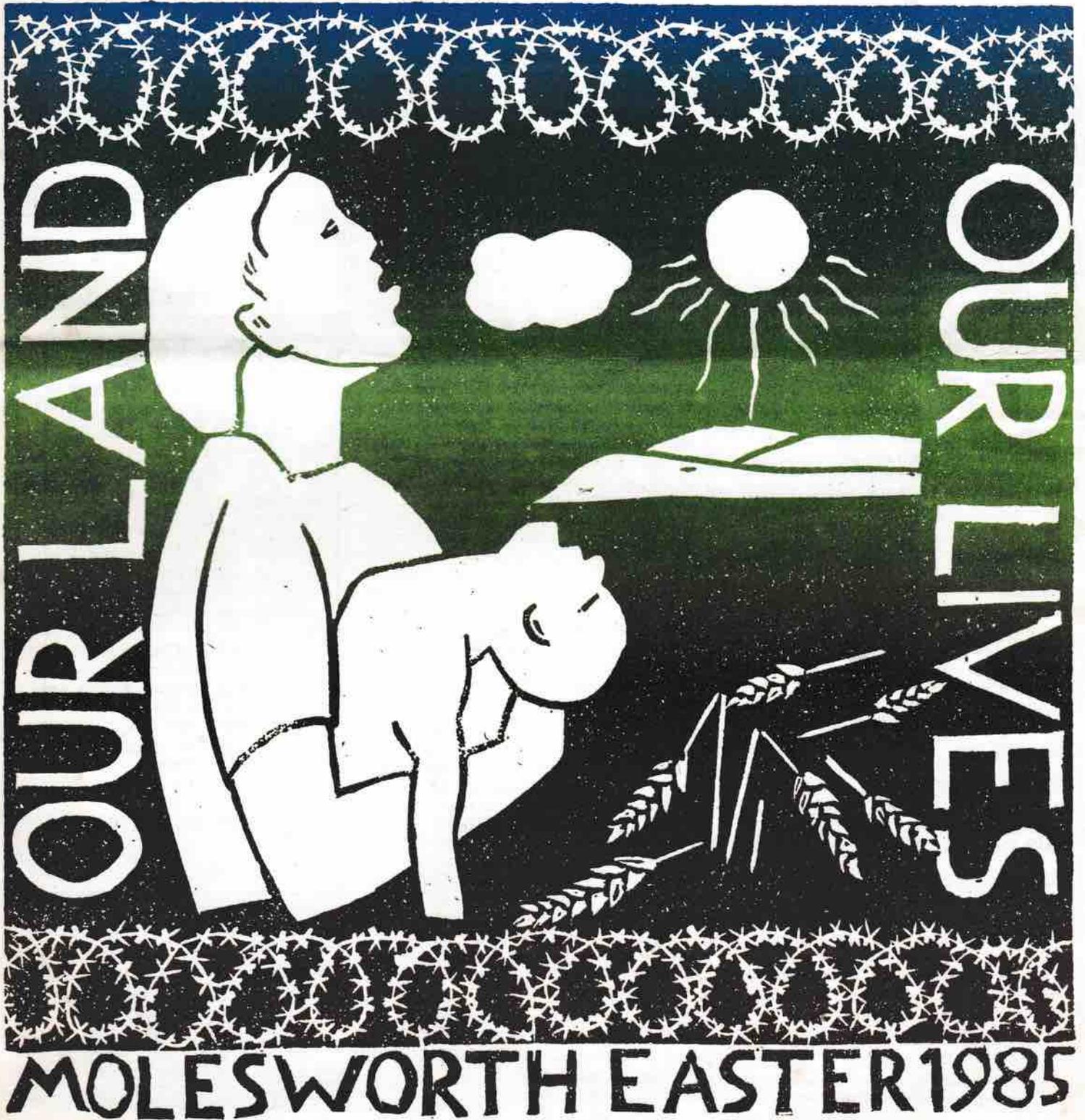


GREEN LINE

Map of Molesworth
Animal Rights
Reclaim the Myth of Law
Field beans
CND loses grassroots support

April 1985 No.31 40p



GREEN LINE

34 Cowley Road, Oxford
OX4 1HZ
Tel: 0865-245301



WE DO NOT attempt to define 'green'. It is a perspective, a frame of mind, a sense of being. As a magazine we link politics and philosophy with lifestyle, personal values and spirituality. Our on-going series 'What I Mean by Green' is intended to illuminate the diversity as well as what we share. If you would like to contribute to the series, let us know.

Deadlines

We generally plan each issue four weeks ahead of publication, so if you're thinking of sending something in late, please give us a ring first. Letters and news items can be taken up to the 15th.

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WE ARE SEARCHING for easy-going yet motivated people with whom we share a natural affinity, with a view to establishing a community this year. Our aims are to live according to the principles below and to introduce others to them by way of low-cost, regular, informal courses and events from which we would hope to draw a large proportion of our income.

To promote a compassionate, unselfish and understanding relationship with the world and all life is our fundamental principle. To us this implies living as Vegans, enjoying life, and limiting our exploitation of the environment in ways which reduce its beauty and stability... basic Green philosophy.

At present we are just two, committed to each other as well as the idea, yet to make it work we feel six to ten would be necessary; any more and we feel we would have difficulty relating to the group with the closeness we would like. We have no premises in mind yet, and are reluctant to begin a rigorous search until we know what other members can contribute. We feel only that some financial commitment, however small, is a pre-requisite of would-be members in order to establish the mutual footing of the group. We both envisage rural East Anglia as our most likely ground.

Our present occupations are a disillusioned maths teacher and a self-employed audio-electronics engineer. Other relevant activities we are interested or versed in include Vegan cookery, alternative technology, working with young people, photography, construction trades, artwork and written word production, plus some financial management, organic gardening, etc. Some fields we definitely need members with ability in are alternative health care, economics, agriculture, and whatever you may feel we've left out.

Why not write with a view to getting to know us? Jan, Trev, 16 Whitmore Way, Basildon, Essex SS14 3NX ... oh, and the more you tell us, the more we'll tell you!

SENIORS FARMHOUSE, Spring and Summer programme: April 19 - 21 'Rich World/Poor World & Racism Awareness Workshop'; May 24 - 26 'Men's Weekend'; June 7 - 9 'Peace with Nature'; July 27 - August 3 'Summer School'. Also regular events for retreat and refreshment (including meditation). S.a.e. to Seniors Farmhouse, Semley, Shaftesbury, Dorset. 0747 3961.

RURAL COMMUNITY 7 adults 2 children wants new members, PREFERABLY FEMALE, children welcome. We have a mixed farm, garden, craftshop, pottery and a plumbing business. Glaneiw House, Blaenporth, Cardigan, Dyfed, Wales.

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Green Line

See page 19

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WHY ANIMAL RIGHTS?

ANIMALS ARE SENTIENT beings and have as much right to share this planet without fear and persecution as human beings.

To deny animals their rights is to be speciesist (speciesism stems from the same source as racism and sexism). (1)

Animals are not just here for use by human beings but have a right to life in their own right.

Vivisection

In 1983 3,624,191 experiments were carried out in British laboratories alone (79% without anaesthetic). (2) Worldwide, this figure is not less than 100 million and could be as high as 300 million. (3) Cats, dogs, rats, monkeys, rabbits, guinea-pigs and other animals are blinded, starved, scalded, poisoned and mutilated. Experiments are carried out to test, for example, weed-killers, tobacco, alcohol, cosmetics, polishes, hair-sprays, drugs, food, psychology and warfare experiments. (All this under a law dated 1876! The Government's proposed legislation to "update" this law does not prohibit any of these experiments.)

Does the world really need yet another hair-spray? Should animals suffer for our vices e.g. smoking, drinking, vanity? There are many non animal tested cosmetics.

Of fifty thousand drugs in existence only 220 are considered necessary by the World Health Organisation. Many scientists challenge the validity of animal testing and there are many examples of animal tested drugs that proved dangerous e.g. thalidomide, opren. More people die from the side-effects of drugs than die in road accidents.

A move away from the dangers of drug dependency and faith in instant cures was taken by the recently formed British Holistic Medical Association whose aims are preventative medicine by increasing individuals' responsibility for their own health, with emphasis on life-style, e.g. diet, exercise etc. and natural heal-

ing e.g. naturopathy, homeopathy, acupuncture etc. Their research focuses on epidemiology, looking at human beings rather than animals.

Animals for Food

90% of Britain's 46 million acres of agriculture is devoted directly or indirectly to farm animals. (4) This land could be free for wildlife, trees and leisure use.

Animal feed is often imported from 3rd World countries. Animals eat 20lbs of protein for every pound they yield as meat. (5) A diet of plant-based food for human beings would be more economic and would bring an end to starvation.

Worldwide, thousands of millions of animals are slaughtered yearly for food (9 million in America alone). (6) The ever-increasing growth of agri-business means that animals are reared in the unnatural environment of the factory farm. Because of these conditions it is necessary to give the animals drugs and growth promoters are also given (all in the meat!)

Chickens are confined five to a twenty inch cage (a hen's wing span is 32"). They are often debeaked to stop them pecking each other in frustration! The shock often kills them. (A free-range egg costs 10% more). Day old male chicks are deliberately crushed alive in machines and processed into animal feed. Sows are confined to a stall unable to even turn round. It is called the 'rape rack' as the boar is free to take them at will.

Cows are kept constantly pregnant for milk. Some calves are taken away from their mothers after a few days and kept in cramped confinement in the dark in crates with no bedding and fed milk substitutes to produce veal. They are deliberately kept anaemic to produce white meat for 'discerning' palates!

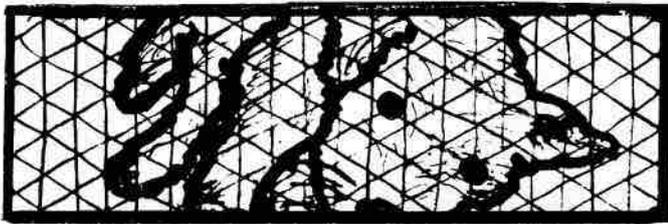
Animals endure dreadful conditions in transit to and from markets and slaughter houses which are the scene of yet more suffering.

It is now established that too much animal fat in the diet is unhealthy. Four out of five cases of food poisoning are caused by meat. A move towards less meat or vegetarian/vegan diet would be healthier in every way.

Fur Trade

World-wide 400 million animals are killed for their fur. Some 100 million are caught in steel-toothed traps, sometimes suffering for days Many bite off their own limbs to escape! The lynx, for example, is





'finished off' in its trap by a red hot poker in the anus - this does not damage the costly pelt!

Foxes, mink and rabbits are confined to cramped wire cages on factory farms until skinned after their short miserable lives.

Hunting

Foxes are hounded to death in the name of sport. The pretence often being that foxes are 'culled' in this manner. In reality foxes are encouraged to breed by the hunting fraternity. Stags are chased for miles until cornered and exhausted they are torn to pieces by the hounds.

Hare Hunting: The same ritual, sadistic chase takes place with inevitable consequences.

Hare coursing: Hares are driven into a field where they are chased and set upon by greyhounds (again for 'sport' and money).

Apart from the cruelty involved in these practices hares are an endangered species.

Many other animals are hunted and world wide just about animal is 'fair'? game.

Circuses

Pain is the incentive for circus animals to perform.

