. Barry was in the middle of the group. As the redcaps charged the demonstrators, his comrades linked arms around him and the scuffling spread across the road. An M.P. had his coat and hat ripped off: the cap was later ceremoniously burnt. Several civilians were injured in the fighting. A large force of civilian police helped the M.P.'s to take Barry away. He was loaded into a police bus with several civilians who were arrested with him; these

were charged with obstruction and released. Barry was handcuffed to the bar of the seat in front although he offered no resistance. All were taken to Cannon Row where Barry was removed to a military van and driven off. For the rest of the meeting in the Square, the redcaps roamed about, greeted by abuse wherever they went. The chant of "Fascists, Fascists" was kept up continually while Barry was being arrested and taken away.

The appearance of military police in this way on a peaceful demonstration strikes a new and ominous precedent. (Even Inspector Gilbert, of the Metropolitan Police, was overheard saying that it had all been nice and peaceful until the military arrived). They were undoubtedly exceeding their powers in charging a civilian crowd as they did in order to extract Barry. The fact that he was on the march was the only reason they had for taking him, as he was not A.W.O.L. and had broken no rules. His arrest will show his Army comrades the exact nature of the military dictatorship under which they are forced to live. Barry has been charged with "Conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline", a very wide charge which could mean anything from a reprimand to two years.



Barry's courageous action should ensure that his case has the publicity it deserves. He has already taken part in civil disobedience - his picture appeared on the front page of the Daily Telegraph at Easter, sitting down outside Downing Street; not of course in uniform. He was recognised in the officers' mess and this led to the first of many interviews with the adjutant. He was already a marked man last Saturday. In preparation for his action, Barry had been reading widely and discussing his case with ex-servicemen in the movement who have been through similar experiences; he is a member of the Ilford Libertarian group and often visited the "Peanuts" folk club in East London on weekend leaves.

His first contact with the Committee of 100 was through the Hampstead Forces leaflet, although he was already "vaguely interested" in CND and a regular reader of the Daily Worker. Of the Hampstead leaflet, he commented "It's just exactly right. When I show it to my mates they can't fault it at all". But to his many mates who also want to get out of the army, he emphasises the importance of knowing your ground pretty thoroughly before forcing the confrontation.

#### VIETNAM

Apart from Barry's arrest and the singing of Joan Baez, there was little of interest in the demonstration on May 29th. As expected, speaker after speaker called on the Wilson government to "use its influence with President Johnson" to stop the war in Vietnam;

failing apparently to recognise that the positions of power in which both men find themselves render them incapable of action against the war unless it can be clearly seen to be in their own interests. We believe it is utterly futile to appeal to governments to act over this or any other issue. At best their actions can be only short-term palliatives, at worst as we see in Vietnam, even a so-called socialist government will condone blatant aggression and atrocities if to condemn them would result, for example, in withdrawal of American help in boosting the pound. The Labour Government is dependent on the Americans for its existence and has no doubt

been frequently reminded of this fact; therefore we regard it as so much wasted effort to politely urge them to change their minds.

Nevertheless we are aware that, having condemned the "lobby M.P.'s and petition President Johnson" line, it is difficult to suggest an alternative. The long-term alternative, facilely stated, is of course a complete social and political revolution. But a libertarian revolution in fifty years' time will not help the Vietnamese children now, so although we must always keep our minds fixed on the ideal, we have still to propose short-term actions. We would prefer to see these take the form of appeals to individuals in all countries to act without waiting for governments. Our encouragement should be to the peace groups in Vietnam itself (some Buddhists were talking about sitting down on the runways), to the small groups in America who are fighting the draft and causing dissent in the army, to the young men in our own forces like Barry Easter and Chris East (see below) who have the guts to say "No!" Frustration is inevitable when a war is so far removed from our own spheres of influence. But we should recognise this now, and perhaps admit our impotence over this particular issue, rather than continue vainly to batter our already bruised heads against the brick wall of government inaction. That way lies only greater disillusion and incredible waste of time and energy.

Meanwhile, RESISTANCE supports Barry Easter to the utmost and hopes that his courageous example will be followed by many of his comrades in the forces. If any of you who read this are in the forces yourselves and would like help, advice, or merely friendship, please contact us at 13 Goodwin Street, London, N.4. You may choose different methods: resistance to the military is still very much at the experimental stage and no-one can say which is the "best" technique. We equally strongly support Chris East who has chosen to go "on the run" and not yet force a confrontation. We are convinced that the way forward lies with people like Barry and Chris, and with the people on the outside who give them moral and material support. Petitions to the President and lobbies of M.P.'s lead up a blind alley.

Chris East is in the Navy and at the time of going to press was on the run from his ship. The last time he was A.W.O.L. for five days before they caught him; this time he is being more careful. His "leave" began on May 24th and he plans to stay away a long time. If you read this, Chris, good luck and Mum's the word!

## The housing struggle in Tunbridge Wells

Before the end of 1963 the Committee of 100 in Tunbridge Wells had involved itself mainly with the anti-war struggle. In October of that year however we struck one of the most naked forms of exploitation that exists today - the housing racket. We came across the problem in a very direct manner. One of the comrades was emptying a dustbin in Upper Grosvenor Road, Tunbridge Wells, when the tenant asked him if he knew of any accommodation as she and her family were under threat of eviction.

We went into action immediately, first doing our utmost to find other accommodation, a very difficult, if not impossible, task in Tunbridge Wells; and secondly going through all official local government machinery, i.e. various departments, health, housing etc. Having drawn a blank with "official action" we decided to take unofficial action to try to prevent the eviction. A full account of this case is in "Solidarity" Vol.III no.3.

January 8, 1964; the day on which the eviction was finally to take place. We barricaded the "property" and fifteen members of the Committee took up positions outside. The press and television turned up in a state of obvious amazement and one of our supporters gave the tenants' case on Southern Television. We hoped to be able to prevent the eviction but a conspiracy of police and bailiffs told us it had been postponed. When our numbers had dwindled to six, who had been posted as guards, they moved in together, forced an entrance and evicted the family. They refused to go to the Kinghill reception centre at West Malling and as a result of collections taken by the Committee of 100 and at a local building site we were able to put them up at a hotel. Considerable working class solidarity was shown and many donations were received including one from 31 workers at the local telephone exchange. Later we were able to find the family some accommodation which was provided by one of the exchange workers, a job which the Council had been unable to do.

The next step in the struggle was to call a public meeting in Tunbridge Wells to form a tenants' association. A meeting at the local library drew 35 people and the association was set up, meeting every fortnight as a rule but more often when there were any evictions in the offing. During 1964 we were very busy, having up to four evictions on our hands at any one time. On two occasions

in June and December the group produced printed issues of our paper "Tenants' Voice". The circulation of both was about 800. On other occasions we distributed leaflets concerning evictions etc. It is to the credit of the association that during this period anybody threatened with eviction either stayed put or was rehoused.

