

BLACK FLAG

FOR ANARCHIST RESISTANCE

1-9-87

30p

WHAT PETER WRIGHT DIDNT SAY

Peter Wright's book, *Spycatcher*, is interesting not in what is said, but for what is omitted and implied. We have decided to fill in some of the missing gaps. We have, in effect, re-written the more controversial parts of the book as Wright would have written them if indeed he had really decided to be 'candid'.

The names we have included are as a result of our own investigations and as a result of information we have received from a reliable source. We know with 100% certainty that the persons we name and the organisations we refer to were deeply involved in the destabilisation campaign which Wright has written about. They will be unable to deny their involvement. If they refute their exact role, let them defend them-

selves. We doubt they will. Legal mandarins should note that we regard this re-written piece as being of our authorship. We will, however, be endeavouring to contact Mr Wright, via our Australian comrades, to get any comments he may have on our embellishments.

The *Spycatcher* book itself is becoming more widely available. To judge what exactly Wright has left out we advise readers to compare our version with actual published extracts or (if available) with the original copy. As we regard the remainder of the book to be of standard interest only we are not intending to publish any straight extracts in future issues of *Black Flag*. However we may well publish further allegations as information becomes available.

THE UNEXPURGATED VERSION OF 'SPYCATCHER' PAGES 367-369

But not all the requests for information were legitimate. One evening Victor Rothschild invited me around for drinks at St. James's Place.

"There's a businessman I think you should meet," he told me. "He is a wealthy industrialist." It was Sir James Goldsmith.

I took an instant dislike to the man. It was clear to me that he was on the make. Over drinks he talked loosely about needing advice and guidance from someone "in the know" without quite spelling out what he meant, or how much he was prepared to pay for it. Eventually he suggested I lunch with him and some colleagues at a London hotel to discuss his proposition in more detail.

His colleagues were a ramshackle bunch. They were retired people from various branches of intelligence and security organisations, including the Armed Forces, whose best years were well behind them. There were others, too, mainly businessmen who seemed thrilled to be in the same room as spies, and did not seem to care how out of date they were.

Included in the gathering were George Young, Sir Walter Walker, Sir John Slessor, David Sterling, Field-Marshal Sir Gerald Templer and Field Marshall Lord Auchinlech. Also present was Airey Neave, whose connections with Army Intelligence gave him impeccable credentials, but he was also a prominent anti-Heathite and he worried me.

Young and the others were has-beens, but we were well aware that they were up to their necks in several schemes involving paramilitary forces and smear tactics. They wanted to set up a "third force" so as to frighten off the less hardliners. Some of their efforts were indeed financed directly by central government through the Secret Vote.

Goldsmith spoke first. "We represent a group of people who are worried about the future of the country," he intoned.

He had something of the look of James Angleton on a bad night about him. He said they were interested in working to prevent the return of a Labour government to power.

"It could spell the end of all the freedoms we know and cherish," he said. The others nodded.

"And how do you suppose I can help?" I inquired.

"Anything on Wilson would be helpful. There are many people who would pay handsomely for material of that sort."

It was not the first time I had heard that particular sentiment. Feelings had run high inside MI5 during 1968. There had been an effort to try and stir up trouble for Wilson then, largely because the *Daily Mirror* tycoon, Cecil King, who was a longtime agent of ours, made it clear that he would publish anything MI5 might care to leak in his direction. It was all part of Cecil King's "coup", which he was convinced would bring down the Labour Government and replace it with a coalition led by Lord Mountbatten.

King had plenty of prominent supporters inside the Labour Party who he could count on to support him. People like Healey, David Owen, Lord Chal-



Mrs and Mrs Wright declare support for our revelation of the true facts behind 'Spycatcher'

font, Roy Jenkins, Reg Pretyce. And his *Encounter* empire could be relied on to prepare the way. Mountbatten would, of course, have been a figure-head. As it was King's plan was presented at the wrong time and lacked subtlety. Orchestrating a radical shift in the dominant ideology of the day was considered more practical, and Neave the appropriate person to help organise this. The 1968 "coup" started people thinking and got the right people talking to one another.

But the approach in 1974 was altogether more serious. The plan was simple. In the run-up to the election which, given the level of instability in Parliament, must be due within a matter of months, MI5 would arrange for selective details of the intelligence about leading Labour figures, but especially Wilson, to be leaked to sympathetic pressmen.

Some of the channels we used were well established agencies used by the intelligence community for laundering false stories and smears. They included Forum World Features, the National Association For Freedom, Common Cause, the Foreign Affairs Research Company (Stewart-Smith's organisation) and our own Information Research Department. Another channel was Robert Moss, who was working under cover of *The Economist*.

Frolik's allegations against Stonehouse came out via McWhirter's people. Pincher also passed on information to Aims of Industry. Brian Crozier, who was then officially working to Angleton, handled the allegations made by August. Several leading Tories gave a hand too. Among them were Winston Churchill, John Biggs-Davison, Nicholas Ridley, Jill Knight and Patrick Wall. They tended to plan out their tactics at Monday Club meetings. Another valuable outlet was *Private Eye*, thanks to our agent there, Auberon Waugh.

In time, of course, Wilson was later forced to resign mid-term. The plan had eventually worked, thanks mainly to Neave's persistence. Wilson was also aware that he could no longer depend upon the loyalty of the chiefs-of-staff, especially after the Ulster workers' strike fiasco and the news from Lord Carver about the extent of the "rebellion". Wilson was therefore given no choice but to leave. And it was left to Callaghan to keep things ticking over until our "man" got in.

More 'Spycatcher' News On Back Page

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*For a social system based on mutual aid and
voluntary co-operation—against State
control and all forms of government and
economic oppression. To establish a share
in the general prosperity for all—the
breaking down of racial, religious, national
and sex barriers—and to fight for the life of
one world.*

Sabotage ?

A paper storehouse belonging to media owner Rupert Murdoch was completely destroyed after a fire that brought out over 100 fire-fighters to bring in under control.

The store was a giant warehouse in Waspit Road on the Westminster Industrial Estate. The blaze began shortly before midnight. No one was in the building at the time.

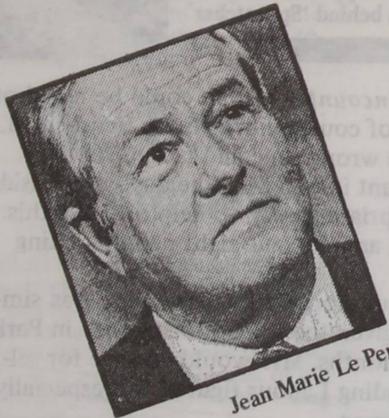
The police have ruled out arson, but there is some similarity between the blaze and the one that destroyed another Murdoch paper storehouse during the year long dispute at Wapping.

Go Home !

Jean Marie Le Pen, the neo-fascist leader in France has been invited to attend and address a fringe meeting at this years Tory Party conference.

He has been invited by members of a far-right think-tank, Policy Search. This organisation is run by the free-market theorist and Thatcher adviser, Sir Alfred Sherman. Le Pen, if he accepts the invitation, will address a meeting at the Pembroke Hotel, in Blackpool.

His visit is expected to attract large and violent demonstrations.



Jean Marie Le Pen

Six Steps Back

Close on the heels of a deal to take over the controversial Margam mine in South Wales, the UDM has been granted sole-negotiating rights for a proposed new super-pit which will provide jobs for up to 2000 miners.

The super-pit will be at Hawkhurst Moor, Warwickshire. The union has agreed to 'flexible working' and a 6 day working week in exchange for the deal.

The UDM also admitted that it is targeting the new super-pit at Asfordby in Leicestershire.

The scab union is playing the role of vanguard in turning the clock back to conditions more common to the turn of the century. Workers struggled for years for a 5 day week; now, in the name of local democracy and under blackmail conditions, this scab union is preparing the ground for a generalised assault on the mining industry.

HOME NEWS

A NARCHY IN THE PITS

The National Union of Miners claims that several mines run by the scab union, the UDM, may well close with the advent of a six day week.

Included would be Bentink and Bevercotes collieries. A combination of 'intensive mining', higher productivity, 'flexible working', new technology and the longer working week would ensure, according to the NUM, that these, and other 'high cost', pits would close.

Altogether the NUM predicts that 31 pits throughout the country are earmarked for closure over the next 12 months or so. Other Nottinghamshire pits included on this list are Creswell and Gedling.

The NUM believes its predictions were confirmed when the British Coal management stated that all pits producing coal at more than 42 pounds a tonne would be closed; others would also lose further investment.

The NUM insists it is not against new technology but is demanding a shorter working week and longer holidays to save jobs without effecting the industry. A de-emphasis against nuclear power would also rejuvenate the industry.

Another development is the publication of a document, 'Privatised Coal', by the right-wing government think-tank, the Centre for Policy Studies (CPS). The CPS proposes that the coal industry be broken up into competing regions (as is nearly the case already and is already the case with several other major public industries - eg, the Post Office). It also wants privatisation begun immediately.

One of the authors of the document, Allen Sykes, is the managing director of Consolidated Goldfields, the giant conglomerate which owns a large proportion of the mining industry in southern Africa.

The new Energy Secretary, Cecil Parkinson, has already held talks with the authors of the publication and is known to be keen to adopt its recom-



Scene from 1984 - will there be a repeat performance now that two-thirds of NUM members want industrial action

mendations. Parkinson has announced that open-cast mining - which is already privatised - will be more than doubled and greater emphasis will go on this method of extracting coal in the future.

Open cast mining brings a blot to the landscape, but is more cost-effective, and so the Government intends to begin a campaign to get it more accepted. Already the TGWU has stated that it will bid for jobs in the open-cast mines for its members.

The closure of more mines, together with the poaching of NUM members by the TGWU, will mean the decimation of the NUM, an objective set by the Tories as far back as 1979 under the Ridley plan.

Will we all respond to this challenge when it is too late? Or will we begin

to organise now?

N.B. British Coal has threatened the immediate loss of over 6000 jobs if 'rolling strike action' in the South and North Yorkshire Areas goes ahead.

Local NUM officials have threatened in turn to bring out all 34,000 miners in the two areas unless Ted Scott, a dismissed union official from Stillingfleet colliery, is reinstated.

