

K.S.L

Bulletin of the Kate Sharpley Library

No.2 50p

The Problems of Anarchist History

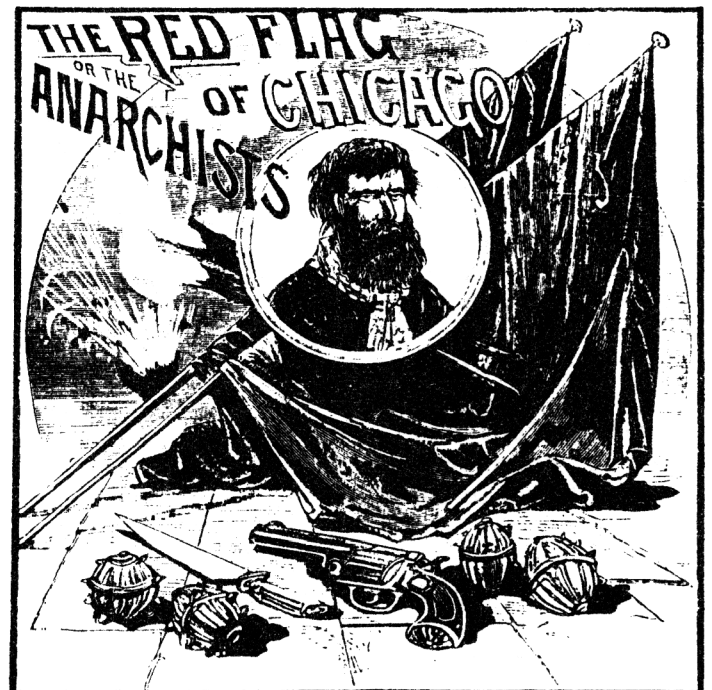
When the academics write up anarchist history they have research know-how and facilities and re-write to stress the bourgeois influence usually non-existent. (e.g. Herbert Read might have been an anarchist and influenced a few writers and artists but his influence on the anarchist movement was nil and their involvement nil).

It is easy to invent and stress a bourgeois influence (e.g. Woodcock can say the movement existed because of the literary influence he exerted and collapsed when he went to Canada to be revived when he wrote a book on it saying it was dead! - who can prove otherwise, or be heard if they did?) You can't put in what's not there from a working class angle since you're dealing with reality (you can exaggerate the influence of a book).

The necessity for archives and records so far as we are concerned are not matters of ancestor-worship or personality cult. They do not concern the remote past, tracing "libertarian thought" back to Confucius or to William Godwin. They are a matter for keeping knowledge of struggles alive for the present generation and those that come after. Even the Anarchist participation in the anti-poll tax movement, already distorted, is now being misrepresented by academic theorists and pseudo-historians, even though we are talking about what happened less than two years ago and is still continuing.

A fair and impartial history of Anarchism is *Demanding the Impossible*, and this is the very title one Peter Marshall, who knows nothing whatever about the movement and precious little of its ideas, last discovered lurking around anarchist bookfairs, has chosen for a book just published. In it he devotes huge chapters to such unlikely sharers of the anarchist tradition as the Thatcherites, and while intimate with "anarcho-capitalists" portrays the real anarchists with less than reasonable ignorance. *Black Flag* is dismissed in one sentence as representing the "minor revolutionary trend" among Anarchists, and in that short sentence there are four inaccuracies! The Direct Action Movement, though part of the International Workers Association (of which even Woodcock has heard—though not of its British affiliate), the voice of organised international anarcho-syndicalism in Britain, gets dismissed in half a sentence, and is bracketed with odd little

anarchist groups Marshall has probably dug out of catalogues. The Marxist SPGB, directly opposite to anarchism in every single respect save that it shares an aversion to "violence" with some pacifist groupings, is of "anarchist inspiration"! His account of Class War is taken from the *Sun*. It is said to have organised the Trafalgar Square riots, which in future will be the classic version (cf. P. Marshall, *ibid*).



The Kate Sharpley Library

No doubt some of you will be aware that the Kate Sharpley Library and Documentation Centre has been in existence for the last eight years. During the course of 1991 the Library was moved from a storage location in London to Northamptonshire, where we are in the process of creating a complete computerised database of the entire collection. At the same time a working group has been created to oversee the running and organisation of the Library.