We were also concerned with much of the agitation directed against Kinghill Reception Centre at West Malling. According to local rumours the Centre was in a deplorable condition and its luckless "inmates" were treated as animals. The county authorities refused to allow a delegation from the association to look over the place but early this year Eric Lubbock, M.P., had a look himself and in his report he described the centre as a "concentration camp". The matter is now in the hands of a Ministry of Health enquiry.

The tenants association, although not nearly so active as before still exists and if it is ever needed again we will resist as we did before. Although the association was concerned mainly with reforms within the present system it was nevertheless an instrument of struggle in which all tenants could fight against their landlords. One of the good things about it was that when there was a need for it we encouraged considerable working class solidarity and in times of struggle the meetings of the association were packed out with tenants. We hope that the work carried out by the association and the interest created by it, particularly amongst the youngsters in the town, will contribute a major step to the growth of libertarian ideas in the area. This is something which we are beginning to see today, just six months after the election of the Labour government.

Clive Fetter.

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NO COMMENT

A POLICEMAN quoted in The Spectator:  
"Coloured policemen would only increase anti-colour prejudice because the public hate policemen anyway."

# Letter from Frankfurt



Myself and Jimmy Johns are in Germany to visit mutual friends and to take a look at the German Movement. Instead of a march on Erhardt and Strauss in Bonn the German CND decided to hold a number of marches. We marched from Mainz to Frankfurt which took three days.

In Mainz the march assembled, heard some speeches and the hefty rhythm of a Skiffle Group and moved off in the pouring rain. The German movement does not have the system of regularly-meeting local groups that we have. Every single one of the banners was made and issued by the Central Committee of the Ostermarsch. Likewise all the posters, which were professionally-printed and which had only the slogans approved by the Committee on them (like "Middle-Europe a Nuclear-Free Zone ..... Bridge between East and West"). A Spanish marcher made his own banner ("The Bomb Solves No Problem") and an official noted it down but decided it could stay. There were no illustrated posters at all. The march would have been silent as a funeral had we not found a banjo-player and sang "We shall not be moved" and other British campaign songs. Other marchers were singing with gusto after three days, including German versions of "Don't you hear the H-Bomb's thunder" and "Strontium 90". There were also native German songs, including one called "An Easter Egg for the Police".

The Vietnam theme was not stressed much. We made friends with some of the people who had defied instructions from the Central Committee a few weeks previously and had sat down outside and near the American Consulate during a protest against US intervention and use of horror-weapons in Vietnam. There was surprisingly little resentment about the central stranglehold the Committee holds over the movement. The Executive, apparently, wants to be respectable. People like Dr. Schenk, for example, would have preferred a meeting in a hall instead of a march. At Hofheim, a stop on the march, we had conversations with some organizers and marchers, and one of them, Mr. R. Löwenstein, approached Messrs. Halberstedt and Schenk, members of the Central Committee, and demanded that there be an immediate and public discussion on Non-violent Civil Disobedience. It was agreed to allow Jimmy Johns two minutes in which to send fraternal greetings at the final rally in Frankfurt. Dr. Schenk translated these into German.

There is an interesting magazine in West Germany, the first of its kind, called "Direkte Aktion". This contains various controversial articles, including a Policy Statement of our Committee of 100. The Central Committee banned the circulation of this on the march. We sold the few copies we had to friends. There were no sellers

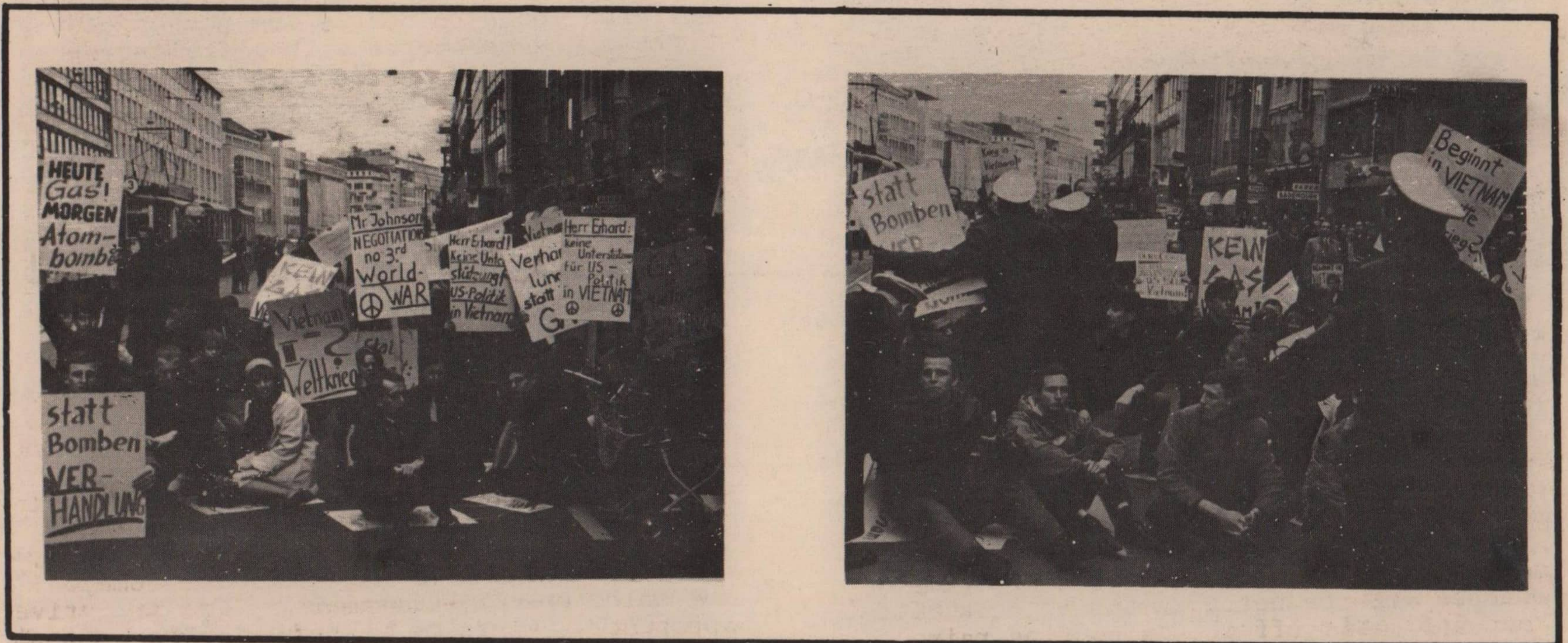
of literature on the march.

West Germany has inherited an unfortunate Prussian tradition: people tend to be more acceptant and docile in the face of Authority than ourselves. But we are convinced that there is tremendous potential for really radical action here. People, especially our friends in the German CND, have realized that the blank acceptance of orders is potentially fatal for everybody. The Vietnam Sit-down was very significant. This was something new, a new way. Our friends are up against more than ourselves: for example marches often get routed round back-streets, the Police demand to know what slogans are going to be used, what songs to be sung, who is going to speak at rallies and what he is going to say. The

Secret Police (Special Police) can barge into your house at any time and confiscate any literature they consider to have "Communist Tendencies" while you are investigated and maybe charged with the heinous crime of being a Communist. A speaker at the final rally condemned the actions of the Secret Police who were at that time taking photographs of the people below with cameras fitted with telescopic lenses from nearby buildings. The Secret Police rapidly retreated behind the flower-pots in the windows.

