

*A Brief History
of the
Spanish Anarchist
Refugees and Immigrants
in Australia*

We would like to thank Antonio Burgos and Vicente Ruiz (hijo) who made available their archives, collection of photographs as well as their personal recollections.

To Miguel Íñiguez, the author of "La Enciclopedia Histórica del Anarquismo Español", thank you for assisting and supplying details of Spanish anarchists that have resided in Australia.

Without their support and encouragement this project could not have been completed.



Milicianos Confederales
from the
"Batallón Juvenil Libertario"
from Málaga.

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Edited and compiled by:
Francisco Soler *with the co-operation of*
Grupo Cultural de Estudios Sociales de Melbourne

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Although somewhat ironic and at the opposite extreme of the ideological pendulum, during our endeavours to trace the earliest arrival of Spanish Anarchists to the Australian continent, we uncovered two of the earlier Spanish immigrants to settle on Australian soil dating back to the 5th of January 1846, this being the date the “Isabella”, the ship upon which they were passengers anchored in the Bay of Freemantle, following a journey which lasted more than 113 days.

They were Rosendo Salvado from Galicia and José Benito Serra from Cataluña. Both Benedictine monks whom ended up establishing the township of “New Norcia”, as well as the monastery by the same name, located in a valley in the middle of the Victoria Plains wheat belt, approximately 132 km north of Perth.

It is also interesting to note that Francisco Juan Ramon Ferrer Guardia, the founder of the “Escuela Moderna” came to Australia in 1895 and remained until 1897. The reason for his stay on our shores was to visit his brother Jose Ferrer Guardia whom had immigrated some years prior.

Following the events of “La Semana Trágica” in 1909 resulting in the murder of Francisco Ferrer Guardia, quite a number of Spanish anarchists found refuge in Australia, with a number of them settling in Melbourne although the majority elected the northern coast of Queensland.

The most prominent of these was, Salvador Torrents, who settled in Innisfail with his companion Teresa and daughter Paz, (we have not been able to trace any document confirming the arrival date on Australian soil of both Teresa and Paz, although we conclude that it may have been sometime towards the end of 1919 or early 1920).

Torrents, was involved in 1903 in organising together with Abelardo Saavedra, José Sánchez Rosa and Mariano Castellote the first anarchist meeting in the township of Mataró (Spain). He also participated in setting up the anarchist groups “Nueva Semilla” and “Ateneo Obrero”, of which he was a member.

Whilst exiled in France and before being forced to return to Spain his activities led him to meet and collaborate with Anselmo Lorenzo, Emile Armand, Sebastien Faure and so many others whose names will remain unknown for they are what is known as “la militancia desconocida” (the unknown militants).

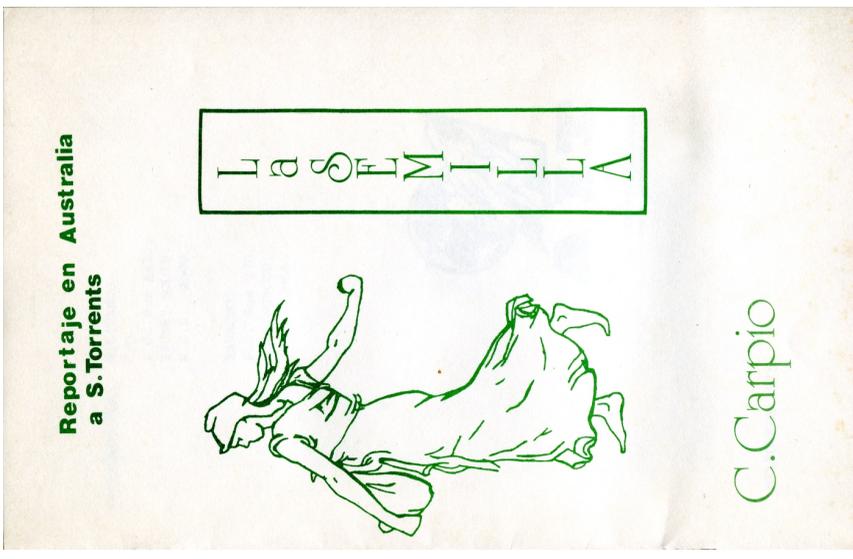
Following his arrival on Australian shores with his “compañero de lucha” (*comrade in arms*) Juan Jordana, in what we believe to be December 1915 although regrettably this date is not conclusive. Torrents was involved in the writing and publication of a number of pamphlets on anarchism as well as exemplary novels; the collection of funds to be sent to Spain to assist with the defence of imprisoned anarchist and the publications of “Solidaridad Obrera” and “Tierra y Libertad”. Salvador was a constant contributor of articles in the Spanish language anarchist newspapers published around the globe, with “Cultura Proletaria” from New York including in its pages a regular column written by Torrents with the title “Desde Australia” (*From Australia*).