British Coal management stated that the strike action was nothing short of 'anarchy' and that seven pits would be closed down. These pits are Hatfield Main, Markham, Redbrook, Nostell, South Kirby, Wooley and Prince of Wales. The first two pits alone have a combined workforce of around 2,500 and were notable for the militancy during the 1984/5 Strike (Hatfield was the last pit to go back).

HOURS UP PAY DOWN

London Transport has imposed an increase in hours on the working week and a reduction in pay on its 230 bus drivers based at the Norbiton depot. The pay reduction amounts to a 20% cut. The working week has been increased from 38 hours to 43 hours.

The way this was done was that London Transport decided to put the Norbiton services out to tender and in doing so formed a new company called Kingston Buses Ltd, which 'won' the tender. The workers were told that their contract with London Transport was ended and that they would not be receiving severance pay. They were told that they could be offered work by the 'new company' but under different conditions (ie lower pay and more hours).

The moves came about as a result of the privatisation and deregulation of bus services throughout the country. The action taken by London Transport will be a signal to other bus operators to take similar action. The T&GWU the drivers' union, took London Transport to court to test their action under law, but to no avail. The courts ruled that London Transport acted legally. This ruling will also serve to encourage employers generally to follow LT's example.

Meanwhile London Transport has announced that other areas are to be put out to tender. The depot services at Hendon have been 'sold', and Plumstead is next. Others will then follow.

As a result of this employer offensive London Transport bus workers held a ballot for industrial action. The result of the ballot was in favour of a strike. The drivers at Norbiton have already begun 'guerrilla' action at the depot, stopping all services at least one day a week and taking 'sickies'. Concerted action throughout the London Transport industry is now needed, as well as support action from

public transport workers in other areas. The matter cannot be dealt with by just one section of the industry. And if the union won't take the lead, then the rank and file will.

LATEST: There have been two, all-out, one-day strikes affecting bus services across London. A third strike took place in protest at physical attacks on buss workers.

Q & A ON ANARCHISM

Q. What is the difference between council-communism, workers' councils, anarcho-syndicalism, rank-and-file-ism, and industrial unionism—and what do they all mean anyway?

A. There isn't all that much difference except of course that the existence of a term always induces someone to start a separate cult based on it (like bits out of context from the Bible). The term anarcho-syndicalism is sometimes mistakenly used on the Continent for anarchist trade unionism (where anarchists rather than socialists pioneered orthodox trade unionism). The conformity of trade unionism generally to the capitalist system and its becoming reformist or Statist caused anarcho-syndicalism proper to develop as a means of opposing conformist trends with organisations that by-passed the State in regard to social betterment and confronted it against repression.

Workers councils were a similar measure, like the shop stewards movements in this country, and this form of popular representation at the places where the work is carried out springs up again and again—but it isn't 'spontaneous', it's the result of constant agitation at the place of work. Anarcho-syndicalism would keep them going in a permanent basis as the basic form of unionism. (Some left politicians see in the idea a means of themselves acting as the 'permanent base' with the workers councils only coming into being 'spontaneously' and so leading the leadership to them: that's what now called 'councillism' but isn't).

Industrial unionism implies the breaking

down of divisive craft barriers—but capitalism now does that as well, the reason for the decline of the IWW, for instance—but the idea that industrial unions form the basis of the workers' take-over of capitalism is one the IWW shares with all syndicalists.

Rank-and-file-ism simply implies union democracy, not necessarily revolutionary—indeed in a society where the majority of workers aren't concerned with revolution, by definition not. (The popular appeal of the word leads left factions to form 'rank-and-file movements' which are nothing of the sort, for 'fishing expeditions').

For a few brief months, nearly seventy years ago, workers and soldiers councils rose throughout Germany. Some libertarian Marxist theorists, disagreeing with Lenin's policy in Russia, where the councils were subordinated to the party in the so-called Soviets, thought that the 'workers party' should be just that, based on the councils themselves. This was called council-communism and it vanished when the councils disappeared, because council-communists felt there should be no other, outside bond, though a few tried to pretend they still existed. (The term has been taken by a few as an alternative to anarcho-syndicalism, in order to reject anarchism).

To avoid confusion, one must add that the term 'workers councils' has been hi-jacked by fascists since Mussolini invented 'corporatism' (workers and employers councils, in which the former are subordinated to the latter, in return for which the latter co-operates with the State). It is this type of workers councils, commissions, that operate in Spain as a synthesis with the fascist past.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

AUSTRALIA

ABORIGINAL DEATHS IN CUSTODY

When the Australian government criticises France for its colonial domination of New Caledonia, the French government is able to point to Australia's deplorable treatment of aboriginal people.

The Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Mr Holding dismisses such attacks as exaggerations and claims that he and his party do not need to be told of the wrongs aborigines have suffered in the past and that in terms of the amount of human and financial resources it is putting into redressing such wrongs, Australia surpasses any former colony in the world. The person on the street might be inclined to give Holding the benefit of the doubt. We all know racism still exists, but are aborigines the victims of 'oppression'? A close look at the facts and figures reveals that they are—that many Blacks live in terror, and that for whole communities, Australia rivals any police state anywhere for brutality.

The Australian Institute for Criminology points out that Aboriginal people are jailed at least ten times more than white Australians, and in Western Australia twenty times more than whites. In the 1980s there has been recent attention to the number of deaths of Blacks in custody at the hands of police or prison wardens. This article summarises information disseminated by the New South Wales group, Committee to Defend Black Rights (PO Box 498, Broadway, NSW 2007).

EDDIE MURRAY

On June 12th, 1981 Eddie Murray of the NSW country town WeeWaa was drinking with his brother. He was picked up by the police and an hour later he was found hanged in a police cell with a prison blanket. At an inquest police claimed Murray had committed suicide. His parents claimed that he was a popular happy-go-lucky person and that he was never depressed when drinking. One policeman involved, Rodney Fitzgerald, claimed he was off-duty at the time of the

death, but had to admit he had been lying when witnesses said they had seen him in the police van. There were all sort of inconsistencies in police evidence.

JOHN PAT

On the 28th September 1983, five off-duty policemen were drinking in a hotel in Roebourne, Western Australia. One of them verbally abused an aboriginal man called Asheley James. James left the hotel, and the police followed him outside. One began a fight. Other aborigines tried to restrain James from retaliating. They were also attacked. One of them, John Pat, was beaten and kicked to death. Others were badly injured. The whole incident was witnessed by many people and the forensic evidence left no doubt as to the cause of Pat's death. The police did all they could to falsify their side of the evidence.

The policemen were tried by the white legal system. Policeman Bordas, who killed Pat, and the other police involved, were acquitted

Australian government guarantees of '...adequate and timely assistance...to all prisoners'.

TONY KING

In 1985 the police of Geraldton, WA were under immense pressure to apprehend a rapist who had been active for six years. On October 31st of that year, a law-abiding citizen called Tony King happened to be found in an area the police were patrolling. He was chased and held in a bear-hug embrace, which eventually asphyxiated him. They made no attempt to resuscitate him when they saw he was dying. Police Sergeant Brandis admitted that they had no evidence that King was the 'Geraldton rapist', but police apparently found it convenient to allow the media to dramatically announce that the rapist had been caught. Sergeant Brandis was ordered to keep silent. Community protest was muted by police confusion as to whether or not King was the rapist although it has gradually come to light that there is little to support that claim.

DIXON GREEN

Dixon Green died in Broome Regional Prison, WA on November 19th 1986. His family were informed that he had died of a heart attack, but did not believe it. His brother, Ken Green said: 'My brother had no record of heart trouble. He exercised every day... I saw him just after he died and he looked like he had been in a fight. One eye was bruised... We found his front teeth knocked out, top and bottom... we also found a red mark around his neck. There was nothing about missing teeth in the government pathologist's report'. After the autopsy Green's body was returned to the family without the heart and brain—an unacceptable condition for him to be buried in. In fact, a heart attack had occurred, no attempt had been made to seek medical help.

The families of many of the above people continue to be harassed by police. The Committee to Defend Black Rights assures us that there have been many more deaths of Aboriginal people in custody, and this tends to be confirmed by, for example a report in the Melbourne Age (9 April 18, 1987) about the aboriginal community of Yarrabah in Queensland. The Age, however, attributes numerous deaths in custody to suicide. 'Police at Yarrabah and other communities have...taken the sheets in the cell blocks, but the suicide attempts continue' (Margaret Simons, The Age 18.4.87). Suicide may or may not be the actual cause of death, but the excessive imprisonment of Blacks for minor offences is certainly a factor.

Relatives of victims of deaths in custody have toured Australia campaigning for a Federal Royal Commission into the matter. Mr Holding, the Aboriginal Affairs Minister, is trying to encourage them to settle for a parliamentary inquiry, which does not have the powers or scope of a Royal Commission. An Aboriginal Deaths in Custody Watch Committee was established on the 14th of April, 1987 in New South Wales. Individuals or groups are welcome to join this committee, and Black Cross is joining as an organisation. The Committee to Defend Black Rights can be contacted at PO Box 498, Broadway NSW 2007 AUSTRALIA.

The above was taken from a new magazine called Black and Blue June/August 1987, which is the magazine of the Anarchist Black Cross (ABC) Melbourne. It is an inspiring effort on the part of our comrades in Australia. Contact can be made by writing to ABC PO Box 257, Collingwood 3066. Australia.

N.B. Since 1980 there have been 44 deaths in custody, and the rate has been increasing to one every two weeks. The authorities have claimed that most have been suicide cases by hanging. Given that Aborigines only make up around 1% of the Australian population the deaths in custody rate for Whites, if the same as Aborigines, would amount to the equivalent of 25 a week! Imprisonment too is equally disproportionate - 16 times greater than for Whites. Unemployment for Aborigines is estimated to be six times the national average and housing conditions are worse than in South Africa.

In John Pat's (see above) home town it has been discovered by a Black Rights' campaign group that every Aborigine (including children) there gets arrested about three times a year on average.

FROM THE PHILIPPINES

Dear comrades,

Thanks very much for the publications you sent. As of now we don't have any existing anarchist publication here, although we're planning to put one out. There's not that many of us here making it very difficult for us to get things done. We're still in our early stages and we still have a lot of organising to do.