The march was extensively filmed by East Germans (it gets very detailed coverage in the East) and by Secret Police.

Dick Wilcocks.



## The silent sirens

**SCOTLAND'S** thousands of air raid sirens are kept in tip-top order just in case they are needed to send out the **FOUR MINUTE** warning of nuclear attack.

Although they are tested regularly, they will never sound in any emergency.

Because the police have taken away the fuses by agreement with the Home Office.

In London yesterday a Home Office spokesman admitted:

### MAIL REPORTER

"If a nuclear attack came from out of the blue, we do not have a national warning system."

He added there is no system known to them to be in a permanent state of readiness.

### On foot

In Scotland the warning system is a network of sirens on police boxes, but the fuses were taken away in case the siren is set off accidentally

or switched on by prisoners taken to the boxes.

If an attack comes it will be picked up by the R.A.F.'s watchdog system, and the alert sent out to police stations.

These policemen will be issued with fuses and sent on foot, on cycles and in cars to police boxes to set off the alarm.

West Aberdeenshire's Tory M.P., Mr. A. F. Hendry, said yesterday: "I was not aware such a position existed. I will certainly be taking this matter up."

# Notting Hill Housing Trust

Jill is a prostitute. The main reason she gives is bad housing. At sixteen she shared a single room with her parents and four other children. Life was cramped, mean, frustrating, and she longed for a room of her own. Now she has it.

Fred is in gaol. The main reason he gives is bad housing. At twenty his family had been evicted four times; twice with violence after mid-night. He struck out in protest at society with brutal crimes. Now he is a convict.

Steve is in a mental home. One reason is bad housing. He earned £9 a week, had a wife and five children, paid £6 rent for one room, leaving £3 a week for food, clothing and heat when the winter was coming on. Life was attacking him from all directions, and he longed to get away from it all. Now he has done.

Even more significant are the hundreds of much less dramatic cases of families who, for years on end, endure life in a single room where sink and stove are squeezed in a corner, where they share a toilet with six other families, where they struggle hard to keep the children clean, where the rent is four or five pounds a week, where life is bleak and quite devoid of hope - and no-one seems to care...

In fact, of course, many people care, including politicians of the right and of the left. But both main political parties make it clear - and the Milner Holland Report supports them - that they can only attempt to solve the problems of such slums as this within a period of ten years. By then, thousands of children will be embittered adults, hundreds of marriages will be broken by homelessness or crowding, and many old people will have died in wretched poverty and squalor.

One answer. Here in Notting Hill we have formed a Housing Trust. We buy large houses, convert them into good simple homes, and let them at rents which the most needy can afford. And this with a sense of urgency.

The Appeal was launched 18 months ago. We have bought our first 10 houses and many families are already in. In this way parents have a bedroom to themselves, children have room to play and even one bed each, the rent

takes not £5 but £2 a week from a £10 wage, and therefore there is a little food to spare, warm clothes in winter, and an existence from which the painful tensions have been lifted to let life in at last.

The idea for the Trust had hardly been mentioned before many offers of help came in. Local people offered their labour in decorating houses; so did students from Cambridge, Bristol and London. A builder promised bricks and timber at cost price. The L.C.C. offered loans to double the number of houses that could be bought with gifts from the appeal. An old age pensioner, in her attic home with its leaking ceiling and rattling window, gave 5/- to help. Others sent gifts which after six months totalled £50,000.

How is the project organised? The Trust is managed by a committee of people all of whom live and work in Notting Hill: pastor, bank manager, estate agent, Citizens' Advice Bureau officer.

All are convinced that rehousing, in itself, is not the answer to the needs of Notting Hill's overcrowded and homeless families. It is part of the answer, of course. But not the whole answer. In 1960 I returned to New York's East Harlem slums where I had worked six years before; several of my friends had by then been moved from their wretched tenement dwellings to 14-story apartment blocks newly built by the City authority. "It's terrible," many of them said, "like living in a jail." The blocks had long narrow corridors, lifts in which no-one spoke to their neighbours, and apartment doors with a small round glass hole through which you could see who knocked on the door. "Like a jail.... Feels like we're all cut off," In the old days the plumbing had been shocking, the roof had let the rain drip through, but at least you knew your neighbour, you "belonged" to some degree. But not so now .....

And of course this is not to say we don't need new homes and decent plumbing and roofs that keep folk dry. But it is to say that we need a very great deal more than this. We need community. Some of us need rehabilitation.



And this is why the Notting Hill Housing Trust's aim is a total approach to the tenants' lives. It begins with something physical, visible, concrete. It begins with a roof, with a home. But it moves on from that into other areas of life:

a creche for mothers who go out to work;

a clinic to help tenants find jobs;

an outlet for unskilled labour in converting houses;

the help of a doctor, lawyer, banker;

the offer of friendship with no strings attached;

and soon, as an integral part of the work, there will be a place in the country (a house we shall buy or which someone may give) where a welcome will be given to those many folk who are inwardly torn into pieces by the tensions and noise of the city and the painful frustrations of their own private lives - the alcoholic, the juvenile delinquent, the couple whose marriage is fast breaking up -

who could find in the quiet of a simple country house the chance to start afresh.

The refugee abroad has rightly been helped for years. And must continue to be helped. But right here on our doorstep we have British 'refugees' - those who seek a refuge from high rents and ruthless landlords, from the sight of their own children growing cynical and hard, from the hopelessness that comes as their marriage begins to break on the rock of a cramped and crowded room, and not a single neighbour seems to care.

But here at the local level - here is the hope and the challenge. Families and old age pensioners have moved into the Trust's first houses. Families just like ourselves, except that, as one of them says, "We never had a chance to live till now." Very soon - with help - there will be many more families rehoused and conscious they are part of a community that cares - 600 more people who at last really have a chance to live.

The Reverend Bruce Kenrick.

## Eviction in Paddington.

One night, Kevin Chut came home from work to find his belongings in the hall and the door to his room at 27 Maryland Road, W. 9 locked against him. That night he found accommodation for his wife and child and stayed with friends.

Mr. Chut - married for three years - had moved into his £4 a week room eight months previously. After a while the landlord, Mr. Mootoose, granted a 2/6 a week reduction but threatened him with eviction when he complained about the landlord's profit of 200% on the gas meter.

Mr. Chut applied to a rent tribunal before which his wife appeared. She was nervous and the landlord's claim that Mr. Chut had originally rented the room as a single man went unchallenged. The tribunal reduced the rent to £3.2.6 but gave no security of tenure to the family, who got notice to quit. This notice had expired when Mr. Chut was locked out. Such an eviction is illegal since only a court order could remove a tenant in these circumstances. However when the eviction takes place the tenant can only defend himself in law by taking out a summons against the landlord. Meanwhile he and his family are in the street,

in a half way house or if he is lucky ... with friends living out of a suitcase. How many tenants know the law? How many have the cash to buy the law?