Animals who should be in their natural environment are confined in cages all their lives when the circus is on the move and when it is stationary. The only time the animal is free to move around is when it is made to perform unnatural and degrading tricks in the ring e.g. elephants are made to stand on their heads (one of their greatest fears is falling). Then they are chained whereas in the wild they would walk for miles in one day. Big cats who are afraid of fire are made to jump through hoops of flame.

Many enlightened councils have banned circuses from their land and non-animal circuses are on the increase.

Zoos

When animals are taken from the wild the parents may have to be killed so that the animal can be captured. About 1 in 10 animals survive the trauma of being captured and transported. Intelligent, wild creatures are bored, frustrated behind bars or confined to enclosures, pacing up and down, chewing at their bars, etc. Monkeys have bitten off their own fingers in anguish. Mental and physical suffering is the result of captivity. There are excellent wildlife films or better still, in an ecological world, people could travel to the animals' natural habitats to see them.

Often zoos are justified on the grounds that they are breeding endangered species. However, few animals breed successfully in captivity and often lose their natural maternal instincts. Only if present trends of destruction of natural habitat are reversed will these species have any chance of a real future.

Animals in War

Animals are made to suffer in chemical and biological warfare research so that the human race can learn new ways of inflicting pain and death on itself. As recently came to light, live, conscious pigs were used for weapons testing at Porton Down. The first effects of nuclear radiation were tested on a donkey. Dolphins are trained for war purposes.

Approximately half a million horses, 7,000 dogs and 20,000 carrier pigeons were killed 'serving' in World War 1.

Other abuses

Rhino horns are coveted as an aphrodisiac (not true!) Elephant tusks and seal skins are prized as status symbols. Whales are hunted (some species to extinction). Birds are shot out of the sky or caged as pets. Bearskins are made into guardsmen's busbys. Animals for the pet trade are transported thousands of miles often packed to suffocation. Turtles are made into soup. Dolphins are massacred for eating too many fish. Geese are force fed to produce enlarged livers for pate de foie gras. Badger baiting and dog fighting still go on. Gorillas' hands are made into ashtrays, elephants' feet into umbrella stands, crocodiles into suitcases.

Other examples are atrocities to kangaroos, ritual slaughter, badger gassing, unwanted pets thrown out on motorways, bull-fighting, fishing (contrary to popular belief, it has been found that fish are not cold blooded), swans poisoned by lead from fishing tackle, rodeos, steeple-chasing, overburdened donkeys. The list is endless.

'We go about our human business which is ruthlessly, cruelly and upon an apocalyptic scale, to convert other animals into disposable machines geared for our benefit. Machines to bring us money, food, drugs, products, cosmetics, clothes, entertainment, exercise and all the thrills of war.' (Jill Tweedie of The Guardian).

'The question is not can they reason? Nor, can they talk? but can they suffer?' (Jeremy Bentham 1789)

Don Jenkins

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a Green approach to

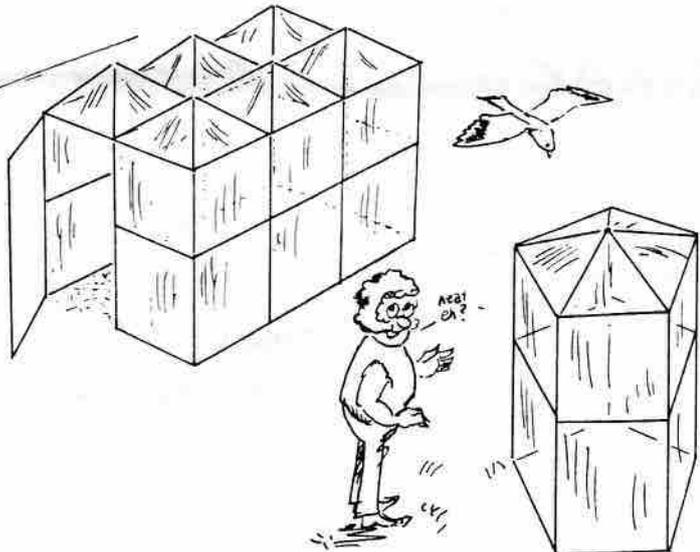
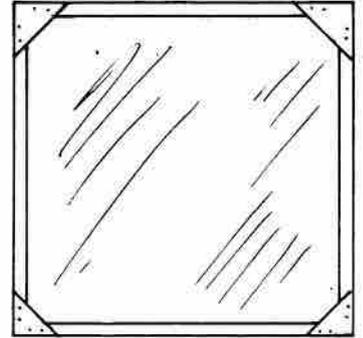
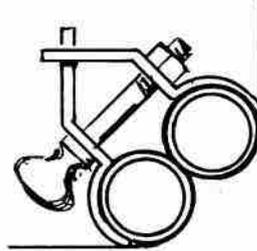
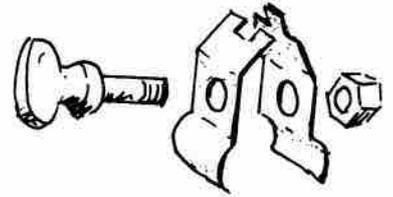
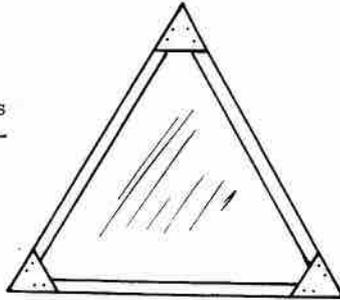
Greenhouses

I HAVE JUST stumbled upon what, on the face of it, looks like a very good idea. The reason good ideas rarely get to see the light of day and never improve our lives is Patent Law.

Henry George, the economist who got it right mostly and is thus an un-person, reckoned that copyright was O.K. but Patent Law an infringement of liberty basically, but then he was a printer. What would he have reasoned had he been an engineer who had invested years of work in the perfection of a particular device? Surely the inventor deserves some reward in recognition of the effort invested.

For what it's worth I think the problem could be cleared up by making patent rights non-transferable, so that the power cannot pass into the realm of corporate greed. Individual greed carries its own sanctions, corporate greed is without conscience and beyond reproach.

But I digress, I have an idea. It came to me as I was playing with a set of 'Polydron'. For the uninitiated this is a geometrical assembly system that is currently taking the world of five-year-olds by storm. It is based upon just two elements, a square and an equilateral triangle. These elements have an ingenious system by which they can be locked together along their edges enabling the construction of various 3D shapes. For instance, the sixty triangles in the set can be assembled into a perfect 20-pointed star.



What has this to do with greenhouses? It occurs to me that a similar system could be adopted to assemble a greenhouse as simple or exotic as you would wish, simply by having two basic elements available. They could range from simple steel tubing with plastic film 'glazing' to aluminium with glass. If a standard were adopted, say one metre over-all length of side, 15mm diameter tube, then any workshop could manufacture the frames and various systems for bonding the sections could be developed. Optional fittings such as windows and doors could also conform to the basic standard with things like thermally-operated vents for the tres posh versions.

And of course for anyone with enough space to make a simple wooden jig, a hacksaw, drill, and pop riveter, greenhouses become a do-it-yourself affair. Substituting galvanised sheet for the clear film would provide elements for a shed or garage. A larger scale version could be used to construct farm buildings.

Well, that's the idea, if you want to get to grips with it get a set of Polydron and design yourself a greenhouse, then get building. It wasn't really my idea of course, so why not call it the 'Bucky' system in honour of the late great Buckminster Fuller, inventor of the concept in his geodesic dome.

With the global CO₂ greenhouse effect continuing to make our climate increasingly extreme greenhouses are taking on a new significance, let's make them as cost-effective as possible.

Communications/criticisms/donations/old bits of pipe etc. welcomed.

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What I mean by green

Growing Green

WHEN THINKING ABOUT a word meaning my first reaction is to reach for the dictionary. To a lot of people this may seem like a very ungreen thing to do since it's all supposed to be a matter of instinct and feelings, but words are manmade and a look in the dictionary can be very helpful in clarifying ideas about their meanings. Perhaps the most interesting piece of information for me is that our modern word 'green' is related to an Old English word 'growen' meaning to grow. This comes nearest to my own feeling about green as a continuous changing process rather than a fixed static state. Describing humans as 'green' implies a flexibility of response in which humans are able to alter their own behavioural patterns rather than insisting that the rest of the environment be manipulated to cater for their demands. In order for humans to regard this as an acceptable way to behave it is necessary for them to develop what Patrick Whitefield describes as 'green consciousness' - the realisation that they are part of one interdependent whole with the rest of nature.

This is easier said than done. Right from the beginning, from the cutting of the umbilical cord, our whole system of child rearing and education leads us away from the inborn subjective feeling of connectedness and instils us with the idea that we as humans are different and separate from the rest of the environment. For an adult in our society to regain that feeling of connectedness is bound to involve a long and painful process of metamorphosis as the old values are shed, and replaced by the new. Fortunately, the way back to green consciousness can begin from wherever one happens to be at the time. For some people it may be a concern for their own health or the health of their families which causes them to look more carefully at the way in which their food is produced; for others it may be the nuclear threat or a concern for the disappearing countryside which spurs them into action. But wherever a person starts from it is important not to get stuck on one single issue but to realise that they are all part of the same problem.

It is difficult to see where greens fit into the present political system except as minority pressure groups. It is notable in our 'democratic' society that one is only eligible to vote after having completed a set number of years in the education system and for most people this process will have succeeded in eliminating any green thoughts they might have had.

So far the public image of greens in this country is not encouraging and it is important to get across the point that green politics is not just another altruistic alternative but does represent human self-interest in no uncertain terms. Before we set out on a crusade to 'save the planet' we should get our priorities in the right order and recognize that when we talk about 'survival' we do mean our own. The human species has the capacity by means of nuclear, chemical or biological devastation to eliminate itself and many other species of animal and plant life which depend upon light, air and water on the surface of the planet.



But there are creatures living deep in the oceans for whom an extended nuclear winter would pass unnoticed and evolution would continue there until such time as conditions once again became suitable for life on land; many millions of years if necessary. In realising that we humans are not distinct from the rest of nature we have to come to terms with the idea that, as things are at present, it would be to the advantage of the rest of nature if we humans became extinct as soon as possible. Unless we do decide to co-operate the time may come for the planet to cut its losses and save its most basic life forms by dispensing altogether with many of its more highly evolved species.

Genevieve Bridgeman



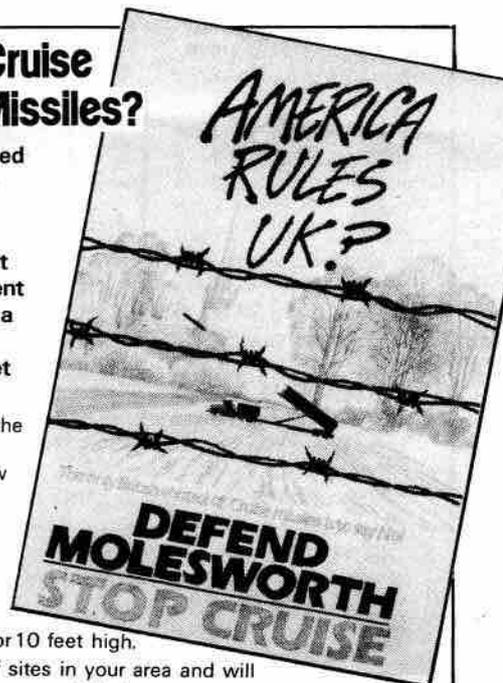
More Cruise Missiles?