At present we're utilising every available resource we have to do community work. We conduct teach-ins and hold benefit gigs for people in the depressed areas here. 80% of the population of Manila are way below the poverty line. Up to today the Philippines is still under American control. The infamous February revolution in 1986 was merely a stagemanoeuvre by the Americans to oust the previous puppet government they were running (Marcos incorporated) because it was beginning to bite the hand that was feeding it with power. The present puppet government, however, enjoys popular support though it is no different to its predecessors.

The Americans would do everything in their power to maintain their interests here, especially

ally their military bases—the biggest military installations outside the U.S. They're even supporting the Phil. military pigs in the anti-insurgency campaign on the New People's Army—the armed forces of the communist party of the Philippines.

The NPA hierarchy consists mostly of dogmatic Marxists, Leninists and Maoists; while the ranks are comprised mostly of oppressed farmers, students, etc. who've taken up arms as a last resort to fighting the system's injustices. In February 1987 John Singlaub was here, and yes he plays golf! He was seen with a certain Mr Cline playing golf in an airbase here in Manila. He was here to organise an anti-communist vigilante death squad called the 'alsa masa' who have been sowing terror in Davao city (270 miles south of Manila) despite numerous protests for it to be dismantled. I hope this information has given you an idea of the situation here. If there's anything else that you would like to know, just ask.

Also, would it be possible for you to send more publications? Thanks! Mabuhay! D. (Philippines).



We Have Nothing To Lose, Including Our Chains.

and re-instated to their positions in the police force. Some of the aboriginal men involved in the brawl, however, were convicted of aggravated assault, and are serving sentences.

ROBERT WALKER

On the 28th of August, 1984 a prisoner in Fremantle Prison, Robert Walker was found in his cell with cut wrists in a disturbed state of mind. He was taken from his cell by five prison officers, and began to scream: 'They're going to kill me. Murder! murder!' His cries awoke 41 other prisoners who witnessed Walker being beaten with a truncheon for twenty minutes, presumably in an attempt to stop him screaming. Obviously Walker's suicide attempt was not the cause of his subsequent death, because he survived 80 blows, and was eventually given a dose of the tranquilliser, largactil. About half an hour later he died. Various cover-up attempts were made, and press reporters who questioned accounts that he died of 'suicide', a largactil overdose, or a mystery illness, had their stories suppressed. The convict witnesses were intimidated against giving honest evidence and many were transported to country jails. Coroner McCann eventually deemed that Walker had died of 'misadventure', which means death caused by another unintentionally and in the course of doing something lawful! None of the prison officers were prosecuted.

CHARLIE MICHAELS

On October 9th, 1984 in Barton Mill Prison, WA, a quiet normally well-behaved aboriginal prisoner, Charlie Michaels, in a fit of depression, began rumbling and grabbed the lapels of warden Stan Lodge's jacket. Four prison officers tied him up, and struggled with him for forty minutes. The Perth city coroner found that Michaels had died of a heart attack. However Michaels had no history of cardiac problems. If a heart attack was what killed him, he was given no medical assistance, despite the Western

Miners Go For Workers Control

As we go to press the South African miners' strike is approaching its second week (a record in terms of South African industrial disputes), but is facing increasing violence and intimidation from the authorities. Already one striker has been shot dead (at a mine owned by Goldfields of South Africa), 2000 miners have been sacked (at Anglo-American's Vaal Reef mine) and another 45,000 miners are threatened with dismissal.

A second miner was killed as a result of poisoning in the early stages of the strike. He and four others were gassed by the mine's security personnel for refusing to strike.

The killing at the Goldfields mine occurred when strikers allegedly tried to storm the mine's gate to get at scabs. Many other strikers were injured when police opened fire with rubber bullets (most of the Goldfields miners - around 75,000 - are scabbing, which the NUM blames on repressive company measures).

In other incidents 76 miners were injured during clashes with police at a hostel at the Western Deep Level mine, and at Klerksdorp 78 miners were charged with conspiracy to commit murder (they had threatened scabs) - those arrested included the entire regional strike committee.

Meanwhile Cyril Ramaphosa, the NUM leader, has stated in an interview that the aim of the NUM for 1987 is to go all out to take over production and collectivise the mines. Ramaphosa explained that 'the struggle we are involved in is a training ground for our people'.

N.B. The Miners International, based in Paris, has sent over 40,000 pounds to the NUM strike fund. The British NUM, which is affiliated to the South



Cyril Ramaphosa

African NUM, is also involved in fund raising. Some street collections have been undertaken by the Direct Action Movement in London and funds are being passed on. More fund-raising, either through the COSATU office, or via the British NUM, would not go amiss.

INTRODUCTION

The Quintin Lame Commando is a guerrilla organisation from Columbia. In Columbia, social and political violence has always been very acute: wealth and power lie in the hands of a tiny bourgeoisie while half the population has not the basic necessities of life: the poverty leads to crime, the Mafia is everywhere and there are guerrilla organisations numbering upwards of 10,000 armed men and women, while the State has, over the past three years doubled the budget and size of the police and military agencies; there are also the death squad-type paramilitary groups responsible for hundreds of deaths.

repression has not succeeded in demobilising either the Indian movement or the Commando.

Olga Sanchez February 1987.

QUINTIN LAME COMMANDO
(Translation of a 1986 pamphlet from the QLC by P.S.)

THE STRUGGLE OF OUR ANCESTORS.

We, Indians of the Cauca and of Columbia as a whole have never willingly bowed before the rule of our enemies.

The fact that we are still around now is the result of centuries-long resistance during which we have retained our dignity without bowing our heads

wars of last century, the Paez Indians joined forces with Mosquers and Obando to obtain the return of certain lands usurped and they even managed to hold on to a sizeable number of weapons following the victorious battle at Segovia.

MANUEL QUINTIN LAME

Manuel Quintin Lame was one of the great champions of the Indian cause. He gave a lead in the mobilisation of the communities of the Cauca and subsequently of those in the Tolima in the first half of this century. Around 1905,

after having lost a portion of their lands the great Estate owners of the Cauca resolved to bring the Indian community as low as possible by wresting from them part of their already reduced holdings and by increasing considerably the

of the country for the purpose of fighting for our rights to land, organisation and culture.

A variety of organisations have spearheaded this mobilisation and we may take the view that the results thus far have been positive. We have recovered thousands of hectares of land for our 'resguardos', the corvee has all but vanished from the Indian districts, our 'cabildos' have extended their autonomy and our culture has been given a fresh boost. At the national level, our struggles are admired and respected and we are in the throes of successfully overcoming the humiliation in which we have languished for so many centuries. However, these gains have cost us very dear. Although legislation currently in place protects our rights and, first and foremost, the inviolability of our 'resguardos', in practice the ruling classes and the agencies of the State have let loose a bloody repression that has cost the lives of more than one hundred of our organisers, activists and co-workers.

The big estate-owners have formed gangs of hired killers who, with the acquiescence of the authorities kill our people: the police and the army sow terror in the Indian districts: secret agents murder and are handsomely rewarded for it while enjoying the protection of their superiors. One of the first of our leaders to fall was comrade Gustavo Mejia a great lifelong fighter for the people to whom the Indian movement is largely indebted for the success it has known in recent years.

Gustavo was killed in Corinto with the connivance of the entire local ruling class as well as with the whole-hearted support of some well-known Liberal politicians in the Cauca. Other great fighters like Justiniano Lame, Avelino Ulcue, Benjamin Dindicue were victims of the complicity of our areas governmental and court authorities. In other

INDIAN GUERRILLAS IN COLUMBIA

Here in document form we are publishing some papers from the Quintin Lame Commando because that armed organisation stands apart from the other nationalist or marxist-leninist guerrilla groups (such as the FARC, M19, EPL, ELN, etc.) The Commando's relationship with the social movement is quite distinctive.

The Quintin Lame is above all an Indian organisation: it has also been thrown up by the struggles pursued by the Indian communities of the Cauca region. These communities number around 200,000 people. The Cauca is a region in the south of Columbia.

Over the past 20 years or so, the Indian population has managed to get organised and stake its claim to self-determination.

These struggles have led the Indians of the Cauca, Paez Indians mainly, to set up an organisation of their own, the Cauca Regional Indian Council (CRIC). The CRIC is a democratic organisation representing around fifty 'Cabildos', ie fifty communities.

Their fight has to be waged against ruthless repression by the great Estate owners, their 'pajaros' (hired killers), the para-military gangs and also government agencies, notably the police and military (in an area under military occupation).

To confront this repression which has cost the Indians many lives, several communities outside the CRIC have set up self-defence groups. In the early 1980's these groups coalesced and established the Quintin Lame Commando.

Following now, the Commando offers its own account of the history of the Indian movement bound up with others in the struggle and with its own history, programme and activity. It also explains its difficulties and confrontations with 'hegemonic' parties and armed organisations ie. with groups styling themselves 'revolutionary vanguards'. These groups aim thereby to lead the masses and aim to seize State power. Meanwhile they seek to manipulate, direct and ride on the backs of social struggles already underway.

The activities of the Q.L. Commando is opposed to this notion: instead, it reckons that the protagonists of the struggles and the oppressed in general, and no one else, can determine for selves the aims and methods of their struggles. There is a protracted learning process of united struggle and freedom.

Such a political view implies that the Q.L. Commando is not made up of professional political soldiers, but rather of volunteers from the communities who take it in turns.

The Commando which in 'ordinary times' operates on only a few dozen or a few hundred fighters can, if the need arises, thus mobilise thousands.

The State and its anti-guerrilla experts know all this. Cauca and its adjoining regions have been under military rule for decades, but, however savage, the

before the oppressor.

When the Conquistadores arrived in the areas we inhabited, our ancestors came together into the Pubense Confederation embracing Paez, Pijao, Guambiano, Coconuco and Pubense Indians and others too, for the purpose of standing up to them.

Although initially defeated by the Spaniards' superior weaponry, the local Indians did not surrender: headed by the Paez and the Pijaos they carried on a sort of bush war from behind the steep rock faces of our mountain ranges, and the invading forces came off rather bad. The cacique (chief) Gaitana assumed leadership of the Paez and several times held the Spanish forces at bay: she put to death Captains Anasco and Ampudia who had committed numerous crimes against the Indians.