At a street meeting organized by the St. Stephen's Tenants' Association outside number 27 the following night, speakers expressed 'disappointment' with the Labour Government and the 1964 Prevention of Eviction Act which puts the onus for taking out a civil action against the landlord on the tenant. A deputation to the Home Secretary the following evening urged him to use his power of ordering the police to prosecute without waiting for the civil action.

Jack Davis of the Association quoted at the meeting a case in Battersea where a landlord had been fined £5 with £5 costs for an illegal eviction but had subsequently harassed the tenant till her only protection was her neighbours. He therefore demanded 'the full penalty of the law' (imprisonment) in order to deter other landlords and announced that the St. Stephen's Association would take out a summons for Mr. Chut.

A RESISTANCE reporter.

## OPERATION PORTON

On May 9th about 40 supporters of the London Committee of 100 held a picket outside the A 30 entrance to Porton. The picket was seen by many passing motorists and was also keenly observed by the civilian and military police. The police contingent was led by Porton's security officer, Mr. Church. Mr. Church is a real enthusiast for these pickets, indeed he and his mascot - an off white, broken down four wheeled death trap - have become an integral part of the Porton campaign. On this occasion however he was a little upset. He had not been mentioned in the film "The Satan Bug"! According to the book he was scheduled to be murdered, but the film moved the scene of action from Wiltshire to California, resulting in a serious loss of prestige. To assist Mr. Church, and Britain, in their rightful claim to fame, a leaflet was prepared and distributed at the film explaining the nature of the work done at Porton.

Leaving a forlorn man to nurse his white elephant, the picket began the four mile march into Salisbury. There, outside the Guildhall a public meeting was held, during which Porton and the Official Secrets Acts were under attack. The speakers were Doug

Kepper, John Papworth, John Rety, Bill Hetherinton, Tommy Farr and Richard Harvey. RESISTANCE and "Conspiracy of Silence" were on sale, and a specially prepared leaflet was handed out.

Other activity at Porton and in London is being planned for the coming months and preparations are going ahead for the major direct action demonstration on September 11th. The probable form of this demonstration will be a walk-on, so that we may inspect that part of the establishment we have paid for in taxes, and then to hand over this property to an international body such as the World Health Organization. By doing so it is hoped to press home our demands that Porton be used to solve the world's hunger problems and prevent disease; that germ and chemical war research be stopped, and that the secrecy be lifted.

The next stage of this campaign is a 48 hour fast at Porton starting at 12 noon on Whit-Saturday, 5th June. Any further help, ideas, and money for any part of this campaign will be very welcome.

Eddy Hillman.



" The demonstration had a great impact on the local inhabitants."

## Tenants Associations and their possibilities

I am a member of one of the most militant of the tenants' associations, situated in St. Stephens Gardens, Paddington. This is the street where Rachman owned at least half a dozen houses - in fact you would never have heard of Rachmanism if it had not been for the fight the Association put up against his notorious methods. The conditions which once existed in the Gardens were dreadful. Thugs with dogs were intimidating controlled tenants, especially old people and large families. Forcible eviction into the street was common, prostitutes stood at doorways and windows plying for trade in dismal, extortionately expensive rooms and children played in the streets among these adult goings-on.

The Association was formed in 1959 because two noisy drinking clubs were disturbing even that neighbourhood. The police were so inactive that bribery was suspected. The Association succeeded in closing the clubs by various methods within six months and then went on to tackle Rachmanism. The worst of these abuses has now been eliminated but there are still plenty of complaints of various kinds against landlords and the occasional eviction. But the membership and response from the tenants is not as large as it should be. I think this is because the ideas of self-help which leavened the working class in the last century have almost died out, aided by the unweildy growth of the big cities and the bureaucracy of the trade unions. Wonderful things have been achieved by mutual aid amongst the poor but the problem of providing houses or improved conditions for themselves in this age of automation is almost too big for them to tackle.

The upper and middle working class have branched out in numerous efforts at co-operation, building or collectively buying flatlet houses. But these efforts are beyond the means of the poorer people who can never hope to accumulate enough capital or do not possess the craftsman skills, the initiative or the energy. It is these people who become the victims of eviction and rent racketeering and it is their helplessness which angers all who hunger for a libertarian society.

The common denominator of bad housing is something which unites people to a surprising degree. The success of tenants' associations in fighting landlordism and Councils depends entirely on the individual and collective aid of neighbours. Doctrinaire and colour distinctions can be laid aside to fight a common enemy and during the fight people discover a real satisfaction. But the goodwill generated is often wasted and I think this is the clue

to the lack of interest in my own association. You cannot turn mutual aid on and off like a tap whenever there is an eviction to fight. If you try then interest and co-operation will shrink and all that will remain is a few active and dedicated people who are in danger of becoming authoritarian because the donkey work lies in their hands.

My conception of an active and valuable tenants' association is a much broader one. The old trades union membership who taught each other to read and write and appreciate literature and music, who passed on skills or helped each other in crises would be nearer to it. Something like the original conception of a street soviet. I know there are evening institutes, television and the public assistance to replace all those things people once lacked but it is just because there is no personal contact or feeling for the recipient that their influence can be downright bad rather than a valuable public service.

It is therefore up to us to be right down there in our own streets, to lay aside our propaganda, to cut down on too many self-bolstering meetings of the faithful and to tackle one of the most difficult things of all - solidarity with one's neighbours. I advocate that we should cease waving the flag of our particular ideology in the faces of our fellow workers. It obscures from their sight the merits of what we believe in. They should first be able to see us in action, to appreciate our help and concern and sense of identity with them and then we can get somewhere. None of us has a blueprint of the new society, the desire for it must grow within people themselves and the opportunities they have to realise their own capabilities are shrinking as work becomes more depersonalised and neighbourhoods merely a collection of strangers with few opportunities for contact.

I would like to see tenants' associations in every street whether they have housing problems at the moment or not - they will certainly have them in the future as conditions worsen. There can be no blue print for them either - their activities will be as diverse as their interests. If premises can be obtained, however scruffy, so much the better - but rooms above pubs and people's homes will do to begin with. It doesn't matter if it starts with only record playing and bunfights; imagination and ambition soon soar with encouragement.

Bronia A. Macdonald.

# Shooting People is Wrong!

'To Keep the Peace - the United Nations Peace Force' by Geoffrey Carnall. Published as a pamphlet by Housmans Bookshop. Review by Tony Smythe. Tony Smythe was Secretary of the War Resisters' International for several years and a founder member of the Committee of 100. He is now personnel manager of the Scott Bader Commonwealth.

