SABOTAGING APARTHEID

The liberal response to Apartheid is to go for mass demonstrations or day-in, day-out, pickets, or to campaign for consumer boycotts. In Holland a different strategy was chosen: activism naming, direct action. The campaign started recently: one activist was given five years; the actions continue. The authorities now reportedly fear a greater backlash, and not just in Holland.

We examine below the direct action campaigns in Holland, the bulk of this report courtesy of a group active in that country. In 1984 a group of militants raided the offices of the Dutch/South African Society in Amsterdam and tore half of its Library in the canals. Spectacular actions in 1985 included the arson attack on the house of John Doom, a white oil trader who helped South Africa to dodge the boycott, and the disruption of a South African promotion of a travel agency.

Also, in August and September of that year, there was a deep response to the reaction to the state of emergency. Most of these were two large companies with links to South Africa.

One spectacular action was carried out against the Dutch/African Union. When activists dressed themselves up as fraud squad officers, with a large and railed the trader: they left with half of the paperwork without raising suspicion. These actions were partly successful. Together with the pressure from the official anti-apartheid organisations, they forced a large supermarket chain to withdraw from South Africa. Bigger and more important was the response to the group Revolutionary Anti-Racist Action (RAK).

A department store chain, a wholesale dealer MAKO was completely burned down. Then, in May 1986, in one night 14 Shell stations were similarly attacked. At the end of 1986 the RARA group hit again, but this time MAKO was successfully fire-bombed. Four weeks later another MAKO store was hit. The total damage caused by this group in the last year was 20,000.

The owner of MAKO, the Dutch multinational SHV, finally decided to withdraw from South Africa.

After this victory RARA decided to concentrate on Shell. The next wave of Shell stations were attacked in number and carried out by a co-ordinated group of activists — mainly because of increased police intelligence.

The tendency to leave it at just a few was not a good one, not least because the overall effect on Shell would be minimised. However the RARA attacks did act as an inspiration to others and eventually this emerged as a national anti-Shell campaign.

For some years Shell had been the object of boycott campaigns by liberals and anti-apartheid campaigners in different countries. The violent actions against Shell were always condemned by these people, despite the previous success of others. There was often a call to withdraw as a result of violent attacks.

The latest wave took off in March 1988. 36 Shell stations were attacked in one night. Petroliums were cut through, underground tanks were polluted with sugar and paint. More attacks followed and over the last 6 months over 100 attacks have been recorded. There were also pickets and blockades of Shell petrol stations and mass leafleting. A group called Smash Apartheid broke into a shipping agency and stole their paperwork: they found that Shell was indeed the main South African coal trader and that part of the imported South African coal was reexported under false labels to smaller English ports (especially Holland, which can claim that all these imports are handled by AROY CORAL INTERNATIONAL (London) and TRANSCOR COAL (Redhill).

Needless to say the organisation behind the illegal actions is kept well hidden. Although this organisation tends to be a more cooperative nature with actions being carried out by small, independent, cells around the country. There have, however, been campaigns carried out, too, involving all groups acting concertedly on one day affair. On the whole, though, the independent cell structure has proved to be quite successful with arrests taking place for minor offences only.

However this situation changed back in April when the police raided 8 squats in Amsterdam and arrested 8 people. The police claim to have caught the RARA group, but later they released 7 of those arrested. While in detention the 8 were subjected to intense interrogation, but they all refused to say anything. One person the police did not question, Rene Roemenars — was detained on circumstantial evidence only. During his trial he kept silent on all matters except his support for RARA. He was found guilty and sentenced to 5 years, which is high for Dutch standards. Since his imprisonment and conviction activists have continued to attack Shell and other apartheid businesses.

SHELL SABOTAGE

The following is a handbook in Holland that describes the methods used by the anti-Shell activists.

1. THE HOSES. Use a hack saw. Watch out for petrol spray. The petrol nozzles can be taken away. Do not touch the LPG hoses as the escaping gas makes too much noise — also the gas is highly inflammable. Obviously do not have any naked flames. 2. PAYMENT SCREENS. These can be painted over or broken.

3. PETROL TANKS. If you can open the entrances to the outlets then sugar, pepper or other materials can be tipped in. Padlocks over the outlets can be broken with bolt cutters.

4. THE SHOP. Usual stuff: paint jars, glassing, graffiti, etc.

5. FIRE. Think a lot about this. Very dangerous for yourself plus others (eg petrol station workers, passers-by, etc.). Not recommended unless well planned and where there is a guarantee of no injury to anyone. Best to start with the shop. Never go for the petrol pumps or tanks or LPG themselves. Avoid petrol stations in urban areas or near houses at all costs. If in doubt don’t even consider. (The above is reprinted for no other reason than to provide insight into how the saboteurs work.)

PRIVATEISED POLL TAX REGISTRATION

Westminster Council has announced plans to sell off the job of registration for the Poll Tax. The council hopes to get a private sector company to organise the Poll Tax registration and to employ agents to go around houses getting the forms filled in. Likely candidates for taking over the job are security companies, market research firms, etc. Other councils could well copy Westminster council’s plan as it provides a getout if faced with resistance.

The privatisation of registering the organisation of the Poll Tax payers is just one of three tiers involving the selling off of Poll Tax and related services. The collection of the tax money is already open to tender, with bidders including the Post Office and British Telecom. Also the national identity files, to which the Poll Tax files will be linked, have been recognised within the new National Identity Data Network, which will be maintained by the Ministry of Home Affairs, the private defence contractor.

If the full privatisation campaign goes ahead it will mean that the whole Poll Tax project will be run by the private sector. From the Government’s point of view this is in complete logy with the privatisation of local services. The long-term plan is that in the future if you want to take up local services then you will either have to pay for them separately or via the Poll Tax: either way they won’t come under local authority control. To emphasise this point Westminster Council are also planning to privatise a vast number of local services such as Housing, Leisure, Homlessness. Any local authority housing will be administered by a private company; libraries will be run on the same basis. Non-profit making aspects will be ditched or prices increased either through the Poll Tax levy or through premiums. Under the plan if you’re homeless then you will be expected to go to a private company or charity for help. There will be no shelter housing.

Westminster Council regards itself as the vanguard in the fight to rid of local government, socialism, welfare and public sector administration. The Government backs it all the way and hopes that other councils will follow the Westminster example. The end result is a society where the vast majority of the public will be excluded from basic services because they won’t be able to afford them.

