**BATMAN versus ANARCHY!**

One can't help noticing the huge circled number on the cover of the recent Detective comics, home of Batman. It seems Batman has found a new rival in the character "Anarchy," a masked, caped crusader who wears a big hat, carries little round smoke bombs (painted with a circled "A") and a big stick. "Anarchy" is a self-styled anarchistic vigilante, who reads Letters to the Editor in the local paper to hear what irks the anarchist vigilante, who reads Letters to the Editor in the local paper to hear what irks the vigilante.

However, the character is not entirely sympathetic. In one issue he gave a smack in the face (literally) with his electrified cane to the local paper to hear what irks the vigilante. He feels he has to wipe out the competition. It's amusing that a mass-produced comic like this has come out of the factory's effluence (which the owner claims is safe, while declaring the videotape "If you are an enemy of the people, Anarchy will destroy you"). The industrialist suffers toxic poisoning. Batman is faced with a dilemma: Anarchy is doing his job yet Batman feels he has to wipe out the competition. It's amusing that a mass-produced comic like this has come out of the factory's effluence (which the owner claims is safe, while declaring the videotape "If you are an enemy of the people, Anarchy will destroy you"). The industrialist suffers toxic poisoning.

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**POLLUTION POINTER**

I refer from the Pollution Counter weekly published by the University of the South Pacific, which has a front page every Monday with the latest weather report. On this page is a section called "Pollution Pointer" which is a column of quips and drug-related attacks. There are the perfect puns and drug jokes that attack. They're better made than other drug jokes. The President of the Soviet Union, a six-foot ten-inch man, is seen smoking a cigarette at a press conference. He is asked, "Mr. President, do you smoke?" The President answers, "Yes, I smoke." "And what is it?" asks the reporter. "Cigarettes," says the President. "I like them. They're good for my voice and my health."

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**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**

**NOISY DOPES?**

Dear Editor,

As a resident of the South Pacific area, I was horrified by the recent letter by the "dopey old doper" with the initials "Q.A." who attributes the noise pollution in the area to the activities of the narcotics trade. I would like to point out that the noise pollution in my area is caused by the loud music blaring from the Arawa nightclub. This nightclub is notorious for its raucous atmosphere and is located in the heart of the city, causing a disturbance to the peace of the entire area.

Sincerely,

[Name]

---

**ALIENS**

Dear Editor,

In the May 6th issue of the Daily News, there was an article about the possibility of extraterrestrial life on Earth. I thought I should express my见解 on the subject. It is difficult to believe that we are not alone in the universe. The existence of life on other planets is a fascinating topic and should be explored.

Sincerely,

[Name]

---

**POLLUTION POINTER**

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**The grimness of glasnost**

STATE COMMUNISM is rapidly giving way to liberal democracy in Eastern Europe but in the Soviet Union, where the economy is worsening day by day, there are genuine fears amongst anti-Stalinists that this could even lead to civil war and mass bloodshed. On a recent visit to the USSR, two members of the Black Flag collective were informed of the seriousness of the situation direct from anarchists and syndicalists who have established links with the wider labour and dissident movements.

Perestroika, as anticipated, has brought massive unemployment and increased prices. Basic foods are now even less available than in Brezhnev's time. The people marvel at how the West treats Gorbatchev while back at home he is despised for the breakdown in living conditions generally and the austerity measures that have resulted from re-structuring. Rationalising is widespread—the queues acting as a mechanism for limiting the availability of many foods. A typical scene in Moscow is of a queue of 50 people hoping to get some jam, while armed police restrain people from attacking each other. Sugar is rationed. Overcrowding in homes is endemic, with many young people being forced to live with their parents until they are 40, people having savings but cannot buy anything with the money. The Government is now thinking of enticing people to hand back their savings in order to help the national economy by offering government bonds in their place. Immigration and travel restrictions outside the Soviet Union have been liberalised but are impractical as Soviet citizens are only allowed to take the equivalent of $30 with them.

Meanwhile the party bureaucrats are still
BLACK FLAG—BLACK CROSS
BM HURRICANE, LONDON WC1N3X

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For information system based on mutual aid and voluntary co-operation, contact us for details about the new "Actively Seeking Work" test for benefits. Poole Unemployed Federation, c/o Claimants. Copies are available from the South West Unemployed Federation, V&G House, Palace street, Plymouth.

HOMEPAGE

Hope in sight for Foran

JUDICE MAY BE about to look into the case of prisoner Martin Foran, who was wrongly convicted in 1984 for a robbery he didn't commit.

Martin has disputed this account, saying he was arrested at an earlier time and was lying elsewhere. He has also continually pointed out that the Prosecutor's version of the sequence of events would have been physically impossible, as the time allocated—7 minutes—would simply not have been enough to arrest him, hold a conversation with him, be driven to the station, then go through the custody procedure. The investigating officers tried a test of their own; starting with the Prosecutor's claim that Martin was in the cell at 3.12pm they attempted to re-enact the sequence in reverse order, timing how long it would take a person going from the cell to the station. Going through the subject's property listing and then we soon reached the conclusion that if Martin was in a cell at 3.12pm he could not have been in Hurst Street car park at 3.05pm, being bailed. Therefore, the officers who claimed that he was there and lying in the statements they made regarding Martin's arrest and have made errors.