During the period of the Spanish Revolution, Salvador Torrents together with Juan Jordana, Francisco Martinez and a group of Spanish Anarchists residing in Innisfail pioneered the Australian Branch of “Solidaridad Internacional Antifascista”, Solidarity of International Antifascists. (*This organisation resurfaced in Australia, following the arrival of Spanish anarchist refugees from Casablanca in the early 1960's*).

Before it became fashionable, the publishing groups of “Ravachol” from Melbourne and “Militando” from Sydney jointly produced in 1975 the booklet titled “Reportaje en Australia a Salvador Torrents-Los Anarquistas y la Revolución Social”, (*Interviewing Salvador Torrents in Australia-The anarchists and the Social Revolution*) written by Campio Carpio.



Poster produced in 1938, for the Children's Week



Cover of pamphlet published in 1975.



Covers of 1968 and 2007 Calendars of Solidaridad Internacional Antifascista



Although a few Spanish anarchists from the Spanish Social Revolution managed to filter through the bureaucratic red tape during the 40's and 50's, the prejudice displayed by the Australian authorities against Spanish anarchist refugees, who were mainly located in French DP camps, prevented the arrival of any Spanish exiled anarchist until the early 1960's. It is important to identify as a historical reality, the fact that, whilst the International Refugee Organisation constitution specifically mentioned the Spanish refugees as being within the organisation's care and eligible for resettlement Arthur Calwell and the ALP expressly ruled them out of the scope of Australia's DP scheme. Yet, at the end of the Second World War, both the Liberal and the ALP endorsed giving sanctuary to Nazi fugitives in Australia. (see Mark Aarons book published in 1989 by William Heinemann Australia, "Sanctuary, Nazi Fugitives in Australia")

The following are exiled anarchists that spent some time in Australia regrettably we have not been able to trace their exact whereabouts, although we do know that they arrived during the decade of the 1950's:

Luis Costa García, also known as Luis Costa although better known by his "fictitious name" Juan García Durán. He was a member of the CNT and the Juventudes Libertarias from the age of 15. In 1943 he was part of the clandestine CNT in La Coruña and an important figure in the re-organization of the CNT in Galicia. From 1945 to 1946 he was a member of the clandestine national committee; caught by the police in April 1946 (*shot in the leg*) he was sentenced to death and jailed in El Dueso, Ocaña and Yserías from which he escaped on the 10 March 1949 taking refuge in France. He arrived in Australia in the early 1950's and worked as a carpenter, in the late 1950's he moved to Detroit and then in 1964 to Montevideo, Uruguay, finally settling in Houston in 1968. Durán was a vocal opponent to the "cinco puntistas" reformists within the CNT in 1966. Following Franco's death, he returned to Spain and settled in Alicante, he passed away on the 11 December 1986. Duran was the author of numerous books and an avid contributor of articles to the Spanish libertarian newspapers published around the world.

Fernando López Mantiñán, was sometimes known as Martiñán. Together with García Durán and Álvarez Arganzua he set up the first clandestine regional committee of the CNT following the fall of Galicia. Having to escape in 1947 he was able to embark in Cádiz, travelling to Tangiers where he remained until 1951, the year that he decided to travel through the Senegal. Two years later Mantiñán arrived in Australia settling in New South Wales. He returned to Galicia, Spain in 1969 only to be arrested in Tuy. He finally settled in La Coruña.

Eusebio López Laguarda, arrived and settled in New South Wales in the late 1950's. He was a CNT militant since 1932. During the Civil War he fought initially as part of the militias and later on as a member of the guerrilla group known as "Libertador". In 1939 he exiled himself near Andorra. During 1940 he travelled clandestinely throughout Spain reorganising the CNT. On the 1 April 1944 he was arrested in Toulouse by the Gestapo and tortured, he managed to escape towards Ariège in free France. He used the following "fictitious names" Coteno, Luis Garcia, Salvador Ortega.