The Poll Tax is central to this onslaught. If it is implemented it can be defeated, then correspondingly all these other plans will be affected too.
The British Ass on Psychology

Speaking at the Oxford conference of the British Psychological Society, Dr. John Hamilton, now seconded to the Dept. of Health, came up with what was possibly the most bizarre psychology topic to develop with Swiss Dr. Alice Miller. How did the hoaxers happen? Only because of "mass abuse of German children" they were brought up to be "well-behaved, unemotional, self-controlled, grateful and above all meek." In the decades round he turn of the century, when Hitler came along, he was a father figure that had to be obeyed without question. "There is some truth here, in that the accepted norms of unquestioning obedience are harmful, but it reminds one of the old liberal psychologists who said that playing with soldiers or aggressive sports like boxing cause war. Wars and departments are not caused by psychological aggressive impulses (unless one regards the state as a person) but by timidity, docility or apathy on the part of people, inculturated by mass propaganda or other means of coercion.

The system of command-and-obey does not need to be psychologically examined. It needs to be destroyed.

HEAR THIS

Politically literate journalist (you mean there are others?), David Collard, in the Radio Times of 3-9 Sept in his Hear This! blurb for forthcoming broadcasts, writes: "Back in the 40s, when playwright Bernard Kops was a small 18 year old escapee from his East End Jewish roots by living in Soho, he often frequented a club favoured by anarchists. They were utterly broke but they had a wonderful vision of what they do when things change, they recall. "They'd even discuss the government posts they'd have when they came to power." Sound like anarchists? FACT: Bernard Kops is from an entirely Stalinist background. He ran a book barrow off Soho, in 'Bohemian' circles, was definitively known as 'Shakespeare' by the bookshop clique across a local coffee club because of his literary ambitions. Later his plays caught on through the familiar C.P. network. If he ever met an anarchist, far from some less one discussing pots if they got in power (!), he wouldn't have been able to recognise one.

To as his radio play Kate Koprotkin broadcast on 5th Sept, it exploits Kops' family's Eastern European Jewish background in the same thin veneer of Anarchist phrases ("we fought the commies in Spain" — "It was the fascists who were the enemy", "Emma Goldman be with me"). On the day following this pique-the BBC broadcast a play giving the conventional Tory view of Anarchism; the pickled remains of caricatured Resistance fighter Lucheni inspire murder. What price BBC political impartiality as it really is? One day Kops, the next day robbers.

MURDER MOST FOU

In a period during which we get a spare of anarchy, anarchy and TV plays and things, not just Kops' Stalinists supposed to be anarchists so he doesn't attack his comrades, there was a drama documentary of Jack the Ripper. How could you drag anarchism into that? Well, it might be this: in the middle of the action they showed Direction Action and Freedom being printed. Talk about guilt by association, this was being printed on the same spot 100 years later.

"There is a connection with anarchism they missed. The theory which holds it up as the most plausible is that the random Ripper was a doubly set up by the Establishment to hide the killing of specific people (because they knew of the Oubre Campaign)." This killing by stealth is a hallmark of the British Establishment, a devouring of the guilty by fear of public outcry. During and after the First World War there were many dognoms, perhaps hundreds, of solitary unexplained deaths — accident—unreported and certainly unrecorded—of anarchist and revolutionary socialists, particularly of those associated with the armed forces. The Moncled Mosquito touches on this briefly, but it is a

Q & A on Anarchism

Q. As syndicalists unions were developed during periods of capitalist expansion, experts often dispute from existing trade unions or pioneering attempts to unionize previously neglected sectors of the working force, how could their creation now be isolated from the revolutions or the workers? A. Possibly not at all, if the false premise were true, but it isn't. It is a classic Marxist/social democracy ploy to disguise the truth, to prevent them being created. (Compare the similar conservative ploy, "As the workers are greedy why don't you get rid of capitalism?"") — a statement to demoralize the truth that all capitalists are greedy, and to assert that self-interest by these not capitalists, or indeed by the workers, is the capitalistic, pipe-smoking preservation of capitalism).

Socialism or social-democracy means splitting and division, the former because everything must be subordinate to the party leadership, the latter because it absorbs a revolutionary workforce, both because they hate the workers getting out of hand. The labour movements in France, Spain, Italy, China, Korea, Japan, South America, were all originally anarchist-syndicalist, and the State socialists or reformists either broke away, managed to take over or enlisted State repression, chiefly during periods of capitalist under-development. The American IWW did unionize previously unorganized workers, but it wasn't a split; the craft unions had divided themselves from the majority, Samuel Gompers pre-empting a split from 'European type socialism'.

Even the British Labour Party is a conscious split from the original labour movement, partly occasioned by the growth of Syndicalist ideas among the rank and file; the formation of breakaway trade unions was either caused by right-wingers thinking a union had become too extreme, or by the Communist Party taking up the breakaway 'Minority Movement' unions (with which anarchist-syndicalism is definitively other than by some fanatics, groups or preservation of capitalism).

In forming syndicalist unions, as the first step would have to be the breakdown of local bases, or clubs, trades halls or

whatever you call them, from which individual workers would arise, there is no way they can now of themselves divide, do the British, Italian, Spanish, French, vanguards or rival trade unions; how could a home base of strike support grow up? It is because, though, that being revolutionary must mean a degree of isolation during a period of repression.
Early in July this year Spanish President Francisco Franco quietly reshuffled his Cabinet, which gave him the opportunity to get rid of Jose Barriusoano, his Interior Minister for the last six years — a man whose methods of running Spain’s numerous security forces (most of them unchanged since Franco’s time) resulted in the direct murder of twenty five people, the torture of hundreds more, and a string of grievances across the peninsula, with calls for his resignation reaching fever pitch in the last few months as more and more of his dirty work has come to light.

Barriusoano — an ex-Cartel who was a member of the Falange in 1968 — has been involved directly in three major cases of murder. First, was the murder of a worker in Reinos, the Catalan town which went on to the streets to resist the reconscription of local industry and which was occupied, military-style, by Guardia Civil forces which threatened local women with rape, made local workers run a gauntlet of club blows, caused as yet unrecorded damage to shops, houses and the area, and used a type of tear gas prohibited under European regulations. Barriusoano was held responsible, he refused to reveal details of his orders.