Belalcazar himself, who embarked on a great expedition against Tierradentro in 1543 was defeated in the battle of El Penon de Talaga: he lost his lieutenant, Tovar, as well as his best troops and made a narrow escape via the high plateaux of the central Cordillera.

In addition to Gaitana, other Paez caciques took the lead in the fight with the Spaniards. . . caciques like Talaga, Simurga, Paez and his sister Taravina, north of the Paez river, the cacique Suin and his son Esmisa along the Moras Apirama and Pigoanza, both of whom were active alongside Gaitana.

The Spaniards came under surprise attacks from the Indian guerrillas and this was a constant worry for the Europeans.

In 1577 the mining centre of La Plata was put to the torch, causing the deaths of more than 900 Spaniards. Similarly, Caloto was several times destroyed, thereby forcing the invaders to move elsewhere.

Communications between the forts at Popayan and Cali were continually harassed.

In addition to the Paez, other Indian bands fought in the war. The campaign of the Pijaos led by the cacique Calarca was especially dogged. They destroyed, among other settlements, Ibague, Buga and Cartago. Only treachery by some among the Indian ranks consigned the Pijaos to final defeat.

The fact is that the Paez for their part never were beaten and the fight to defend Indian rights has always been waged down the centuries by all the Indian groups in the Cauca.

In many instances, they had recourse to lawful struggle (ie. in accordance with the laws imposed by those in power): for instance, in the defence of the deeds of the 'Resguardos', a defence undertaken by the great cacique Juan Tama or indeed Quintin Lame's own recourse to the Law 89 of 1890. But the Indian warriors have always been ready to defend our legitimate rights by force of arms, for experience has shown that those who hold power respected the law only when this suited their purpose or when nothing else was left to them.

On several occasions, our forebears entered into alliances with other sectors seeking at all times to benefit the Indian cause. So it was for instance in the wars of independence when the Indians of the Cauca fought alongside Bolivar, securing thereafter some years of peace and self-rule. Likewise, during the civil

obligatory labour service on their haciendas, a sort of slavery known as the 'corvee'.

The Indian people unable to bear the oppression any longer resolved to rise in revolt. Manuel Quintin Lame placed himself at the head of the Indian revolt. He was a farmer born on 26 October 1880 in San Isidro near Popayan. But his was a Paez family and it came from Tierradentro, so he was conversant not only with Indian issues and the problems of the farm workers and hacienda farmers but also with those of the Indians from the 'Resguardos', whom he supported whole-heartedly.

In point of fact, it was clear to him that the needs of the entire Indian population subjected to centuries of exploitation and oppression had not changed.

Quintin Lame was aware that there were laws in existence that favoured the Indians, laws protective of our rights. So he addressed himself to the authorities first of all in the Cauca. When he found them turning a deaf ear to his petitions he approached the authorities in Bogota. He always believed that the national government, unlike the one in Popayan, would be impartial in its actions and would acknowledge the rectitude of the Indians demands. However, as the years passed, bitter reality showed this belief to have been a mistake.

Quintin Lame did not remain idle while he awaited the answer from the highest authorities. Seeing that the Indians' original mobilisation along peaceful lines on a demand regarding their legitimate rights had been greeted by the baton and by imprisonment, he also helped organise some armed bands for carrying on the fight.

With widespread support from the communities he and the bands toured vast areas, passing through numerous villages like Paniquita and Purace, Inza and Balalcazar, striking fear and anxiety into our enemies.

The great Estate-owners of the Cauca organised for the repression of Quintin Lame. Headed by the poet Guillermo Valaencia, they declared him Public Enemy Number One: they tossed him into prison over 100 times and went so far as to hire Indians themselves to betray him.

They were ready to murder him just as later they murdered his successor Jose Gonzalo Sanchez. This is why Quintin Lame was obliged to quit the Cauca and pursue his struggle alongside the Indians from the Tolima. He died there in San Jose de Indias on October 7 1967. Although the struggle led by Manuel Quintin Lame did not achieve definite success over the caste which has always held the power in the Cauca, it was a crucial phase in our resistance against the oppressor, a stage in the defence of our lands, our culture, our organisation, paving the way for further stages in this ageless confrontation.

In our day Manuel Quintin Lame has become the symbol of a fresh struggle that we Indians are waging to defend our rights and that we are not inclined to give up until we have secured the final victory.

THE INDIAN MOVEMENT

For around fifteen years now, we people have embarked again upon mobilisation in the Cauca as well as in the rest



Indian areas of the country equally respected leaders have perished without the least sign of reaction on the part of the competent authorities.

Today, now that the might of the Indian movement promises tremendous progress as far as our rights are concerned country-wide, the threat of violent death hanging over our leaders and co-workers . . . a death scheme by the great estate-owners in cahoots with the civilian and military authorities who utterly disregard the very laws which they claim to champion . . . grows more prominent.

REASON FOR THE EMERGENCE OF THE QUINTIN LAME COMMANDO

In the Cauca, a backward oligarchy has clung to power for several centuries and the upshot has been the oppression and misery for the population of this area. This oligarchy feels threatened by the strength of the Indian people's movement. It resorts to every means at its disposal to hold onto its ill-gotten gains of our land and to sustain a political authority which with each passing day slips from its grasp. Obviously the law poses no obstacle to the ambitions of this oppressive caste. The main reason for the current violence in the Cauca is the despairing action of a ruling class that no longer has any historical justification but clings to power as best it may. Implicated in this, in the wave of crime and murders over the past decade are not only the great estate-owners and their hired killers but likewise the civilian and military authorities, judges and other local officials, the areas' leading politicians . . . in short, the entire ruling class and the State apparatus under its control.

Continued On Page 5

THE F.A.I. ITS AIMS & PRINCIPLES

As part of our series on Anarchist history and organisation we reproduce below what are basically the FAI's Aims & Principles as well as a description of their organisational structure. These were recently re-published this year in an issue of their paper *Tierra Y Libertad*.

As a specific anarchist organisation, the Federacion Anarquista Iberia stands out for its close supportive relationship with the anarcho-sindicalist labour confederation, the CNT. The FAI is also a section of the anarchist international, the IFA.

For security reasons (not least the possibility of another coup in Spain) the FAI remains an illegal organisation.

The statement below re-affirms the traditional affinity group structure of the FAI and the FAI's emphasis on social revolution, and should prove of interest to emerging specific anarchist federations.

Proposal presented and adopted at the December 1978 FAI Congress, and later modified at the September 1980 Congress.

Our main specific objective as an organisation will be to coordinate anarchist propaganda and activity within the Iberian peninsular, and to link this propaganda and activity with that of other anarchist groups who remain outside of the organisation.

The FAI aims to put its libertarian ideals into practice within both the social and human sphere. Our ultimate goal is the transformation of society into one that is based on libertarian communism.

The FAI believes that the basis of anarchism lies in the construction of a free social and political order, without institution-alised authority, dictatorship, the State, or exploitation. We believe in the re-organisation of society based on social equality and common ownership. We intend to abolish privilege so that individuals, groups and local, regional and peninsular organisations can work with each other in the self-management of production and consumption, the economy, education, and anything else that contributes towards the progress of society and the common good.

As a tactic the FAI adopts DIRECT ACTION in its fullest, most dynamic, revolutionary, destructive and constructive sense. We will not only establish our own programme but will encourage and support all popular initiatives, providing these don't contradict with anarchism and that these initiatives are always with a view to obtaining and maintaining freedom and justice.

The FAI rejects all compromises with non-libertarian organisations. We will maintain strong, stable and fraternal links with other organisations within the libertarian movement (eg the CNT, the IWA and the FIJJ)

Occasionally, under special circumstances, we may establish contact with other libertarian organisations, providing these organisations do not practise or participate in disruptive action against the above mentioned organisations.

We propose the destruction of all vestiges of government within the social and human sphere, and the construction of a free community based upon anarchist principles. We call for a complete break with the authoritarian/capitalist vicious circle, with bourgeois-democratic regimes and the so-called popular democracies.

The FAI is composed of individuals and anarchist groups that are proven to be trustworthy.

Individuals belonging to religious sects, masonic lodges, or who work on behalf of the Security/Secret services can form no part of our organisation. Nor can those who belong to any political party or who represent the government/armed forces in any shape or form. Employers are similarly barred, even though they may well have anarchist sympathies.

The FAI reaffirms that its structure is based on individuals, local and regional groups voluntarily federated together and co-ordinated by a Peninsular Commission. This commission will adapt its role in line with organisational agreements.

FAI members will do all they can to reach unanimous decisions. They will treat each other in a fraternal manner and practise mutual aid at all times, in compliance with the highest concepts of the anarchist ideal.

CONCERNING INDIVIDUALS

Although individuals may join the FAI (on an individual basis) they will only be admitted as such in exceptional circumstances, and always on a temporary basis. Individuals must be vetted by their nearest federated group or Local Federation. We stress that individual membership on a large scale is not recommended, as this would call into question our whole structure.

CONCERNING GROUPS

1. The basic structure of any Specific Organisation, its nucleus, is the affinity group. We aim to maintain an organisation based on affinity groups that are free to develop at their own pace but who are at the same time linked together by agreements voluntarily taken and based upon anarchist strategies as defined by Congress.

a) Because of the communal spirit of our ideals, and because of the voluntary spontaneity involved when people with an affinity get together, in order to resolve through mutual aid the abundance of the problems inherent in the struggle, not to mention the problems of day-to-day survival.

b) Because of our clear anti-political and anti-party approach and character (making political manoeuvring within groups redundant).

c) Because the structure of the organisation pre-supposes that of a future anarchist-communist society.

d) Because of the difficulty of infiltration given that groups are composed of people who know each other inside out and who at the same time accept the need to observe certain security precautions.

We stress that the present structure of groups is adapted to fit strategic and tactical considerations and has developed from the very roots of our ideas.

2. Relations between affinity groups within a given area will be organised federally, giving rise to Local Federations of anarchist groups. Generally speaking the function of a new group or groups will necessitate such a group or groups being vetted by the nearest federated group, providing other federated groups acknowledge the new group(s). If a group, for whatever reason, wishes to set up a second group, the matter must be referred to the Local Federation who will, if necessary, sort the matter out.

Similarly, if a group splits in two as a result of incompatibilities within the group, the matter should be brought to the attention of the Local Federation, who will make the appropriate decision.