The library itself is made up of private donations from deceased and living comrades, and comprises several thousand pamphlets, books, newspapers, journals, posters, flyers and unpublished manuscripts, monographs, essays etc. in over twenty languages, covering the history of our movement over the last century. It contains detailed reports from the IWA (AIT/IAA), the Anarchist Federation of Great Britain (1945-50), the Syndicalist Workers Federation (1950-79) and Cienfuegos Press business details among others. Newspapers include long runs of Freedom, Spain and the World, War Commentary, Man, Direct Action and Black Flag as well as many others.

We also have a sizeable collection of libertarian socialist and council communist material which we are keen to extend.

Library News

We have catalogued 350 English language books and over 500 pamphlets (in English). We are making a start on periodicals and ephemera (then tackling other languages). Within a month or so we will be preparing a catalogue, which will probably be published by ASP.

We have published two pamphlets, now ready: George Cores', *Personal Recollections of the Anarchist Movement* and *The First Flight: Origins of Anarcho-Syndicalism in Britain*, by Albert Meltzer.

In our next issue we shall publish what we need to complete sets; meanwhile keep the books, papers and posters rolling in. Don't forget to save court proceedings etc. What is still lacking are video cassettes. One subscriber mournfully tells us of the theft of all his cassettes - "I wouldn't mind if I didn't think the burglars wouldn't wipe out all the recordings and replace them with John Wayne". They included:

The TV Angry Brigade and Persons Unknown coverage, the 1986 series on the Spanish Civil War, the two-part Swedish-made TV documentary on the Pinelli-Valpreda case, the Harry Corbett one-person comedy on a Spanish anarchist before the London magistrates, a sentimental drama around the Jubilee Street Anarchist Club, various interviews at different times with Anarchists and other not entirely unsympathetic material, together with reports on the miners, dockers and printers battles with the police. Also (not on British TV so far as we know) there has been "Rebellion in Patagonia", an Argentine film on the anarchist rising. (We have got a poor-quality recording of this).

There have been lots of anarchist videos and at one time there was a library of them. In fact, two - one at 121 Bookshop and one, less selective, at Housman's.

Any feed-back? Any chance of getting hold of the above?

Documentation of trials: The purpose of a library and documentation centre such as this is to preserve for another generation of militants yet unborn the contributions and sacrifices you made in your time. Nowhere is there better proof of this than in the records of proceedings in court, the evidence against you, and the statements of the defence. Why should this continue to be lost? Even if you preserve it, your kids may in time throw it away.

TO ENHANCE THE COLLECTION WE APPEAL TO ALL ANARCHIST GROUPS AND PUBLICATIONS WORLDWIDE TO ADD OUR NAME TO THEIR MAILING LISTS.

WE ALSO APPEAL TO ALL COMRADES AND FRIENDS TO DONATE ANY SUITABLE MATERIAL TO THE LIBRARY (including trial documentation).

WE HOPE TO BE OPEN FOR CONSULTATION AND USE IN 1992

KSL was named in honour of Kate Sharpley, a pre-First World War anarchist and anti-war activist. One of the countless "unknown" members of our movement ignored by the "official" historians of anarchism.

In reply to queries:

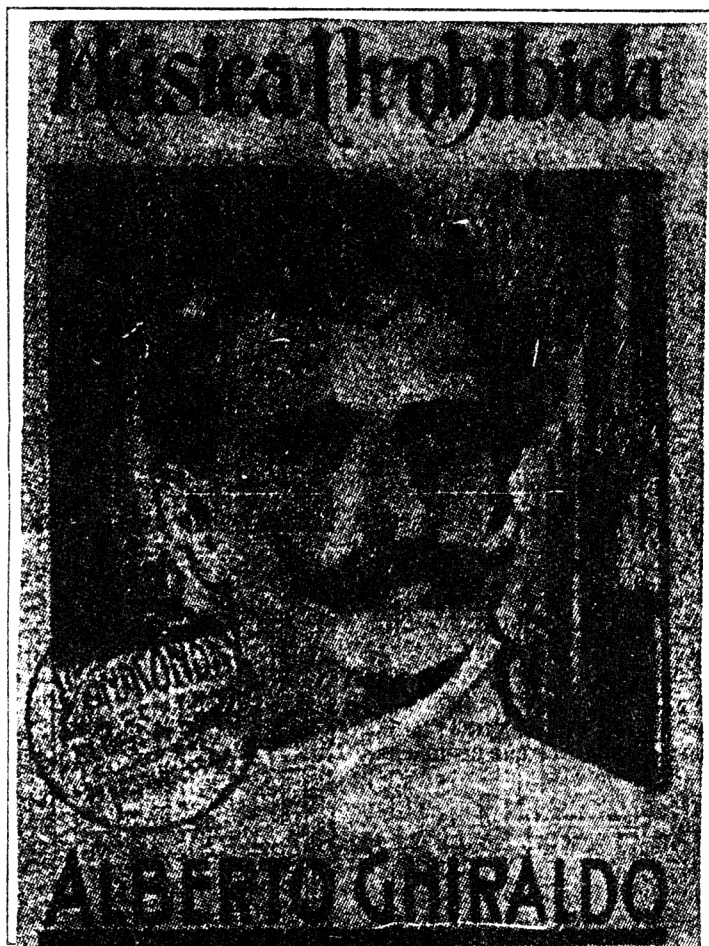
We can photocopy BF (several others too) at cost price (we will have our own photocopier later) if you can give details, number and/or date. We haven't yet got down to indexing *Black Flag*, therefore looking up (say) "what it said about Maxwell" would be impossible at present, we can photocopy (say) No. 190, December 89 - "What Maxwell is up to" or whatever (hope this is plain).