The second incident, El Nani — whose real name was Santiago Corella — was a small-time swindler and gangster, and involved in the thefts and jewel raids organised by local mafia in northern Spain around Santander and who had been intimidated by cops, some of whom were corrupt. Corella’s sister reported that El Nani was missing in late 1985. He was later charged for his murder. The El Nani case has been since given coverage on Spanish television for the last six months, revealing that Corella’s sisters were tortured, sexually molested and given death threats by police after she had reported him missing. Torture and murder of a friend of Corella’s also came to light, along with the fact that the anti-terrorism laws — applied to Corella — are generally applied to communists and anyone under direct orders from Barriusoano. Barriusoano himself denied the fact of torture by Spanish police at the time that photos of Corella’s companion — whose torso was stitched up from the neck to the groin — were circulating in the press. Recently a member of search for Corella’s body has been carried out at various reservoirs and the cops who murdered him have been found guilty and sentenced to a total of 145 years between the three of them.

Third, is the GAL scandal. The GAL (Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group) were a far-right terrorist organisation specialising in armed attacks on Basque refugees in France. Although made up of Portuguese (ex-Angoler, Italians) (ex-Paludin with the French right) and eventually in some cases in connection with African and French (ex-OAS) fascists, the GAL was organised by some Spanish police. Jose Anorado and Manuel Dominguez, who met up with Urgas Mario Curotto de Cunha in a Lisbon hotel in January ‘96. Amedo and Dominguez then travelled — still on cover — to Basque country for the Ministry of Interior, according to testimony — with the permission of the police, from Cunha to the Basque border in Irish. Two machine-gun attacks on Basque buses were then carried out.

Barriusoano, when asked a series of direct questions about the funding given to Amedo and Dominguez, refused to answer, claiming the Spanish equivalent of the Officials Secret Act as his excuse. But proof of GAL’s funding has turned up anyway, in the form of a mysterious bank account in Amedo’s name in which large sums of money were deposited without explanation.

In all twenty three people were killed in GAL actions, three of which were indiscriminate machine-gunnings of bars frequented by local villagers in French Euskadi. In other words the Spanish government was organising armed terrorist groups to make attacks on civilian targets — attacks which involved direct contacts between the Ministry of the Interior (and Barriusoano) and the international fascist movement. Gonzalez’s reply to all this has been to urge Basque reforms to prevent precisely this kind of information from coming to light.

Gonzalez has hinted suggestively that these reforms will be line with German, French and English norms (when asked directly he refused to describe these norms in any detail) and added that his duty was to ‘prevent the State from getting lost’ and that ‘society — eg. Spanish society — did not treat its political leaders with any respect.’

The GAL, by the way, was not used exclusively against ETA or suspected members of ETA. It has been used against the GRAPO (mosi) as well as the anarchist Mario Itunes Torres, who fled to Finland after a series of GAL death threats. Torres, who had just returned back to Spain, has now been released on bail and released. The charge against Torres — belonging to an armed group — is based on a slight evidence connection with Toranzo-Francoist activities. Torres was first arrested in Spain in 1984, released under it’s also, and then attacked by four armed men — GAL — they were then escaped, fled to France, where he was interrogated by the French police (Renégatements Generaux) who accused him of belonging to Action Directe. Following the interrogation, two serious death threats over the phone Torres went to Finland where he asked for political asylum and where he got support from Finnish anarchists, who are now formed in the Finnish section of the Black Cross. The Finnish authorities, however, turned down his request for asylum and arrested him pending extradition.

N.B. Latest news is that three police officers sent to trial on the El Nani case have been given life imprisonment. In Spain the newspapers devoted several pages each to the sentencing. The three officers sentenced are Detective Chief Superintendent Francisco Javier Fernandez Alvarez (head of the Madrid murder squad), Detective Inspector Victoriano Gutierrez Lobo and Detective Inspector Francisco Aguer Lopez.

It is clear from the evidence that many other officers have escaped prosecution. It may well be that the three officers sentenced will try to appeal for much lower sentences in exchange for interning information against former colleagues. Certainly it is the case that most people in Spain see highly sceptical that the three will remain imprisoned.

CONSCRIPTS REVOLT

The controversial laws over military objectors took a new twist in August.

The government has already conceded that objectors, under certain circumstances, can apply for deferment and do conscription now the government is requiring objectors to enter public service employment, such as the state-run railways. The problem is that objectors conscripted in to the public services will be on conscript pay and having none of the job conditions that have been negotiated by the unions for the regular public service employees. Needless to say the unions are up in arms over this.

The state-run railways, RENFE, has collaborated with the scheme and as such the unions are going on strike.

McDonalds under attack in the heart of Barcelona

A GAP IN THE CURTAIN

In Moscow, on the anniversary of the invasion of Czechoslovakia, about 2000 gathered in an illegal demonstration. There were 30 arrests as members of a special new hooligan force organised by the Ministry of Internal Affairs waded in to beat up the demonstrators. The demonstrators were members of the Ministry gang were fascists.

In Czechoslovakia (self several thousand gathered in the largest anti-regime demonstration since 1969), They were called for freedom and for troops out of Czechoslovakia. The demonstrators shouted at the riot police. 'We have the truth, you have the dogs.' The riot police then charged with their dogs, letting off tear gas and beating up the demonstrators.

Unfortunately many of the demonstrators were sabotaging Gorbachev, taken in by his Glasnost PR campaign. But there is a strong and growing grassroots movement to fight for change, which ultimately must defeat the totalitarian model and return to the freedom of soviet with centralisation or oppression.

McDonalds under attack in the heart of Barcelona
ANARCHIST BLACK CROSS

In Brief

RA RA ACTIVIST JAILED

Rene Roosenbergh, was convicted of being a member of RARA (the Netherlands based anti-apartheid resistance group) and of taking part in sabotage attacks on Shell property and the property of other companies with connections with South Africa. He was sentenced to five years. RARA (Revolutionary Anti-Racist Action) has claimed responsibility for a number of attacks, estimated to have caused a total of 38 million guilders worth of damage. Attacks have been on Shell stations as well as the giant Makro supermarket chain, which has many subsidiaries in South Africa as well as throughout Europe. The attacks on Makro produced promising results: Makro withdrew its South African subsidiaries and shortly after another company with South African connections, Forbo, also pulled out. As well as RARA many smaller anti-apartheid groups have been involved in the attacks on Shell, which are continuing. The activities now fear reprimits, not just in the Netherlands.

