VETERANS FOR PEACE UK: HANDBOOK

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SECTION 1: HISTORY

1.1 Veterans For Peace (VFP)

VFP was founded in the United States of America in 1985 under the VFP Statement of Purpose.

VFP has over 100 chapters in the USA with a VFP National Office, a VFP National Board of Directors and a set of VFP National Bylaws.

The National Board of Directors appoints an Executive Director to run the day to day business of VFP National Office.

1.2 Veterans For Peace UK (VFP UK)

VFP UK was founded during the summer of 2011 in London. We work within the VFP Statement of Purpose.

Our first public action was a solidarity vigil outside of Colchester Military Prison on Saturday 6 August 2011 in support of the courageous action taken by Michael Lyons in refusing to deploy to Afghanistan and to encourage further nonviolent resistance to that war from within the military.

At the 2012 VFP National Convention held in Miami the bylaws of VFP were changed to allow veterans of the armed forces of foreign nations to join VFP. On 20 November 2012 VFP UK became the first International Chapter of VFP (Chapter 1001).

At the VFP UK Annual Gathering 2014 we approved a set of byelaws, elected a steering group and appointed a coordinator to manage VFP UK on a day to day basis.

In February 2014 VFP UK was presented with a Recognition Award by the Islamic Human Rights Council.

At the 2015 VFP National Convention in San Diego, VFP UK founding member Ben Griffin was presented with the VFP Leadership in Peace Award.

In 2016 the steering group started work on a re-structure of VFP UK in response to our growth in membership and regional expansion. The aim was to spread power, responsibility and decision-making within VFP UK. This handbook is the result of that work and was ratified at the 2016 AGM.
SECTION 2: VFP STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

We, as military veterans, do hereby affirm our greater responsibility to serve the cause of world peace. To this end we will work, with others both nationally and internationally

1. To increase public awareness of the causes and costs of war
2. To restrain our governments from intervening, overtly and covertly, in the internal affairs of other nations
3. To end the arms race and to reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons
4. To seek justice for veterans and victims of war
5. To abolish war as an instrument of national policy.

To achieve these goals, members of Veterans For Peace pledge to use non-violent means and to maintain an organization that is both democratic and open with the understanding that all members are trusted to act in the best interests of the group for the larger purpose of world peace.
SECTION 3: UK CONTEXT

In the map below, countries coloured pink have been invaded by military forces commanded by the United Kingdom and its predecessor states. Only 22 countries in the world have not been invaded by military forces commanded by the United Kingdom and its predecessor states, they are coloured white.

The United Kingdom (UK) is a warfare state and a prime driver of war in the world.

The UK is one of just nine nuclear armed states.

The UK is one of the five largest global arms exporters.

The UK is second only to the USA in terms of the number of lethal drone strikes executed.

The UK is one of just eighteen countries that still recruit children into their armed forces.

The UK military is deployed in over 80 countries worldwide.

The UK maintains permanent military bases in 14 countries and overseas territories.

The USA has six military bases on UK soil and access to many UK military and intelligence installations.
SECTION 4: VFP UK STATEMENT OF INTENT

The United Kingdom is a prime driver of war in the world.

We say: ‘War is not the solution to the problems we face in the 21st century’.

Through our actions we will embolden the population to:

- Reject militarism
- Demand nuclear disarmament
- Abandon the arms trade
- Expel all foreign forces from the UK
- Close all UK foreign bases and return all UK military forces to the British Isles.

We intend to liberate the people, resources and environment of the UK from the War System.
SECTION 5: VFP UK STATEMENT OF CONDUCT

1. We will use our anger at injustice as a positive, nonviolent force for change.

2. We will not assault, verbally or physically, in person or online, those who oppose or disagree with us, even if they assault us.

3. Our attitude, as conveyed through our words, symbols and actions, will be one of openness, friendliness, and respect toward all people we encounter.

4. We will follow the directions of the designated coordinators during public actions.

5. We use consensus based decision making within our groups.

6. We reject military clothing and symbols.

7. We speak as members of VFP UK but not for VFP UK, unless designated as a spokesperson.

8. Rank, unit, combat experience, age, gender, race, wealth, education, class, religion and nationality carry no status within VFP.

9. Sexist, racist, homophobic and other discriminatory language and actions are common within the military; they are not acceptable within VFP.