Martin has always maintained that the prisoners in custody sheet for Bradford House was crossed out and the time 3:05pm being added. When investigating officers asked to see the custody sheet, they were presented with a half-size photocopy with one edge missing. Since then Martin's lawyer, Mark Philip, went to the station to request another copy—it could not be found and was presumed destroyed. If this is not enough to cast doubt on the conviction of Martin, the investigating officers have also discredited a statement made by Inspector Reade, who was on duty on September 10th at Bradford Street, and this states that Martin was in fact arrested at 2pm. For reasons best known to this officer, he made no mention of this statement, though he attended the trial and heard other police claim that they arrested Martin at 3:05pm. If this officer had spoken out, it is probable that Martin would never have been convicted and would never have ended up in a hospital in an urgent medical treatment (for which he had a further 6 years added to his sentence). It remains to be seen how long Martin will be kept in jail and how long will it take the investigators to declare their findings officially.

New evidence of the systematic ill-treatment of prisoners has also emerged. Valerie Foran received a memo written on headed paper from Walton jail, dated June 29th 1986, the day after the incident which proved he was all right. Once taken an officer hostage and at nothing it was denied medical treatment in the first place, or of the way he was moved from jail to jail to medical staff. No mention of the fact that Walton jail and how long it will take the investigating officers to declare their findings officially.

A crucial element of the Prosecution case was that Martin was arrested at 3.05pm on September 10th 1984—he was driving along Hurst Street in Birmingham and was directed into a car park there by the police. He then allegedly made some comments to the police officers present and virtually incriminated himself in a robbery which had taken place the night before.

The South West Unemployed Federation have promised to anti-poll tax activists in Edinburgh a new "Actively Seeking Work" test for benefits. Poor beleaguered "authorities" are "clearly with that of a dead or fictitious person. Those doing available for 30p (incl. postage). Usual are keeping the giveaway selling price of 30p for now.

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BACK NUMBERS: We find that we have a limited number of back numbers of BLACK FLAG returns from bookshops. Anyone interested should contact us immediately and ask for copies available for 30p (incl. postage). Usual address.

Anarchosyndicalism:

1. What garment are MP's expressly forbidden to wear when attending the House of Commons?
2. When was "God save the Queen" a popular song?
3. Which former soap star claimed he was an anarchist and that he regularly read anarchist press?

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But if you've got a copy in your possession, please return it to us. That's what we're all about, you know.

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INTERNATIONAL NEWS

HONG KONG

CRACKDOWN

THE MASSACRE by the Chinese communist regime of the protesters in Tian An Men square and the following purge of revolutionary organizations and dissidents was universally condemned by the rest of the world. A vote was cast as long as any other in that condemnation was that of the British Government, but as with all governments loud words are used to cover its own duplicity and hypocrisy. In Hong Kong, where the popular protests against the events of Tian An Men were most forceful, those movements supporting the democratic struggle in China are now facing repression and police brutality from the British colonial government.

Last (left) shows his injuries

On Sept 29 the New China News Agency (NCNA)—China’s embassey in Hong Kong—held a National Day celebration party. In view of the June 4th massacre and the reign of terror, April 5th Action, which has been one of the most active groups to support the democratic struggle in China, called a demonstration in protest. The demonstration had agreed to a route and rallying point imposed by the police, but this was presented to them from preserving the venue for the rally, restricting their impact. However as the march proceeded it was stopped three times by the police and on the third occasion was prevented from going any further. The demonstrators locked arms to try and force their way through—the same method used by the Beijing students to force their way through the police lines in the demonstrations of April 27th and May 4th. But they were subjected to force and the cops could not break through. On the third attempt the police attacked the demonstration with fists and batons, resulting in the kowtowing of four demonstrators. There were also four arrests. One demonstrator—Raymond WKW Lau—has been left with a ruptured eye ball after being handcuffed and systematically beaten for 20 minutes.

Following this, on October 3rd, the police raided two television stations and arrested with a search warrant removed the unsanctioned tapes of the demonstration. Although the tapes were returned later and the police said that no tapes had been made, three more members of April 5th Action have since been arrested. All those arrested have been charged under the Public Order Ordinance (POO).

The POO gives unlimited powers to the police for “the maintenance of public order, the control of organisations, meetings, places, vehicles and aircraft, unlawful assemblies and riots”. In a highly critical report from the UN Human Rights Commission on civil liberties in Hong Kong, the POO was singled out in particular. The commission commented that a state of “lawlessness” is created by the POO which gives the police limitless power to violate basic human rights. With this and other legislation the authorities aim to dispense some of the unrest in the run up to the head of the territory in China. In fact they are using this very suppression as a bargaining point in their negotiations with the Chinese government.