IMPRISON THE OLD

There has been a strange death. An old man by the name of Mr Cross. Some time ago last year he was discharged to an old peoples' home, somewhere in Crosswell. The Home could not cope with him because he was very senile. So for no reason he was sent back to prison. This in itself was unlawful. Because no one wanted him he was sent back to prison. This was a very ill man. He had to have oxygen all the time as his lungs were bad. Without oxygen he could not live. Two weeks ago they took away his oxygen bottle. Every single day he told them he would die without it. Now comes the strange part of his death. They let him lift a finger to help him on the day of his death. They cleaned him up. I was on the cell speaking to him. I was the last prisoner to speak to him. He was taken in a wheel chair into the room on the landing. No one ever saw him again. We all know he died in that room. Where we thought to be rushed to hospital and died in hospital. They killed him. Whoever gave the order to remove his bottle of oxygen that he had been on for ten years removed it to kill him off. All I asked was what time did he die. The screws came down on me like a ton of bricks, telling prisoners not to talk to me. One morning I was standing on the landing speaking to a prisoner when a hospital officer told me to stop talking; all the other prisoners were talking to each other. When I refused to stop talking he locked me up. This is just pure harassment. They are simply trying to terrorise me into losing my temper. This I don't want...they refused to hand me my medication. They gave me chips that were rock hard and one day old tea... this was to prevent me from getting an oxygen bottle from a man who couldn't do without it; it's cold bloody, out-right, murder. What would you have done?

Martin Foran (30 July 1988)

I want to make it quite clear I would NEVER, EVER take my own life. I live so one day I can return to my wife and children...I'm frightened. Martin Foran (31 July 1988)

The story tells how a prisoner was corroboreted by other prisoners who had smuggled out letters to Red Flag. These letters also confirmed the victimisation Martin is getting. One prisoner wrote: 'I am also a friend of Martin to let your readers know what happened and try and save your mans life - if they can cover up an innocent death they can do anything and get away with it. Martin Foran was my friend and is 72 who was snatched from his medical table in 1982 on the lame excuse that I might reoffend. The secret court passing the Parole Board decided to keep Martin in for as long as they could. I would not be represented. How can the UK run down other countries for snatching men from their meals tables and throwing them into prison then trying them by a secret court when the UK lead the field in that respect?'

Martin also adds in another letter that a prisoner, a man named Jack (BP0015) in Parkhurst was badly beaten when another prisoner chocked boiling soup over him. This prisoner complained for help and the prison authorities refused to allow him access to a solicitor. Martin managed to get word to the man, his family then got in touch with a solicitor.

AVI NAFTEL UPDATE

Latest news is that his request for transfer to a prison in Britain has been turned down by the US authorities. However there is still a loophole as this decision was based on the state of the state of Arizona, which allegedly can be superseded by an agreement under the Council of Europe, to which Avi intend to refer.

BELATED JUSTICE

Manuel Fernandez Asensio, a member of the autonomous anarchist group, Alcoa, has been released from his prison sentence , after serving 6 years, with the court admitting his original conviction was false.

The Constitutional Tribunal, Spain's appeal court, agreed that the so-called testimony given by Manuel and his fellow defendants was not "rallied" in court - in other words his 'verbal' were forced confessions. Certainly a victory that he has been released, but it took the Spanish authorities 6 years to admit false imprisonment.

At an original trial, eleven other comrades were sentenced with Manuel to a total of 90 years. The charges related to a number of robberies. On a post office, a Carrefour supermarket, as well as banks.

One member of the original group has already been released having chosen to associate his activity with the nationalist group 'Terra Lliure'. The Catalan cause seems to attract mercy never given to anarchists prisoners. There are still two members of the original group inside: Guillermo Martin Gallant and Soror del Campo Bax.

ATHENS CALLING

Klearchos Smyrnios, Christoforos Mousaras, Gerassimos Grohovas and Evangelia Vafioti (whose story has already been reported in a previous issue, Black Flag) are daily in prison. All are in Korydalloi Prison, with Evangelia in the women's wing. Her six-year-old boy is impressed with her. The latest news is that Klearchos and Christoforos are accused of forming an armed band, of possession of explosives, of the bombing of state buildings (the Inland Revenue) and some private companies, and of theft (taking a prefect's car and trying to remove the car radio). Evangelia is also accused of forging documents. But the most sinister charges are levied against Christoforos who is accused of attempted murder against seven cops.

The three male prisoners can be contacted at: Dimitris Boukouvalas, Korydalloi, Piraeus, Greece. Evangelia can be contacted at: Gavriilides Fylakos, Korydalloi, Piraeus, Greece. Other news is that thirteen comrades are facing trial in connection with their participation in an anti-nuclear demonstration held in May. One of them, Yanis Balis, is accused of attempted murder; the Police claim that they possess a videotape showing Balis throwing a molotov against a police patrol car.

Thirty-seven other comrades are awaiting trial on charges connected to the occupation of the Ministry School building of Athens University in May 1986 and also accused of attempted murder against seven cops.

LONDON IMPORTERS LINK TO PRISON LABOUR

An import company in the Clarkenwell area of London has been found to be the main agent for products produced under torture in a Czechoslovakian jail. The company is Vitrine, an Anglo-Czech firm which handles glassware. Last year Vitrine imported a Zloty worth of glassware into the UK from the Czechoslovakia. The prison in question is Valdice, notorious for its hard regime. Many of the prisoners incarcerated there are political. The production line for the glasses is strict to the last.

Those prisoners who slack face beatings, a change in diet, solitary confinement or an increase in sentence.

There are several Charter 77 activists in Valdice. One each activist got four years for publishing, amongst other things, a Czech version of 'Animal Farm'. Another Charter 77 activist got six years for trying to publish in the magazine 'Vzduch' and was then put in Valdice himself on the production line. Those prisoners who refuse to work are beaten and it is suspected that one dissident was murdered while in Valdice for taking such a stance.

Police in Valdice are expected to pay for their own imprisonment, as in some jails in the USA, 70% of the nominal pay the prisoners receive for the work they do on the production line is dedicated for 'living expenses'. If their 'living expenses' are not met due to a short-fall in production then they are made to pay their 'debts' to the prison on release. Some prisoners at Valdice were recorded as earning £5 a day for an eight hour visit time, a Health and Safety at Valdice is predictably bad. Many of the prisoners suffer from paranoia because of the dust from the grinders used for cutting the glass. Needless to say there is no compensation.