10. Our words and actions will maintain the political and financial independence of VFP UK
SECTION 6: MEMBERSHIP

6.1 Eligibility for membership
a) Veterans of the Armed Forces of the United Kingdom.
b) Veterans of the Armed Forces of other countries.
c) UK citizens who have served with or in service to the Armed Forces of the United Kingdom in an area and during a period of war, conflict or other hostile activity.

6.2 Conditions of membership
a) Members will provide proof of service.
b) Members will comply with the VFP UK Handbook

6.3 Record of membership
The Admin Group maintain an accurate record of the VFP UK membership.

6.4 Make-up of the membership
We are an ex-services organisation of men and women, who collectively have served in every war that Britain has fought since WW2.

Our members are from a wide variety of different faiths and no faith.

Our members have a wide range of political views.

6.5 Restrict or expel from membership
The Policy Group has the authority to admit, restrict or expel to and from the membership of VFP UK. The Policy Group shall state their reasons for any action under this section to the Annual General Meeting. Any action under this section may be appealed at the Annual General Meeting.

6.6 Infiltration
There is a long history in the UK of the infiltration of anti-war and peace groups. It is reasonable to expect that VFP UK has been infiltrated by the police, the military, the intelligence services and others.

We are an open and nonviolent organisation. We have no secret communications or secret meetings. Our intentions and actions are clearly stated on our website.
SECTION 7: STRUCTURE
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7.1 Annual General Meeting
VFP UK is governed by the Annual General Meeting (AGM).
The AGM is normally held in November, during the weekend of Remembrance Sunday.
The Policy Group is elected during the AGM.
Proposed changes to the handbook are discussed and decided on during the AGM.
Priorities for the following year are discussed and decided on during the AGM.
The authority of the AGM is delegated to the Policy Group in between AGMs.

7.2 Groups
VFP UK is organised into two distinct types of groups; Action Groups and Working Groups.
Each group has a designated coordinator.

7.3 Action Groups
Carry out action in their geographical area in support of VFP UK Intent and our priority campaigns.
Five VFP UK Members are required to register an Action Group.
Each group has a designated coordinator.

7.4 Working Groups
There are four permanent Working Groups; Policy, Admin, Research, Output.
Each Working Group is coordinated by a member of the Policy Group.

7.4.1 Policy Group
Consists of five members elected at the AGM.
Responsible for day to day decision making on behalf of the AGM.
Develop VFP UK policy and strategy.
Delegate tasks to the working groups.
SECTION 7: STRUCTURE

7.4.2 Admin Group
Responsible for the administration of VFP UK.
Maintain the financial records of VFP UK.
Maintain the membership records of VFP UK.
Responsible for the technical maintenance of the VFP UK website.

7.4.3 Research Group
Responsible for research that informs and supports the work of VFP UK.
Maintain the VFP UK Archive held at The Bishopsgate Institute.
Maintains the VFP UK Wikipedia Page.
Collates information on the activity of VFP Action Groups.

7.4.4 Outreach Group
Responsible for disseminating information.

7.5 Ad Hoc Groups
Are formed for specific projects or actions.
8.1 Qualification
To stand for election to the Policy Group you must be a member of VFP UK for two years.
You will commit to being present at the quarterly Policy Group meetings.
You will be expected to take part in day to day communication.
You will be prepared to coordinate one of the permanent Working Groups.

8.2 Election
Candidates must make themselves known to the admin group one week before the AGM.
A list of candidates will be published before the AGM.
Each candidate may speak for two minutes at the AGM.
Members will vote at the AGM by naming five candidates on the ballot paper.
The five candidates with the most votes will be elected to the Policy Group.

8.3 Term of Office
Members shall have a term of office lasting one year and be able to stand for re-election.

8.4 Appointments
The Policy Group shall appoint a Policy Group Chair to coordinate the Policy Group.
The Policy Group shall appoint a National Coordinator to be responsible for the day-to-day business of VFP UK. The National Coordinator shall report and be answerable to the Policy Group.
SECTION 9: FINANCES

9.1 Accounts
The Admin Group shall produce financial accounts, in accordance with standard accounting practices, not less than annually.