In a recent letter to the NCNA, leaked to a Hong Kong newspaper, G.W.Ehrman, Political Adviser of the Hong Kong government stated:—The Hong Kong Government has no intention of allowing Hong Kong to be used as a base for subversive activities against the People’s Republic of China. NCNA will have noticed the arrest of members of the April 5th Action Group, which is, after all, National Day conception.” It went on to say, The Hong Kong government will continue to have prudence regarding the interests and concerns of the Chinese Government.

The people of Hong Kong are being crushed between the hammer of state communism and the anvil of capitalist terror. April 5th Action is calling for self determination they are going to have to resist with every means at their disposal and in that resistance they must not be the last left alone.

The 4th May 5th Action is calling for the dropping of all the charges against those arrested for their participation in the September 29th demonstration. It calls for the release of those injured and their action taken against those police officers responsible. It calls for a call for the release of those in the POO which contravene the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The POO incident is the concern of the 29.9 incident can be contacted at
B 1 Kwai Chung Centre 1st Floor, Kwai Hing Rd.
N.T., Hong Kong

The address of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office:
King Charles St.,
London, SW1

REVOLTING

THE AARCHIST movement has always had a measure of importance in Brazilian society. At the end of the 1970’s the last bastions of resistance were all but extinguished by the military dictatorship which had established itself in 1964.

Since 1985, Rio de Janeiro has seen an upsurge in anarchist organisations, particularly amongst students. This re-activation is forging itself a new role among young Brazilians, and has caused the birth of GALMA (Gestao Luta de Mao Anarctica), which is a broad coalition of anarchist networks.

Activists over the last couple of years have included conferences, discussion groups, publications of pamphlets etc., as well as anti-militarist actions (aborts pacifists) and anti-election propaganda (the vote is compulsory in Brazil). A magazine “Utopia” has been published twice in the last eighteen months, acting

STUDENTS

as a forum for debate, ideas and news.

The anti-election strike gained widespread press coverage—resulting in a 24% increase in the strike, and condemnation by the leftist parties. The state itself has publicly tolerated the student anti-military movement but activists say that real legislation has been tampered with.

The independent groups are growing but sources claim that individual contacts are becoming harder. Anarchists are now trying to set up newly independent networks and organise into groupings.

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TRANSISTOR

THE POPULAR persistent, anarchist radio station, Radio Libertaire, is facing the most serious crisis of the ten year history and needs help in order for its existence to continue.

For several months, signals from commercial stations have been operating over and above their legally sanctioned power limits and have interfered with transmissions from Radio Libertaire. Their response has been to cut the signal from RL in order for programmes to be broadcast clearly. Now the French government has responded by officially suspending Radio Libertaire transmissions, but not those of the commercial stations. RL refuses to accept this suspension, as it is arbitrary, unfair and does nothing to remedy the problem of illegality powerful broadcasts by the other stations. Consequently Radio Libertaire now faces police seizure of their transmission equipment and permanent closure.

Please send letters of protest now to: CSA, Rue Jacob, 57527 Paris CEDEX 06, France.

Petition forms can also be obtained from the Radio Libertaire Support Group, 11 Gibson Gardens, Saffron Walden, Essex CB10 1AW.

Letters of support should be sent to Radio Libertaire, 143 Rue Amelot, 75011 Paris, France.

REGENERATE

Direct Action Gets The Goods

A CNT MEMBER from Salamanca was dismissed from a building site in Villalba (Madrid) for declaring himself a conscientious objector, illegal contracts, safety, etc., but not for long. On the 18th September 40 demonstrators arrived, smashed work on the site, seized the building, and the workers, gave out 1000’s of leaflets, graffiti and interviews with local press and radio.

The worker was promptly rehired and the direct action was a great success.

ANTI-MILI

In recent months the struggle against compulsory military service has escalated with hundreds of young people declaring themselves to be total refusers, not going to the military service and refusing the new alternative military service which the State has brought in to try and solve the problem.

When you refuse military service and are classified as an objector, you get called up again for alternative service. So far there have been three rounds of 2nd call-up and each time objectors, with support demos, have presented themselves to the military governors to declare themselves total objectors and be arrested.

But the Spanish state has shown weakness, maybe because almost everyone is passively against the “mili” (up to 90% in Catalonia and Extremadura). Normally they just serve 2 or 3 at each centre, apparently at random. This provokes in every case so far a series of sit-ins, chain-in-front, marches to the prisons etc.

So far in each case the state has backed down and let the objectors go within a month, to face possible court cases later.

To declare yourself a Total Refuser is to go against the state and all it stands for so the anti-mili movement is mainly an anarchist struggle, with the lefties, parties and unions (except the CNT-AIT) keeping clear or giving passive approval. Nor have the radical Catalan or Basque nationalists become seriously involved, they want their own army after the revolution.