If by this time there is still disagreement, those involved may bring the matter up at Regional level or even before the whole Federation (FAI) if need be. In the case of expulsion the same procedure may be followed.

CONCERNING LOCAL FEDERATIONS

1. Given we all accept the principle of organisation, something often difficult to interpret within the anarchist milieu, Local Federations will have no other function than that of keeping various groups within a given area in touch with each other.

2. Agreements are reached following discussion by all those who make up the Local Federation.

3. The decision to cooperate around a specific issue or question must be taken unanimously, and will only be taken following consultation with all groups within the Local Federation.

4. Local Federations will be made up of delegates from each group. They will represent the Local Federation, thus avoiding the need to set up a Local Federation Committee.

5. Local Federations will operate in a federalist manner and practise solidarity at all times.

6. Local Federations will hold regular meetings, at least once a month.

CONCERNING REGIONAL FEDERATIONS

Regional Federations will be freely organised by Local Federations. The representation of groups at regional level will be carried out by a delegated Local Federation or group, to be known as the Regional Coordinating Commission.

CONCERNING THE FAI

The FAI will be composed of Regional Federations and recognised groups based in areas where no regional federation yet exists. Each region may operate freely and independently, providing they operate within the confines of agreed policy.

PENINSULAR CONGRESSES

Maximum representation is reached at the Peninsular Congress. All binding agreements are made here. Congresses can be attended by direct representatives of groups and individual members. Agreements made at Congress can only be modified at future congresses. Indirect representation at congresses is possible, providing proposals are written down and circulated at Congress. Congresses should be held annually.

REGIONAL PLENUMS

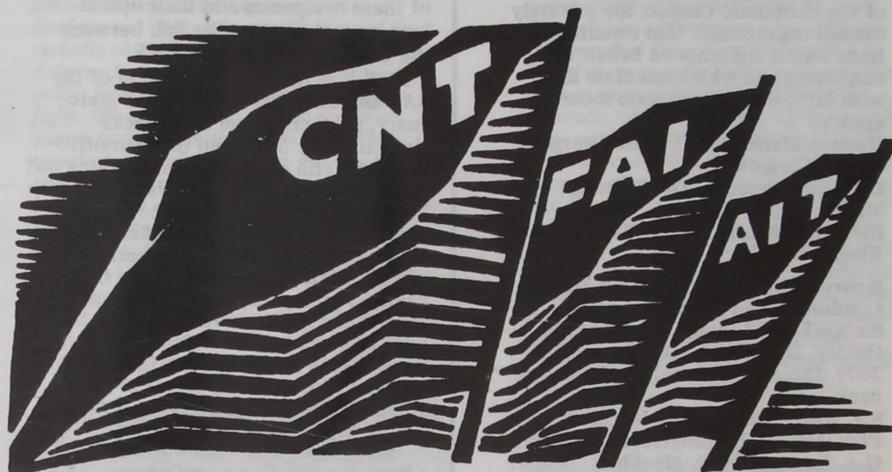
These are attended by representatives chosen by each region. They can only be called by the Peninsular Commission, providing two or more regions have asked for such a meeting to take place.

REGIONAL PLENARIES

These will be held to circulate information only and will be attended by a maximum of direct delegates from the regional coordinating commissions. They can only be called by the Peninsular Commission, who will also be responsible for drawing up the agenda of the Plenary.

MILITANTS' RESPONSIBILITIES

Anarchists belonging to an affinity group



or federation of groups must abide by all agreements, must never ignore them, and must act in a responsible manner at all times.

Anarchists should bring their anarchism into all facets of their lives, and use their own responsibility as a guide in their work. They shouldn't just confine their anarchism to work within their group, but take it with them into their workplace and beyond so that at all times their work and attitude will be an example for others to follow.

COMING SOON: The CNT's Statutes.

Continued From Page 4

INDIAN GUERRILLAS IN COLUMBIA

This is the reason why, first with their self-defence groups and subsequently with the Quintin Lame Commando, the Indian movement has gradually formed its armed wing whose principal raison d'être is the defence of the rights of the Indians.

Likewise, other segments of the population of the Cauca suffer violence and repression. The struggling peasants in the north, in Patia, Timio or Cajibío, the civic leaders of Puerto Tejada, Corinto or Santander and the Popayan leaders are constantly threatened and harassed: some were even murdered by the enemy.

Upwards of 100 Indian and people's delegates have been done to death these past ten years without any of the murderers' having been brought to book before the courts. And not because their identities are unknown: for they nearly all committed their crimes in broad daylight without the merest attempt to conceal themselves.

Our commando has identified most of the assassins of our comrades and has already brought several of them to book. Hired killers had become veritable nightmares for the Indian communities. They attempt to halt our struggle with their violence. Thanks first of all to the self-defence groups and then thanks to our commando we have tackled the hired killers and managed to bring this plague largely under control and to restore peace to many communities.

The escalating violence against the Indian movement peaked at the end of last year with the illegal eviction from the recovered Lopez Adentro lands on 9 November (1986) and the murder in Santander of Alvaro Ulcue the next day. In reply to the first of these incidents our commando entered the San Luis subsidiary of the Central Castilla, thereby demonstrating that we are ready to mobilise against the sugar planters who bear the primary responsibility for the Lopez Adentro eviction. As for Ulcue's death, whose perpetrators we have sworn to punish, we demonstrated our protest by occupying Santander de Quilhao with the assistance of another revolutionary organisation on January 4 1987.

We are aware that the Cauca and El Valle oligarchy is currently planning to murder several Indian and popular leaders and that a list has even been drawn up for this purpose.

Our commando has the names of certain individuals who are behind this conspiracy.

Let us state clearly that if their plan should come to pass, we will take steps not only against the hired killers but also against the putative authors and economic godfathers of such crimes.

Lately also, certain self-styled revol-

tionary groups have stirred up problems in our resguardos by trying to impose themselves by force without acknowledging our autonomy or our own authorities in the shape of the 'Cabildos'. In some instances, they have gone so far as to kill comrades who resisted their ambitions.

Our commando has also tackled these groups, always in pursuance of the interest of the community and of the Cabildo's authority.

It should also be noted that the Q.L. commando has not the slightest ambition to constitute a force to direct the Indian communities. For us the Cabildos freely chosen by the community and the community itself, represent the highest authority. We are at their service and at the service of the entirety of the Indian movement of the Cauca and of Columbia.

We want to state very clearly that our action is directed solely against the enemies of the Indians and of the populace in general and that we respect the several political, religious or cultural ideas of the population. Likewise, we respect institutions working honestly inside our communities.

We disagree with the conflict some have sought to sow between Indian and peasant groups. Smallholders should have their rights assured and our commando has made it known, when disputes have arisen, offering them our support. It is our belief that Indians and peasants alike share similar problems and that those differences of opinion that do arise must be resolved through dialogue.

The Quintin Lame commando appreciates that we Indians are not alone in suffering from hunger and persecution but that the vast majority of Columbian people is targetted by the prevailing system.

Thus we identify with the struggles of all segments of the populace and we participate fully in the national liberation struggle and in the building of a more just society for all Columbians.

We wish to establish fraternal relations with the people's various trade unions, political and armed organisations and to establish a single front which, beyond all sectarianism and aspirations to hegemony may successfully mobilise the vast bulk of the population against the power of the exploiters.

We believe also that while this front is in the throes of being formed, a democratic procedure has to be adhered to, in which each organisation's autonomy is respected and a variety of contributions be availed of so as to enrich and galvanise the struggle. We armed organisations are not called upon to foist our will upon the generality of the popular movement. We must, rather, be at its service.

The above article has been edited.

ECONOMIC LEAGUE DIRECTORS

The following is a partial list of names and addresses of current and recent directors and prominent members of the Economic League, the privately funded organisation that monitors trade union militants on behalf of employers and which has close links with MI5, the internal state security agency.

Duncan Macleod, 175 West George Street, Glasgow.
Lawrence Orchard, The Maltings, Maidenhead.
Richard Raworth, South Bay Cottage, Kingsley.

Henry Saxon Tate, 26 Clever Square, London SW3 (Tate & Lyle Ltd).
Sir Anthony Touche, Stane House, Ockley, Dorking (tel. Oakwood Hill 397). Director National Westminster bank.

S.J. West, The Woodlands, Gatcombe Flax (English Employers' Federation).
G.A. Lean, Birkhill, Muckhart, Dollar, Scotland (Pauline Hyde & Assoc.).
Sir Gerald Thorley, Church House, Fakenham (MEPC Ltd.).

John Dettmer, Bracken Cottage, Tadworth. (See 'Hurricane Puts Wind Up')

Jimson Parsons, Gatesby Farm, Lapworth (Robin Marlow & Assocs.).
Sir Robert Maclean, Woodend, Houston, Renfrewshire (Stoddard Holdings).
Peter Ashworth, Church Farm, Backworth, Chester (Greenhall Whitley Ltd.).

Thomas Carlile, 8 Aldenham Rd., Radlett (Babcock & Wilcox Ltd.).
Lord Cayzer, The Grove, Walsham-le-Willows, Suffolk (tel. W-1-W 267); 95j Eaton Square, London SW1 (British Commonwealth Shipping).

P.G. Edwards, Low Walworth Hall, Darlington.
Lord Errol of Hale, Flat 1, 6 Hyde Park Gardens, London W2 (Bowater Ltd and Vice-president of the Inst. of Marketing).

Christopher Firth, 71 Gloucester St, London SW1 (APCM Ltd.).

Daniel Gardner, Hillfoot, Beith, Ayrshire.

Lord Grimthorpe, Westow Hall, York; also 87 Dorset House, Gloucester Place, London N1 (tel. 01-486 4374 and Whitwell-on-the-Hill 225). (Yorkshire Post News Ltd.).

M. Haddon Grant, 2-6 Vicarage Lane, Ilford (Plessey & Co).

Anthony Bartmore Hampton, 92 Tapton Crescent Rd, Sheffield; also 20 Wittering Rd, Hayling Island, Hants. (tel Hayling Island 4361). (Director Lloyds Bank).
Sir Derrek Holden Brown, 156 St John's

Street, London EC1; also Copse House, Holden-on-Sea, Hants. (Allied Lyons and Chairman Midland Bank PLC).

Lindsay Clive Hunting, 14 Conduit Mews, London W2. (tel. 01-402 7914).