JOE HILL

Emmanuel Joel Hagglund arrived in the USA as a penniless immigrant - just like rhymester Irving Berlin around the same time. But whereas Berlin glorified the American dream and slavishly followed the patriotic road to commercial success to become a millionaire songwriter, Hagglund - now Joe Hill - by far the superior talent, remained an itinerant worker and became an industrial organiser for the IWW. His songs are known around the world, 'where working folk defend their rights there you will find Joe Hill'. He was framed on a murder charge by the copper bosses in the Mormon state of Utah 76 years ago last November.

In his native town of Gavle (Sweden) there is a statue to him in a town square round from where he lived (opposite a people's palace), while the room where his family lived is preserved as a museum (15,000 visitors a year come to see it, listed as a town sight). Some years ago the owner of the house (a distant relative) sold it to the SAC in preference to others, to preserve Joe's memory. The rest of the house are the offices of the forestry union - in accordance with his last message "Don't mourn, organise" - and the backyard is converted to an attractive summer meeting place - the Joe Hill Garden.

He asked for his ashes to be sent to Chicago for burial (jesting, "I wouldn't be found dead in Utah") but the FBI had the last sick laugh - they intercepted them in the post and, perhaps thinking they too might be unquenchable and inflammatory, kept them until recently.



The first two publications of KSL

RECOLLECTIONS OF ANARCHISTS IN THE PAST

Personal Reminiscences of British Anarchists 1883-1939

George Cores

.....

FIRST FLIGHT

The Origins of Anarcho-Syndicalism in Britain

Albert Meltzer

.....

Argentinian Anarchist Library

There are few workers' libraries preserving the history of the revolutionary Anarchist movement. Those that do exist in other countries often face problems far greater than ours, for instance the "Alberto Ghirardo" Library in Rosario (The Argentine). The library, with priceless records and memories of workers' risings in Patagonia and Buenos Aires, with all that means for the future. With the Centro de Estudios Sociales "Rafael Barrett" and other anarcho-syndicalist and anarcho-ecological groups, they have had to move again as the result of economic problems, the same as have caused the Kate Sharpley Library to be prevented from developing in the first years of its existence. Now they are working to deal with present needs and acquiring their own building, as we are,

Alberto Ghirardo, Anarchist writer who edited the daily paper "La Protesta" in 1913, in Buenos Aires, became the composer of revolutionary waltzes and tangos (the tango was the Argentine music of working-class rebellion until the outside world took it up and it became fashionable).

WOMEN

Middle class feminists of our time have referred to the revolutionary movement before them as "male dominated". Conventional history always ignores workers in general and women in particular unless they are remarkable, or come into a particular historical recognition (e.g. a queen). There were fewer women at mass meetings in the history of modern anarchism because of various social inhibitions strongest in the working class but the generalisation taken from this ignores those who were active.

For instance, Keir Hardie, socialist and suffragist pioneer and founder of the Independent Labour Party, was invited to speak at a meeting of the Clarion League (pre-WWI). He was shocked to find it was held in a pub - with ladies present! - and would not go in. Invited to debate in an Anarchist meeting in London's East End, he did go in, it having then been carefully explained to him that pub halls were the only place available. When he went in he found - horror of horrors - women smoking! He fled thinking he was in a brothel. But he later apologised, having been told they were Russian ladies (who could smoke and remain respectable).