Some of the other Spanish exiled anarchists that arrived and settled in either Melbourne or Sydney via France in the late 40's or during the 50's were; José Cuevas and Juan Fernández in Sydney. Vicente Montón, Félix Castañer and Vicente Berenguer in Melbourne.

The mid 1960's saw the arrival of Antonio López from Montreal, Canada. He settled initially in Windsor, Queensland and then moved to Perth in Western Australia. An avid contributor of articles to "El Demócrata", "Acracia", "El Español en Australia" and "Cenit" in France.

Due to the political alignment and co-operation that developed between the Moroccan sultan and Franco's regime in the early 1960's, as well as the difficulties encountered in obtaining renewal of their working permits, an exodus of Spanish exiled anarchists erupted from Morocco towards the four corners of the world under the protection of the United Nations, with the majority resettling in either France or Belgium, some went to Canada, and from the libertarian grouping that was located in Casablanca 11 families came to Melbourne, this began in 1962 through to 1966.

OFFICE CENTRAL
DES
RÉFUGIÉS ESPAGNOLS

PARIS, le 16 Novembre 1949

Application du Décret N° 45.766
du 15 Mars 1945

39

Certificat de Nationalité

N° 85.838

L'Office Central des Réfugiés espagnols certifie par le
présent, sur la base des documents produits que

RUIZ GUTIERREZ, Vicente

né à Málaga province de Málaga
Espagne, le 1^{er} Août 1912 de Vicente

et de son épouse Mar

Profession Mécanicien Situation de famille Célibataire
et domicilié actuellement à BENI TADJIT (Maroc)

par Pou Denib= Rue Béni Tadjit un réfugié espagnol

Le présent certificat est destiné à être produit à la Pré-
fecture pour solliciter la carte d'identité d'étranger ou un certificat
d'identité et de voyage, et a une VALIDITÉ DE TROIS ANS.

LE DIRECTEUR.



Certificate of Spanish Refugee which was valid for a period of three years only.

The first group of exiled anarchists to depart the explicitly unfriendly conditions in the land of the Magreb were the Collado, Domínguez, Gargallo and Quiñones families, arriving in Melbourne towards the end of 1962.

In early 1964 a second expedition was made up with the Robert, Castro and Burgos families.

The third grouping to depart Morocco were the Beneito and Ruiz families, arriving at Victoria Dock on the 17th October 1965.

The fourth and final group that was destined to Melbourne were the Carmona and Orero families, arriving in Melbourne towards the end of February 1966.

Both Carmona and Burgos escaped together on a fishing boat from Spain in the late 1940's and landed in Morocco where they gained political asylum. Both were militants in Malaga, Carmona was unfortunately apprehended on the road from Malaga to Almeria following the fall of Malaga in 1937. Burgos was fighting with the libertarian militias in the "sierras", following the militarisation of the militias, he was incorporated into a battalion of the International Brigades and got transferred to the Madrid front, following the fall of Madrid and in his endeavours to reach the eastern coast of Spain he was captured by Franco's troops and sent to a concentration camp.

All the other compañeros were part of that exodus that sought refuge in the North African territories of Tunisia and Algeria, departing Spain during the month of March 1939, from Valencia, Alicante, Gandia and Cartagena, harbours along the eastern Mediterranean coast.

The ships that carried these refugees and whose names will remain in the pages of history were the "African Trader", "Campillo", "Lezardrieux", "Stanbrook", as well as a small flotilla of fishing boats the two most famous of these being "Joven María" and "Marítima".