ENTER THE EURO POLICE

The French and West German governments want their European police force with the 1992 liberalisation of the European market. There is much opposition to this, however, from other governments and from police federations generally. The police want to see better co-operation but not the creation of a single Euro-wide force. The West German and Dutch governments are also pushing for the standardisation of identity cards, which are common in mainland Europe but are only being introduced in a limited way in Britain. They argue that with the relaxation of national boundaries in 1992 identity cards are essential for all EEC countries.

Already passports in Europe are being standardised and recently a new computer system was issued in Britain to replace the old one. Meanwhile the Europol police federations are looking at different options for improving co-operation. On the cards are a reduction in the cost of creating a Europewide computer network for combating crime, and the setting up of a new force with special powers throughout Europe.

BLACK FLAG PAGE 4
The situation is not that all the unions, and certainly not all trade unions, can be relied on to take any effective measures simply because they rely on the blacklisting service of the League.

Against Democracy (referred to as AD from now on) points out that Eric Hammond, leader of the breakdown workers on the Isle of Man, and Bill Sim, a right-wing leader of the engineers union, were worked in their youth for companies using the blacklisting schemes (which were brainwashing units for the shopfloor). We have already pointed out on at least one occasion the role of former steel workers union head Bill Sim, in the blacklisting business. When he was a director of IROIS.

These are probably only the tip of the iceberg. Any counter-measures will need to take account of these rogues.

AD points out, too, that the League has been working for some time with certain professional recruitment organisations, in particular Masur International and Management Search (who are both represented on EL's Central Council). There will still be other rogue agencies that utilise the League's services on an ongoing basis. AD adds that a number of private security companies and private detective firms also subscribe to the League, with Hogg Robinson (which set up Claims Watch) as the Central Council.

The League in turn must rely on small slimy firms to supply information; at the same time many firms use the League facilities via private investigators so as to retain anonymity.

EL AND THE RIGHT

As we mentioned previously, the EL were partly behind the Campaign for a Public Britain (CFB) which organised a number of anti-advertisements private meetings.

AD states that several Russell Walters was employed by the League to work for the CFB in 1985, and unsuccessfully stood for election for Vice-President of the Young Conservatives.

The links between the League and the British establishment go back to its origins. The League can be traced back to three figures: Admiral Reginald Hall, who was Director of Military Intelligence at the Admiralty, Vernon Kelly, head of MI5, and Basil Thompson, head of Special Branch. Within the Cabinet there was talk of the need for an organisation that could cope with 'the Bolsheviks, Syndicalists and Germans up to'. This led to Vernon Kelly under the Better organisation, and to Basil Hall looking for private funding. From this emerged the Economic League. AD points out that by 1924 the League was already engaged in a major dirty tricks campaign: namely the infamous Zinoviev Letter, which was designed to bring about the fall of the Labour Government. AD asserts that Admiral Hall was just one of those behind the forged letter. The result was that the Tories won the next election and the Liberals were decimated.

Then there is the fascist connection. Again this can be traced very early on in the League's history. We have already quoted previously the links between EL and the Anglo-German Friendship Union (which was a cover for Nazi sympathisers as well as British Intelligence agents). AD refers to Patrick Hannon who was president of the Birmingham branch of the British Fascists for 1926; he was also director of the Economic Study Club, which was the earlier name for the EL.

Then there were the connections between the League and the privately run contingency services (human spetsnaz for strike breaking organisations) set up during the General Strike. The League's first director was John Baker White. According to AD, he and his son John were strike breakers. He worked under George McGill, the founder of the OMS (Organisation for the Management of Supplies) the right-wing friend of Vernon Kelly of MI5. The links between the League and the Police have always been in dispute (by them). Recent TV programmes have dispelled the myth and AD also points to a quote by Major Robert Hoare, a senior League official in the 1930s. Hoare admitted that he was in regular contact with the police, who allowed him to scrutinise their Criminal Intelligence Unit. The League maintained the quote, from a letter, was disinformation, but in retrospect it was most likely not.

SUBVERSION

The League maintains that it combats subversion, but in reality has over the years been one of the greatest organised attempts to subvert, employed in dirty tricks and even coup plots. Our reports on the League's involvement in the anti-Wilson campaigns bear this out. Sir Martin Furness quipped the head of MI5 in the early 70s, later admitted that the conspirators included a certain Major General. On this point AD points to a League document in 1968 suggesting that the government should be doing something to counter the Armed Forces (the EL at the time claimed the document was a forgery). AD points out to point out that the document was signed by Major General Thomas Bodee, who hails to be a member of the EL's Central Council. Whether this Major General is the Major General referred to by Furness is anyone's guess, but it's worth further investigation.

We noted, too, with interest that the Sunday Mirror anniversary (later taken over by James Goldsmith — see 'Zeus's Other Backers') was in 1975 the 4th largest financial backer of the Economic League.

Peter Walker arranged the infamous meetings between Goldsmith (the 'businessman') and Peter Wright, Heath and Rothschild to discuss means of helping the Tories win the '74 election. Goldsmith admits to this his official biography.

WHAT NEXT?

AD presents a fine, well researched account of the Economic League. It continues the theme of the Security Councils, this time from primary and secondary sources. It surpasses previously done on the subject.

The next step for those involved in the anti-Wilson campaign will be to examine the EC and subversion itself. This will need wide cooperation. There is a lot of useful information floating around which, if coordinated, can be built up into a sizeable database. The League's files might well hold the key, not least on the propaganda front. But we now need to confront them on a different level.

Against Democracy — The True Story Of The Economic League: 1919—Present Day. By John Walker. A properly overdue book. Available from DNS, Box 60, 52 Call Lane, Leeds, LS1 5QF.

ZEUS OTHER BACKERS

In our last issue we revealed how Zeus, the failed devaluation security company that undertook dirty tricks on behalf of MI5, was financed. We now reveal that other rogue firms that had shares in Zeus and showed how those companies were all tied into a web of surveillance agencies that invested in Zeus deserves closer scrutiny.

Walker and Goldsmith go back a long way together. In early 1974 Walker and Slater worked as a security consultant between Goldsmith and Edward Heath, who was at that point facing a general election, directly or indirectly, to Sir James Goldsmith, the media magnate and international retailer. One of the companies they were engaged with — that invested in Zeus deserves closer scrutiny — was Security Organisation Limited, a company set up by Goldsmith over by Goldsmith in conjunction with Slater-Walker before the infamous Slater-Walker crash. Slater-Walker was chairman of course headed by Jim Slater, who later faced fraud charges, and Peter Wright, who later became Energy Secretary during the 1984/5 Miners Strike and who is currently serving as Secretary at the Welsh Office.