Seven miles of barbed wire and razor wire now surround Molesworth in Cambridgeshire. But the struggle to prevent the construction of a new cruise missile base there is not yet over.

PAC is helping with the relaunch of its anti-cruise poster with a new 'Defend Molesworth, Stop Cruise' slogan. Both this and the original 'Save Britain, Stop Cruise' version will be available in 4 and 16 sheets, that's 5 or 10 feet high.

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CND pulls out of Molesworth

IN THE WEEKS and months leading up to the eviction of Rainbow Village from Molesworth, relations between the villagers and CND grew steadily sourer. Members of the CND hierarchy could scarcely conceal their delight when the eviction took place, and the budget for the Easter demo at Molesworth was cut from a proposed £37,000 to £20,000. BRIG OUBRIDGE attacked CND in the third issue of Molesworth Bulletin, accusing them of dumping the village and reneging on promises. 'Our liaison meetings had already become a long-running farce in which everything was agreed to but from which nothing actually happened.' James Hinton, the CND liaison person, simply failed to turn up to the liaison meeting following the eviction. The pledge campaign only got off the ground because it was planned to be self-financing. Jon Carpenter talked to Brig about the village's problems with CND, and where the future leads.



THE MAIN CAUSE of tension was sheer lack of communication. The village hardly ever saw anyone from CND. This culminated in the 'secret meeting' between Joan Ruddock, Roger Spiller and local conservative councillors - secret, that is, from both the village and local CND groups until the councillors talked to the local press and their MP! Brig explains it this way:

"CND at that level has been very nervous of the Rainbow Village - that we were an unpredictable lot who might at any point drop them in it if they were seen to be closely identified with us. Our support from the grassroots was wonderful, and still is." In his view, the Manchester Cruise Conference held last month only showed what a "huge gulf" there now is between the CND hierarchy and the activists on the ground - for whom the Molesworth campaign has come at just the right time after a year of rest and recovery following the Cruise deployment at Greenham.

Part of the problem is that CND's National Council has its hands tied by a budget which is actually arranged by the previous year's Council, and presented for approval to the new Council during the first few minutes of its first meeting. I've checked this with other people, and it seems that the 'hierarchy' has been very anxious to keep the drawing up of the budget very much between friends: in this way it is possible for a handful of people in effect to control the campaigning priorities of National Council for a year or more ahead. People who have occupied committee posts, in some cases for a number of years, are a different breed of activist from those who will live in the mud and cut fences: their priorities are

different, and Brig sees these reflected in CND's spending plans for the current year. Out of a budget of £830,000 CND plans to spend £20,000 on Molesworth at Easter, and then no more. They've put a £4,000 float into a fund to support Molesworth, Greenham and Cruisewatch, with the expectation that the further £50,000 needed will be raised by local groups.

"They don't want to put all their eggs into one basket. They won't pull out all the stops to back a campaign like Molesworth because they might lose it; and if you start out from that position, then obviously you're going to lose."

Joan Ruddock suggested in a recent interview that CND should be focussing more on lobbying - and that means trying to persuade the Tories and the SDP to adopt more acceptable policies. This has already made her very unpopular with the Labour left - represented in CND by Labour CND, which is strong in the constituencies. But activists at the grassroots have never had much faith in CND as a campaigning organisation, and Brig sees the problems which led to the breakaway Committee of 100 leading to very much the same situation again: "If the top people in CND are not very careful they're going to find the same thing happening again, but this time with a Committee of 10,000."

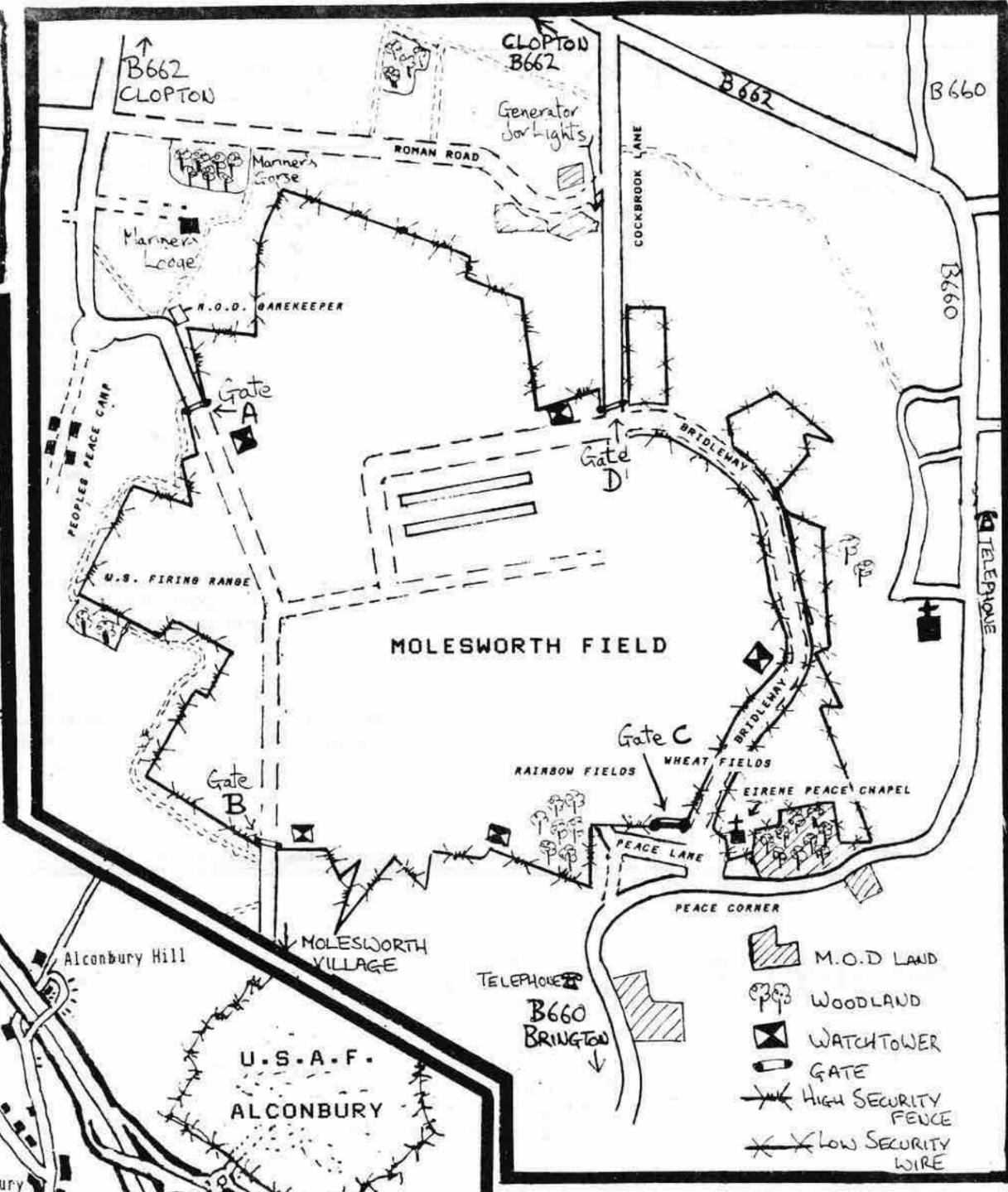
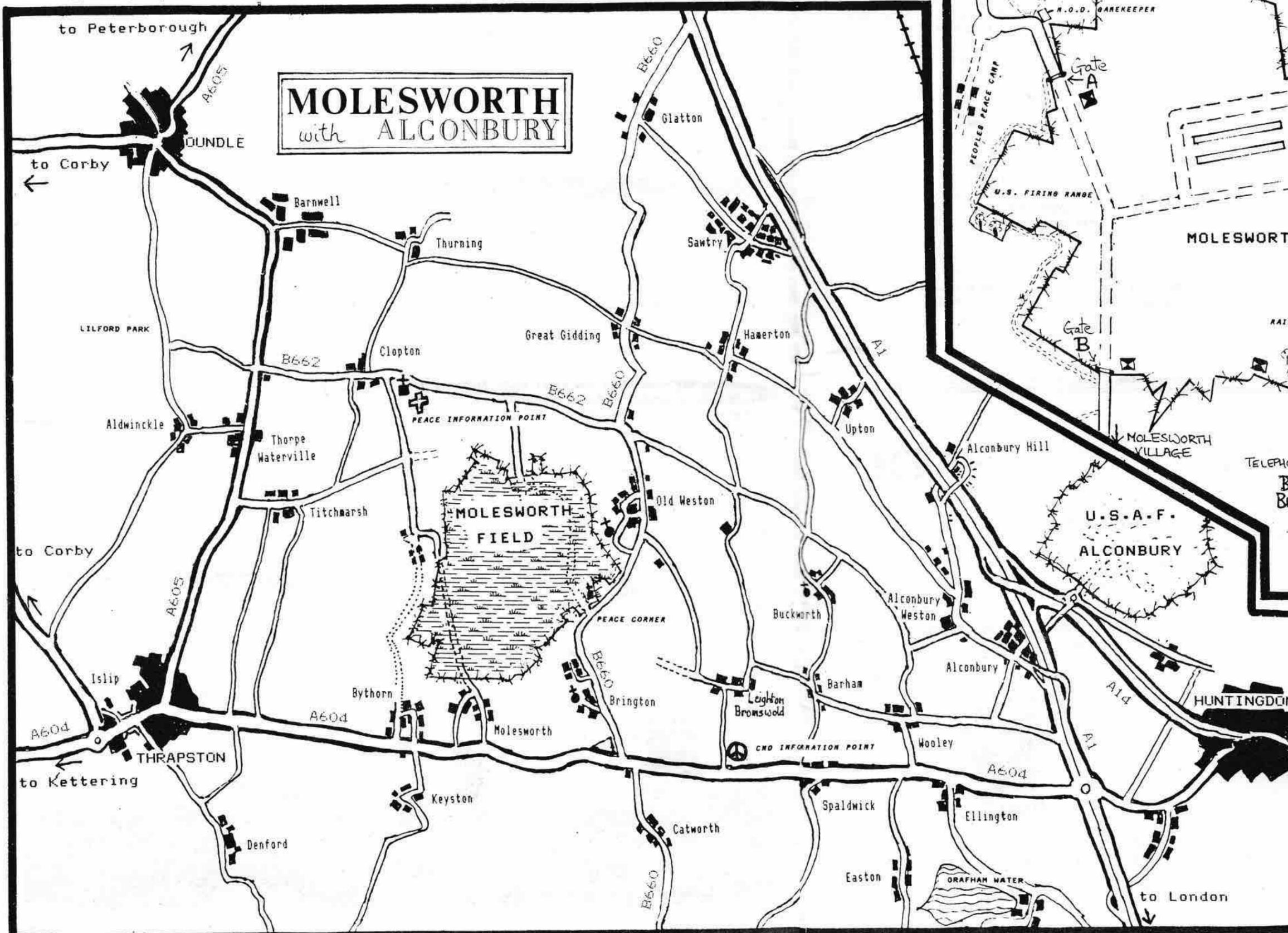
Now the Manchester Cruise Conference has resolved overwhelmingly in favour of a coordinating group totally independent of CND to orchestrate the campaign against Cruise. It remains to be seen whether CND will support this with funds and resources, without having control, or whether CND's refusal to take this kind of 'risk' will lead to the setting up of a rival peace organisation much closer to the grassroots. Meanwhile, there is likely to be a bid from the grassroots to have more of a say in CND - and that means getting seats on National Council. This initiative is likely to be taken mainly by greens - attending the annual conference and voting for green candidates and green issues, but also becoming active at regional level, where each CND region puts five members onto National Council. "Getting in there", in Brig's phrase, is the only way we can control CND and change the direction it is taking.