Even as late as 1937, the Anarcho-Syndicalist Union booked a basement hall in Howland Street (London W.1), then a fairly slummy district. The landlady, of an older generation, had no objections to the politics (if she understood them) providing there was "no rowdyism". At the first meeting, at which Capt J.R. White was to speak, she burst in dramatically and protested vigorously ("There are women amongst you! You can't be up to any good!") and called the police. How with that attitude even at a meeting in one's own hall, could working women, not sure of their rights, attend mass demonstrations?

The Suffragists, largely coming from upper and middle class backgrounds used to having and knowing rights, largely shattered this conception, but it still lingered until WWII.

In the USA one of the foremost women fighters was "Mother Jones", a miners' leader, who incidentally was opposed to Suffragism. ("I've raised hell all over the west without a vote, and I wouldn't give a damn if I had one or not", she said - though many women, opposed to parliamentarism, saw the vote as a symbol). She also criticised as middle-class the demand for job equality, saying that so far as working women were concerned it meant having two jobs, and being exploited twice, and that working people's pay would come down or prices double once it was known there were two gainfully employed members per household. However she fought vigorously for miners' conditions, facing lynch mobs with an army of women with brooms.

Another great fighter was Lucy Parsons. She was of mixed Negro and Indian blood, but concealed it in her lifetime because Albert Parsons would have been charged with 'miscenegation' in the South, and in her work in the North she did not regard it as important. For years after Albert Parsons was judicially murdered (Chicago Martyrs, 1886) until she was old, impoverished and blind (when the CP manipulated her in the struggle for union rights) she carried on Anarchist propaganda in her own right. She opposed vigilante and lynch squads against workers with the counter-cry for the have-nots to arm. Like Mother Jones, she was a co-founder of the IWW.

The Federal police were so frightened of her that even when she was on her deathbed, they raided her apartment as she lay there barely cold, and seized every document in the place. Albert Parsons had then been dead seventy years, and long since rehabilitated by Governor Altgeld. They were after Lucy, who had been a thorn in their flesh for years. Even in death they feared her.

Another pioneer was Louise Michel, the French Anarchist who organised bread riots in France, organised a women's militia in the French Commune, was deported to New Caledonia afterwards (where as a prisoner she taught the Kanakas),

PIONEERS



Lucy Parsons

She lived for years in London (where she founded a free school and far ahead of her time established squatting) before being amnestied and returning to France to found an Anarchist newspaper, "Le Libertaire". She ran an International School in Soho, and the International Club (which ultimately became the Communist Club, before the establishment of the CP). This club had its own theatre group which - it may be of passing interest to note - introduced Elsa Lanchester (daughter of a Suffragist well known in her day) and her later husband Charles Laughton, to the acting profession.,

Homestead Revisited

A hundred years ago - July 23 - Alexander Berkman attempted to shoot Henry Clay Frick during the Homestead Strike, a landmark in Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania) history. Many aspects of the strike will be commemorated but this will be specifically about Berkman's attack. Frick was typical of a generation of ruthless capitalists who used every means to crush the miners and brought out armed thugs to shoot them down. Berkman, then recently from the Russian tradition of fighting back against individual oppressors, "paid dearly for his attack. Killing workers or taking away the livelihoods of families in the name of property or managerial prerogative was - and is - seldom punished, but killing in the name of anarchism was a sin of the highest order," write the organisers. The maximum penalty was seven years Berkman got 22.

After release Berkman was finally deported back to Russia for his anarchist and anti-war activities. There he joined the Anarchist Red Cross (later the Anarchist Black Cross, which moved to Berlin). It was revived in the sixties because liberals like Amnesty International, ostensibly helping political prisoners, would concern themselves with liberals suffering from unreasonable government dislike of their academic work, never with workers suffering from and resisting oppression, and certainly not with a case like Berkman's

Details from - Gary L. Doebler,
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Pages from history - or lessons for today?

(from *World Labour News* vol.3 no.1, 1962—"Pages of Labour History" series)

NEWCASTLE FIGHTS THE FASCISTS

Fascism by 1934 was marching triumphantly. In Italy, Mussolini had long consolidated his power and was preparing to attack Abyssinia. Hitler, after one year of power, was tightening his hold on Germany and preparing the first of the many international adventures which were to lead to the pyre at his Berlin bunker. In England, Mosley had returned from a long visit to Germany and reorganised and re-trained his blackshirted British Union of Fascists.