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This month sees a commemoration of the longest strike on record. It lasted from 1914 to 1939. The strike took place in the north of England and was dismissed from work and as a result a whole community came out in support. It was a protest against the outbreak of World War II that the community simply came to support, not without a campaign that brought support from trade unionists and libertarians all around the world. Where did this strike take place? In the community of Burston, near Diss, in Norfolk, England. And who went on strike? Virtually the entire community was involved. The demand was for rural democracy, for liberty and for a working class community to run its own affairs.

The whole affair began when two teachers, Kitty and Tom Higdon, came to the village of Burston, near Diss, to take over the running of the village school. Both had previously been employed at another rural school at Wood Dalling in Norfolk, encountered stiffer opposition by the local gentry and the school governors. Kitty and Tom had fought for improvements to the condition of the school. Tom Higdon also helped to organise the local farm labourers to fight for higher pay and had encouraged them to get involved in the parish council. The two teachers (Tom being the assistant to Kitty) were well liked by the children at the school: they treated them like they were family, caring for them, providing food when they were hungry. They even helped local villagers who were both food for both teaching and studying food. But all to no avail: the school governors saw them as a threat to the local establishment, and their progressive ideas would lead the children to a better life. And — with little help from the national teachers’ union, the NUT — the children were not even allowed to be taught. Reluctantly they decided to take up similar posts at another rural school, at Burston.

When they arrived at Burston Tom was surprised to see that there was a branch of the Rural Labourers Union; farmers workers where they had been previously employed on lower wages than other parts of the country and, as in Wood Dalling, the parish council was all male and particular the village priest. The school premises were all run down; there was no money to be spent on improvements. The Higdons, despite their experience at their previous school, decided to do something about this sorry state of affairs. They started to organise improvements to make the school more comfortable for the children for the children. At Wood Dalling, the school governors, who saw these improvements as a waste of resources.
The pastor in particular took a great dislike to the Higdons, whom he saw as troublemakers. The rest of the governors, and the local gentry, were anxious to rid themselves of Tom and Kitty not least because Tom, as he had done before, got involved in advocating for local workers’ rights and in encouraging them to stand up for themselves. Many of the schoolkids were grown by the farm owners into doing labouring instead of going to school. They simply put a stop to this and in one incident, during an argument between himself and a landowner, the teacher, the landowner, the teacher, he hit the land owner. The children took to the Higdons and a close bond formed between them.

Before long Tom Higdon put the idea to the local people that they could run their own school and the other gentry off the council, and get elected instead. So a group of them went forward with the plan and they also nominated Tom. At the next council election it was a landslide. The Rural labourers and Tom went on to

the council and all bar one, of the gentry were thrown off. The local press referred to it as a ‘revolution’ and in particular to get rid of the Higdons, who were openly opposing socialism. The village parson took charge of the campaign against the educationalists at end with the close of lessons. Outside school hours they organised rambles for the children and other activities. Highly unusual for that time they also organised Esperanto classes, being great believers in that when they were as well as organising photography classes. They were progressive, who wanted

could attend the school included the upkeep of the Higdons. But in the meantime, while the summer lasted, the school would continue to take place on the village green. And that is exactly what happened, with the support of the local people. The teacher opened the official school, with the help of pupils getting less and less tuition, but every day of the week, each day on the green under a tent.

With winter the decision was made to move the school into the local carpenter’s shop. And the following summer the mass meetings, rallies and festivals were recorded in the green. Many of the trade unionists and socialists came to these rallies. Tom Mann, the famous syndicalist leader, was one of the speakers. Sylvia Pankhurst was becoming increasingly involved in politics, teaching socialism and free education. Then, on November 10, 1915, the NUR and the National Agricultural Labourers Union held a joint rally there in support of the strike school, helping on fundraising.

But life wasn’t going all that smoothly for the good people of Burston. The provision of food was a constant problem. The National Agricultural Labourers Union, and the National Agricultural Labourers and Rural Workers Union fought the evictions in the court as they were damaging for the farmers.

In the meantime Tom Higdon continued to organise more unions and meetings. In order to get people to the school, helping rural workers to achieve increases in wages. In his book about the Rebellion, Tom described his efforts in this way: "I always had in his speeches to the workers making matters into their own hands. He saw himself as no more than a catalyst."

**STRIKE SCHOOL**

It was obvious that the strikes and their dismissal could not met on the village green or in the old carpenter’s shop forever, especially as the parson was intent on removing the school. A large group of villagers and the children and the Higdons then decided they would try to build a Strike School. And to do this there would have to be a fund raising. So more rallies were called. Many people came from all over the country. One of the children from the Burston school remembers vividly one of these rallies.

'Some wonderful meetings on the green and they used the Higdons for the teachers. They were the railwaymen, and they had these big banners, huge banners, with beautiful coloured silks and ribbons. It looked very exciting, and each man side to carry the banners, come off the green and to the Burston school. But you'd never seen anything like it. And of course they held all these meetings and the man who especially made that this strike school was made...''

With all the rallies and all the fund raising events over $10,000 was eventually collected. Money came in from all over the world, from trade union branches and from people who
STRIKE SCHOOL CONTINUED
believed in liberty and socialism. The school was built on a rocky outcrop that was eroded by the winds of the ocean. The owners were left with a pile of bones, stones, and sand that were considered to be unsuitable for education. The school was eventually abandoned and left to the elements.

Mr. T.G. Higdon and Mrs. A.K. Higdon were unjustly dismissed from the Council School of this village on the 21st day of March 1914. This building was erected by public subscription to protest against the action of the Education Authorities. To PROVIDE A FREE SCHOOL. To BE A CENTRE OF HUMAN DEMOCRACY AND TO PERPETUAL THE VILLAGERS' FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

Two of the children moved into their own school. In 1912 Kitty Higdon wrote:

"Many of the scholars who first came out on strike have, of course, left the school. A few of those who have not moved on have given up the struggle. There are still forty children still attending the Strike School, and they are the backbone of the new democratic, educational, and social movement upon the face of the village that this boyhood experiment is to aid in their way to the Strike School to take the place of the older children who are constantly leaving. Thus what began as a strike of school children on behalf of their teachers, has been taken up by the Rector Chairman of the School Managers as 'all moonmoon', 'a nine days wonder', etc.

has become a permanent Socialist. Educational Cause and Institution, or as our comrade 'Casey' says, 'the first Trade Union School in England.'