Source: Kadocia, Barcelona

RESISTER

CARTILAGE

For several months, signals from commercial stations have been operating over and above their legally sanctioned power limits and have interfered with transmissions from Radio Libertaire. Their response has been to cut the signal from RL in order for programmes to be broadcast clearly. Now the French government has responded by officially suspending Radio Libertaire transmissions, but not those of the commercial stations. RL refuses to accept this suspension, as it is arbitrary, unfair and does nothing to remedy the problem of illegality powerful broadcasts by the other stations. Consequently Radio Libertaire now faces police seizure of their transmission equipment and permanent closure.

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From Their Foreign Correspondent

JOSE DE CAO NECICAO Carvalho was a 36 year old activist in the Trotskyite Revolutionary Socialist Party until fascists began hounding the National Movement (MAN) and murdered him in Lisbon during a confrontation between fascists and anti-fascists in the city centre.

According to our source, MAN was founded in 1983, since then it has attracted many skinheads into its ranks. Their favourite pastime is violent harassment to gangs of 10 or 15 bearing up blacks, homosexuals and punks, for example, others, with iron bars and baseball bats.

How strange then that the British NF (Quaddrui wing) beam of its good relations with MAN, when it tells all and sundry how right on and acceptable to the military government seems intent to silence.

It is a case of a large number of local support groups all over Spain, with MELK A (Movement of Conscientious Objectors) co-ordinating and doing legal work. The alternation into groups—ANA, TSU, Upu, and Contra—also play an important role. It’s difficult to keep up with the literally hundreds of actions of a decentralised movement that is spreading and beginning to have the effect of making the whole system unworkable.

Source: Kadocia, Barcelona

CARTILAGE

On 5th October the CNT (anarchist) held a protest march and mass demonstration against the government and the POO (Movement of Conscientious Objectors) co-coordinating and doing legal work. The alternation into groups—ANA, TSU, Upu, and Contra—are also important. It’s difficult to keep up with the literally hundreds of actions of a decentralised movement that is spreading and beginning to have the effect of making the whole system unworkable.

On the 12th October, a group of 200000 people demonstrated for self-determination they are heading towards the state itself has publicly tolerated the student anti-militarist movement but activists say that real legislation has been tampered with.

To declare yourself a Total Refuser is to go against the state and all it stands for so the anti-mili movement is mainly an anarchist struggle, with the lefties, parties and unions (except the CNT-AIT) keeping clear or giving passive approval. Nor have the radical Catalan or Basque nationalists become seriously involved, they want their own army after the revolution.

Source: Kadocia, Barcelona

CARTILAGE
THE ANARCHIST
NOTES

THE LAST YEARS of Franco's rule, on the afternoon of 25th Sept 1973 Santiago Soler Amigo and Francisco Javier Garagaza Paituvi were to be executed in Madrid. The former had been sentenced to death for attacking the police and the latter sentenced for murder.

On the 23rd of March 1973 three bombs exploded on highways and railway lines leading to Spain from the south of France. Each attack claimed by GARI in protest at Puig An- tich's execution, and a "specific" - that is to say, one that takes advantage of the situation to demand the abolition of capital punishment.

Last of Franco

Salvador Puig Antich

The GARI (Revolutionary Occasionnal Terrorist Action Groups), GABOT (Revolutionary Occasionnal Terrorist Action Groups), "The Friends of Puig Antich and Heinz Chez" and GARI (International Revolutionary Action Groups) sprang up, the latter becoming the most important of the three.

The GARI inherited its anti-capitalism from the MIL. It is the will to win what we aim for, the destruction of capitalism in all its forms: whether democratic or fascist - and not the wish to persuade contrary ideologists that the latter is what we mean to win and against whom are in every and each one of us. (GARI com- munique - 1st July 1973)

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The Spanish Government was given two weeks to respond, and two months to comply. On the 17th May the Libertarian Committee was formed in Barcelona, a document in which the kidnappers gave their demands.

1. The publication of all communiques, texts and public statements.
2. Freedom for Santiago Soler Amigo, seriously ill and accused of MIL membership.
3. Publication of the case against alleged ac- tivites of Francoist clergy in connection with the events of May Day 1973.
4. Freedom for all political prisoners still in jail after the elections on the 23rd may.
5. The right to have the prisons in Spain opened to release these prisoners is tantamount to kid- napping the Francoist regime.

THE GARI AND THE
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A LESSON FROM THE PAST

Half a century on, the actions of an earlier generation breed a remote echo and a warning. Something official historians rarely record.

In March 1930 the bitter Anarcho-Syndicalists, the cobblers Manuel Lucarelli and the tailors Cecila Cordera and Rosdondo Rojas were among the first to join the subversive, newly-formed Sociedad de la Igualdad. Santiago Arcos and Francisco Bilbao, its founders, felt that until then the Club de la Reforma, to which they all belonged, had purely electoral objectives. Arcos had toured Europe and brought with him a variety of ideas thrown up by the French revolution of 1848. Anarchism had yet to be consolidated practically and doctrinally, despite Proudhon’s adoption of the term several years previously, while it was subject to Utopian socialism, federalism, Proudhonian and pure communism frustrated.