The "Stanbrook" however is the cargo ship that has most notoriously been recorded in the history pages; for its Captain, Archibald Dickson, refused to obey instructions given to him by both Communist Party and Socialist Party organisers to leave the harbour of Alicante, by responding that he



Above and below are photographs of the "Stanbrook"



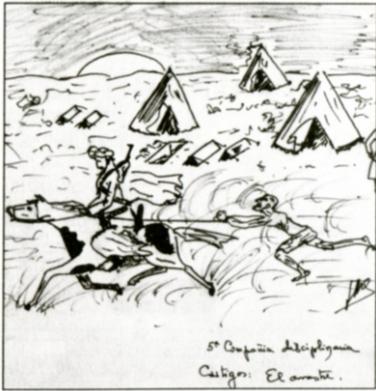
would not depart from Alicante until the “Stanbrook” had as many passengers as it could possibly carry onboard. The “Stanbrook” departed from Alicante at 10.45pm on the 28th of March 1939, carrying approximately 3,500 refugees. *(Please note that the term approximately has been used due to quite a number of anomalies that have been found with regards to the accuracy in the French records, as well as the estimation of passengers quoted in books written by actual passengers of this tragedy).*

With the co-operation of Alexandre Ruiz and Floreal Jiménez Aguilera (both children of passengers in the “Stanbrook”) we have been able to obtain from the records office in Aix-en-Provence (France) a substantial listing of the passengers that were onboard the “Stanbrook”, out of the 11 libertarian families that arrived in Australia from Casablanca, two individuals were on board the “Stanbrook”. Juan Beneito Casanova who was passenger number 764, the other was Vicente Ruiz Gutiérrez recorded with passenger number 1797.

The atrocities and tortures suffered by all that landed on the North African shores, at the hands of the French Vichy aligned authorities whilst imprisoned from April 1939 until the end of 1943, in the prisons, concentration camps and forced labour camps located in the Saharian desert stretching from Tunis through to western Morocco, are pages that belong to a separate chapter of their biographies and history.



Some of the tortures endured by the Spanish Refugees in the Sahara desert.





Above is a view of the Concentration Camp of Boghari, Algeria, taken on the 20th September 1940. Below is a snap from inside the barracks.





Spanish Refugees being deployed and used by the French authorities as forced labour in the construction of the tran-saharian railway line.



The following paragraphs will simply endeavour to compile an exposé of the militancy and activities of these Spanish exiled libertarian families whom settled in Melbourne, together with a number of Spanish immigrant families that also embraced the libertarian ideals. An attempt will also be made to reflect the activities of the Spanish anarchist nucleus located in Sydney.

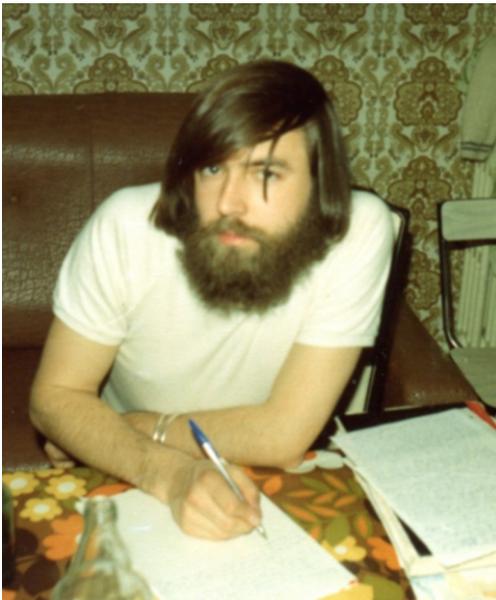
It was in December 1965 that the first meeting was held in Melbourne by the nucleus of CNT-FAI militants that had come from Casablanca establishing the Spanish Exiled CNT in Australia, together with the “Grupo Cultural de Estudios Sociales de Melbourne”. In early 1966 the first Spanish language anarchist publications began arriving and being distributed amongst the migrant Spanish speaking community. These publications were, “Espoir”, “El Combate Sindicalista”, “Umbral” and “Cenit” published in France as well as the calendars from Solidaridad Internacional Antifascista; “Tierra y Libertad” from Mexico; “Ruta” from Venezuela; “La Protesta” from Argentina; “Solidaridad” from Uruguay. “Ediciones la Escuela Moderna de Calgary” from Canada.

The first contact with Australian anarchists was also made in late December of 1965; this being with Andrew Giles-Peters, whom in turn assisted in contact being made with the Italian anarchists in Melbourne, the Bulgarian anarchists in Sydney as well as the small nucleus of Spanish anarchists located in Sydney, the most prominent figure being Antonio Jiménez Cubillo, whom had emigrated from Spain in 1960 and evolved towards anarchism after developing a friendship with José Cuevas.