If editors could get used to the idea that publications should be reviewed because they are important and not because the publisher sends a free copy, this pamphlet would probably receive only the attention it deserves. Or perhaps I am failing to respond to the image of Peace News as the "Vogue" of the movement where the season's fashions are displayed to tempt the liberals-in-search-of-an-answer among us. Last year we were civilian defenders, this year publicists for a UN Peace Force. In the hope that next year we may be permitted a spell as non-violent revolutionaries, I am prepared to take the risk of trend-breaking and to contest the view that there is a legitimate connection between the UN and keeping the peace.

Geoffrey Carnall takes the connection for granted and goes on to argue the case for one kind of force against another - the "neutral presence" as opposed to the big stick as favoured for example by Wilson. He examines the successes and failures of the UN forces in the Congo and Cyprus. He records the impact of non-violent methods used to quell racial conflict in India. He notes the discovery of UN soldiers that military means have their drawbacks for, as Secretary General U Thant remarked, "it would be incongruous and even a little insane for the UN force to set about killing Cypriots, whether Greek or Turkish, to prevent them killing each other". What he does not explain is why the effective use of non-violence by highly capable civilians constitutes an argument for the maintenance of a UN military force which could command the allegiance not only of governments but of the peace movement itself.

We are already aware that non-violence can get results. We would not even deny the techniques of negotiation and conciliation, which are aspects of non-violence, to the military. We may have had occasion to be grateful for the presence of UN forces without which more blood would have been shed. Nevertheless this presence has not served to uncover the root cause of the issues at stake, the respite has always been temporary and the problems even now remain unsolved. The peace movement had nothing better to offer at the time. Our gratitude was the gratitude of the impotent and the inept.

In operation the UN force has considerable (I would say crippling) disadvantages as Geoffrey Carnall freely admits. When UN troops are under fire there is always strong pressure from sectors of opinion back home to get tough. Even UN bullets are nasty. - "Men who had been in Bizerta, Algiers, Cyprus etc. would be deeply, genuinely shocked because a perfectly normal accident of war - say a mortar shell falling on a hospital - had been done by the UN." The great powers will meddle. "Dr. Conor O'Brien mentions examples of the way in which the United States exerts an over-riding influence at the UN." In the Congo some national contingents withdrew after the Lumumba murder. The purely political battle about who pays continues.

Just what the pamphlet hopes to prove is hard to say but one is left with the impression, reinforced by Labour M.P. David Ennals' foreword, that with a little public encouragement and a dose of Gandhi we can rely on governments to sort out their wars through the UN which somehow is capable of rising above the petty conceits of its members.

The UN with its ill-founded prestige and its critical immunity is very close to becoming to the world peace movement what the Labour Party has been to the British movement. It is so easy to clutch at a comforting mirage and to fail to make the tough, often depressing, radical analysis which the situation demands. When Labour was in opposition, socialism was just remote enough for those who were not prepared to act then and there to invest their hopes in an election result. Now the illusion has been destroyed and the UN looms into view to waste more of our time and energy. No doubt Ennals' suggestion for a "Peace Fund" open to contributions from governments and "voluntary sources" will siphon off money which would be better spent on real peacemaking. No doubt a certain brand of pacifist will soon be rushing around with resolutions for the inclusion of nonviolent training for UN soldiers between rifle drills. I can still hope that the majority in the peace movement, starting with the supporters of the Committee of 100, will now challenge the UN peace-keeping role not because it has not worked (if this were the criterion we would ourselves pack up) but because it cannot work.

Without wishing to labour the point too far, I would suggest that the UN is an international stock exchange where much of the shady business of power politics is carried on. It has always been and continues to be an instrument of American foreign policy. The big guys call the tune. A discussion on any function of the UN becomes quite irrelevant if it is not accompanied by an analysis of the nature of the institution itself.

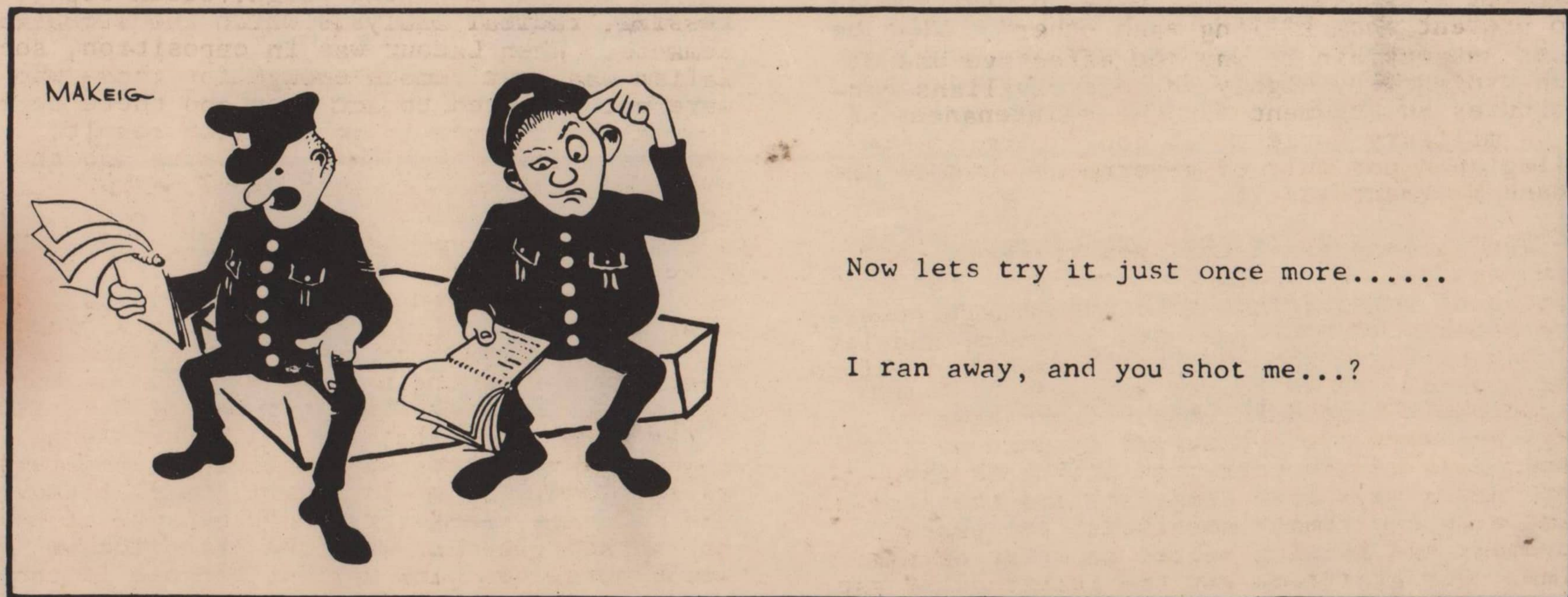
Let us now imagine for the sake of argument that a UN peace-keeping force can be set up permanently with the moral support and financial backing of all member states. Understandably enough, it will serve to prevent a world war, only in the sense that it will aim to keep smaller conflicts from escalating. If the great powers are directly involved, as in Vietnam, or if the conflict falls within their recognised "spheres of influence", as in Dominica or Hungary, it will not be permitted to intervene. It cannot have at its disposal military power which will have the slightest influence on members of the nuclear club or strong non-nuclear nations like South Africa. In this area therefore the danger of world war remains as acute as ever. In the case of border disputes everything is dependent on an invitation to intervene from both sides. This has not happened in the case of India and Pakistan. On the other hand, UN patrolling of the Israel/Egypt border has been fairly successful. In disputes between minorities or regional factions and central governments, as with the Kurds and the Nagas, the governments concerned have chosen to regard the matter as their own internal affair and have not called in the UN. India has found the presence of an independent negotiator, Michael Scott, who is versed in non-violence, respected on both sides and free from the incumbrances of the UN and its political pressures, more effective. In civil wars between parties with comparable military

resources, as in Cyprus and the Congo, the UN has been useful, but never decisive. It is possible to argue that in the Congo it has on occasions done more harm than good. In both cases the restraint of other interested nations would have been far more useful than any number of soldiers.