Something else began to stir in Santiago. The night the Sociedad de la Igualdad, with over a thousand members, gathered. The government panicked, thinking revolution was just around the corner. The group, forerunners of the Chilean anarchists, was briefly suppressed. Arcos and Bilbao were exiled. Next year the Union de Tipografos was launched. A Proudhonist-influenced organisation, the UDT emerged as the first to be established in Chile. Ten yearman Fermín Vivaceta founded the Sociedad de Socorros Mutuos (Mutual Aid Society), and in 1866 the Partido Obrero Francisco Bilbao was opened.

On the 5th November 1937, Julius Nolden of Duisberg, a machinist in the steel industry, was sentenced by the People’s Tribunal in Berlin to ten years imprisonment for “preparing acts of high treason”, in January and February 1938 to prepare an escape route to Amsterdam and distributed anti-fascist propaganda.

In the days of the papal anti-fascist pamphlet camouflaged under the title “Een Germaans Kind” that which was a sinister, dark and murky, masonry amongst miners that they would “show you how you also can German faith!” to each other.

In the face of the impending war, the economic situation became harder and harder to breathe new life into the German anarcho-syndicalist movement. Many comrades found work after long periods of unemployment and were hesitant to continue with anarchism. Without trial he was imprisoned in 1933 for the Rhineland Local. He also was arrested in the Gestapo terror doing the rest. Also from 1935, more propaganda arrived from Amsterdam.

The start of the Spanish revolution in 1936 brought life into the German anarcho-syndicalist movement. Julius Nolden made many new contacts in Duisburg, Dusseldorf and Cologne, organised meetings and started collecting to aid Spanish comrades. At the same time, Simon Wehren, of Aix-le-Chapelle, used the resources of the workers’ clubs in the Rhineland to try and find volunteer engineers to work with the Spanish.

In December 1936 the Gestapo managed, through its infiltrator, to discovert he existence of groups in Munchengladbach, Dülken and Venlo. Early in 1937 they arrested 30 anarcho-syndicalists from Duisburg, Düsseldorf, Köln and Colonia in a short space of time, amongst them Julius Nolden. Before long he was followed, bringing to 89 the number of FAUD members in the hands of the Gestapo. The repression went on for a whole year. All the anarchist movement were arrested or imprisoned without trial in concentration camps. Many comrades found work after long periods of unemployment and were hesitant to continue with anarchism. Without trial he was imprisoned in 1933 for the Rhineland Local. He also was arrested in the Gestapo terror doing the rest. Also from 1935, more propaganda arrived from Amsterdam.

In May of that year he met up with other survivors from the Duisburg group to launch the Libertarian Socialists Federation (Anarcho-Syndicalist).

In prison several comrades were murdered, Emil Mahner (a former worker) was murdered, while Richard Thiede of Leipzig in western Germany was sentenced by the People’s Tribunal in Berlin to ten years imprisonment for “preparing acts of high treason”, in January and February 1938, with only 6 allegations for lack of evidence, the rest being condemned to prison sentences of several months to 6 years. Julius Nolden was put in Lüttringhausen prison until released by the Allies on 19th April 1945.

In May of that year he met up with other comrades from the Duisburg group to launch the Libertarian Socialists Federation (Anarcho-Syndicalist). He became the co-founder of the movement in 1919. The party, the German FAUD (Federación Anarquista) was formed of 180 to 200 members paying contributions.

The NAWS was formed in 1894. The NAWS was the first to be established in Chile. Ten yearman Fermín Vivaceta founded the Sociedad de Socorros Mutuos (Mutual Aid Society), and in 1866 the Partido Obrero Francisco Bilbao was opened.

The following year the first socialist paper El Obrero appeared in Valparaíso. Around 1896 various prominent anarchists emerged to give their all for the cause of the proletariat, Manuel Espinosa, Luis Ola and Augusto Escovar Carvallo. In the same year organisations with anarchist tendencies arose: the Centro Social Obrero, including poet Carlos Pezoa Vivaceta and Luis Ola. In 1897 both groups continued with their political activities, using literary reviews edited by Las Triunfas, opponents of the Spanish revolution in 1936, brought life into the German anarcho-syndicalist movement. Julius Nolden made many new contacts in Duisburg, Dusseldorf and Cologne, organised meetings and started collecting to aid Spanish comrades. At the same time, Simon Wehren, of Aix-le-Chapelle, used the resources of the workers’ clubs in the Rhineland to try and find volunteer engineers to work with the Spanish.

At the possibility of organising the escape of comrades in danger to Holland and the setting up of organised resistance in the Rhine and Basque Country. Nolden and his comrades set up an escape route to Amsterdam and distributed anti-fascist propaganda.