William Ibberson, 26 Lawson Rd, Sheffield 10.
David Keys, Tower Hill House, Tower Hill, Dorking (Morgan Grenfell & Co.).

This list of names and addresses is updated from a previous list published in an earlier issue of *Black Flag*. The list has been checked against standard sources. However any local checking, would add to the accuracy. Also any additional entries we have left out.

The companies referred to next to individual entries are companies that the entry is known to be connected to over the last few years. There may well be other companies to which that entry is connected to as well.

LATE NEWS FROM SPAIN

Reliable sources in Spain tell us that the phoney CNT (also known as the 'Renovados') have officially disclaimed anarchism, after living off the real thing for several years. Their supporters now have two choices: come clean and renounce anarchism too, or denounce the Renovados and return to the fold. More details in future issues.

Britain's 'Plausible Denial' Teams

The Contragate investigations named a British company, KMS Ltd, as an organisation that has been employed in pro-Contra work. KMS and its sister 'plausible denial' companies have been working on behalf of the British government in covert operations for some years. We look at some of these companies and their operations as well as an earlier link between the Contragate team and KMS.

KMS is in reality an extension of the SAS and undertakes the sort of mercenary, protection and dirty tricks work that the SAS used to do unofficially (and still does). Besides carrying out work on behalf of the US National Security Council, KMS has been involved in operations on behalf of the Sultan of Oman (in a successful coup when his father was ousted), by the Pakistan government (providing assistance to the Afghan guerrillas), the Sri Lankan government (training their Special Task Force against Tamil separatists); also work on behalf of the governments of Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Argentina, the Yemen, etc.

The head of KMS is David Walker, a former SAS officer. In October '84 Colonel Oliver North asked Walker to send KMS agents into Managua to blow up helicopters. North paid Walker \$20m for expenses and introduced him to Adolfo Calero, a Contra leader. The sabotage mission was aborted by the Pentagon as it was considered too risky. Instead KMS used the money to train and arm Vietnam vets, who in turn would head Contra death squads. At the time Walker's main go-between with North was the Deputy Defence Attache at the US embassy in Britain, Lieutenant-Colonel William Mott.

The links between KMS (which is SAS slang for Keeny-Meeny-Services) and the Special Air Squadron go back a long time and are endemic. Most of Walker's colleagues running the business are ex-SAS. Included are Major Russell West, Colonel Jim Johnson, Major Andrew Nightingale and Brigadier Mike Wingate Gray.

In a sense KMS is the mercenary arm of Control Risks Ltd (CRL), its official parent company but which KMS predated.

CRL (83 Victoria Street, central London) specialises in providing insurance cover and protection, as well as intelligence reports, to businesses. CRL depends on terrorism for business; it depends as much on the failure of the anti-terrorist agencies as it does on their cooperation.

Well know CRL interventions include the Don Tidey Kidnapping (which involved a two million pound ransom), and the Jennifer Guinness kidnapping

last year. It is rumoured, too, that CRL made bids in the negotiations

in the Terry Waite case. It is thought that over half of the world's top banks are on CRL's client list, as also most of the world's biggest business corporations.

CRL employs a number of prominent consultants to advise on intelligence matters. Included are Sir Robert Mark (former Metropolitan Police Commissioner), Sir John Stonier (former Field-Marshal, UK Land Forces), Sir Frank King (Former Chief-of-Staff, Northern Ireland), Lord Soames (former Tory

Foreign Office minister). CRL also liaises with several think-tanks, including the Institute for the Study of Terrorism (headed by Lord Chalfont) and the Institute for the Study of Conflict (headed by a CIA agent). Some former ISC members (eg Peter Jancke, Richard Sims) now work directly for CRL. Most of its operatives are either former SAS or MI6.

CRL also plays a role in advising the government on matters connected with security.

We now hear that recently retired Metropolitan Police Commissioner, Sir Kenneth Newman, is to join the CRL board of advisors as well.

CRL is currently run by Major Arish Turle (former Greenjackets and an SAS squadron leader). It's managing director is David Walker, who incidentally regularly attends briefing sessions with the Prime Minister.

KMS itself has its own offshoot - Saladin Security (141 Sloane Street, Chelsea). Saladin has its own direct links with the SAS. Most work undertaken by Saladin is in the area of protection, specifically bodyguards to heads of state and diplomats. But the work of Saladin agents necessarily takes them into intelligence-gathering (both for and against their clients).

Saladin's client list includes Saudi Arabia, the Aga Khan, etc, and in the past even Libya (under Ghadaffi). David Walker now runs Saladin outright.

Another British security agency that specialises in 'plausible denial' operations is Defence Systems Ltd. DSL is headed by Major Alastair Morrison (ex-SAS). Morrison's main claim to fame is that he led the raid, with GSG9 troops, on the hi-jackers at Mogadishu (he also appeared in a minor

role in the film about the SAS, 'Who Dares Wins'). DSL's clients include Angola (rebel insurgents), Uganda, Indonesia (against insurgents in Timor),

the Philippines (training death squads), Mozambique (assisting RENAMO guerrillas), etc. Some of DSL's funding for the southern African rebel forces comes via Western Goals (a branch of the World Anti-Communist League) and their offshore accounts in the

Channel Isles.

One earlier link between these specialist security companies and the Contragate 'Special Team' is via the semi-independent operative John Banks. Banks was a mercenary organiser (with links to Column 88 and the British Movement - both neo-fascist organisations) who sometimes undertook work on behalf of KMS. After various scandals Banks ended up working for Colonel Ghadaffi (whose Green Book, incidentally, is currently being street-sold by the National



Front). His colleague in intelligence while working for Ghadaffi was none other than Edwin Wilson, who was then working for the Pentagon with Colonel Oliver North, Richard Secord, Albert Hakim and Theodore Shackley.

In other words there was a direct connection between KMS and the team that was later to be known as the Contragate Team as far back as 1979 when Banks and Wilson worked together on the same project.

The established pattern that is as much an identifiable phenomenon of the Contragate team's covert operations, can also be found with the British teams, which ran parallel operations, sometimes overlapping with the US parallel operations.

N.B. William Mott (see above) was also the go-between with a deal involving a British arms dealer, Leslie Aspin, and Iran. Initial negotiations took place in Hamburg in November 1984 to supply Iran with 5000 missiles. The negotiations included Oliver North, Shackley, Ghorbanifar (the Iranian arms dealer) and, later, William Casey (the then head of the CIA). Later a front company set up by Aspin was paid \$5m by the Secord company, Compagnie de Services Fiduciaries.

FEEDBACK

BROADWATER FARM PRISONERS MARCH & MOBILISATION

The march takes place on Saturday October 3. Assemble Broadwater Farm 9am and Finsbury Park 11am.

The Campaign Against Police Repression (CAPR) are holding mobilising meetings every Wednesday, 7pm, at the Farm Youth Association, Tangmere, Willan Rd, London N17. Publicity material will be available from this address and CAPR will also be producing its own leaflets.

CAPR is also holding a public meeting at Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, London WC1 on Sunday 27th September at 7pm. A video about the Farm will be shown, as also a video of the April 4th 'March For the Right To March'. A discussion will follow.

CAPR can be contacted c/o 83 Blackstock Rd, London N4 (tel: 01-881 2938).

ANTI-NUCLEAR NETWORK

The third Anti-Nuclear Network

gathering will be on Saturday 5th September from 10.30 am to 5 pm at The Peoples' Centre, Raby Road, Hartlepool. For further details contact North London Anti-Nuclear Group, Jacksons Lane Community Centre, Archway Road, London N6.

JEWISH ANARCHIST GROUP

Newly formed group welcomes new members—to discuss our heritage and debate where we stand as Jews and Anarchists. It is hoped to form a network of contacts and organise activities. Interested? Contact: Jewish Anarchist Group Box JAG, 52 Call Lane Leeds 1.

The following groups are now using Box JAG and not Box ASS as their address. Leeds Black Cross/Leeds Anarchists/Jewish Anarchist Group.

VIDEO & DISCUSSION

De Toda La Vida/All Our Lives the 54-minute documentary on the lives of several women who actively participated in the social revolution during the Spanish Civil War, will be shown on Monday 28th September 1987. The venue is Streatham Library, Streatham High Road, S.W. 16. Starts 8.15pm and there is wheelchair access. Childcare available: 274 6655.

STOP SOUTH AFRICAN BUSINESS 22nd OCTOBER 1987.

The idea of Stop South African Business is simple—a national day of havoc for those who make money from the misery of Apartheid. Our anger cannot be expressed through traditional organisations. Only sustained auto-homous attacks on the profits of those who exploit in South Africa will bring about change. Leafletting, pickets, flyposting, hoaxes, phone blockades, trolley actions, stickers, smelly actions, occupations...glued locks, glued cash dispensers, windows removed, redecorations. Just get up and use your imagination. The Black working class in occupied South Africa has maintained its resistance to Apartheid. We must keep up the pressure here...Everyday.
SSAB

NORTHERN ABC MEETING

The Northern section (Britain) of the Anarchist Black Cross will be holding a meeting in Sheffield. The meeting is at 12am on Saturday 19th September and will be held at the Sheffield Centre Against Unemployment, 73 West Street, Sheffield 1. All Black Cross supporters, and anyone else interested in Black Cross work, are welcome.

LETTERS

Dear Black Flag,
While the article 'Eurocommunists back Scabs' takes a more realistic look at the difficulties facing miners in rebuilding national unity and strength than some ('Workers' Press' - WRP, for example) it makes two serious political errors.