9.2 Audit
The Policy Group shall ensure that the financial accounts are independently examined.

9.3 Transparency
Copies of the annual accounts review shall be made available to VFP UK members on request.

9.4 Fiscal Year
The fiscal year of Veterans For Peace UK shall be from April 1 through March 31 of the following year.

9.5 Dues
VFP UK does not collect membership dues.

9.6 Grants
Applications from members and groups should be made in writing to the Policy Group.

9.7 Expenses
Wherever possible hosting organisations should pay members expenses. Members of VFP UK who have incurred costs on VFP business can apply to the Admin Group for reimbursement if required.
SECTION 10: INDEPENDENCE

10.1 Financial

VFP UK does not apply for funding from individuals or organisations deemed to speak or act in any way contrary to our Purpose and Intent.

VFP UK does not knowingly accept donations from individuals or organisations deemed to speak or act in any way contrary to our Purpose and Intent.

The most effective way for VFP UK to maintain financial independence is through regular donations from our own members.

10.2 Political

VFP UK does not subscribe to any specific ideology.

VFP UK does not endorse any political party or politician.

VFP UK does not work for or with governments.
SECTION 11: LEGAL STATUS

11.1 Type of Organisation
VFP UK is an Unincorporated Association.

11.2 Regulations
VFP UK have no legal obligation to any regulatory body.

11.3 Financial Obligation
VFP UK have no legal obligation to submit financial accounts or reports to anyone outside of VFP UK.

11.4 Contracts
VFP UK cannot enter into contracts, own property, rent premises or employ people.

11.5 Liability
Members of the VFP UK Policy Group are personally responsible for the obligations and debts of VFP UK and are liable if VFP UK were to be sued.
SECTION 12: AMENDMENT OF HANDBOOK

12.1 Living Document
This handbook is intended to be a living document that evolves over time with the growth of VFP UK.

12.2 Amendments
Suggested amendments to this handbook may be submitted to the Policy Group at any time by completing the form here http://vfpuk.org/handbook-amendments/.

12.3 Additions
Proposed additions shall be written in green italics.

12.4 Subtractions
Proposed subtractions shall be written in red strikethrough italics.

12.5 Approval
Sections in written black have been approved at the AGM.
ANNEXE A: CONTACT INFORMATION

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ANNEXE A: CONTACT INFORMATION

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ANNEXE B: PRIORITY CAMPAIGNS

B.1 Boycott the War System

It is our intention to devise and build a campaign to boycott the War System within the UK.

B.2 End Child Engagement by HM Armed Forces.

The UK is one of just eighteen countries worldwide that still recruit children into the armed forces. HM Armed Forces also engage with young people to gain influence, with the aim of building uncritical support for the armed forces and the wars they fight.

This strategy is sophisticated and conducted through many different means including; Community engagement teams, cadet forces, online engagement, school visits, military charities, computer games, toys, films, local councils and businesses.

It is the aim of VFP UK to counter and undermine the child engagement strategy of HM Armed Forces and eventually deny them access to children.

We are currently campaigning with Forces Watch, Child Soldiers International and others to have the recruitment age for the British Army raised to 18.

B.3 Stop Trident renewal.

The UK is one of just nine nuclear armed states. To use these weapons would mean the end of life on earth as we know it. Just holding these weapons makes the UK a target of other nuclear armed states. These weapons and their maintenance represent a huge diversion of resources away from the needs of the people. VFP UK is actively involved with CND in the Stop Trident Renewal campaign.

B.4 Shut down the Arms Fair.

The UK is one of the five largest global arms exporters. Every two years London hosts Europe’s largest arms fair. The arms trade is a key component of the war system and a driver of war around the world. VFP UK is actively involved with Campaign Against the Arms Trade (CAAT) and East London Against the Arms Fair (ELAAF) in campaigning to shut down the DSEi Arms Fair.
Annexe C: Definitions

War System
The War System consists of every institution and individual who accept war and the preparation for war as a means to achieve status, power and wealth.

Warfare State
All states hold a monopoly of violence within their borders. Those that don’t are called failing or failed states. Most states have some capacity to defend their borders from external threats, usually other states.
Warfare States have the capacity and will to extend their monopoly of violence beyond their own borders.

Militarism
Militarism is the belief or desire of a government or people that a country should maintain a strong military capability and be prepared to use it aggressively to secure or promote national interests. It also implies the glorification of the ideals of a professional military class and the predominance of the armed forces in the institutions, administration, policy and propaganda of the state.
Militarism is the ideology of the War System and the Warfare State.
A militarist is a purveyor of or believer in militarism.