THE MOLESWORTH CAMPAIGN is functioning on many levels. Molesworth Bulletin is presently appearing monthly and has full information on the People's Peace Camp, the Wheat to the Starving Campaign, pledgers' activities at the base, Rainbow Village, the Peace Caravan with Jennifer and Ian Hartley still in occupation... and more. It includes details of legal support available. Send £3 to 'Molesworth Bulletin', c/o Old School House, Clopton, Kettering, Northants.



YOU CANT KILL THE SPIRIT



People had a vision for transforming this land into a place of positive hope and usefulness for humanity. In the space of 48 hours the government has used the full force of the military and Police to destroy that vision and turned it into a place of evil, a symbol of death + destruction its only purpose to threaten the survival of the planet.

maps + layout - George Oldham -
CHIMERA MEDIA COLLECTIVE, 103 Redingham
Kettering.

LAW AS CIVILIAN DEFENCE

Reclaim the Myth of Law

Civilian Rights to Non-Combatant Immunity

ANOTHER ACTION at a base ... moments of energy and communication ... but also times of perplexity and frustration. As we head for home the doubts keep resurfacing ...

So much effort ... for what results? Some coppers/soldiers friendly, some closed, hard, contemptuous. Perhaps we are 'making them think', but our best Gandhian vibes never seem to span a sociological gulf.

Wire they can repair. But how do we get at the fences of meanings guarding their bases of legitimacy?

DECODE THE BOMB!

Both faces that Ban-the-bombers present - our isolated pittings of conscience versus the law and our would-be populist 'realism' - seem to me to stem from our failure to decode this opaque noun (The Bomb - something to do with Them) into its ABC basics.

Subject: WE/rulers in our name
Verb: KILL/threaten, prepare to
Object: THOSE-WHO-AREN'T-KILLING-US ! ... Now
How in the Name of Goodness can that possibly be making the world a better place?!

Flesh bleeds, eyes burn and melt, skin shrivels, lungs gasp for air ... it is INTOLERABLE that ANY non-combatant earthlings should so be treated by ANY in the global military estate! That's not war, not killing, it's MURDER and this applies whatever methods are used to violate our civilian estate .

Only with principled focus on NON-COMBATANT IMMUNITY can we make solid progress that can't be reversed by 'CONcessions' on particular exterminist weaponries or Red-scared back into 'Defence' (i.e. Murder) postures. Civilian Defence is the key to unite self-interest and altruism, civil defence, civilian rights and even soldiers' rights!

Even were 'the Soviets' to be a tenth as recklessly expansionist as the Pentagon projects them from its own dis-owned global performance (1), what good would it do to 'hit back' in a crisis? Better dead than red? No, Better death than murder!

That Thatcher can still win elections on 'Hitting the Bully Back on the Nose' indicates our absurd failure to unpack and explicate the implications of these homely little metaphors. If neighbours fall out and the aggressor gets killed, that's a sad and bad dc. But if the threatened one should burn down Bully's house, killing also 'wife', children, housebound granny, EVERYBODY KNOWS its a worse act!

HITTING 'BACK' AT 'HITLER'

That Churchill, Labour's Attlee, and Liberal leader Sinclair felt compelled for four years to lie about bombing INaccuracy indicates that they couldn't count on public opinion. Contrary to popular legend it was

Thatcher's hero who (a) started area bombing, (b) consciously provoked the Blitz, (c) ignored Hitler's repeated offers from Oct 1940 for bombing restriction pacts, and (d) vetoed a well-placed agent's proposal to shoot Hitler himself! (3) So the sentiments Churchill could point to were those of people wilfully endangered, then lied to, whose grieving was obstructed, distracted, twisted into Hate (whose eyes are always blinded by tears unshed).

HEART OF THE MATTER

When we conceive ourselves as unrepresentative marginals up against Central Powers-that-be (including the Law), we are tempted to fortify our group-identity with moralistic self-righteousness and its flip side of 'othering'. But in so doing we ignore the extent to which our own NVDA depends on an existing communality of values with our opponents.

'Nonviolent defense depends upon noncombatant immunity. For this reason, it is no service to the cause to ridicule the rules of war or to insist (as Tolstoy did) that violence is always and necessarily unrestrained ... The appeal of nonviolent defense restates the argument about civilian rights and soldierly duties that underlies the war convention and provides its substance. And this suggests that the transformation of war into a political struggle has as its prior condition the restraint of war as a military struggle. (Hence) we must begin by insisting upon the rules of war and by holding soldiers rigidly to the norms they set. The restraint of war is the beginning of peace.' (4)

We aren't against 'nukes' because we're special people with uniquely fine consciences ('weirdos!') We oppose all forms of mass destruction because we're brought up in a society where we learn that it isn't ON for folk to attack innocent third parties during quarrels. Weren't You?!!

This social norm was here before us all! Even 50 centuries of off-and-on total war by male gangs haven't eroded the force of old social norms of conflict. Crystallised in Treaties and Military Manuals are still elements of a social convention which we can point to as existing objectively and between us and the officer we're talking with, binding in different ways on us both, civilianry and military alike citizens of a confederal global polity, who lie down to sleep under the same Dread Sky!

To schematize officers apart from their immoral orders - yet still as officers as well as moral agents - is especially difficult if we still labour under the delusion that helping to threaten to kill those who aren't killing us is just immoral. But when the penny drops that (by some MIRacle) it also happens to be ILLEGAL, then it becomes absurd for us to present the issues in the usual ways: 'CND Plans To Break Law'. Let's spring up deep heart and centre of society to press, like tigresses in defense of their young, for Law enforcement!



Customary Law of War



RUSSIAN 'MIR' means peace, world, village-commune. And also, in its Nordic root, mother. This formula still reflects tribal and neolithic experience. Far from 'man' being 'naturally savage', total war was unknown for 500,000 years - not even animal blood was shed wantonly. (5).

Quibbles aside, Engels was surely right to hail the general significance of the Iroquois. Braves and war-chief were appointed by Matrons of the clan following soundings and open council meetings and remained disposable. If they came seeking warrant for any war other than one in defence of the matri-sphere, they'd get no rations and the tomahawks would stay hidden underground (6).

Another example is the Just War (7) tradition which drew on Natural law to check Christo-Imperialism's crusades, inquisition, pogroms. Justification of decisions to go to war (JUS AD BELLUM) necessitated:

- (1) just auspices
- (2) just rights certainly infringed
- (3) last resort
- (4) more good than evil to result

- (5) realistic hope of victory
- (6) waged with right intention (explicit war/peace aims?)

Even if wars should break out they still had to be fought justly.

Following the Reformation and reversion to 'Holy' war, 'schoolmen' sought to revive Just War doctrine with increased emphasis on JUS IN BELLO, whose elaboration led into the modern period of customary humanitarian law of war.

References

- (1) See Chomsky's books; also Martin Sherwin, 'World Destroyed' (NY, 1975); Jim Garrison et al, 'The Russian Threat'; Mark Solomon's US Peace Council broadsheet against E P Thompson's position.
- (2) Vera Brittain, 'Seeds of Chaos', 1944.
- (3) See my 'Dresden - the Double Thunderclap' with Val Remy, £1 from 62 Whitehorse Road, Stepney Green, London E1 OND.
- (4) Michael Walzer, 'Just and Unjust Wars', 1980 (excellent).
- (5) Elizabeth Fisher, 'Womans Creation', 1980; Adrienne Rich, 'Of Woman Born'; Ruth Finnegan in Ted Dunn (ed), 'Foundations of Peace and Freedom'.
- (6) paper in Rayna Reiter (ed), 'Towards an Anthropology of Women', NY 1975.
- (7) Hamish Walker's FOR Briefing Paper, no 3.



Establishment Wriggling



(1) 'The Genocide Act' (!???) builds two loopholes into the definition: 'acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such.'

(2) Geneva Protocols. US signed on 'understanding' that they didn't regulate or affect use of nuclear weapons! UK likewise, promising 'maximum feasible' care to avoid civilian casualties: hence in time of perceived 'supreme national emergency' huge casualties might still be 'unavoidable' by-products of 'military necessity' - as at Dresden, February 1945, ha ha. Neither US nor UK has ratified.

Articles 35/55 are crucial for closing important government loophole legitimising possession as such, for environmental consequences would preclude even 'low radiation' nuking of subs or bases in zones uninhabited by humans.

(3) "Possession is for DETERRENT USE ONLY". The standard political claim made by all states/alliances. Unlike Warsaw Pact, Nato won't go for 'no first use' pact. Thatcher has said she would press the button - if second, then deterrence would by definition not be the use! The legal point is that there are legal and non-legal ways of 'detering aggression'.

(4) 'Nuclear weapons are nowhere explicitly banned, and their existence is recognised in e.g. non-proliferation treaty, hence actual situation has eroded "customary usages of war"'. INLAW reply:

(i) the law deals centrally in verbs: just because there's no explicit ban on cricket bats doesn't exonerate murder using one.

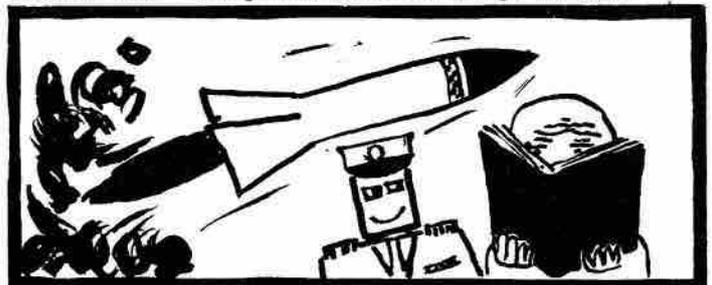
(ii) Non-Proliferation Treaty and various UN resolutions condemning use of indiscriminate weapons aren't law-making treaties establishing new legal regime, but status quo political damage-limitation exercises in the light of the fact that the chief

terrorists are difficult to disarm!

(iii) An SS officer arriving at the Eastern Front in mid '44 could have said slaughter of whole villages seemed normal, hence 'erosion' had taken place in world regime. 3 years, 40 years, 500,000 years: what is the base line for 'customary'?

(5) Obstruction appeals. 'Lawful authority and excuse' (Highways Act) and 'reasonable use(r)' (Nagy vs Weston, 1965) should allow us to blockade base gates if we have reasonable belief that a crime is taking place which we can stop. Criminal Law Act, Section 3, codifies our common law right/duty to use reasonable necessary force (even) to stop crime.