In December 1936 the Gestapo managed, through its infiltrator, to discover the existence of groups in Munchengladbach, Dülken and Venlo. Early in 1937 they arrested 30 anarchist syndicalists from Duisburg, Düsseldorf and Cologne in a short space of time, amongst them Julius Nolden. Before long he was followed, bringing to 89 the number of FAUD members in the hands of the Gestapo. The repression went on for a whole year. All the anarchist movement were arrested or imprisoned without trial in concentration camps. Many comrades found work after long periods of unemployment and were hesitant to continue with anarchism. Without trial he was imprisoned in 1933 for the Rhineland Local. He also was arrested by the Gestapo and then executed. However, the movement’s most militant comrades had to bear the brunt of repression in prisons and it was up to the next generation any hope. But, if from this painful experience, workers learn the lesson that only united resistance to the oppressive constant measures in the fight against fascism, then the sacrifices will not have been useless.
Who remembers the ‘guilty’?

NEWS ON AVI NAFTEL

AVI HAS BEEN accused of improper use of a place of confinement, according to a prisoner known here, in an attempt to break my conscience. The question had never come forward as his conscience was bothering me. The Public Defender is overworked, underpaid and dedicated to legal help to prepare my appeal. We have numerous grounds for appeal to win constitutional issues and trial mismanagement. Their latest tactic is to isolate me. I am the only prisoner on this side of the block. All the other prisoners have been moved. Now there are no witnesses to the attacks by the guards. I know they intend to kill me.

I have spent six and a half of the past eight years in solitary confinement because of my activism. I have been regularly beaten by guards, molested (screwed), gagged, stripped, and kept in a sensory-deprivation ‘boxcar’ cell. I have been denied every comfort, and my behaviour-modification technique and experience known here, in an attempt to break my spirit and put an end to my perpetual torture, they serve to make my confinement even more unjust.

In December 1988 I was charged by the prison for allegedly stabbing another prisoner, even though at the time of the attack I was locked in isolation. The victim was a prison collaborator, a snitch who worked with the pris- on guards to get information on me. He had been seen carrying the attack out; the snitch told them he was locked up. He had then immediately re- leased on parole. Even though I provided evi- dence of my innocence, I was thrown into J Block.

In August 1988 I was criminally indicted for ‘fellowship assault with prior convictions’. There have been hundreds of stabbing and murders in this prison. No prisoner has ever been criminally indicted here, but that did not stop us from committing the murder. I was denied the opportunity to see the Parole Board and probably be released, I refused to compromise my principle.

In December 1971, Paul Holmes was arrested at a small rural Appalachian community, by a known right-wing judge. Throughout the trial, the judge openly assis- tanced the Prosecutor, denied all our defense moti- ons and when my witnesses were testifying, shook their head, made faces and rolled his eyes. All my witnesses from prison were kept chained together and each had two extra armed guards behind him to be watched. Then to add to force a Kafkaesque night- mare, a prisoner called Goodgame took the stand and openly admitted behaving exactly the same. He had been heard to say that he would ‘get me’ because of an incom- plet letter that I sent him years ago.

On 28 February 1976, on yet another hunger strike, demanding political status and the ‘guilty’: those who have committed the crime of fighting for their freedom to devote their lives to the struggle that much stronger.

Who remembers the ‘guilty’?

ONE UPON A TIME, I asked a now- deceased editor of Freedom to devote some of his precious space to the story of the trials of the Guildford Four. I was lucky enough to be freed with Conlon as one of the Guildford Four demanding political status, repatria- tion and litigations against the administration of the State. I am the only prisoner who has already served much more than the minimum. I have just finished a 4 year commitment given by the Parole Board and now it gave me another 4 years because of my activism. It was on the day I was released from prison when I was 19, I am now 34. I was finally killed for a robbery. Later, another conviction was added for aggre- gate assault on a guard when he and 8 others tried to kill me in 1984. After they had murdered fellow prisoner Jimmy Haines and had recently killed fellow prisoners David Vaughn, Lincoln Carter and John Ingram. I will now have to serve at least 12 more years in this bloody stretch. I will never before I even see the Parole Board, who continually add time be- cause of my activism. I cannot go another 15 years. The administration has made numerous attempts on my life and has recently increased its attacks and oppression. I am writing this in the Boisean sensory-deprivation cell. I have just been gagged with a cloth and strapped to a restrained cell. My hands were cuffed, my head was restrained, my feet were cuffed, and I was thrown into the “Guilty Pod” for seven dollars:...

The Idaho prison administration has made numerous attempts for transfer to a prison in Northern Ireland. In order to allow his old and dying mother to visit him, were refused. His mother died whilst Paul was still in the Scrubs awaiting transfer. A move back to Long Lartin, Compassionate

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1992: Anarchists Over the Question of Work

The following article was translated from "Tierra Y Libertad" - a newspaper published by the Iberian Anarchist Federation (FAI).