Consensus based decision making
Consensus decision making is a way of reaching agreement between all members of a group. Instead of simply voting for an item and having the majority of the group getting their way, a consensus group is committed to finding solutions that everyone actively supports – or at least can live with. This process makes sure that all opinions, ideas and concerns are taken into account. By listening closely to each other, the group aims to come up with proposals that work for everyone.
ANNEXE D: ADVICE FOR ACTION GROUPS

Meet on a regular basis.

If possible base meetings around an event or action.

Identify ways to challenge the War System and Militarism in your area.

Start a WhatsApp group to keep in touch.

Send in reports of your upcoming and completed actions to be published on our website.

Build links with local peace groups.

Maintain political and financial independence.

Provide mutual support to other VFP Action Groups.
ANNEXE E: ADVICE FOR MEMBERS AT LARGE

Join your nearest VFP UK Action Group.
Join the VFP UK Facebook Group.
Join your regional VFP UK email list.
Attend the Annual Gathering in November.
Join a VFP UK Working Group.
Wear VFP clothing and symbols as often as you can, as it can lead to conversations and new members.
Carry VFP cards and other VFP literature, hand them out to individuals, and leave them in public places like buses, trains, noticeboards, military museums, exhibitions and churches.
Join and/or build links as a VFP member with other peace groups in your area.
Attend local peace demos, stalls and events in VFP clothing and with VFP literature to hand out.
Wear a white poppy during the Remembrance period and be prepared to discuss why with strangers. Wear both red and white if you are concerned about hostility.
Increase your own knowledge of militarism and war by reading and get yourself informed and prepared so you can put your arguments with conviction.
Subscribe to peace activist sites on the internet.
Get involved in internet discussions on veterans’ sites, providing you are ready to be abused. But stay calm and reasonable: don't abuse back, and as a member of VFP avoid violent language and don't bring VFP into disrepute.
Visit local military and other museums wearing hoodies and be prepared to start a discussion
Contact your local MP to build awareness of our Purpose and Intent, maybe sending literature or articles and posts from our website.
Write to your local press to challenge articles and news which glorify war and spread militarism.
Offer to speak at local groups such as Probus, WI.
Use local contacts to see if you can get VFP invited to speak in your local schools.
Provide mutual support to other VFP members.
ANNEXE F: STRUCTURE OF A VFP MEETING

The structure is designed to ensure that members can attend meetings anywhere in the UK and be confident with the process.

**VFP UK Statement of Intent**

Read out the Statement of Intent, section 4 of the handbook.

**Quick Name check**

Starting clockwise from the coordinator all present shall give their name, branch of service and hometown. Only give branch of service, it is important not to create a hierarchy based on the units people served in.

**Recent activity**

Starting clockwise from the coordinator all present shall give a brief account of any VFP related activity they have been involved with since the last meeting.

**Agenda**

The coordinator will introduce the items of business to be discussed at the meeting.

**Items of business**

Each member should be given the opportunity to speak. 
After a member has spoken they go to the back of the queue.
Don’t interrupt other members.
Listen to each contribution.
Allow a pause between contributions to give time for people to take in what has been said.
Try not to repeat what has already been said.

**Upcoming Activity**

Starting clockwise from the coordinator those present shall give a brief account of any upcoming VFP related activity they are involved in.

**Any other business.**

**Action Points**

Ensure that any work that needs to be done has been noted with a named member responsible.

**Date/Time/Location of next meeting**

**Social**

Try and make time for a social after the meeting, it is good to have a less formal setting for members to get to know each other. Good groups are built on cohesion through friendship.
ANNEXE G: REMEMBRANCE CEREMONY AT THE CENOTAPH

Date: Remembrance Sunday

Time: After the official state parade has finished

Location: Meet at Whitehall Place

Every year on Remembrance Sunday, Veterans For Peace UK walk to The Cenotaph under the banner “NEVER AGAIN”.

We will hold a ceremony at The Cenotaph to remember all of those killed in war including civilians and enemy soldiers.

Supporters of VFP UK are invited and encouraged to follow us to The Cenotaph.

The Ceremony

VFP UK line up facing the Cenotaph.

The song “1916” is sung

The poem “Suicide in the Trenches” is recited

A wreath of white poppies is laid.

The Last Post is played.

One minute of silence is observed.

Reveille is played.

VFP UK walk back to Whitehall Place.