At that time there seemed nothing to stop Mosley's military marching columns and aggressive propaganda. The Labour Party advised, "Be constitutional. leave it to the police and don't forget to vote Labour!" The Communist Party, as each big Fascist meeting was announced, called for a "counter-demonstration" and advertised, free of charge, Mosley's gatherings.¹ This ensured a big crowd at any Blackshirt meeting, just to hear the row, but of course it never stopped the meetings themselves. Indeed, after his return from Germany, Mosley appeared to welcome and seek out this kind of "counter-demonstration". This successful action had been applied by Goebbels in the fairly early years of the Nazi party.

In South Northumberland and Durham the BUF began a rapid growth. It was well organised, with many ex-army officers in command, plenty of full-time workers and no shortage of money. They began making recruits in the industrial and mining areas, including many from the CP. The Blackshirts grew bold as their military-style parades grew.

Then, in May 1 1934 the ILP were holding a May Day meeting outside the Gateshead (Co,Durham) Labour Exchange. It was 3 o'clock when the meeting began and most men having already signed on, the queue was small when a sound of singing, which only a few identified as the Italian Fascist song, was heard., A column of Blackshirt troops marched across the trodden turf of the Windmill Hills towards the ILP meeting, chanting "M-O-S-L-E-Y".

A pause and the dole queue broke in an angry charge against the Fascists.² At the first sharp clash the column broke and scattered, some escaping, others pleading for mercy. It was all over in a few minutes and police reinforcements found only an alternative meeting, a re-formed queue and some unemployed men who looked a bit pinker than usual.

The next move was a big Fascist rally in Gateshead Town Hall, with more coaches bringing the troops from all over Durham and north of the Tyne. Mosley was to speak, but in fact was sick on the date, although the rally was held. The coaches arrived to head a short march, heavily guarded by police, past the police station into the Town Hall. By this time the column had reached the lock-up, singing Mussolini's favourite ditty. It looked like a spontaneous charge this time.

The silent onlookers were hemmed on to the pavements, from kerb to kerb the road was occupied by Blackshirts and police. If only someone started, others might follow ... that was the thought in many minds.

Suddenly the column wavered in two places, a short rumpus and Tom Brown³ was dragged by the neck into the very convenient police station. A few yards away two youths, 17 and 18 who - they said - had gone to help Brown, were arrested. They were held until the rally had ended and the Fascists were safely on their way. Next day the youths were bound over and Brown was remanded.

The hearing, a few days later, lasted for two hours and was reported in most of the national dailies. Brown had been charged with assault and the rest by the police, and with assault by the BUF. The first police witness told the usual story - Brown had refused to make a written confession, but had made an oral (he called it verbal) confession., In fact, Brown had refused to speak in the station, except to give his name and address. But worse was to follow. A steel shaft with a big, round flange with a sharp edge was produced in court by the police. It was deadly enough to fell a a steer. "That's a fine thing to hit anyone with," Brown at once stuck his hands deep in his pockets.

The Blackshirt who signed the charge, standing in the witness box in full Fascist uniform and giving as his address the BUF "barracks", said he had been struck but, and this was to his credit, certainly not by the deadly weapon displayed. Indeed he said he received no injury. The police cross-examiner looked disappointed, but witness stuck to his defence.

The police witnesses under examination contradicted one another, the prosecution was in the place of the cook who got too many eggs in the pudding and their case became hopeless. It was dismissed "owing to conflict of evidence".

As a result of these events and the increasing threat of the Fascist para-military organisations, a meeting was held and a temporary and special purpose organisation, the Anti-Fascist League, formed. From the start the League became the most, indeed the only successful organisation in Newcastle and district, though limited mainly to open-air meetings. About 150 men and women joined, but the League was actively supported by large crowds. Most of the members were unemployed, for the time was the great slump, the place one of England's depressed areas. Jarrow, the "town that was murdered" was Gateshead's neighbour⁴. Subs were threepence a week (old currency) and everybody paid and collections at street meetings helped, though many were living near the starvation line.

Premises were secured near the old city wall of Newcastle,

at a spot which had endured Scottish sieges, the hall of the old Smiths' Guild. Above the arched door were the carved stone arms of the Guild, a shield bearing the motto "By hammer and hand do all things stand". The hall stood in a quadrangle and here the League held physical training. The people who lived about were a close-knit little community, many of them street traders and at first were aloof and suspicious, but soon warmed and adopted the League.