The Strike School continued to flourish. And Toss Higdon continued with his union activities. Between 1914 and 1919, he was an official of the Agricultural Labourers Union while still carrying on his teaching at Burton. And in 1923 Tom coordinated a strike in the region. Many a time, too, he helped labourers who were facing eviction from their homes, helping to fight the cases directly and in court.

In 1926 Burton became a home to many miners' children, who were sent there during the General Strike. The Strike School became their home and Kitty and Tom helped to take care of their needs and all the villagers collected money, food and clothes to keep them well and clothed. The children being repaid. As a shining example of mutual aid and working class solidarity. Burton was leading the way. The Strike School was opened up until 1939 the Strike School remained open. The village children chose the Strike School rather than the State School to be educated. But in 1939 Tom Higdon finally laid his body to rest and departed from this world. Kitty was heart-broken, and could not work any more, nor even enter the Strike School where Tom had given up so much of their lives. However, when she ceased to work with the school, she decided there was no point in continuing with the strike. The village officially declared the strike was over.

BURSTON TODAY
The Strike School at Burst on is still there. It lies at the head of a green. It is now a museum open to all and devoted to the spirit of free education. Inside the building are photographs and memorabilia relating to the Strike. For many years after the Strike School was closed the relics continued, but then they stopped. In the last twelve months much restoration work has been done on the building. And this month a mass rally will have taken place commemorating the Strike. The rally was organised by the TGWU in conjunction with the Burston Strike School Committee, open to all who believe in class justice, liberty and free education. Bands, marches, speeches and a huge picnic were scheduled.

The march through Burton on April 1st 1914.

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SOLIDARNOSC SOLD OUT?

IS WALESA MANDATED?

As we go to press Lech Walesa is negotiating with the Polish Government over Solidarnosc. As such he called off the strike activities that had hit Poland. The big question is whether or not Walesa is acting with the authority of those on strike/Solidarnosc (not necessarily the same thing) and if so whether he has a clear mandate.

We find it implausible that the Polish Government will negotiate with Solidarnosc, let alone give the strikers any recognition. But do they demand recognition, which would be tantamount to quasi legalisation? If they become legal then presumably this would mean the Polish authorities wish to work with the strikers/Solidarnosc. This would be a sell-out. If the authorities wish to be clever they will offer Walesa some kind of unofficial or official post, as a way of bringing Solidarnosc into corporate life. Solidarnosc would then be killed off with kindness. The Catholic Church would make a great mistake in this.

In our view the last thing Solidarnosc needs is a legal status. If it is to continue, it must do so from a position of strength, not when the strikes are called off. Nor is it any good allowing any single person to conduct the negotiations. To prevent sell-outs negotiations have to be carried out by a group of delegates, at least, who are mandated by general agreement. If Walesa has no such mandate then he has to be discouraged.

THE LATEST WAVE

The latest wave of strikes is the second this year, and is considered to be better coordinated than the last one. It should be noted that not all those involved are necessarily acting as members of Solidarnosc; it is as much a Solidarnosc strike as it is an 'official' one. This is inevitable while Solidarnosc retains an informal structure, caused by being underground but also by allowing policy making to remain in the hands of a few who can be loosely described as delegates. In this latest wave the main tactic used was occupation of factories and workplace at Merck and Adidas (3500 out in solidarity). The police tactic was to starve the strikers of food and support. Very quickly, though, the solidarity widened and a total of 12 pits were hit by the strikers. The strikers demanded recognition of Solidarnosc as well as a freeze on pay rises (inflation is at a massive 60%) and an increase in wages.

The strike action soon spread to other areas. The dockers came out in Szczecin (some 6000) and barricades were put up around the port area. Troops were despatched to place the strikers under siege. But public transport workers on the buses and trains came out in sympathy. Following this over 100 miners came out at Skladniki Przybyslaw (near Katowice) and a further 6000 struck at the Nowa Szkola pit. There was further escalation when workers at the Lenin shipyard at Gdansk downed tools and took occupation. The response of the authorities to this was to impose a curfew throughout the country. It was at this stage that Lech Walesa offered to negotiate, which was at first refused.

At this point in time there were 20 different strikes taking place affecting, but not involving, over 100,000 workers.

The main physical attacks by the authorities were in Szczecin (where police forced strikers in some of the pits to capitulate) and in Szczecin, where riot police stormed three tram depots and arrested half of those on strike. Despite this the strikers elsewhere remained solid.

SOLIDARNOSC SOLD OUT?

Is Walesa's call for a return to work announced to nothing less than sabotage. The Lenin shipyard in Gdansk was one of the first to go back. Strikers at Swidnica Woda and Szczecin stayed out longer, but eventually capitulated. Miners at Lipowcy, who were the first to go out on strike at Swidnica Woda, went back to work last 400 out for higher wages (which they got) and earlier return to work.

Most of the strikers went back reluctantly against their better judgement. In doing this they have made a crucial mistake. The government essentially seeks to co-opt the union movement. Already Walesa has stated that if Solidarnosc is 'nationalised' he will accept a non-political role for Solidarnosc. By this he does not mean syndicalism but a certain framework limited to the workplace under state control. This will lead the workers back to square one. The rank and file of Solidarnosc has no other choice but to reorganise itself outside of any state or quasi-state structure and if Walesa is unable to go along with this then he must be dismissed.

As Walesa has been quoted as saying: 'Poland does not need strikes...I extinguished the strikes, and I will extinguish any others that happen.' Enough said.

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BOOK REVIEW

INSIDE THE LEAGUE

By Jon Anderson and Scott Anderson.
Published by Dodd & Mead, 32pp, price $19.95.

The definitive expose on the World Anti-Communist League. This book provides proof that WACL, functions as an umbrella organisation for such groups as the Guatemalan Nationalist Democratic Movement, the Honduran Anti-Democratic Movement and El Salvador’s Nationalist Republican Alliance — all of which have been implicated in death squads.

The Andersons show, too, the essential sociopolitical nature of WACL. Indeed in 1984 a WACL conference was chaired by none other than General Alfredo Stroessner, an avowed fascist who gave refuge to many well known Nazi war criminals, including Mengden.