(6) Crown prerogative. Means that certain matters are reserved for 'sole discretion' of the 'Crown'. Judges can't judge of 'National Security', have no competence to 'interfere' concerning the 'disposition of the Armed Forces', they assure us. This 'expatiating on their own impotence' (The Times) is pure cop-out similar to the German judiciary's de facto surrender to emerging Fuhrer Prinzip. Dicey's 'Law of the Constitution' states that Crown ministers can't use Crown Prerogative to shield unlawful orders. "Be ye never so high but the law is above you" is a law for judges no less than Ministers' - Lord Chancellor, Hamlyn Lecture, 1983. How else is Nuremberg to be enforced? The jurisdiction is always to hand!





What's at Stake



(1) It's Ronald Thatcher, not us, who is 'dragging Her Majesty into politics!'. As head of an increasingly anti-nuclear Commonwealth, 'Her Majesty is being placed in a very difficult position.' Who hi-jacked Grenada? Come to that, who killed Mountbatten??? Eight weeks after his Strasbourg speech. Historically the Myth of the 'Captive Monarch' is dynamite!

(2) Magna Carta, clause 45: 'We shall appoint as justices, constables, sheriffs, or other officials, only men that know the law of our realm and are minded to keep it well.' If the DPP and Attorney General turn blind eyes to reported lawlessness, they should be sacked for Misprision of Felony. Otherwise not just the law is 'brought into disrepute', but the official basis of the entire social contract!

(3) Military Law. The Monarch is Commander-in-Chief of Armed Forces and Police. It's her effigy on an officer's badge/cap that soldiers are taught to salute - not the officer as an individual. Army Act (1955) incorporates British Manual of Military Law as Queen's Regulations. New edition was issued in 1958 (currently under revision) incorporating Nuremberg and Geneva Conventions. Far from blind obedience, true loyalty necessitates refusal of 'manifestly illegal' orders (ch 14). Officers are reminded that 'they are in a position, by a refusal to obey unlawful orders, to avert or prevent their operation.' (Ch 6.)

If soldiers move outside their professional code and rulebook, they become liable to prosecution in the civil courts (ch 7) - as happened to a soldier found guilty of murder in Belfast, 14.12.84. Soldiers are reminded of the legal necessity of taking (authorised) aim: to fire indiscriminately into a crowd is murder with 'intent' (subspecies 'universal malice') (ch 7, 11, d, p174).

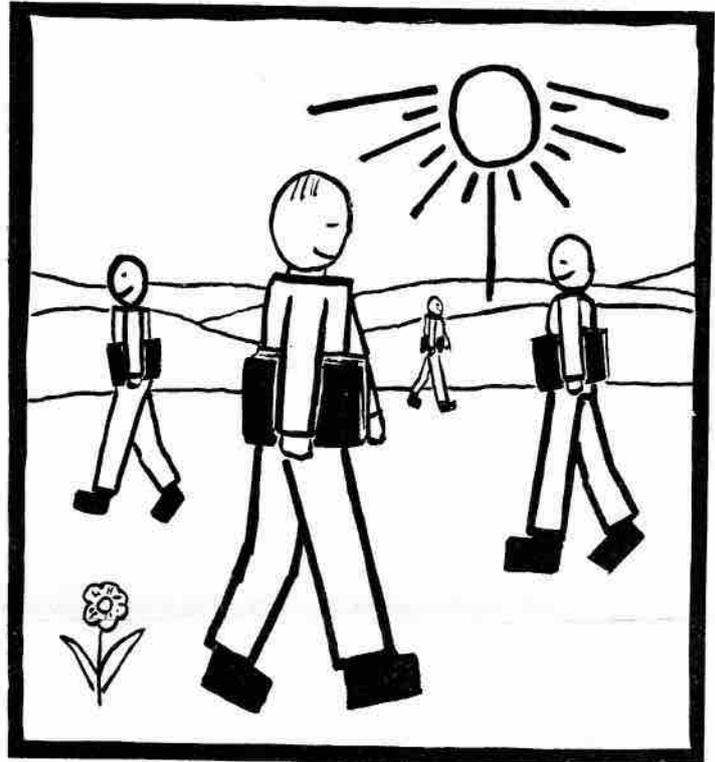
(4) Incitement to Disaffection Act, 1934. Heseltine is seducing troops from their Oath of Allegiance to the Queen by requiring them to move outside their professional ethos and rulebook and be ready to fire indiscriminately into the Soviet Crowd with 'universal malice aforethought'.

In 1982 George Delf drafted an INLAW leaflet, 'War Crime Warning - to all British Military Personnel.' Busy but sympathetic professionals advised George (an 'amateur', but full-time!) against publication. One CND solicitor panicked - 'Get it off the premises!' Realising the absurdity of prosecution for warning soldiers to obey their own rules, George took the plunge, opening new space for us all. Now he and Pauline Slater are indicting Thatcher/Heseltine/Howe under this same much-feared act (which is indeed potentially ferocious: check the CND Legal Advice Pack.

(5) Integrity of Common Law. The core of INLAW's indictment and new appeal concerns plain murder - which follows if Hague, Geneva and Nuremberg stand and mass destruction policies can't be disguised as a military affair (killing of enemy soldiers). We recognise killing of innocent parties as murder in our everyday lives.

Other common law norms which then come into play against the double standard of autonomous State-ism include aiding and abetting murder, procuring it, acts preparatory, etc. It's illegal to deliver threats of murder 'even if the accused has no real intention to carry it out' (Criminal Law Act, 1977). It is itself an assault to walk down the street with shotgun visible and cocked (cf instand nuclear preparedness).

Common Law is no gift of the Divine Sun-King State but our own costly historical creation, maintained and changed in renewed attempts to check repression and arbitrary tyranny. Those who selectively fetishise isolated texts (positive law, Statute Law), forget that the law is bigger than laws. It includes also the way it evolves organically, not just through obeying laws but also through mass non-observance of stupid ones, and sometimes by people's actual defiance of unjust laws coupled occasionally with the unwillingness of their peers to convict (Ponting jury).



Further, would we have condemned the German people in 1944/39/33 if they had constituted themselves the ultimate Court of Appeal and abrogated the regime which had created concentration camps with 'Obedience to the Law is Freedom' writ over their gates? If not, is it only taking people to the ovens that is the terrible crime, not vice versa? Let the judges be warned that is they still assume that is things are official then they must be legal, then there are more and more of us who are waking up to the falseness of that assumption...

(6) Natural Justice. 'Obedience to the law'? What about the law's loyalty to the people, the civil service's to civilians, the readiness of the military to defend us, even to lay their lives down for their true Motherland of civilian life and liberty and Mother Earth herself?

'Law 'n' Order', 'subversive appeals'? Instead of hassling us as we press in on them for dialogue into justice, why won't police, magistrates, Lords Lieutenants, soldiers and officers accept OUR LAWFUL ASSISTANCE in the difficult efforts of persuasion and restraint that may be needed in dealing with the central conspirators of the nuclear state? For it is they, not we, who are unilaterally demanding the common security of our earthling estate by standing ever-poised for the ultimate subversion of the entire natural order.

Let's all sign on together in the cause of loyalty to life!

Personal and Campaigning Implications

(1) WORK ISSUE THROUGH EMOTIONALLY to root out our own unconscious conditioning - e.g. that official = legal, arrest/conviction = guilty. Just because the law is not being applied doesn't mean nuclear terrorism is lawful.

(2) STUDY, pool experiences, ideas, materials; teachers, tribunals, action-research cycles. Theoretical exploration towards new social theory.

(3) DE-INSTITUTIONALISE THE LAW. Self-representation in court is our right. Sympathetic lawyers on tap, not on top setting agendas and strategies.

(4) Beware PEACE MOVEMENT CONSERVATISM which 'argues' (unlike e.g. nuclear winter) that illegality is 'too complicated' for ordinary people to grasp or 'in competition' with other dimensions of our work. Rather

it should be integrated into all campaigns.

(5) Beware LEFT-CONFRONTATIONIST STYLE using issue as stick to beat police with, point patriarchal finger. Root indignation in anguished compassion, let our rage be burnt up against verbs, not people. Language and voice of dignity and authority, yet from the heart.

(6) AVOID OVERWHELMING police, soldiers etc. with 'winning arguments' games. Listen carefully and with respect. Many have been hurt by being 'put down'.

(7) No more buying into ILLEGALIST/MINORITIST STEREOTYPES (e.g. Wintex 'surrendering' as 'subversives'.) As we decode The Bomb we align with majority norms of non-combatant immunity: articulate majority civilian interest in common security worldwide.



Guide to Sources and Texts



Primary Sources

(a) TREATIES, CONVENTIONS signed by individual states who may enter reservations or register counter-objections, withhold ratification, or withdraw giving notice, creating complexes of Treaty-Relations. Positive international lawyers claim that states can't be bound except through their express agreement, e.g. to refer a dispute to World Court in The Hague.

BUT an objective international legal regime may also be created binding on all states irrespective of immediate feasibility of enforcement, non-signature/ratification, wrecking reservations, etc. IF:

- (i) quorum of signatures
- (ii) treaty declaratory of customary international law
- (iii) major world issues and the 'peremptory' norms of un-opt-out-able jus cogens involved (not just e.g. opening of diplomatic bags.)

(b) UN CHARTER AND UNANIMOUS RESOLUTIONS - or quasi-unanimous IF supported across the spectrum of world systems. Both Security Council and General Assembly (which appoints judges) can refer to International Court of Justice for advisory, then binding rulings - e.g. Namibia. Cf also corporal punishment appeal to European Commission, then Court, which necessitates change in British law.

Secondary Sources

Weighty statements of world leaders in law, politics, religion, etc. Majority UN resolutions. Red Cross and other non-governmental organisations. These can then interact within Treaties, via Martens Clause.

-o-o-o-

THE TREATIES

ST PETERSBURG DECLARATION, 1868. Right to choose methods of warfare 'not unlimited'; only legitimate objective is 'weakening military forces of enemy'.

HAGUE CONVENTIONS, 1899, 1907. Introduced crucial MARTENS CLAUSE, repeated in subsequent Treaties, establishing pre-existent and underlying nature of Customary International Law, which Treaties only interpret and codify: 'In cases not included in the Regulations ... the inhabitants and belligerents remain under the protection and rule of the principles of

the law of nations, as they result from the usages established among civilised peoples, from the laws of humanity, and the dictates of the public conscience.'

CONVENTION 4, 1907 outlawed bombardment 'by any means' of undefended habitations (art 25), non-giving of quarter, weapons 'calculated to cause unnecessary suffering (23 d,e); and protected historic monuments, schools, churches, etc. (27).

CONVENTION 5, article 1: 'The territory of neutral powers is inviolable'.

GENEVA CONVENTION, 1925 outlawed use of 'asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and bacteriological ... warfare'. (Also 1972 Convention on Biological and Toxin Weapons bans 'development, production, stockpiling'.)

UN CHARTER 1945, outlawed 'use or threat of force'. Self-defence must have Security Council sanction and observe laws of war.

GENEVA CONVENTION 4, 1949; Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (also armed conflicts). Good against 'reprisals against protected persons', 'collective penalties, all measures of intimidation and terrorism' (33), hostage-taking (34). Good for: women (27), mothers (14,16), aged, sick and infirm, children, hospitals and health workers. Signatories promise widest possible dissemination of text. Incorporated as UK GENEVA CONVENTIONS ACT, 1957 - now out of print!