Dress

VFP Members: VFP UK Hoodie, Shirt, Black Tie, Dark Trousers / skirt, Dark Shoes.

Followers: As if you are attending a funeral.

Equipment

Never Again Banner – To be carried by two VFP members at the front.

Wreath of White Poppies

VFP UK Banner – To be carried by two VFP members at the rear and before the followers.
ANNEXE G: REMEMBRANCE CEREMONY AT THE CENOTAPH

Instructions for Followers

All are invited to follow us to The Cenotaph.

No banners, placards or megaphones are to be carried by those following VFP UK.

All those attending agree to conform to the VFP UK Statement of Conduct
ANNEXE H: 198 METHODS OF NONVIOLENT ACTION

THE METHODS OF NONVIOLENT PROTEST AND PERSUASION

Formal Statements

1. Public speeches
2. Letters of opposition or support
3. Declarations by organizations and institutions
4. Signed public statements
5. Declarations of indictment and intention
6. Group or mass petitions

Communications with a Wider Audience

7. Slogans, caricatures, and symbols
8. Banners, posters, and displayed communications
9. Leaflets, pamphlets, and books
10. Newspapers and journals
11. Records, radio, and television
12. Skywriting and earth writing

Group Representations

13. Deputations
14. Mock awards
15. Group lobbying
16. Picketing
17. Mock elections
Symbolic Public Acts
18. Displays of flags and symbolic colours
19. Wearing of symbols
20. Prayer and worship
21. Delivering symbolic objects
22. Protest disrobing's
23. Destruction of own property
24. Symbolic lights
25. Displays of portraits
26. Paint as protest
27. New signs and names
28. Symbolic sounds
29. Symbolic reclamations
30. Rude gestures

Pressures on Individuals
31. “Haunting” officials
32. Taunting officials
33. Fraternization
34. Vigils

Drama and Music
35. Humorous skits and pranks
36. Performances of plays and music
37. Singing
ANNEXE G: 198 METHODS OF NONVIOLENT ACTION

**Processions**
38. Marches
39. Parades
40. Religious processions
41. Pilgrimages
42. Motorcades

**Honouring the Dead**
43. Political mourning
44. Mock funerals
45. Demonstrative funerals
46. Homage at burial places

**Public Assemblies**
47. Assemblies of protest or support
48. Protest meetings
49. Camouflaged meetings of protest
50. Teach-ins

**Withdrawal and Renunciation**
51. Walk-outs
52. Silence
53. Renouncing honours
54. Turning one’s back
THE METHODS OF SOCIAL NON-COOPERATION

Ostracism of Persons

55. Social boycott
56. Selective social boycott
57. Lysistratic non-action
58. Excommunication
59. Interdict

Non-cooperation with Social Events, Customs, and Institutions

60. Suspension of social and sports activities
61. Boycott of social affairs
62. Student strike
63. Social disobedience
64. Withdrawal from social institutions

Withdrawal from the Social System

65. Stay-at-home
66. Total personal non-cooperation
67. “Flight” of workers
68. Sanctuary
69. Collective disappearance
70. Protest emigration (hijrat)
ANNEXE G: 198 METHODS OF NONVIOLENT ACTION

THE METHODS OF ECONOMIC NON-COOPERATION: ECONOMIC BOYCOTTS

Actions by Consumers
71. Consumers’ boycott
72. Non-consumption of boycotted goods
73. Policy of austerity
74. Rent withholding
75. Refusal to rent
76. National consumers’ boycott
77. International consumers’ boycott

Action by Workers and Producers
78. Workmen’s boycott
79. Producers’ boycott

Action by Middlemen
80. Suppliers’ and handlers’ boycott

Action by Owners and Management
81. Traders’ boycott
82. Refusal to let or sell property
83. Lockout
84. Refusal of industrial assistance
85. Merchants’ “general strike”
ANNEXE G: 198 METHODS OF NONVIOLENT ACTION

Action by Holders of Financial Resources
86. Withdrawal of bank deposits
87. Refusal to pay fees, dues, and assessments
88. Refusal to pay debts or interest
89. Severance of funds and credit
90. Revenue refusal
91. Refusal of a government’s money

Action by Governments
92. Domestic embargo
93. Blacklisting of traders
94. International sellers’ embargo
95. International buyers’ embargo
96. International trade embargo