Inside the League sheds light on the past of many of WACL’s senior members and affiliated sections. Of course, the book’s main thrust is Chirila Cianu, who was a member of the Romanian Iron Guard, which was founded in the ’20s and destined to “purgings Romans of Jews, foreign crops and Freemasons.” Under the Iron Guard hundreds of thousands of Jews were taken to the slaughterhouses where they were decapitated on men’s and women’s throats; others were beheaded. Many of the “execrations” skinned alive. Cianu has been wanted for years by communist authorities for his part in these atrocities. He has lived in Canada for the past 30 years, working for WACL.

All over the world there are villages, towns and cities with once living traditions of struggle and hardship, high intelligence and resistance, which have finally been traumatised. Now you see English villages where every shop is a ghost shop; Welsh valleys where you can visit mine museums in former bush shorts and see Miners once worked; go on gypsy caravan tours where gypsies have finally been driven from the land they have farmed and cultivated; see how the quaint farmers lived in their own isolated cities or villages until the Blaenau costas of Spain from which the original worker population was bought out cheap or carried head first.

Places like Glasgow suffered so much hardship and their native wit and intelligence offered so much resistance, that they generated tremendous political movement, from inside which the white-collar emigrants emerged, a wooden horse that let in the Garden City army.

...stands a depressing book and local humour shines through stories of days not too far away. References to so many old friends in Glasgow—anti-nordic-syndicalist circles will be of special interest to our readers, even, or perhaps especially, the under-40s who can be excused for not knowing that the anti-nordic-syndicalist message was once received enthusiastically by thousands of workers at factory gates where now just the A-Punk sign is seen on a deserted facade.

J Muhrmann-Lund, a contrade from Denmark, has informed us that the SAC, the Scandinavian syndicalist union, is holding an international conference on behalf of the phone CNT. He wrote to the SAC paragraphs Arbeatares, mentioning that they refused to publish his letter in the paper and were attacking Black Flag.

One of the editors of Arbeatares, a certain Leif Halston, told our comrade that it had been misinformared that the CNT (the phonies) and that he should not rely on Black Flag as a proper source of information. We believe his “counter-revolutionary” theory and that his allegations against the phonies were “hardly of interest to the readers outside of the SAC.” We wonder if the rank and file of the SAC go along with this way of thinking? If the members of the SAC seek revolutionary syndicalism or anarcho-syndicalism than they will for all time be cut off from those to which their elected officials are indulging in.

The phonie CNT has for some time now been trying to organise a phonie international to rival the International Workers Association as well as the IFA (the anarchist international). They began publishing a phonie through a ragtag of the phonies, which led to the phonies splitting from the CNT-AIT is over the question of the factory committees, originally set up by France as a format of corporate unionism. In voting for representatives for these committees the workers end up voting for a system that allows delegates from different union branches to vote for candidates on the right and the left, and to represent the whole factory. The inevitable result is a committee that cannot function but which plays straight into the hands of management. It’s the equivalent of parliamentary power-sharing, or the most effective form of microphone-ocracy. The inevitable result is a committee that cannot function but which plays straight into the hands of management. It’s the equivalent of parliamentary power-sharing, or the most effective form of microphone-ocracy.

The CNT-AIT grapevine has consistently opposed this and has instead promoted workers assemblages, where there is no committee voted in and the assemblages are autonomous but where the workers become self managed and where the economic struggle extends beyond the workplace — not through vague political campaigns but through a genuine consolidation of collectivisation involving the whole community.

There have been those who, since the split took place, have preferred to sit on the fence, saying that there is genuineness on both sides. To a certain extent they are right, but if these fence-sitters are themselves genuine they should admit that their words are syndicalist unionists voting at the expense of reformism (wrapped under the cloak of Franco’s corporate fascism) and are prostitute.

To return to the phonie International, at this stage we have no idea to what exactly all the participants at the conference will be. But from the phonies’ leaflet we know that they do know which organisations they claim to affiliate with. We have received a copy of the phonies’ leaflet which is a propaganda organ that lists these organisations, reveals which are predictable, others surprising. Together they make strange bedfellows.

The surprising ones include the SAC, the Hutu Syndicalists and the UTCL. But then curiously this list goes on to include the International Communist Union as well as the Communist Party of Great Britain (also Trotskyites). For some time, too, the phonies CNT have been trying, unsuccessfully, to ingratiate themselves with member sections of the anarchist International, the IFA, in the hope that they can undermine the IFA’s tradition. The final point in this list includes all the IFA sections, presumably because the phonies CNT has some vain hopes of breaking into the IFA. This is hardly plausible given that the Spanish workers just about outshine the phonies. Finally, there is a fourth group of organisations, whom the phonies perceive quite as being enemies, but who they would hope will lend them some support. They include the NW in North America, which has always had a strong supportive relationship to the IWA. And the NW in North America can be seen as an example of the strategy of the phonies: to divide and destroy the anarchist International for an up and coming international to the anarchist-syndicalist International, and to encourage as many lesser organisations which have propagandists value.

In essence, we hope that genuine organisations which wish to maintain the authentic International and who arc not afraid by the setting up of a more reformist syndicalist international, will join us in countering these moves.

LETTER

I’ve just started reading Black Flag regularly. Before now, I had always steered clear of all-woman communist or anti-fascist papers. I read before to be a series of heroic portrayals of women who dare to argue, generalisations and shallow ‘Beginners guide’ style articles, either full of rubbish knee-jerk anger or worse, patronising obvious statements that assume you can’t draw your own conclusions. It’s a real relief to read a paper that is rational, practical, down at street level instead of in the clouds.

Ataz

Answers to Quiz

1. The Tories supported the ‘divine right’ of King James II who wanted the country to be dominated by the Church of England. Britain was therefore backed by France and the Catholic League of nations which it led; and, to its disaster, their economic struggle extended beyond the workplace — not through vague political campaigns but through a genuine consolidation of collectivisation involving the whole community.

2. When Berlin was under Russian threat, President John F. Kennedy announced “I have asked Berliner” — he meant the point more if it had been Hamburg or Frankfurt under threat.

3. Taking a boat back from the Argentine, and knowing first-class passengers were never checked, they bought first-class tickets and mingled with the upper class white collar and the middle-class celebrities to explain their proletarian provenance. (It is said it was only later that it was discovered that some German peasants didn’t know it when giving the Nazi salute.

5. The Ritz Hotel, Madrid — used as a hospital during the civil war, to war with many dying milis (including Burrutti).