Firstly to write off the UDM and Eurocommunists as scabs ignores the fundamental conflict of interests between the bureaucracies and the rank and file of any unions. Undoubtedly the UDM is sponsored by right-wing politicians and run by right-wing union leaders, but this does not automatically make all rank and file Notts miners, including many in the UDM, permanent scabs. In the 1984/5 strike the Yorkshire Area officials whom 'Black Flag' defended uncritically were responsible for stifling rank and file picketing initiatives throughout the dispute. Within the first weeks of the strike the Yorkshire Area Executive did a deal with the Notts Area Executive whereby flying pickets were prevented from going into Nottinghamshire until the Area ballot had been conducted in return for which the Yorkshire bureaucrats would be allowed to address branch meetings. Activists who wanted to take the arguments directly to rank and file Notts miners were denied petrol money and legal representation. Ultimately rank and file pressure together with the reluctance of moderate Notts leaders to argue for all out action forced the Yorkshire NUM Executive to endorse flying picketing. However the lack of faith the bureaucrats had in the rank and file to win the arguments severely damaged the momentum of the dispute and weakened the campaign to bring Notts out. In 1972 rank and file Yorkshire miners whose organisational focus was the Barnsley Miners' Forum virtually won the strike by flying picketing. By 1984 many of the activists of 1972 had become Yorkshire bureaucrats and no rank and file organisation existed. If delegations of activists had been allowed to address mass meetings of Notts miners the result may have been different. The flying pickets had been having some success. April 12th marked the high point of this tactic when 10,000 Notts miners (over one third of the coalfield) were on strike. The arguments were there to be won, not on the basis of who mines the cheapest deep mined coal in Europe as Scargill argued but on pit closures. In 1984 Notts NUM had produced a document which the threat of pit closures to the Notts coalfield. Their researchers found that 6000 jobs in the Area were immediately

TO COLLECTIVISE OR NOT TO COLLECTIVISE ?

under threat and 1 in 3 jobs would be lost by 1990. This document was never circulated around ordinary Notts miners nor were arguments based on its findings used to win over the Notts miners. Despite all this many of the left perpetuated the myth that Notts miners are natural scabs, yet all evidence shows that this is nonsense. Notts miners fully supported the 1972 and 1974 strike and in most pits the NUM overtime ban was maintained for nearly the whole of the 1984/5 dispute. Already since the UDM was formed miners from both unions have been involved in small scale local disputes. 'Black Flag' also goes along with the myth of good 'Scargillites' and bad 'Eurocommunists'. In fact both types of leadership are bureaucratic in method and both see miners interests tied up with the interests of British capitalism. This is all the Plan for Coal amounted to since it tied the NUM to a colliery review procedure which accepted the need for the profitability of the British coal industry. Revolutionaries were also duty bound during the 1984/5 dispute to reject Scargill's nationalist propaganda about the destruction of the British coal industry by an American.

'Black Flag' then goes on to make a second and perhaps more serious political error, "...the only real solution is for miners to take over the industry and run it themselves." If the miners collectivised the mines to take over the industry they would have to enter the world market and compete with other rival capitals. Being subject to market forces will mean that if they can't sell the coal the NUM instead of British Coal will cut wages, lay miners off and close pits. The 1984/5 dispute showed how the Tories had restructured the power industry in line with the Ridley Report as the following table of electricity production shows:
Before the Strike - Coal (80%), Oil (6%), Nuclear (14%). During the strike - Coal (40%), Oil (40%), Nuclear (20%).
If the state was prepared to spend as much on

oil as was necessary' to break the strike it will act in a similar way in the unlikely event of the mines being collectivised. In the short term therefore we have no choice but to demand that the state continues to subsidise the mining industry so that all miners receive a living wage and all pits remain open. As anarchists it is not a contradiction to argue on occasions for state intervention. We do so when we support pay claims in the public sector and we do so when we fight cuts in the NHS, public services, council housing and education. We will continue to do so until the working class is able to destroy capitalism once and for all. We must demand what the working class needs not what British capitalism can afford. In the short term then the miners have to organise a genuine rank and file movement in the coalfields so that when the balance of class forces shifts to our favour miners will have the organisational means to bypass bureaucracy. It is true that in any future miners strike it may become necessary to occupy the pits to prevent scabbing but taking over production is something which can only be part of the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism and must be accompanied by workers physically destroying the state apparatus and reorganising production on an international scale to meet human needs.

NOTES:

1. The Workers Revolutionary Party ('Workers Press') still refuse to see the 1984/5 strike and the subsequent loss of 80,000 jobs as a defeat and every week announce that another national strike is about to break out.
2. At Calverton colliery in May this year NUM and UDM miners voted to stop work over the refusal of management to pay 3 NUM men for a full shift when they had to leave their shift early after being injured. As a result management backed down.

South West London DAM.

REPLY:

A well researched argument - most of which we do not disagree with. We fail to see how it applies to *Black Flag*, however, since we have never subscribed to the subjects of your criticisms (eg, our attack on Eurocommunists does not imply a support of the NUM leadership, and we don't recall ever uncritically defending the Yorkshire Area officials)-perhaps you are reading too much into our polemics.

It's common sense that not all UDM members are necessarily scabs forever. They are, nevertheless, pawns in a struggle between management and the NUM and wittingly, or unwittingly, they are being used to smash NUM militancy.

As to collectivisation, it goes without saying that isolated resistance without wider support will ultimately fail. Just as the rank and file will need to organise broadly across all industries (or at least in the more essential ones) and in all communities (or at least the class strongholds) to support different struggles, so any social revolution or collectivisation will have to extend into all communities and industries too. But if we wait until the 'time is right' for world or even countrywide revolution we will get nowhere. We have to practise social revolution as we go. (See also article in this issue on the South African NUM).

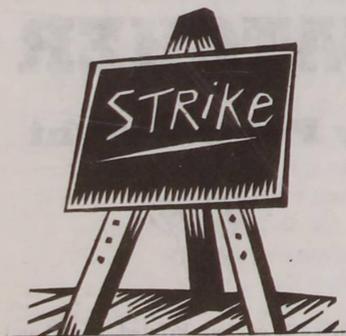
You argue for more state intervention. But this is what we have already. The Miners' strike was caused by state intervention, as was the restructuring of the power industry. And it will be state intervention that will be responsible for the closure of even more mines. It's not state intervention we need but workers' control. The state intervention argument has been used as a justification by the left and the Labour hierarchies for decades of institutionalised misery.

As for 'serious political errors', well we don't pretend to be infallible. And there's nothing like a good old 'political error' to put the wind up.

ANARCHO-SYNDICALISM VERSUS 'UNITED FRONTS'

Dear Black Flag,

I was appalled to read your 'report' and adjacent article on the Support Conference of July 25th 1987 in BF No. 174. You talk of 'factions and parties that burrow their way into support groups, which can undermine genuine efforts'—which is a fair comment, but I'm afraid it turned out to be an anarchist grouping that underlined that very point.



Delegates and strikers were driven away from the conference primarily by those who came representing their own political faction or 'using bogus rank and file groups as cover' i.e. DAM etc... I mean the Communication Workers Group. The July 25th conference was marred by attempted manipulation from several groups i.e. the hysterical (typists note if they were males this should be testicular/balls in a twist) International Communist Party, whose declared intention is to destroy any network/conference because there are Workers Revolutionary Party members involved, and quite notably DAM, who were so afraid of a 'Trot takeover' that their conduct turned out to be the epitome of what they were so afraid of. This was quite forcefully pointed out by Kirkby Unemployed Group who walked out, HFW and Senior Colman strikers among others—the people who so desperately need the solidarity of the working class were shunted to the side amongst the infighting. When anyone acts in such an obstructive, dogmatic and petty way, it serves only to destroy any possibility of any worthwhile concrete decisions or actions being taken.

Your much maligned bleatings of 'political entryism' and 'the supremacy of factionalism' were in evidence at the July 25th conference to some extent, but by far the worst offenders were the DAM faction or the Communication Workers Group (who it would be difficult to argue were much more than a DAM 'front' group). The tone of your 'home news' piece, and conference report, (esp, 1st paragraph reeked of paranoia and put across that the Comm. Worker 'sensible proposals' were 'right' and anyone disagreeing must be a 'Trot entryist' because they did not fit in with their anarchistically 'pure' lines, from which they would not budge an inch resulting in time running out with very little done. It struck me (and many other people) that some groups

and individuals were so used to, and intent on pushing their own political line or ideology that the workers in struggle themselves, and the purpose of the conference is to set up a network of groups to offer concrete support and solidarity to people throughout the country) were totally forgotten about amidst the melee of sectarianism and political oneupmanship. Myself and many of the anarchists who were there were furious at the conduct of some DAM members and the communication workers group, leaving us completely ashamed and disappointed that some anarchists had shown themselves in such a light.

Also, contrary to your infernal; the Gateshead Workers Support Group is not controlled by the WRP or anyone else, but is a

collection of various people and opinions including two DAM members, and other syndicalists and anarchists. We now find ourselves with a pathetically biased, twisted and to a large extent fabricated report, which I am disgusted and disappointed could come from an anarchist journal. In short it was a pile of shite, and I'm glad to say that most of those responsible for the chaos of the July 25th conference were not at the second one on August 8th, which was infinitely better, and hopefully now we will be able to set up and put into practice an effective strike support network. I would demand that Gateshead Workers Support Group, and any others that wish it, have the right of reply and equal space in your next issue.

Yours in disgust,
Michael (member of GWSG).

PRISON CENSORS

Dear Black Flag,

Many thanks for sending me Black Flag while I was imprisoned for my part in exposing Unilever. I am now living on the outside of the walls in the open prison called society.

Regarding Anarchist magazines in prison, I was allowed a few copies in at Leicester and in July 1986 I was told that my newsletters, alternative mags etc were to be halted, because of subversive content.

I asked to see the Governor (sic) and was told bluntly there was fuck all I could do about it but if I was that put out I could see a Board of Visitors. I wrote a statement explaining why I should receive A mags more or less as follows.

'I've been told my magazines are subversive and could lead to a breach of security and/or bring the order of the prison into disrepute. Let me tell you what I think is subversive. I'm sickened by practically every cell as they are covered with pictures of naked wimmin, and by sex mags which show rape scenes, also war comics and True Detective stories glorifying rape and murder which are allowed through the prison censors. I ask you to look through these mags

and tell me what you honestly think.'

In contrast, I showed them a copy of *Green Anarchist* (you can't get any wetter); after five minutes discussion I was informed they agreed with me regarding demeaning pictures of wimmin but said it was a matter of the Governor's discretion whether these mags came in or not. Then they tried to put me down and finally decided I could receive mags but they would have to be censored. If they considered any article to be too anti-Establishment then I couldn't receive it. I never received more than one mag while in prison but on release got 18 in my private property, seven or eight of which were *Black Flags*. But thanks anyway for sending them. Prison life is nothing to be afraid of. It depends where you're sent—I was sent to Stafford, which is the pits of the Midlands—if I had murdered someone by drunk driving I might have got six months in an open prison; as I had conspired against Unilever Laboratories I got eighteen months. I'll spare you the horror stories.