THE METHODS OF ECONOMIC NONCOOPERATION: THE STRIKE

Symbolic Strikes
97. Protest strike
98. Quickie walkout (lightning strike)

Agricultural Strikes
99. Peasant strike
100. Farm Workers’ strike
Annexe G: 198 Methods of Nonviolent Action

**Strikes by Special Groups**

101. Refusal of impressed labour
102. Prisoners’ strike
103. Craft strike
104. Professional strike

**Ordinary Industrial Strikes**

105. Establishment strike
106. Industry strike
107. Sympathetic strike

**Restricted Strikes**

108. Detailed Strike
109. Bumper strike
110. Slowdown strike
111. Working-to-rule strike
112. Reporting “sick” (sick-in)
113. Strike by resignation
114. Limited strike
115. Selective strike

**Multi-Industry Strikes**

116. Generalized strike
117. General strike

**Combination of Strikes and Economic Closures**

118. Hartal
119. Economic shutdown
THE METHODS OF POLITICAL NONCOOPERATION

Rejection of Authority

120. Withholding or withdrawal of allegiance
121. Refusal of public support
122. Literature and speeches advocating resistance

Citizens’ Non-cooperation with Government

123. Boycott of legislative bodies
124. Boycott of elections
125. Boycott of government employment and positions
126. Boycott of government depts., agencies, and other bodies
127. Withdrawal from government educational institutions
128. Boycott of government-supported organizations
129. Refusal of assistance to enforcement agents
130. Removal of own signs and place marks
131. Refusal to accept appointed officials
132. Refusal to dissolve existing institutions

Citizens’ Alternatives to Obedience

133. Reluctant and slow compliance
134. Non-obedience in absence of direct supervision
135. Popular non-obedience
136. Disguised disobedience
137. Refusal of an assemblage or meeting to disperse
138. Sit-down
139. Non-cooperation with conscription and deportation
140. Hiding, escape, and false identities
141. Civil disobedience of “illegitimate” laws
ANNEXE G: 198 METHODS OF NONVIOLENT ACTION

Action by Government Personnel
142. Selective refusal of assistance by government aides
143. Blocking of lines of command and information
144. Stalling and obstruction
145. General administrative non-cooperation
146. Judicial non-cooperation
147. Deliberate inefficiency and selective non-cooperation by enforcement agents
148. Mutiny

Domestic Governmental Action
149. Quasi-legal evasions and delays
150. Non-cooperation by constituent governmental units

International Governmental Action
151. Changes in diplomatic and other representations
152. Delay and cancellation of diplomatic events
153. Withholding of diplomatic recognition
154. Severance of diplomatic relations
155. Withdrawal from international organizations
156. Refusal of membership in international bodies
157. Expulsion from international organizations
THE METHODS OF NONVIOLENT INTERVENTION

Psychological Intervention

158. Self-exposure to the elements

159. The fast
   a. Fast of moral pressure
   b. Hunger strike
   c. Satyagrahic fast

160. Reverse trial

161. Nonviolent harassment

Physical Intervention

162. Sit-in

163. Stand-in

164. Ride-in

165. Wade-in

166. Mill-in

167. Pray-in

168. Nonviolent raids

169. Nonviolent air raids

170. Nonviolent invasion

171. Nonviolent interjection

172. Nonviolent obstruction

173. Nonviolent occupation
ANNEXE G: 198 METHODS OF NONVIOLENT ACTION

Social Intervention
174. Establishing new social patterns
175. Overloading of facilities
176. Stall-in
177. Speak-in
178. Guerrilla theatre
179. Alternative social institutions
180. Alternative communication system

Economic and Political Intervention
181. Reverse Strike
182. Stay-in Strike
183. Nonviolent land seizure
184. Defiance of Blockades
185. Politically Motivated Counterfeiting
186. Preclusive Purchasing
187. Seizure of assets
188. Dumping
189. Selective patronage
190. Alternative markets
191. Alternative transportation systems
192. Alternative economic institutions
193. Overloading of administrative systems
194. Disclosing identities of secret agents
195. Seeking imprisonment
196. Civil disobedience of “neutral” laws
197. Work-on without collaboration
198. Dual sovereignty and parallel government
Far too often people struggling for democratic rights and justice are not aware of the full range of methods of nonviolent action. Wise strategy, attention to the dynamics of nonviolent struggle, and careful selection of methods can increase a group’s chances of success.