Within that wave of Spanish immigration 1962 saw the arrival of Luis Perez together with his family. Luis was a militant of the CNT whom had also experienced the atrocities of exile in France. Since his arrival in Melbourne he endeavoured to develop a social and political consciousness within the Spanish immigrant community. Upon hearing of a group of refugee anarchists he made contact and incorporated himself initially with the “Grupo Cultural de Estudios Sociales de Melbourne” and afterwards the “Centro Democrático Español”. He was an active member and one of the most eloquent representatives of “the idea” within the Spanish community.



Above some of the libertarians from Casablanca.



Andrew Giles-Peters,
the first Australian anarchist
with whom
the Spanish Refugees
made contact.

The other very important group of immigrant anarchists in Melbourne were the Italians. The end of the first world war, saw the arrival, principally in Melbourne, of Italian anarchists, two prominent figures being, Francesco Carmagnola and Isidoro Bertazzon. The early 1920's saw the appearance of Italian anarchist papers, the first being "Il Risveglio", and latter on "La Riscossa" as well as "L'Avanguardia Libertaria", all of which were at one stage or another suppressed by the Australian authorities. The rise of fascism in Italy also saw the arrival in Australia of Borris Franceschini, who became an active member of the exiled Italian anarchist group from the 1930's.

The conclusion of the second world war saw a greater arrival of Italian anarchists in Australia, such as Bruno Vannini, Jack Farrello, Rafaele Turco, Amenda Ceccaroni, Maximo Bartelloto as well as quite a few others whose names will form part of that group of "unknown militants".

It is note worthy and of historical value to identify that during the 60's and 70's both the Italian and Spanish anarchists groupings worked very closely together in a multitude of projects as well as fund raisers in order to aid the families of both Italian and Spanish imprisoned anarchists. This was done through the organisation known as "Solidaridad Internacional Antifascista" (*the Solidarity of International Antifascist, which was set up in the 1930's and is still in existence producing annual calendars as a way of fund raising*). The financial support from the Italian anarchist group also made possible the project of quite a number of anarchist pamphlets and booklets produced by Acracia Publications as well as Ravachol Publications, a venture that began in the late 60's.

By the end of 1966 relationships were cemented with the various libertarian groupings both in Melbourne and Sydney and although the Melbourne Spanish anarchist contingent was concentrating its efforts within the Spanish community in an attempt to develop a social consciousness as well as an anti-Francoist movement, it slowly began evolving and participating in local social issues in conjunction with the local anarchist groupings that were primarily based around the various universities in Melbourne as well as the inner suburbs.



Vicente Ruiz in the middle of the photograph with Italian anarchists at a fund raiser held in Melbourne.

From left to right
the compañeros
Elena Beneito
Juan Beneito
Vicente Ruiz
Matilde Ruiz



It was 1967 that saw the first publishing venture by the Spanish anarchist groupings in Melbourne and Sydney with the printing of “An Appeal to the Young” by Peter Kropotkin in the English language, this was produced in Sydney, with Antonio Jiménez Cubillo being the main instigator behind this project.

It was this year that also saw the inception of the monthly Spanish magazine “El Demócrata”, publication of the “Centro Democrático Español”, the Spanish Democratic Centre, based in Sydney with a Sub-delegation in Melbourne. The “Centro Democrático Español”, together with its publication existed until after the death of Franco and disbanded in early 1976.

The “Centro Democrático Español”, was created in August of 1966 and represented a conglomeration of the various anti-francoist groupings located in Sydney, Canberra, Wollongong, Geelong and Melbourne. Although the majority of its membership in Melbourne was libertarian, its rank and file also included Republicans as well as PSOE and UGT members. The situation was somewhat different in Sydney with quite a large number of Republicans and UGT socialists within its ranks. It was a very fine act of diplomacy that needed to be executed on a monthly basis when the editorial group with a majority of UGT and republicans met to determine the contents of the magazine, this task was arduously and competently achieved by Antonio Jiménez Cubillo until late 1974 when the editorial and publishing responsibilities were taken over by the Melbourne Sub-delegation.

Quite a number of articles written by both Antonio Jiménez Cubillo and Vicente Ruiz Gutiérrez were published in “El Demócrata”, “Nosotros” and “Acracia”. Both were also regular contributors with articles in the foreign language newspaper of “El Español en Australia” as well as the Spanish anarchist newspapers and magazines published around the globe.