NUREMBERG PRINCIPLES, 1950. Nuremberg Charter limited jurisdiction to loser war crimes (signed 8.8.45!). Focus on punishment of persons, rather than prevention/repudiation of acts (and where relevant restitution) is unwise, here and elsewhere. Nevertheless, Principles based on Tribunal's Charter/Judgments were adopted by International Law Commission of UN in 1950. Principle 6 establishes personal responsibility under international law for war crimes, crimes against humanity, and crimes against peace:

- 6 a (i) 'Planning, preparation, initiation ... of a war of aggression or a war in violation of international treaties ... or
- (ii) participation in ... conspiracy for accomplishment of any of (i).'

'Superior orders' no defence in law (may mitigate punishment). Nor being head of state or

responsible minister; nor lack of national law. Complicity also criminal.

These Principles unanimously approved by UN General Assembly, thus constituting a general international jurisdiction from 1950: it is for all states to apply this first within their territories, then cooperate internationally. I.e. any court has responsibility and warrant to exercise this jurisdiction appropriately. Top government and judiciary have this responsibility on pain of violating (3,2,7)!

Following 1963 Shimoda Case (where Tokyo District Court ruled Hiroshima a war crime) UK Lord Chancellor affirmed Nuremberg to be customary international law. In 1982 Thatcher pledged: 'We support the UN and the rule of international law.' (UN SSD). In addition Nuremberg has power of popular myth behind it (lots of blood shed to put Nazis in the dock).

Not only does Nuremberg go beyond actual use to prior preparations, common plans, etc., but 6 (a) also incorporates other international treaties, of which Hague 4 & 5 were explicitly affirmed as customary international law.

1977 GENEVA PROTOCOL 1 - protection of victims of international armed conflicts. Most comprehensive humane treaty to date. Art 55 (1) is our Green Charter of Gaia: 'Care shall be taken in warfare to protect the natural environment against widespread, long-term and severe damage.' Threats of no-survivors banned (40). Very useful for purposes of 'Enquiry into Justice' with military commanders and the legal advisors they should have (82) concerning sensitive contingencies: 'duty' to 'foresee', 'prevent' and 'suppress' (86/7) breaches which are 'war crimes' if 'grave' (85).

1969 UK ACT FOR THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF GENOCIDE. Incorporated 1948 Genocide Convention concerning 'crimes against humanity', adding 'conspiracy, direct and public incitement, attempt, complicity' (though this last omitted in 1969 Act!).



Addresses

INLAW, 90 Gladstone Street, Bedford. Send £1 for copy of their indictment as basis for 'laying information before' your local magistrate. Watch out for George Delf's book in August!

Lawyers for Nuclear Disarmament, c/o 2 Garden Court, Temple, London.

(iv)

THIS INFORMATION SHEET was produced for Green Line by KEITH MOTHERSON. Published April 1985. Further copies are available at 10p each (15 for £1) from Green Line, 34 Cowley Road, Oxford OX4 1HZ.

Designed by Andrzej Kaye.

LAND TAX

LAND TAX is redistributive: it takes the land from the rich to give to the middle classes. It does this by removing, taxing, the surplus so that the rich won't be able to make any profit. The value of the land is thus reduced, as is its price. But the land will always have a value, partly for its ability to provide subsistence but also for its existence as living space. So, because the land has a price, the poorest will be denied access by the better off. So Land Tax does not get the land to the poorest.

But even if it did, are we still hooked on the concept of the private ownership of land? Where land is "owned" by the community and each member has the use of their own plot, their natural greed is moderated by the need to get on within the community so that they can keep their plot. With private ownership they are fireproof: they no longer need the community, only the police to protect their property rights against their fellows. (That's what police are for.) Their greed is no longer moderated: selfishness and materialism are given full rein. Land Tax maintains private ownership of land and so will do nothing to moderate our materialism.

Land Tax is sometimes sold to us as one of those panaceas which will do away with all those hundreds of different taxes - i.e. a long-term solution. But I thought the long-term solution was the informal economy, the unpaid-labour economy. If no one's getting paid, no one's got any money for taxes. Land Tax is irrelevant as a long-term solution. (It cannot be short-term: it would take far too long to introduce.)

WILL LAND TAX redistribute wealth to the poor? Here RICHARD HUNT argues that it won't.

One of the main political objectives of the green movement is the decentralisation of power. Land Tax, by the need for a single rating system, is totally centralist and authoritarian. Land Tax taxes differently used land at different rates. The City of London would pay a far higher rate per acre than a Welsh mountain. A centralised authority would have to determine the rates. They would thus also be able to dictate the land use. If people wanted to turn their land into an ecological wilderness, they would be unable to if the state rated their land as agricultural and demanded tax accordingly.

Some say that Land Tax rates can be determined at district level. But if the rates are very low, that district would have to have the power to exclude people coming from places with higher rates. That is to say, the district would have to be autonomous. But if it is autonomous, it can choose what type of taxation it wants - land tax or some other tax. Therefore if land tax rates can be determined locally, land tax cannot be a national policy.

Finally, if land should be inalienable - which surely it should - if the occupant refuses to pay the tax, then the state has no sanction to force payment. The thing just doesn't work.

So. Land Tax is not a solution for tax simplification. It does not abolish private ownership of land. It does not redistribute land to the poor. It does not decentralise power. And it doesn't work. Dead loss, isn't it!?

SOME FACTS OF LIFE & DEATH

- FACT 1. Vegetation supports all life on earth. Without it all life would cease.
- FACT 2. As the human population rapidly rises the point has been reached where vegetation is being used faster than it is growing.
- FACT 3. Increasing world industrialization is increasing the destruction of vegetation through the manufacture of throwaway goods and pollution.
- FACT 4. Only 11% of the earth's land area is suitable for prime agriculture. Most of that is already under cultivation and up to 17 million acres of cropland is permanently lost every year - 125,000 acres in Britain.
- FACT 5. When the soil dies, as is happening worldwide at between 3% and 8% per annum, people cannot be kept alive indefinitely with food from other countries.
- FACT 6. Soil is dying in Britain too.



CO₂
NUCLEAR
POWER
Toxic Waste
Pesticides
Nitrates



Proliferation
of chemicals

Food
Degradation

Ozone layer
depletion
etc. etc.



It's later
than you
think!

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Review



Maori Sovereignty

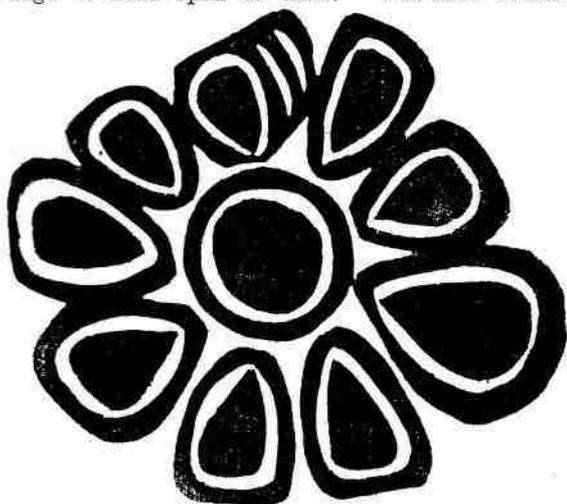
MAORI SOVEREIGNTY by Donna Awatere 1984 ISBN 0 959-7736 0 6

published by 'Broadsheet' NZ's feminist magazine, PO Box 5799, Wellesley Street, Auckland, Aotearoa (New Zealand) 12.95 NZ dollars. Distributed by Benton Ross Box 33055 Takapuna Auckland Aotearoa tel: 491-357. Soon to be available through Green Line in the U.K.

"Maori sovereignty is the Maori ability to determine our own destiny and to do so from the basis of our land and fisheries. In essence Maori sovereignty seeks nothing less than the acknowledgement that New Zealand is Maori land and further seeks the return of that land."

That's the fuel for the debate that has raged in New Zealand for over 2 years by those within the various political movements, and outside, since 'Broadsheet', NZ's feminist magazine, published the series of 3 articles by Donna Awatere which now make up the majority of this book. The upheavals caused by the Springbok tour the year before provided fertile ground for the idea. "The book no New Zealander can afford NOT to read" is how 'Broadsheet' has described it, and they mean it.

Donna Awatere, one of the few Maori women to have been through the white higher education system (85% of Maori women have no educational qualifications) analyses and attacks, from a Maori holistic point of view, white European (Pakeha) culture in the way that it has almost systematically destroyed Maori culture and its people (like it has done with indigenous people the world over) and prescribes the way forward for the country as a whole. "All white peoples are captive of their own culture. And they don't know they're captive. They therefore ignore the door of the cage we hold open to them." The door leads to a



life and culture where one's identity is linked spiritually to the lands of one's ancestors, where land is held communally amongst varying support groups, where time is based on the cyclic rhythm of nature and the ancestor's rhythm of life and death, where the group comes before the individual and where one can read all the signs of nature.



Her words are strong, incisive and direct, with a style that conveys some of the concepts of Maori culture.

Using Marxist analysis and Maori perception Donna cuts through white colonial history so clearly it's heartbreaking. Here we have not only the agonising details of Maori oppression in terms of health, education and justice, in the face of the white capitalist individualist drive for profit and reason for existence, but written in a way that automatically explains why. We get a very clear understanding why Pakeha and Maori culture cannot co-exist and why racial assimilation in a white colonial society is another myth. "White culture is the problem, not white blood", she says. Her analysis is also applicable to whites here, in the land to which most Pakehas still look for their political and economic models.

She says that it's the loss of the spiritual and physical roots in the past and the land that has led to industrialism, from the rural to the urban, and from the urban to the colony and the reduction of life to mechanical, spiritless time, individualism and obsession with 'progress' of making artificial things. Mechanical materialism, which she calls the 'mowed lawn mentality, nature pruned once a week', goes "right to the heart of the matter."

It's that which allowed white culture to do such things as the atomic tests in the Pacific and the hounding of aborigines with dogs in Tasmania. "White people must be cautious when they accuse the Maori of being savages."

The paralysis of white economic and political policy in Aotearoa (Maori for New Zealand) has given the Maori the political initiative and they are taking it. It's Maori women, who have built the strongest indigenous women's movement in the world, who are the new leadership, with 80% of Maori under 25.

Bloodshed is not necessary for Maori sovereignty, she says, but alliances with part of white society are. Nor does it exclude class struggle. She describes

the difficulties of achieving alliances with different white groups such as the trades unions, feminists and the left who at the moment are hindered by their adherence to the European cultural values of individualism and materialism and their blindness to white cultural superiority which has given them privileges over the Maori, outcasts in their own land. She says that the weakness of white protest is that it protests within the confines of a total culture, whereas Maori protests are against all of it.

It's the feminist movement which seems to have most potential for an alliance, but again, she says that it's impossible if women do not also challenge white supremacy and capitalism. "Maori women have long sought alliances with white women, since we share an oppression as women. This oppression requires a political, economic, social and philosophical upheaval to achieve its goal of eliminating all forms of iniquity based on race, sex and class."

As for a prescription, the New Zealand economy is to be decolonised and become identified as a Pacific nation, and new alliances are to be made with radical third world countries. The power of multinationals in the key areas of finance and energy are to be broken, citing OPEC and its effect on the oil market as a past example. The Pacific represents the last wave of independence movements and the Maori are a strong force within the grassroots Nuclear Free and Independent Pacific movement. Much inspiration has been gained from its initial successes.