For many years the anarchist movement has endured the ominous influence of reformism and attempts to sell out to the democratic system. In Portugal the movement has endured the ominous influence from "Tierra y Libertad" - a syndicalist organisation.

In Portugal other problems have arisen, due mainly to the relatively disorganised state of the anarchist movement there. Reformist influences, including those of the self-proclaimed anarchist papers 'A Batalha' and 'Folks' influence, have led to the destruction of the movement, leading to a general lack of solidarity and cooperation between groups and organisations. Hopefully, a revival of the anarchist movement can be achieved through cooperation with groups in Portugal and the Spanish FAI(3).

In Spain reformism has really hit its ugly head too. Problems within the CNT resulted in a split during Gorbachev's reign and a small minority, known as the CGT, left to participate in electoral processes and within state institutions - abandoning direct action in favour of mediating outfits like the works committees and other decision-making bodies outside workers' control. Within the FAI itself a similar situation occurred. An attempt was made by a dozen individuals to reorganise the organisation. Absurd though it is, some members apparently believe that the confidence of other members, once they secretly developed a strategy to make the CNT legal through the Ministry of the Interior. Such acts are tantamount to an acceptance of the democratic system and its institutions.

Clearing away the debris within the anarchist movement or within unions like the CNT will come too late. Such acts show the growth of our organisation although we feel the trend is slowly being reversed. We could have talked about other countries but restricted ourselves to four, mainly because anarchism in these four countries has been more influential, bar countries like Russia, Poland and Bulgaria where - with perestroika - anarchists are valiantly trying to rebuild their movement with the help of small co-ops and international organisations like the IFA (5) and IWA.

If we really want the anarchist movement to grow and develop we mustn't lose sight of the fact that the struggle and our activities must cover all areas of life, including the workplace, and must be part of the workers' movement. We must also have an international co-ordination and ensure unity when it comes to the question of work. We are not going. Lack of unity weakens our struggle against the system and the police. Agreement must be reached within IFA over our viewpoint of struggle, or we will all be lost. Of course, we don't expect all anarchists to think the same way, but we would like to put forward some fundamental points to remember.

No Hope in Sight

Soviet citizens wonder at the Gorbachev image created by the western media, at home his economic policies are defended because of the expectation in the west of avoiding a civil war. They ask what benefits do we have for the ordinary Russian and believe that the left with the West will mean that their cheap labour will be exploited even further, the capitalists, they believe, are also interested in the Eastern Bloc as a means of opening up a new consumer market for goods worth less in the West. Hope for a better life is not in site.

With the growth of nationalist movements the worsening of the economy it was explained that there is now a genuine fear that a clampdown is imminent. Rumours abound. Some maintain that the Communist Party leadership and hardliners have secret stores of food in case of widespread industrial disruption in order to their continued hold on power. The army is supposed to be on alert and officers are supposed to be on alert. Others say that the KGB is already planning a takeover and that Gorbachev has been given another two years at the most. For many months Muscovites are expressions of resignation.

The SWOT, an independent trade union organisation, was expelled during the miners strike to make full use of their information. New ideas and direct assistance from both directions were expected: instead direct action, rather than political action, is the means by which ordinary workers will gain greater control. It is important to the Soviet citizens that perestroika is de-instigated in the West. Many of the actions of the Soviet authorities publicly supporting the British miners during the 1984/85 strike whilst approving the supply of Soviet coal to break the strike. Many people find the possibility of voting for the first time in seventy years in local elections as novel and exciting, but dissident groups that include anarchists and other anti-statists are interpreted to fit into this trend as long as it is not considered a threat to the capitalist image.

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Mutual Aid

But all is not doom and gloom. The Miners Strike (still going in Vorkuta) provided the impetus for the setting up of a mutual aid network within the mining industry, with rank and file groups and local workplace and community co-operators. This network ensures that people are fed and clothed, that food and funds are distributed, that people can help each other and, above all, that the power of the people is cemented, the official structures and to practice self-management. At the same time the Miners Strike Committees became a target for KGB and Party infiltration, in this part of their long term strategy for controlling other strike action. Russian citizens were very much aware of the contradictions of the Soviet authorities publicly supporting the British miners during the 1984/5 strike whilst approving the supply of Soviet coal to break the strike. Many people find the possibility of voting for the first time in seventy years in local elections as novel and exciting, but dissident groups that include anarchists and other anti-statists are interpreted to fit into this trend as long as it is not considered a threat to the capitalist image.

The Berlin Wall may be broken but our objective is to completely destroy all borders, not just a few. The movement of workers to and from the West is a fact of life. But the destruction of the movement, leading to a general lack of solidarity and cooperation between groups and organisations. Hopefully, a revival of the anarchist movement can be achieved through cooperation with groups in Portugal and the Spanish FAI(3).