As to political parties and such, however, the League stood alone. The Labour Party, apart from two organisers from the T&GWU and one woman Labour councillor, would not associate. Echoing the official advice they said, "Leave it to the police and vote Labour".

The Communist Party echoed the "Daily Worker" and called for "dignified demonstrations against the Fascists". "We should," said one of their speakers, "follow the advice of Hannen Swaffer in the Daily Herald" and ridicule the Fascists by calling after them 'Mickey Mouse'. This was a reference to the Fascist dress, excluding the SS, which was usually a black shirt and grey flannels. This, thought Swaffer, made them look like Disney's character. One wonders how name calling would have stopped the Nazi advance. The CP also denounced the League as "gangsters".^{vi}

The official Jewish Community was at first interested, then the traditional Hebrew policy of non-interference in political problems prevailed. "Mosley has publicly stated that he is not anti-Semitic and does not intend to be so. We are satisfied, we believe he means it. Better leave well alone". Remember Eichmann? It took years of the most horrible slaughter to arouse in young Jewry, such as the militant "43 group" of the immediate post-war years, the realisation that Fascism must be destroyed.^{vii}

But the League went on. The Blackshirts, beaten in propaganda were to be beaten in combat, too. They were quickly driven from the working-class quarters. Almost at once the BUF were driven on the defensive. In a few months their aggressiveness had vanished and they were being pushed - hard.

On one occasion, after a big Fascist rally, the Blackshirts were besieged in their headquarters in the business centre of Newcastle. For hours the police moved on a crowd that always came back. Late at night groups of Fascists slipped out, after the crowd had thinned, only to discover that the anti-Fascists were not only in front of the building.

That summer, Mosley had planned a big rally on the Town Moor on "Race Sunday", the Tyneside's annual holiday. It was presumed that the League would hold a not-very-dignified counter-demonstration. Mosley wrote to the Home Secretary offering to call off the rally if the Home Office thought it wise to do so. The official reply passed the ball back, as did the Newcastle police. Then Mosley, without the official excuse he had hoped for, himself cancelled the rally. The BUF began to lose members, information of counter-attacks reached the League, but they never reached fruition. On plan was a night raid on the Smiths' Guildhall. The locals volunteered to barricade the old narrow streets with carts and barrows, while a League guard kept watch, by the Fascists were to be allowed the to enter the Guild first. The carts and timber were not to keep them out, but to keep them in.,

When it came to "belling the cat", however, Blackshirt heroes were few and according to the regular and corroborated

information received by the League, the raid was called off because of lack of spirit.

The BUF on Tyneside dwindled rapidly. In a matter of six months, most of the members had left - few, if any, public appearances were made and the small number remaining were little other than a club, and so it remained for years. The Anti-Fascist League, poor and "uninfluential" had, by its devotion and courage, proved that Fascism can be fought - and defeated.

GEORDIE

Editorial Notes:

(i) For the opposite point of view, see Joe Jacobs "Out of the Ghetto". Joe Jacobs broke from the CP but remained committed to Stalinism and his advocacy of these tactics has passed to libertarian circles.

(ii) Lest anyone is over-critical of workers today, it is fair to say this was only a few years after the formation of the Imperial Fascist League as a strike-breaking force, and the use of upper and upper-middle class fascist scabs in the General Strike was fresh in the memory and Mosley hadn't had the chance to go from naked fascism to the craftier populist approach of Hitler.

(iii) Tom Brown, who wrote this piece, passed from the old Socialist Labour Party through the CP as a Syndicalist, and finally became an Anarcho-Syndicalist.

(iv) Jarrow was notorious in the Thirties as the shipbuilding "town that was murdered" with all its occupants made unemployed in the Great Depression. Today, in what is referred to as a minor recession, almost the whole North-East is in that situation, not to mention elsewhere.

(v) Hannen Swaffer, from being so trenchant a dramatic critic many theatres banned him from entering, became the Labour Party's standard-bearer in Fleet Street and claimed to be the first anti-Nazi journalist in the UK. After Labour's 1945 election victory he declined a peerage on principle but asked for restrictions on Spiritualism (his other interest) to be lifted as a reward for his services to socialism. To do so, the Government had finally to abolish the mediaeval Witchcraft Act!