This may not be an exhaustive classification of significant conflict situations but these few examples do suggest, to me at any rate, that, even if one were prepared to countenance military solutions in any shape or form, the scope of the UN force is limited to the point of insignificance. If the military factor is unnecessary or unimportant and if the integrity and independence of the UN itself are in question, then I believe that we should turn our attention to the creation of a genuinely nonviolent international peacemaking force composed of individual members of the world peace movements who are independent of nations, united or disunited. Their qualifications would be their stand against militarism and imperialism at home and their commitment to nonviolence. The chances of success seem remote (remember the World Peace Brigade) although some of the examples quoted by Geoffrey Carnall seem to support our case rather than his. Even if we reject the idea, the UN peace-keeping force offers no real alternative, for, as a Peace News editorial warned in January 1963: "the Congo crisis has made it clear that the dangers of military solutions to problems like Katanga are enormous.

Not only do they always carry with them the risk of the great powers being dragged into armed conflict, but there is also no guarantee that the UN, which is no more wise or just than are the majority of its member governments, will use its military power for legitimate ends. In a world authority the problem of the "tyranny of the majority" is inflated to a global scale."

Tony Smythe.



# SPIES OR PIRATES?

In our last issue we published an article - 'Pirates, Spies and Politics' by Richard Hayes. The article criticized the Easter Sunday pirate radio broadcasts for their incompetence and inaccuracy, and went on to open up a discussion on some of the important issues raised by the broadcast. Nicolas Walter takes up the discussion.

I agree with nearly everything Richard Hayes said about the pirate broadcast at Easter, but for some reason he didn't say anything about the most important thing in it! He didn't even mention what the Guardian rightly called their "principal allegation" - that the London Region had been abandoned and divided between the Eastern, Southern & South-eastern regions.

When Richard Hayes described the whole broadcast as "inaccurate" he implied that this part of it was too, but I am not so sure. The Guardian tries to discredit the pirates by saying they were wrong to say there was ever an RSG in South Kensington, but the pirates weren't wrong. The official history of civil defence in the 2nd World War says the London Regional War HQ (the old name for an RSG) was in the Geological Museum in Exhibition Road, S.W.7. (see T.H.O'Brien, Civil Defence, p. 184) This was mentioned in my pamphlet The RSG'S 1919-1963, which the pirates may have used as a source - though if they did they seem to have misunderstood it, since I said the regional system was dismantled in 1945, and the evidence is that when it was revived during the 1950s the London RSG was in the Rotundas, if anywhere, rather than at the Geological Museum.

There have been rumours about changes in the London Region since the LCC was replaced by the GLC which seem to confirm what the pirates said about it. What I have heard suggests that East London has become part of the

Essex sub-region, and North London part of the Hertfordshire sub-region (both in the Eastern Region, ruled from Cambridge); that West London has become part of the Buckinghamshire sub-region (in the Southern Region, ruled from Warren Row); and that South-West London has become part of the Surrey and West Sussex sub-region, and South-East London part of the Kent and East Sussex sub-region (both in the South-Eastern Region, ruled from Dover.) This corresponds pretty closely with what the pirates said. Another thing which may refer to such a change is Civil Defence circular 32/1964 - issued on 3/11/64 and summarised in the magazine Civil Defence in February 1965 - which says that London Region, which used to be Region 5, no longer has a number, and the South-Eastern Region, which used to be Region 12, is now Region 5.

All this suggests that the pirates were "incompetent" but not altogether "inaccurate". They do at least seem to have got hold of some new information, and Richard Hayes should have given them credit for that.

While I am on the subject, Richard Hayes said the location of the Central Government War Headquarters "has been widely discussed among the movement for some months now". I have heard the rumours too, but I haven't seen any evidence that the Corsham complex is in fact the place. Has anyone else?

Nicolas Walter, 32a Fellows Road, N.W.3.

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## GYPSIES : What can they do?

Have the techniques of resistance talked about by the Committee of 100 any application to the situation the gipsies and other travellers find themselves in?

Certainly violent resistance is out. There is no question of a group of gipsies setting about the police and assorted hirelings who evict them from unauthorised sites; it would be ineffective and bring them troubles out of all proportion to the satisfaction of having a go at their tormentors. It is a plain choice between non-violent resistance and non-resistance.

Traditionally it has been the latter. The gipsies have been tolerated for a time, then harried till they moved on, always giving way, always leaving behind more or less bad feeling. Some of it has been due to ignorance and prejudice caused by the natural mistrust of people living by different standards, some of it genuinely based on the distaste felt about dirt and rubbish left behind.

In the absence of authorised sites it is obvious that travellers will have to improvise camps on common land, verges of the highway

etc., and because they cannot be condoned by the bureaucratic mind the official services are withheld. Thus there is no water, drainage or refuse collection and most important, no education for the children.

But for a tolerable way of life these things are necessities and they could be gained if the travellers worked as a group for them. As individuals they cannot resist, they are deprived of security of tenure, decent conditions and education. As a group employing non-violent and self-help methods of organisation they could establish some sort of permanence in their winter camping sites, primitive but effective sanitation and their own schools. Gratton Puxon has shown the way in Ireland; can it be done here?

An increasing number of people sympathetic to the gipsies' predicament are working for official action, but unless the gipsies themselves initiate some activity the basic humiliating situation of the travellers being treated as second class citizens will continue.

Brian Richardson.

## GYPSIES : Their Problems.

Gipsies and other travellers are descended from tinkers, basket makers, horse dealers and other tradesmen who would not have been able to make a living if they had settled down, as there was never sufficient work for them in any one place. These intermarried with another class of vagrants - the evictees of successive political and religious upheavals, such as the famous Highland Clearances. I have in fact met quite a number of people by the roadside who were evicted from their homes since the last war mainly because they got in arrears with their rents. It is virtually impossible for them to get into council houses because being constantly moved on by the police - frequently once in every 24 hours - they will never be resident long enough anywhere to qualify for a place. Rationally, travellers can be put into two categories: those who would move into houses if they got the opportunity and those who would rather remain on the road. The problem of both categories is initially the same - illiteracy combined with a strong local prejudice against them.