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Our apologies for the number of errors in the last issue - the editor is doing two weeks solitary in a penance. We particularly apologise for the reference to Larry Lamb in the review of 'Cabaret' - this should have read Larry Law. Also, the price of this book is £1.50 and not £4 as stated. Sharp-eyed readers will note the high number of errors in this issue - this was due to technical influences, including the self-proclaimed anarchist papers 'A Batalha' and 'Folks' influence, which have led to the destruction of the movement, leading to a general lack of solidarity and cooperation between groups and organisations. Hopefully, a revival of the anarchist movement can be achieved through cooperation with groups in Portugal and the Spanish FAI(3).

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Animal Warfare by David Henshaw

THIS REVIEWLY published book is subtitled 'The Story of the Animal Liberation Front' and purports to be a definitive history. But it is a far from objective account. While most of the history of the animal rights movement is reasonably accurate, at least chronologically speaking, the book has plainly set out to do a thorough hatchet job on one of the most popular, widespread, radical movements of our time. 'Animal warfare' is totally subjective and highly emotive—Henshaw pulls no punches when it comes to the repetitive use of words like 'vicious' and 'brutal', which are all too frequently lumped together, reinforcing the popular image of anarchism as a dangerous and sickly form of terrorism. Members of the ALF are all portrayed as dangerous fanatics, sometimes using investigative techniques involving rape, torture and criminal ‘pranks’ to get the story. Even where he gives space to ALF members to put their case, he still manages to disparage their beliefs and make their interviews sound stupid and misguided.

Ronnie Lee, dubbed by the State and the press as the 'leader' of the ALF, comes out the worst, unsurprisingly. There are repeated references to Lee's 'background of anarchism', whatever that may be, and he even offers Lee's 'personal appearance' as evidence against his case. I think anyone familiar with the ALF tactics known to have been hijacked by—well, I've already quoted Henshaw's opinion of ALF activists.

I found this book difficult to stomach, it was such a nauseating read, and it didn't do my blood pressure any good, either. While not being involved in animal rights myself I nevertheless have a great deal of sympathy and support for the ALF and what they are doing—any organisation that causes over 6 million worth of economic damage every year can't be that bad, and indeed there is much that the animal rights movement could learn from the ALF and their methods.

The most interesting stuff in 'Animal Warfare' was on the fascist movement itself. Henshaw uses it to demonstrate the animal rights movement as fascist, and more importantly, how the ALF used tactics in their fight against animal exploitation on the grounds that the issue of the animals suffering overrides everything else.

But on the whole this book is rubbish, and while worth a read should be taken with a large pinch of salt. Henshaw claims to be a highly respected investigative journalist, but judging by this, he's not fit to write Ladybird books for five year olds.

And Now The Good News

Dean Hancock and Russell Shankland, jailed during the miners strike for the killing of cab-driver David Wilkie, have been released after 5 years in prison.

Agencia de noticias Alterativa (ANA) is an alternative information network which has grown out of the merger of several Spanish counter-information networks and Ekomedia Barcelona. ANA produces an English language bulletin—ANA International. It continues to do English to Spanish translations for the network, having just done articles on the Murmans and Martin Fraser.

Farewell Poiso nj Girls

AFTER 12 YEARS involvement in the anarchist movement the Poiso nj Girls have decided to call it a day and pack up and move away. All future gigs have been cancelled and there are no plans to re-release any new material they've recorded but they point out that their album, 'Day of the Dead' is available at Footsteps.

Footsteps
1. Noel and Marie Murray
2. Arrested with Paul were: Billy Armstrong, Martin Brady, Hugh Foy, Gerry Kelly, Liam Maclean, Ronan McCarthey, Dolores and Martin Price, and Roy Walsh.
3. The other seven were Martin Brady, Roynie McCarthy, Brian MacLaird, Jerry Messay, Leslie MacLaurin, Robert Macleodet and John Swain.
4. The police have not been released from the Jacobite regiment, prompting a cancer scare. Nevertheless, he remains unimpressed. Reprintsation to the H-blocks approved of such colonies, however.

Espinosa named his son Angelo after the fascist movement against which the Popular Front fought.

After only seven years of life is the world now again being published in Harlow under the group's new title of ANA. The group has been active in Central America. The only setback that year was the expulsion of the ANA from the Swedish Social Democratic party.

The alarm sounds again

In 1818 when the cholera epidemic grew in intensity, many anarchists fled to the United States in search of safety. Here they set up the Nabat (Anarcho) confederation, originating in Nablus but soon spreading to Kifa, Oueda and thence to the region. It published a paper of the same name in 1825. It continued to print various papers under the title of the Soviet dictatorship and actively support the parsiarmy of Makino until the 26

Bust Fund Appeal

On the day before, Sat 13th, there was an art auction; the works were donated by activists in the movement. The auction raised 14,000 lire which was used to help the workers movement.

The next meeting of ABC London will be on Sunday 7 Jan 1990, 2.00pm at 121 Bookshop, 121 Albion Street, Bradford. Price £4.99.

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