Yours for one struggle, love and loyalty, fight and victory to ALF, ANC, RAF and anyone else that needs it.
Gari Krishna

REPLY:

Anarcho-syndicalism is the exact opposite of party or party fronts organisation. To suggest (or do) otherwise is to mis-represent anarcho-syndicalism (its 'purity' is a myth - instead we have decades of collective experience of the treachery of collaborating with Marxists).

While the original Gateshead resolution banned party political groups, the amendment from the Communication Workers' Group attempted to point out too how single issue political groups can also be fronts for political organisations and for that reason they too ought to be excluded.

The problem of local 'united fronts' is that whereas they may well be able to work cohesively at a local level, when it comes to countrywide campaigns or national conferences it is inevitable that conflicts of interest will arise.

Incidentally you mentioned a follow-up conference. As far as we are aware several delegates who attended the first conference were neither informed of this second meeting nor were they aware that the first conference was mandated to call one at such short notice. (Note: We received another letter of complaint from the same address, but signed by another person, raising similar points. Our reply addresses both.)

Hurricane Puts Wind Up

In our last issue we referred to some of the press publicity surrounding the sensationalist stories about *Radio Is My Bomb* and *Written In Flames*, both published by Hooligan Press. Virtually all the national dailies did a piece on it. But one of the more fictional accounts came from the *Sunday Telegraph*, which backed up their story with several references from the Economic League, which presumably supplied the newspaper with some 'background information'.

Just as the newspapers get outraged because the 'Hurricane' (sic) people hide behind a box number, so we are bemused by the attempts by the Economic League to hide behind a front address in St Martins-le-Grand, central London. Their real headquarters are known to us, as also their premises where they process most of their files. We are also aware of most of their current and more recent personnel - the people who 'hide behind a cloak of anonymity' to earn huge profits for a company whose business it is to spy on ordinary people who are trying to organise a better life for themselves.

We have decided to publish a partial list of some of their top people and their addresses as we believe these people have no right to privacy given the sort of work they do. (See list page 6)

In the *Sunday Telegraph* the Economic League claim that Hurricane (sic) is linked to 'violent elements'. This we find perplexing. Surely the shoe fits the other foot? We are well aware, for example, of the role of the Economic League in the mid-70's coup conspiracy, as only hinted at by Peter Wright. Would they like us to go into more detail? Our information is not the least contestable.

The violent overthrow of government? Surely the Economic League and their friends in MI5 know more about that than we do?

N.B. The author of the *Sunday Telegraph* article was Jamie Dettmer. We wonder if he is any relation to John Dettmer, a director of the Economic League (see list, page 6) or whether indeed he is the same person?

A *Times* reporter, Howard Foster, appears desperate to contact the 'Hurricane' people, since he's heard they are about to overthrow civilisation as we know it. Apart from leaving cryptic notes at the Hurricane box number address, he's also been going along to Housmans bookshop asking to be put into direct contact with the secretive publications group that uses the Hurricane monomark. The fruits of Mr Foster's investigations to find the elusive people might well coincide with the enquiries by clerks of the court trying to trace links to Hooligan Press and their outlets to serve their injunctions.

The Role of Bettaney

Michael Bettaney's incarceration was timely for the authorities. If a known dissident of his calibre and position had been around when the 'Spycatcher' scandal broke there would have been an even greater risk of the true facts behind Peter Wright's allegations being revealed.

Bettaney worked for Wright in MI5's 'K' division during part of the destabilisation period and he would have been aware of some of the coup plans and the people behind them as well as the disinformation that MI5 was churning out. Bettaney himself wasn't exactly immune to being conned with disinformation either: one of his moles was Tony Jones, the barrister who did the anarchist rounds and who unwittingly passed on false stories to his controller (until he was of no further use to either us or them).

Bettaney, like Wright, grew disillusion with the direction of MI5. F branch was getting too powerful and he began to see the real enemy as people like Ransome, who headed F branch (counter subversion). Bettaney knew too much and his bosses allowed him to fall prey to his own disillusionment. Passing on petty secrets he got 25 years. He revealed far less than Wright has done, but Wright got his revenge with only a risk of losing his pension and royalties but not his liberty. If Bettaney was at liberty today his evidence would take the Wright allegations on to a stage further.

WHO DARES WINS

Spycatcher Profits To Hooligan

Within two hours of Hooligan Press' proposed scheme to publish a paperback version of Peter Wright's *Spycatcher* being leaked to *Time Out*, the London listings magazine, Heinemann Australia is rumoured to have announced that it was issuing an injunction against Hooligan for breach of copyright.

This, of course, is all to do with profits - the affair is no longer just about protecting secrets or defending the right to publish. The British government, indeed, may well be annoyed that Peter Wright might enjoy some of the profits from the books' sales, but it will surely be more annoyed if a group 'representing a new wave of punk anarchism' (to quote the *Sunday Telegraph*) gets profits from doing the same.

The market certainly demands a paperback, low-cost version. But as most of the controversial bits are in the final chapter of the book a more realistic option for pirates would be to publish an edited version with, say, additional commentaries from spycatchers. Perhaps this is what the Hooligan people had in mind in the first place.

N.B. The US television company, CBS, sent a representative around to Housmans bookshop in London to ask if they could contact the Hooligan people as they would like the rights to film Hooligan Press printing copies of the banned book.

Housmans were unable to pass on this and similar requests to Hooligan Press as no one knows who the Hooligan people are.

Anarchists publish pirate 'Spycatcher'

By Peter Dunn

PIRATED copies of Peter Wright's book *Spycatcher*, published by an underground anarchist group called Hooligan Press, are expected to go on sale on the streets of London soon.

About 20,000 copies of the book, retailing at £2 (and painfully copied from an original text to judge by spelling mistakes corrected in a pirate proof of chapter nine) carry a blurb extolling the virtues of Hooligan Press as the voice of "the new breed of violent punk anarchism".

The blurb says: "This book needs no introduction. Everyone knows about it but we aren't allowed to read it. The senile and gin-sodden Law Lords have issued an injunction against its publication that the snivelling bourgeois Press from Murdoch to the oh-so-liberal *Grauniad* (sic) don't have the guts to defy. All they say in their whining editorials is that it's a law that should be broken." Little is known about Hooligan Press or those who run it. The only clue to its existence is an obscure address, c/o BM Hur-

ricane, London WC1N 3XX, carried in its publications.

These include books called *Squatting in West Berlin*, *A Year of Our Lives* (about the miners' strike) and *Radio is my Bomb*, "a complete DIY guide to pirate radio". The latter includes instructions on beating up police and government officials who conduct raids on pirate stations: "Go straight for the police officers and disable them before they can make their 'officer in distress' call (take or smash their radios, or have someone jamming their frequencies)."

■ Copies of *Spycatcher* may be on sale at next month's Labour Party conference in Brighton. Ann Clwyd, chairman of the Tribune Group of left-wing Labour MPs, said she would support such a move. But Cleveland library chiefs decided against stocking five copies of *Spycatcher* after they were warned that it could constitute publication.

The Independent

121 Receives Injunction

121 Bookshop, the anarchist bookshop in Brixton, has been served with an injunction by Heinemann Press in connection with the 'Spycatcher' affair.

The injunction named 121 Bookshop as a known outlet of Hooligan Press publications. The injunction threatens that legal action will be taken, with a view to instigating fines or imprisonment, if the bookshop attempts to sell copies of 'Spycatcher'. It is not clear at this stage whether this ban relates to imported copies or the proposed pirated copy.

As far as we know, and as we go to press, 121 Bookshop is the first bookshop to be served with such an injunction in the 'Spycatcher' saga. Similar injunctions against other 'known outlets' may well follow.

The injunction has been served by Heinemann on the basis of a possible breach of copyright.

Heinemann have now effectively been manoeuvred into a position where they, with the UK Government, are blocking the publication of 'Spycatcher' in Britain. If Peter Wright is really interested in the 'truth' and exposing the facts behind the role of MI5 in the mid-70's then he should insist on Heinemann waiving their copyright claim in Britain and leave it up to the pirates to publish,

This book needs no introduction. Everyone knows about it but we are not allowed to read it. The senile and gin-sodden Law Lords have issued an injunction against its publication which the snivelling bourgeois press, from Murdoch to the oh so liberal *Grauniad*, don't have the guts to defy. All they say in their whining editorials is that "it's a law that should be broken"! Well, Hooligan Press, the propaganda arm of the new breed of violent punk anarchism which reaches its purest expression in Hurricane, who have brought you WRITTEN IN FLAMES and RADIO IS MY BOMB, are taking the rats at their word and breaking the law. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance!

Also appearing soon: WRITTEN IN SHIT—the names and addresses of Britain's top hundred Free Masons!

ISBN 2 987456 06 2

Price: £2.00

Is Hooligan Press but a decoy? Answers on a postcard to Sir Robert Armstrong.

SPYCATCHER by Peter Wright

Hooligan says: "Publish and be damned!"

SPY CATCHER

by Peter Wright



The first UK edition. Printed, bound and distributed in the UK by British citizens

who have more guts than Wright's official publishers. Perhaps Wright

would like to issue a statement supporting Hooligan Press' venture?

Set-Up Against Hooligan Exposed

The attempted frame-up of Hooligan Press with acts of violence and incitement by the Department of Trade & Industry (DTI) - see last issue - has been exposed for what it is by all papers *The Listener* (a BBC publication).

Journalist John Marshall alleged that both the *Times* and the *Daily Telegraph* had been launderers of press releases.

'The point about this story is that it was so obviously placed by the DTI to

manipulate public opinion on the subject of pirate radio.' The article by Marshall went on to show how follow-up stories found 'little evidence of blood-lust' by pirate radio operators against DTI investigators. One follow-up story declared that the engineers' union was very suspicious of the governments' motives.

Marshall was amused by the way the anarchists got plenty of publicity out

of it all and commended Hooligan 'for its stamina' and the way it turned the tables on the shock-horror press. He ended by suggesting Hooligan had far more in them than the national press who have allowed themselves to be so intimidated by the Peter Wright affair.

WE are not the only ones, it seems, to think this way.