What is needed in the first place are small permanent sites for not more than six or seven families, with hard standings, running water, latrines and a work shed. There must be a camp warden, preferably an educated settled gipsy. Official sites are essential if the gipsy problem is ever to be solved because the official site is equivalent to a fixed abode. Without it a van dweller is classified as a vagrant and cannot get regular employment. Once sites have been established the real problems will be nearer solution. Volunteer social workers will be needed for regular visits to the camps to teach illiterate teenagers and adult travellers to read and write, and to help in training them in simple "unskilled" work. Those who eventually wish to settle down will have to be taught the rudiments of housework. The others should be helped into careers in which itchy feet are an advantage, such as long distance road maintenance, long distance lorry driving, work as overhead linesmen, canal maintenance, various jobs in the building trade etc. If the gipsy problem is not solved within the next 20 years we will have a new criminal class on our hands.

Here is a tape transcription of one of the gipsy Smiths of Kent:

"When I was a kid it was all much more pleasant cause we 'ad the 'orses and the old style wagons - two, three 'orses all the time - 'an people bought the clothes pegs an' wooden flowers an' carved things; an' my father used to be a travelling blacksmith puttin' shoes on 'orses, an' such-like jobs, and my mother went out 'awking an' dukerin' - that's tellin' fortunes - an' my old father was also what they call a 'tinerant dry-salter, dealin' in chalks an' paints an' dyes an' things - an' 'e used to look arter the garbage in out o' the way places, an' clear out attics - an' 'e bred an' doctored an' 'e broke in 'orses, an' 'e chopped 'em too at the fairs.

We kids just used to play all day an' dad taught us 'ow to ride on the 'orses back; an' there was plenty of open spaces where we could stop as long as we pleased, an' the grass grew green in all of the spots so you never arldly 'ad to poove the grys (put the horses into a farmer's field for the night without his permission -JB) an' most the locals didn't seem to mind the gipsies then.

Nut now the 'orses is mostly done away with an' the wooden carivans is going out of the way, mostly cause the wheels is di ficult to keep in good repair; an' there's no place where you can stop at for long enough to do yourself any good. There's nobody now wants the stuff you make yourself an' they don't need no travelling blacksmiths or 'tinerant drysalters - an' the councils now looked after the garbage disposal - so it's all proper mizzible-like all the time. In the old days you finished your work and you went to the local an' bought a few bottles of beer of a Sattiday - an' you come back an' sat around the old fire singin' - an' there's some would play the old fiddle an' accordion an' clappers an' there's some would dance an' its all friendly-like; not like now when they're not even serving the likes of us in a lot of shops an' pubs an' there's no camping hardly anywhere. Don't I wish them days was back! "

John Brune (Extract from a book on the gipsy problem which may shortly be published.)

## Dundee Fast.



On May Day this year Dundee YCND and Committee of 100 held a fast in City Square against the war in Vietnam. No permission is needed to hold such a demonstration but in order to be able to collect money for War on Want the demonstrators had applied well in advance for permission to hold a collection. The magistrates refused to hear the application until after the proposed date of the fast. As a compromise it was decided not to hold a collection but to accept any money offered. As soon as the fast started the police arrived and tried to move the demonstrators on. Later five of them were arrested and "put" into a police van. They were charged and held for six hours before being released. A friend was arrested for photographing a plain clothes policeman; he was only released when he agreed to the reel of film being bought from him by the police. The accused are pleading not guilty to holding an unlawful demonstration. A further demonstration involving a larger number of people is planned.



# JOAN BAEZ

Fifty thousand dollars is the sum that the Inland Revenue in California are claiming from Joan Baez, since her refusal to pay the 10% of her taxes that go to war.

Settling into a settee in her room in the Savoy Hotel she told reporters from PEACE NEWS, RESISTANCE and a Cambridge University magazine; "This is the second year I have refused to pay. They have power to take money from my bank and have done so.

"I felt it was wrong to preach about ending war while I was writing out a big cheque towards it. Part of my concert money goes to charities but there is a limit to tax exemption for this. The penalty for non-payment is nine dollars a day - its a percentage. I am not allowed to sell my property because they attach the fine to it. I wouldn't give it to my family because that would be getting round it. When I'm ready for jail I'll do that. I don't think that's the most intelligent thing to do right now.

They're going to get the money plus fines but in the meantime what's happened is that many many people have written me letters to say they'll do the same thing. I am happy with the loud noises they've made about it.

Appraising the Civil Rights Movement she continued:-

"On the whole the (Civil Rights) movement in the south of America is succesful. There could have been a bloody revolution. Thirty to forty people have been killed; in fact it could have been thousands".

Asked to comment on criticisms of Martin Luther King to the effect that he, unlike the Students' Nonviolent Co-ordinating Committee, had gone into a segregated area demonstrated and pulled out, leaving those who lived there to take the brunt of white reaction. She replied:-

"People are anxious to criticise Martin Luther King. Yes, SNCC does most of the groundwork and gets reasonable credit for it. But people spread petty criticisms at King who has got better in his dealings and tactics. He bravely waits when there is violence, and faces jail without backing out. People are anxious to be critical of nonviolence; it is working and they are frightened".

Questioned on the problem of apathy she said "This is the main problem in the States. There seem to be three categories of people: 'Bomb the whole lot', 'Gee, isn't it terrible' and a third group which is small but which is trying to do something. But there needs to be nationwide organisation to be politically relevant." She did not pretend to know the answer to apathy. "Do what you can!", she urged. "Its a nonviolent revolution of mind and thoughts but it is going to take years."

A suggestion from the Cambridge mag. that anti-nuclear marches, hunger strikes and sitdowns etc. might have created more antagonism was smartly handed back to the questioner with the suggestion that he come out with a more intelligent answer to the problem.

Did she think that it was true at all that people were attracted to the Civil Rights and Anti-War movements in order to get rid of their personal frustrations and were 'rebels without a cause'. "Yes. Many of these people are partially lost. The average picket line turns my stomach. People look so terrible. I've never seen a march here but in the States its as if people put on their picketing outfit..... which is insane because anybody, if they're on the opposing side, is going to look for the first excuse to say something bad - 'a bunch of communists', 'bunch of beatniks'. My sacrifice to the movement is wearing shoes. I try to dress as well as I can on a march. I don't like people looking sloppy, period. Its part of I don't care."

Did she think that her pacifism could be interpreted as weakness - by the communists in Vietnam?

"There couldn't be a better way of spreading communism than what is happening in Vietnam today. The Viet Cong is thriving... and are adored because there is nothing worse than an American in Vietnam".

Could she suggest a better way of stopping the communists?

"Why should I worry about stopping the communists right now? The main part of the aggression in Vietnam is being done by the Americans. How can communism be worse than what we're doing? I am not saying

that communism is any good. I'm anti-kill and I'm out for a way to stop murder. Anybody who murders is no better than the next guy who murders so we cannot say especially in Vietnam 'We can't let the communists take over'. We are a dictatorship right now. Its nothing to do with Christianity or democracy - its killing".