(vi) As the CP needed fascism as an ideological excuse to justify its international policy, it advertised fascism while boasting of its anti-fascism but described people who would abolish it prematurely as "gangsters" or "adventurers". In a similar way they called Socialist-led labour movements "social-fascist" but anarcho-syndicalist unions "criminal", "irresponsible" or "adventurist".

(vii) "The traditional Hebrew policy" really refers to the Anglo-Jewish Establishment's policy of entering the mainstream establishment. The Chief Rabbi of the British Empire, for instance, is an office created by the Crown. The "43 group" did not measure up to assumptions. It started as an under-cover CP front attracting many ex-CPers and others, not only Jews, especially in the Armed Forces with fascist officers. After the war Zionists, CPers and finally Special Branch used it until it disappeared though its ideological survivors were the Anti-Nazi League and the still extant *Searchlight*.

Why can't I see it yet?

We have refrained from giving much publicity to the actual whereabouts of the Kate Sharpley Library. It was originally in 121 Railton Road but with the possibility of eviction (not realised) it was removed to private premises and became dormant until recently. It requires an immense amount of work, and many documents, even books, are irreplaceable. Now (as will be seen when cataloguing is complete) it is a unique record of anarchist activism.

What is the danger such collections face? It is not overt fascist attack, fire-bombings etc. Arson may have been incidentally the case in the past, and it was a hazard in 121 Railton Road, but fascist goon squads would give a low priority to such attacks unless, as in early fascist Italy, the Argentine recently, or Spain, the premises also housed workers' clubs or printing presses. Hitler didn't "burn the books" until he got power and then did it for dramatic effect.

There is more danger from "anarchologists", pretended experts from outside, the intellectual Mafia who want to seize anarchist records of anarchist activity and doctor them to furnish a growing thesis industry. They have used up Marxism and Socialist labour history and are extending their researches for new and original doctoral theses, and anarchism represents a fair field to plunder.

Freedom Press had a large library of anarchist books and

records from the earlier Freedom Group. In a recent leaflet, as well as in the dubious "Centennial" issue, Vernon Richards accuses "so-called anarchists" of having stolen them, yet the archives have never been open to anarchists. No workers have penetrated the archives, only "accredited students".

Some valuable material was entrusted by Freedom Press to the London School of Economics Library, including annotated copies of earlier issues by Peter Kropotkin and Charlotte Wilson. Where are they now? Go in the LSE Library (if you can) and try to find them! Like much else in academic libraries, they have been removed either by the Rewriting of History Mafia, or more directly by university book thieves. High prices can be obtained from second-hand booksellers and archivist collectors.

The same applies to the material of the CNT, stored carefully in Amsterdam during the War and Franco regime to avoid confiscation, only to have the Institute refuse to hand the collection back. What they have obtained after strenuous efforts to form their own library in Barcelona, has dwindled to very little.

Until the material we have can be photocopied and stored - a large project for the future - it has to be kept secure. Otherwise we are wasting our time and our efforts will be in vain. We trust our friends will see the point.

International Happening

Various Spanish anarcho-syndicalist workers clubs (atheneae), together with the Lausanne and Marseilles CIRA (International Centre for Research) and the Milan Centre of Studies Giuseppe Pinelli, met in Barcelona in July to arrange an international anarchist meeting in Barcelona in 1992, similar to that held in Venice a few years ago.

It will consist of various events in Madrid, Seville and Barcelona and will depict the history of anarchism. It will also be a counterblast at the official propaganda passed off as history which will be rampant in Spain next year (500 years after the reconquest of Spain from the Moors and the "discovery" of America).

The dates will be from 23rd June to 15th July, and the events will consist of:

- (1) Documentary and graphic exhibition of anarchism
- (2) debates
- (3) cine and audio-visual showings
- (4) theatre & music

It will be a chance to meet CNT and other AIT comrades. Sun, friendship and anarchy - what more could you want?

Correspondence to the organising committee at: Rda. Sant Antoni, 13 pral, Barcelona 08011 (telephone 329-75-56)

Correspondence for the Bulletin is invited, also anarchist research complementary to that contained in the KSL. The Bulletin will be produced quarterly.

Listings (promised for this issue) have taken longer than expected. It is hoped that the first listings will appear next issue (Books: English titles have been catalogued, Spanish are following, the huge amount of pamphlets, periodicals and general archives are in course of classification).

Bulletin subscription: (Home) £2.50 (abroad) £5.00 (including postage) for five issues.

**Kate Sharpley Library
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