She sees the way to extend Maoridom out of the traditional marae (centre of Maori community) is by "bringing the rural heartland enclaves of Maori-tanga into urban areas and taking urban wisdom and analysis of the white world into the rural." They will have to work out what they want to keep of white culture based on Maori perception of time and space.

This book shatters that colonial myth of a harmonious racially integrated society, which is still used to entice the tourists. One should have known, but then New Zealand was meant to be a rather insignificant place and not much attention given to it. Over 70 black and white photographs and accompanying text devastatingly illustrate the history of the Pakehas' ruthlessness toward the Maori, the Maori struggles against them and the richness and dignity of Maori culture.

It may help to put this into some historical context.

The focus for Maori struggles has been the Treaty of Waitangi, the 'legal' beginnings of New Zealand as a white colony, which is 'celebrated' every year as a national holiday. Signed on February 6th 1840 by some Maori chiefs and the representative of Queen Victoria, it was meant to retain Maori control over their lands, fisheries and forests. Land deals with new settlers etc. were meant to be dealt with through the Crown to prevent intimidation and fraudulence and in return the chiefs ceded sovereignty to the Crown and the people made British subjects.



Since then, the land has been taken from the Maori by trickery and force, by land-hungry settlers, profit-seeking speculators and the power-driven state; the Maori culture has been debased and its people turned into the country's proletariat, with a dying knowledge of their cultural roots.

In recent years Waitangi Day has become the focus for organised protests. This year was the second year in succession that Maoridom has united on this issue and a week long march to the original treaty house where the celebrations take place, was organised following the success of last year's. The new Labour government also recently ceded to a couple of Maori demands regarding land rights and for a two-day gathering (hui) at Waitangi to discuss the issues, both unprecedented in NZ history, although the government refused to halt the celebrations as demanded. While the world's newspapers were full of Reagan's fury at NZ's refusal to allow a US warship into its harbours, Maori sovereignty had made historic inroads on the political agenda.

Maori sovereignty is the issue in Aotearoa and one Maori woman has likened the message in the book as their written constitution for the future. It has induced much paranoia in the Pakeha and like the Springbok tour has revealed the extent of NZ's in-built racism. But amongst everybody it has stimulated and continues to stimulate much discussion and a change of outlook and now even legislative changes.

We have much to learn from it, while simultaneously supporting its conclusions in Aotearoa and elsewhere. It forced me to re-examine my racism and brought hope and sanity to my life. Maybe it's the tremendous global implications that ultimately inspired me; I can only recommend this book to everyone.

Sigrid Shayer



Is TOES not Green?

Dear GL,

It is remarkable that the organisers of The Other Economic Summit (TOES) have chosen to identify their work as the 'New Economics' (GL 30) and have not insisted that this project, the purpose of which is to develop Green economics, be explicitly defined accordingly. TOES is just one in a succession of ideas emanating from Ecology Party members over which the party has failed to retain adequate control and thus direction.

TOES was the brainchild of an Ecology Party member. At the first TOES last year the committee had at least two EP members on it. Now there are none (even though two hard-working members are doing virtually all the organisation!). Indeed the TOES publicity this year nowhere mentions the Green movement or the Ecology Party. Achieving the end result is more important than mere labels, but why has the 'Green' label been discarded? Given our slender resources of course we need to draw in help from outsiders who may not define themselves as green. But there is a point when compromising a key distinguishing feature of TOES - the fact that it is based on Green principles - becomes myopic pragmatism.

The use of the term 'New Economics' is disconcerting. The New Economics is widely recognised as the Keynesian consensus. In the 1960s Presidents Kennedy and Johnson used the term to describe their policies. More recently the British media has identified Heath, Steel, Gilmour and Jenkins as leading thinkers behind the New Economics (seen by the Sunday Times as the post-Thatcherite middle ground!). Thus it is perhaps significant to note that the backers of TOES have refused to tackle the economics of militarism and nuclear disarmament.

Another example of the way in which the Green movement has failed to hold its ground is provided by the Molesworth Peace Camp. A few months ago Molesworth Green Village, founded with hundreds of pounds of Ecology Party supporters' money together with a sizeable grant from the party, was renamed Molesworth Rainbow Village (after a vote). Consequently the publicity the Green movement desperately needs eluded us when Heseltine made his infamous raid. Is it so difficult to understand why?

Tim Cooper
25 Dukes Avenue, London W4 2AA

Ease the paranoia

Dear GL,

I do not regard myself as being an apologist for the Soviet Union; I am a member of Green CND, the Ecology Party and CND, and I went to CND's AGM in Sheffield. But I was very angry when I read John Marjoram's article (GL 29). He seemed so far off beam regarding the resolution on the Soviet Union that he disturbed me greatly.

In this country it seems manifestly clear that a good part of the population has been indoctrinated to an inordinate fear of the Soviet Union. To then go ahead and inform them in detail about an arsenal of horrific powers and to link that with a country which they loathe and fear merely makes things much worse. The resolution at conference got my back up because it so clearly played up to this fear; and worse, we were then told to play up to the press (who are dead against us anyway).

I get sick to death when our arguments caught up in ranges, strike accuracies, or technical advances. We're playing their game and can never win like that.

The Soviet Union has no nuclear weapons in this country, but the USA has, and we have our own. And I want to get them all the hell out of here. I think it's pretentious to think that we can do anything other than make Britain or Europe nuclear-free: it's difficult enough just trying for that!

The best CND can do as far as the Soviet Union is concerned is to help ease some of our British paranoia and to expose what shits we (and the US) have been in the past. And that's a damn sight more difficult than showing up people's prejudices.

Kevin Stannard
102 Coulston Road, Lancaster LA1 3AB

Home-grown wholefoods needed

Dear GL,

I sell wholefoods and have been amazed by how many of the products in the wholesaler's catalogue are imported, much of it from Third World countries. I would agree with Jon Carpenter's reasons (GL 28, 30) for eating more home-produced food and wonder why it is that the growing

number of organic farmers are not able to supply the equally expanding wholefood business, whose customers are demanding organically grown produce.

Obviously they cannot grow brown rice and chick peas, but I would have thought it must be possible to be competitive in the production of green split peas with Canada; or red kidney beans with China - which is where my supplies originate.

There seem to be two big advantages in producing these dried pulse crops here:

- that leguminous plants fix nitrogen from the atmosphere and are therefore valuable crops in rotation;
- the energy used in drying and storing is far less than is freezing and storing vegetables, or in transporting them half way round the world.

I am sure we could produce many more of the foodstuffs which make a vegetarian diet interesting, while continuing to trade for more exotic spices and tropical crops as has been the practice from time immemorial.

Betty Whitwell
3 Thorngarth Lane
Barrow on Humber, South Humbs DN19 7AW

Fluoride

Dear GL,

While glad to note your 'Network' report of the Ecology Party's action against the Water (Fluoridation) Bill, and Newark Ecology Party's legal challenge, I must point out your error in claiming this latter as the cause of the Bill's introduction.

The Bill was introduced to clarify the legal position in England and Wales, and restore it in Scotland, following the court case in Strathclyde ending with Lord Jauncey's judgement on 29 June 1983 which found that fluoridation was illegal. You are wrong also to say that "it is proposed to increase this considerably," though this would be the probable result.

The Bill would leave the decision on fluoridation to the Area Health Authorities, which are supposed to consider local wishes. However their record to date shows their propensity to ignore these wishes and follow instead the recommendations of the Department of Health which appoints them, and which favours fluoridation!

Brian Leslie
12 Queens Rd, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

(Sorry: we got our (mis)information from an Ecology Party press release. - Ed.)

Green peasant tradition

Dear GL,

David Pepper is wrong to assert (GL 30) that opposition to multinationals, and an approach which places dual emphasis on social justice and ecology, must be 'by definition talking about some form of socialism.' Andrew Ferguson is equally wrong to assume that ecology without socialism leads to 'an eco-fascist state entirely lacking in social justice.'

They are both assuming that socialism (and David adds anarchism) are the only traditions with a record of fighting for social justice. They both imply that Green ideals can only thrive conscientiously along with a commitment to socialism.

It is not their fault that they have apparently not heard of a different tradition and philosophy which did have the social concern they equate only with socialism, and which put it into workable practice.

I refer to the 'Peasant', 'People's' and 'Agrarian' parties of south and eastern Europe, between the wars. Their history is given in D Mitran's work 'Marx against the Peasant: a study on social dogmatism' (1951).

These parties achieved quite wide popular support and political influence. Amongst their policies were: land reform and redistribution, collective and cooperative projects in agriculture, food processing, road building, irrigation and export management, cultural and literacy programmes amongst rural communities which often had no educational facilities at all, opposition to massive industrialisation, state collectivisation, urbanisation and bureaucracy, etc. etc. As their title suggests the Peasant Parties began as outlets for newly emergent political consciousness in rural areas; but they later developed a specific philosophy which saw the virtues of small-scale, self-supporting communities united by certain co-operative foundations; and wished to protect the rural environment against urban deprivations.

If these policies sound familiar, I need only add that at one point the various national Peasant Parties tried to set up a federation to rival the Socialist International - it was to be called the Green International!

No one who looks at the ideals and practical achievements of these Peasant Parties could seriously suggest they were without a sense of social justice and a deep commitment to social reform. Yet they were not socialists - they came from a differ-

ent tradition, had a philosophy with a distinctive perspective, and participated in political activity as rivals to socialist and communist parties.

Neither were they insignificant. They participated in several governments in Eastern Europe while a form of democracy prevailed; their organisation of co-operatives and cultural initiatives was another solid achievement.

Were their supporters free to speak today, there is little doubt they would have much to say about whether socialism is the sole route to social justice!

Mark Valentine
35 Grafton Way, New Duston, Northants.

A rose . . .

Dear GL,

David Pepper (GL 30) is both right and wrong when he castigates those greens obsessed with 'the idea that they have discovered something new'. I am sure he is right to say that many greens do not know the roots of their ideas, nor conceive that they are the heirs of a long and honorable tradition. Yet he should realise that many greens have travelled by markedly different if congruent paths and that for some, therefore, socialism is represented only by its overwhelming orthodox strand.

William Morris, as usual, got it right when he wrote (in A Dream of John Ball), 'I pondered all these things, and how men fight and lose the battle, and the thing that they fought for comes about in spite of their defeat, and when it comes turns out not to be what they meant, and other men have to fight for what they meant under another name.' Morris articulated virtually every green concern as an integral part of his socialism - and here they are again under another name.

If we conceive of traditional politics as being conducted along a line drawn between the two orthodoxies, then green politics lie off that axis (whereas the 'new politics' of the SDP lie firmly on it). This is daunting only for dualistic thinkers who only have room for two mutually exclusive options. However it reinforces the belief that we are new (= different).

Furthermore, green politics are synergetic - drawing in ideas and concerns from many different sources - and should rightly be seen as some-

thing more than just the latest manifestation of one, usually submerged, strand of the radical tradition. In this sense the coordinate system of our goals is different - new - for while specific economic class interests have their place they are denied the centrality given them by socialism. Instead we find a locus for all the forces of emancipation subsumed under the imperative need to save the planet. Neither Engsoc nor oldthink, but newthink, I suspect.

Steve Foulger
38 Turpyn Court, Cambridge CB4 2RN

What price class commitment?