If the British Government withdrew its support and condemned the American action in Vietnam would this have any effect on U.S. public opinion ?

"Yes, but the Americans who are really filled up on propaganda..... will just carry on and call England communist. You must get over that in some other way. In the South of the U.S. other ways are being explored and are working. People are getting into department stores and buying cups of coffee where they never did before."

Was the Civil Rights Movement merely finding negroes a niche in American society? Would it bring about any fundamental change in economic relationships and the political set-up?

"The people who really know nonviolence and have begun to live by it are not going to be average middle class. But America is a very difficult place to change. It is going to be very easy for a lot of people to slip into being average Americans and average Americans don't think very much. Nonviolence is the key because it doesn't mean just lying down on the floor. Nonviolent resistance, nonviolent thinking, nonviolent alternative - all these are ways of keeping your brain alive, nothing to do with killing people - a sort of way of life."

Could any progress be made by going into party politics or should the pressure come from outside ?

"I would want it always to be pressure from the outside because I don't think people can

resist the nonsense that goes on once they are in party politics. I'M not naive enough to say that in politics anybody can be changed but I think you can make it possible for a president to make a civilised decision.

Although she had supported the struggle of the students at Berkeley against the conformity and centralism of the University administration she felt that it had been "unviolent rather than nonviolent". Marxists there were on the campus but often such folk used cliches rather than think for themselves. She was anti-communist because she was anti-violence.

Together with a friend she was setting up a School for Nonviolence in Carmel, California : "We'd like to take ten or fifteen people for a six week period and teach the history, practicality and probability of nonviolence."

She had visited A.S.Neill's school in England and felt that this was the best way to bring up children.

On religion she commented : "I think Jesus was great but the churches today are lousy. I am an agnostic but Christian, Moslem - it makes no difference to me; it's how a person lives that matters."

On folk music : She was bored with discussing it, was influenced by Pete Seeger and others, thought Bob Dylan gave the "most magnetic, beautiful and fascinating concert of anybody I know" and despite his imitation thought Donovan had real talent.

She had no fear that her support for the anti-Vietnam war demonstration would jeopardise her position and finished the interview by retelling the story of the time when John Birch Society members had come to picket one of her concerts and finished up by coming in to listen to her singing.

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# Letters to Goodwin Street

## CND and the Easter March

Reading the editorial in the latest edition of RESISTANCE I feel that a few comments are called for. Firstly, no Committee of 100 speaker spoke from YCND's platform as a Committee of 100 speaker. It had been decided by the YCND Executive that speakers should be drawn only from YCND, CND and CUCaND and not from other organisations. Our programme of speakers was drawn up before the actual day and at no time did Peter Cadogan's name appear on that list. Some ten minutes before the rally was due to begin we were approached by Peter Cadogan who felt he had something to say. Being reasonable types we agreed to this provided he was prepared to respect the YCND platform which cannot condone civil disobedience. At no time was it suggested that Peter Cadogan was speaking on behalf of the Committee of 100. This I should have thought was impossible.

Let it be clearly understood that neither the Committee of 100 or Peter Cadogan have divine access to YCND platforms. The decision to let Peter Cadogan speak was an indulgence for which a little gratitude is called. The arrogance demonstrated in RESISTANCE was hardly an attitude likely to breed other such indulgences.

Mervyn Rice, Chairman, National YCND.  
14 Grays Inn Road, W.C.1.

Peter Cadogan writes:

To me, as to others, it seemed that the March on its first two days had plenty of labels but very little message. The deficiency over Vietnam was glaring. I felt that emergency steps had to be taken for the final day. I said as much to Mervyn Rice on Ealing Common and he immediately agreed to let me speak. He asked me to undertake not to make any reference to possible civil disobedience and this undertaking I gave. There was no question of principle involved as I hadn't intended to speak about Downing Street anyway. I must say that I was a little shaken to read in RESISTANCE that instructions were given to switch off the amplifiers if I deviated!

Mervyn Rice is quite right in maintaining that my Committee identity as such never came up. I think that this was a good thing. It is a sign of health when individuals and their ideas can be considered for what they are, rather than for what it is either feared or hoped they might be. The upshot of Ealing Common was a happy one. Can we leave it at that, and bury the hatchet?

## BOREHAMWOOD

### Home of the Hertfordshire Battle Fleet?

On Saturday May 8th about 15 people marched through the shopping centre of Borehamwood, Herts, to a large and mysterious installation at the junction of Manor Way and Elstree Way officially marked "US Navy Garage." (Where the Hertfordshire Battle Fleet is parked?) A leaflet given out to shoppers explained that it was believed to be a food store for those selected to survive a nuclear war.

Among those present was a man who claimed to be from Independent Television News who asked a suspicious number of questions and photographed several demonstrators. Since a phone call to the local ITN office showed that the Duty Officer had no knowledge of this man it seems that we had at least rattled the Special Branch.

After the demo. about six of us were followed by a motorcycle policeman. When we sheltered from the rain in a shop doorway he told us to "go home and stop wandering about like a lot of animals" and said that all we had done was "incite people to leave litter". When we refused to move he made himself look foolish by standing guard over us for half an hour until we went into a pub.

Further activities are planned in the Middx. and outer West London area. All libertarians, Committee supporters and others in the area who oppose all bombs Labour or Tory, East or West are invited to write to us.

Roger Sandell, 58 Burns Ave. Southall Middx.  
Tony Frewin, 31 Burghley Ave. Elstree Herts.

# Points of Information.

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

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

LONDON COMMITTEE OF 100 - meeting on Sunday 4th July at 6 Endsleigh Street, WC1.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF 100 - meeting on Saturday June 19th, at Typographical Hall, Barth Street, Birmingham 4. 2 - 9 p.m. and Sunday June 20th 10.30 am - 5.30pm

LONDON ANTI CONSCRIPTION - meetings,

LONDON ANTI-CONSCRIPTION COMMITTEE- meetings Tuesdays: 22nd June, 6th July, 20th July 62 Oxford Gardens, W.10. 7.45 p.m.

MARCH AGAINST CHINESE & FRENCH H- TESTS - organised by the Hampstead C'tee supported by Hampstead CND. Assemble at Whitestone Pond 1.45p.m. for march to Chinese & French embassies.

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VIETNAM STICKERS - 1/6 per 100 post free Peter Cadogan, 5 Acton Way Cambridge LEAFLETS (with 'Private Eye' picture) 15/- per 100 post free - John Papworth 22 Nevern Road, London S.W.5.

VACANCY FOR ONE - maybe two, in mixed CND community, West London from June 13th. Rent £2/10/- inclusive Box 01.

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

APPEAL - Jim Radford and three other Committee of 100 supporters arrested and convicted of obstruction while holding a public meeting in Beckenham High Street, last October, have heard that their appeal is to be held at Kent Quarter Sessions. This will be at West Malling on Tuesday 29th June at 10a.m. It is hoped that as many Committee supporters as possible will be in court.

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