A young and vibrant Mariano Sussiac together with his compañera Isabel had just arrived in Melbourne early 1968, they immediately made contact with the exiled group and began what became a long career of activism,



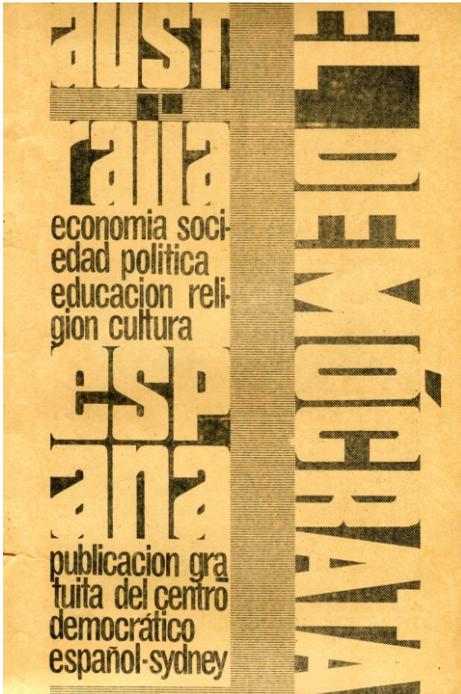
In the foreground from
left to right
Isabel Sussiac
Matilde Ruiz
In the background from
left to right
Mariano Sussiac
Vicente Ruiz

assisting in the preparation and distribution of publications, as well as contributing with articles and poems in the numerous publications such as “El Demócrata”, “Nosotros” and “Acracia”.

It was 1969; two young families had migrated from Spain and settled in Fitzroy, whom had already been exposed to the underground CNT in Madrid. Upon reading various articles in “El Español en Australia” and receiving copies of “El Demócrata”, they made contact with the Spanish anarchist grouping in Melbourne and incorporated themselves into all the activities, they were the Gallego and Costanza families.

With his electrical engineering knowledge, a trade with which he graduated in Spain, Pascual Gallego was able to repair an old Gestetner as well as an old IBM golf ball electric typewriter which provided the necessary equipment to launch the Melbournian Spanish anarchist group into a new and more vibrant era of producing leaflets, flyers, brochures and magazines.

By 1970 Spanish exiled anarchists and migrant families were now spread throughout the central geographical zones of Melbourne which also included large Spanish communities, these were the suburbs of Carlton, Collingwood, Fitzroy, Prahran and Richmond. The groupings of each locality took on the responsibility of distributing the publications received from overseas as well as whatever literature was being produced locally both in Sydney and in Melbourne.



On the left
Front Cover
of the
first issue of
"El Demócrata"

Below
May Day march
in Sydney 1970.



They incorporated themselves into the anti Vietnam War Moratorium Campaigns, as well as the 4th of July campaigns and rallies that were held. Their presence was noticed at May Day marches with the massive distribution of leaflets both in Spanish and English. They were involved in the anti-apartheid campaigns, as well as the rally against the Springbok Rugby tour at the MCG.

Towards the end of 1970 six Basque militants were arrested and sentenced to death. As a result a massive campaign was organised by the Spanish Anarchist groupings, Grupo Cultural de Estudios Sociales en Melbourne and the Centro Democrático Español, located in Sydney, Canberra and Melbourne. Demonstrations were held in these three major cities. The most successful demonstration was the one held on the afternoon of Wednesday 30 of December, with approximately 100 Spaniards and Australians demonstrating outside the offices of the Spanish General Consul of Spain with 20 of the demonstrators gaining entrance to meet with the Consul and present a petition.

1971-1972 became a period whereby quite a number of more adventurous challenges evolved in conjunction with the birth of the Working Peoples' Association. The most prominent of these being the "Free Store", located at 42 Smith Street.

The Spanish exiles saw the potential of the "Free Store" being the first "Ateneo Libertario" in Australia through which, a libertarian consciousness could be propelled into the wider community. The exiled Spanish group contributed with clothes, books and china wear as well as including themselves on the roster of volunteers, in an endeavour to ensure that the launch and the continuing functionality of the "Free Store" was successful, with its dictum of "take what you need and leave what you do not". The "Free Store" became the focal point for the majority of anarchists in Melbourne.