Dear GL,

I feel sorry for Joe Weston. He calls himself a Friend of the Earth but he's obviously missed the point. (Letters, GL 28).

Is he really trying to tell us that the so-called "working class" (which obviously doesn't include people who work as hard as the Director of Friends of the Earth or the editor of Green Line, for example) can't afford vegetables or books to read? How is it then that I see the people to whom I can only suppose he is referring (e.g. the builders moonlighting all around the place, perhaps?) driving flash cars, spending loads of good money in pubs, stuffing beefburgers at Macdonalds, and watching their colour tvs and videos, etc.? These are things that I (presumably one of the "middle-class elite" 'cos I read books, mostly free from the public library, even if I do earn well below the average wage) cannot afford, do not wish to afford, would be ashamed of if I could afford.

No, on second thoughts I don't feel sorry for Joe Weston. I feel angry. What is the point of attacking people who are at least trying "to live simply that others may simply live" with meaningless slogans like "middle-class elitism"? What are people who attack like that trying to hide? Is it perhaps their own guilt about their own un-simple, un-green lifestyles?

But it's OK, mate, raping the earth and the poor of the earth - because that makes you one with the masses of the rich, consumerist industrialist states. After all, that's real social commitment, isn't it, mate? Well, class commitment, anyway.

Penny Newsome
21 South Street, Osney, Oxford

Greens top the poll

TWO MEMBERS OF Llantrisant Green Group recently topped the poll in the local Community Council election. The Group put up two candidates in the Town Ward, where four seats were vacant. Both were well-known local

community activists.

Jan Gourley and Jan Hill-Tout won 273 and 256 votes respectively; the next four places were taken by Labour with Plaid Cymru coming last.

Rainbow Festival

HUMBERSIDE GREEN ALLIANCE is to hold a Rainbow Festival on Sunday June 2 on the Beverley Hurn. Stalls can be booked - details from Betty Whitwell on 0469 30721.

The alliance is made up of local CND and peace groups, Ecology Party branches, Greenpeace, Young Liberals, Friends of the Earth, and animal rights activists.

Green Roadshow

THE GREEN ROADSHOW is available for fairs and gatherings from now until the end of October. It can form part of a large festival, or the core of a small event. Activities are very child-oriented, with a special children's marquee. There are also processions and symbolic celebrations, entertainments (puppets, theatre and music), displays, films, and literature. The Roadshow also

has its own vegetarian and vegan wholefood cafe.

The minimum charge for attending a weekend event is £100, plus fuel costs at £1 a mile. For further information write to Richie Cotterill, Waterleat, Ashburton, Newton Abbott, Devon (0364 53026).

New Green Groups

EALING Ecology Party covers Ealing, Acton and Southall. Ian Freer, 6 Kingsbridge Avenue, London W3 9AJ (01-992 0310).

SOUTHPORT Green Group. Sue Ingham, 14 Cross Street, Southport, Merseyside (Southport 30546).

ORMSKIRK Green Group. Helen Skilling, 224 Moss Delph Road, Ormskirk (Aughton Green 423392).

CHELTENHAM Green Anarchy Group. Jan, 14 Swindon Road, Cheltenham, Glos.

Easter Festival at Molesworth

RAINBOW FIELDS Easter Free Festival will be a week of celebration of life and the return of spring. It will start on Easter Sunday at a location as yet to be reclaimed: look for signs when you go to the Easter demonstration. Rainbow Villagers will be there to guide you.

Bring what you would wish to find.

Greens at Glastonbury

SOMETHING OF the atmosphere of a Green Gathering will be created yet again at the Green Field - a green space to be created under the umbrella of the Glastonbury CND Festival (Worthy Farm, June 21 - 23). Co-ordinator, and workshops convenor, is Kim McGavin (Hillview, Yeolands Lane, Swynbridge, Barnstaple, Devon 0271 830332).

Tickets to the festival cost £16 this year, and include camping and all events. They will be available IN ADVANCE ONLY, and a CND leaflet lists sales outlets around the country.

SUNFLOWERS

(Green Collective Trading)

T-shirts "The Greens Are Gathering" and sunflower motif, yellow on green cotton. S,M,L £3.50 each, £2.75 in bulk.

Envelope resealers (green, gold and black), £2 per pack of 100; 5 packs or more, £1.85 each.

1½" badges, "The Greens are Gathering", "Friends of the Earth". 25p each; 10 or more 15p each.

1½" peel-off stickers "The Greens are Gathering": 50p for sheet of 20. 10 or more sheets 40p each.

4½" peel-off stickers: "The Greens are Gathering", "Animal Liberation", "Women's Liberation". 30p each; 10 or more 15p each.

Green star reflector badges, metallic, ½" diameter. 50p each; 5 or more 40p each.

Please include 15% with all orders to cover postage and packing. Make cheques payable to "Sunflowers", and send to: Sunflowers, c/o Ann Gunn, 8 Wordsworth Road, Braintree, Essex CM7 5SX. (Tel 0376 21184).

Green Line Mail Order

Pamphlets and Books

POLITICS FOR LIFE (Ecology Party, 36pp). 50p / 5 for £2.

SOCIALISM AND ECOLOGY, Raymond Williams (SERA 20pp). 75p.

DEMOCRACY AND PARLIAMENT, Raymond Williams (Socialist Society, 32pp) 90p.

COAL AND ECONOMIC GROWTH (Wales Ecology Party, 16pp). 20p.

FOOD ADDITIVES (Wales Ecology Party, 20pp). 30p.

FAIR VOTES GUIDE (Campaign for Fair Votes, 32pp). 95p.

EMBRACE THE EARTH, Jonathon Porritt et al. (Green CND, 44pp). 90p / 5 for £3.50.

ETHICS AND NUCLEAR WEAPONS, Jeremy Naydler (Fox and Lantern Press, 22pp). £1.

GREEN SONGS (Evergreen Press, 24pp). Words and music. 50p.

SURVIVAL OF CIVILISATION, John Hamaker. 236pp paperback, £6.95.

THE OTHER ECONOMIC SUMMIT (1984) Report and Summary. 40pp. 70p.

NITRATE POLLUTION: Prevention or Cure? Bob Allen (Green Line, 4 pp). 10p.

BRANDT REPORT: Con Trick. Richard Hunt. (Green Line, 4pp). 10p.

Badges and Stickers

SUNFLOWER BADGES. Seven designs printed in 3 colours: CND, feminist, yin-yang, anarchist, Christian, Eco, and FoE. Sample set £1 post free. 20+ (assorted) 12p each; 100+ 10p ea. Single badge 20p plus 13p stamp.

'MAKE IT GREEN' stickers printed in yellow, green and gold. 30p each; 10+ 20p each.

'STOP ACID RAIN' stickers (yellow and black) 25p each, 10 for £1.75.

ORDERS OVER £2 ARE POST FREE. Below £2, please enclose a 13p stamp.

SEND CASH-WITH-ORDER TO: Green Line, 34 Cowley Road, Oxford OX4 1HZ.

Field Beans

TICK AND DAFFA beans (= horse beans = field beans) are closely related to the more familiar broad bean. In the past they were widely grown in this country for animal food and, after crushing, were added to home made feeds used for horses and cows and, less frequently, sheep. Being legumes field beans are a useful crop in a rotation and they have become more popular recently. Several farmers in this area of Berkshire now grow them regularly.

Tick beans are smaller than daffas and appear to be more hardy. Plants of both can grow to five feet and each seed may produce two or three main stems. Field beans can be planted in the autumn (October is the best month in this area) to stand the winter. They do equally well planted in the spring, but the harvest is later and the newly planted seed is often dug up and eaten by pigeons. In the autumn the birds have plenty of other food. It is well worth pre-germinating the seed before planting. Soak the seed in water for 24 hours, then just keep damp and in a warm place until the roots appear. The individual beans can then be easily and rapidly dropped into individually dibbed holes, four to six inches apart.

Autumn sown beans generally ripen by August when the whole plant turns black. In a reasonable season the pods can be harvested straight from the plants. Do not delay too long as eventually the pods split and scatter the beans. In a wet season it may be necessary to harvest the whole plant and finish drying in an airy shed or greenhouse.

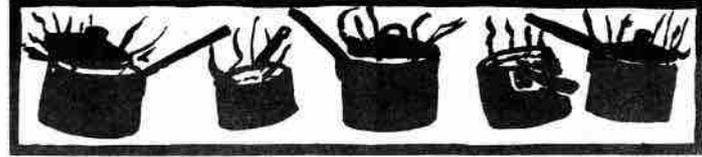
The dried pods or shelled beans keep well in paper sacks. Field beans are dead easy to grow and your own will not be treated with any pesticide or, come to that, any fumigant: the latter is used on all imported beans, even organically grown ones.

Tick, daffa and broad beans are thought to have originated in the Near East. They formed part of the diet of Iron Age Britains and were the only beans known in Europe before the discovery of America.

Some people from the Mediterranean area, from Taiwan and other parts of Asia have an inherited metabolic deficiency and lack the enzyme to digest vicine, a constituent of these beans. In these people, continually eating the beans can result in a type of anaemia. However, the condition is rare, and unknown in people of entirely British descent. Broad beans are also not recommended as food for people on monoamine anti-depressant drugs. Doctors should know about this and warn patients, although I understand this type of anti-depressant is not often prescribed. Anyhow, 'green people' presumably have no need for such drugs.

Field beans have 26-33% protein and a useful mix of amino acids, especially when combined with grains (or oils like corn oil) and nuts (or oils like sunflower and sesame oil). The beans are rich in calcium and several of the B vitamins.

Like all dried beans, ticks and daffas should be actively boiled for ten minutes at some stage in the cooking to destroy factors that inhibit the uptake of amino acids by the body. They should be soaked for at least 12 hours (preferably 24 hours) before cooking and that water thrown away. It is a good idea to boil them in two lots of water, throwing the first lot away after some ten minutes. Once cooked and soft, the beans can be eaten as a vegetable or added whole to vegetables and/or meat cooked in a wok. If the beans are put through a blender or are thoroughly mashed up they can be used as part of several dishes as in the recipes given below.



Nut and Bean Loaf

- 8 oz of nuts, chopped fine or blended
- 2 oz cooked beans, mashed or blended
- 2 oz breadcrumbs
- 1 large onion)
- 1 tomato) blended
- 2 oz of any other cooked, mashed or blended vegetables (e.g. sweet pepper, carrots, cooking apples, squash, courgettes, runner beans, etc)
- 1 oz melted butter or one tablespoon of oil
- teaspoon of marmite or yeast extract
- chopped or blended garlic (optional)
- mixed herbs
- ¼ pint water or vegetable stock

Mix ingredients together and bake in a moderate oven for about half an hour or cook by steaming.

Bean and Carrot Soup

- 8 oz of beans
- 16 oz of carrots
- 1 onion
- clove of garlic) optional
- 2 potatoes)
- mixed herbs
- Marmite or yeast extract

Cook beans and put through a blender. The other vegetables can be put through the blender raw or after light cooking. Combine all ingredients and simmer for 20-30 minutes. Sprinkle with fresh herbs (e.g. parsley or savory) just before serving.

Peggy Ellis

(Peggy grows field beans - and other crops - organically on her smallholding near Reading. Write to her - with s.a.e. - at 64 Blenheim Road, Caversham, Reading RG4 7RS for prices.)

(More recipes to follow.)