Credit for the establishment of the "Free Store" must be allocated to one person, this being Margot Nash. Margot had just returned to Melbourne after spending a few years in the United States, where she participated and experienced the development of similar collectives, she therefore

proposed that such venture was possible in Melbourne. And although this period has been labelled by many as “carnival anarchism”, it was during this period that many positive activities evolved.

It was during this era that the tradition of marching on the 1st of May was reactivated by the “Free Store” collective with the “Corpse of Capitalism” being dragged through the streets of Melbourne both on the 1st of May itself as well as the first Sunday of May 1972. It also was from within this collective that the concept of making available to the community both a “free” legal and medical service evolved. The Spanish anarchist nucleus was instrumental in ensuring that in early June 1972 the “Free Store” was able to provide such a service to the community with an interpreting service for Italian, Portuguese, Spanish and French. The collective surrounding the “Free Store” was also responsible for the publication of the newspaper “Dingo”.

The Spanish anarchist grouping took on the challenge of distributing the newspaper “Dingo”, with the result in late 1972, compañero Pascual Gallego being detained and charged with distributing subversive literature. Subsequently a subscription was organised by both “Grupo Cultural de Estudios Sociales de Melbourne” and the “Sub-delegación del Centro Democrático Español en Melbourne”, in order to cover the fine incurred, his defence was prepared by the solicitors involved with the “Free Store”. (See page 21 of “*El Demócrata*” number 58)

Regretfully, too many other varying activities became a contributing factor leading to the disintegration of the “Free Store”, nonetheless due recognition must be given to the fact that the “Free Store” was the launching place to what evolved being very positive activities as well as solid groundings for the exiled / migrant / and local anarchist groupings during the following decades.

Although the “Free Store” closed its doors in January 1973, this was the month that the “Fitzroy Free Legal Service” (as it was originally known) opened its doors from the basement of the Fitzroy Town Hall. All individuals involved in providing the legal service at the “Free Store” were amongst the first volunteers to the “Fitzroy Free Legal Service”.



On the left
 Front Cover of
 "El Demócrata"
 demanding the freedom of
 the six Basque militants.

Below, the "Corpse of Capitalism"
 with some of the Spanish Anarchist contingent at the 1972 May Day March.



In 1974 this same group of individuals historically connected to the “Free Store” were also involved in setting up the Collingwood Legal Service which operated from the Collingwood Town Hall.

The Magazine “Nosotros” a Spanish language magazine appeared in July 1972 and was distributed throughout the Spanish migrant community in Australia. The same year saw the inception of the magazine “Acracia” which from its inception identified itself as a Spanish language anarchist publication; “Acracia” transformed itself into the official bulletin of the Anarchist Black Cross in 1973. Within a couple of months quite a number of students as well as former students from the three Universities in Melbourne joined the entity of the A.B.C. and thanks to their efforts and dedication “Acracia” was converted into a bilingual magazine. Its presentation was transformed from being a Gestetner publication to an offset publication printed by the collective of Strawberry Press and afterwards Slash / Asterisk *, which was located at 11 Johnston Street, Collingwood.

1973 saw the establishment of Strawberry Press a collective set up for the purpose of printing anarchist literature as well as teaching the art of lay out and the printing process on a Multigraph 1250 offset press to whom ever was interested in learning the trade. It would also be of historical interest to recognise that Strawberry Press was the first printer used by the “Fitzroy Free Legal Service” for the printing of its letterheads. During 1974 a transition occurred within Strawberry Press, three individuals with background from both the “Free Store” and the “Anarchist Black Cross” accepted the responsibility and administration of Strawberry Press, subsequently changing the name to Slash / Asterisk*, and converting it to a movement press. Consequently the location of 11 Johnston Street, Collingwood, where the press was located, became a meeting point for Melbourne anarchists.

With this new printing tool made available by the dedication of a group of young anarchists, the Melbourne exiled spanish anarchists received the injection that was necessary to encourage them in further developing and enhancing their publishing ventures with the expansion of “Acracia Publications” and “Ravachol Publications” producing anarchists

brochures both in Spanish and English. They contributed to the explosion of anarchist literature which occurred in Australia both in English and Spanish during the decades of the 70's, 80's and 90's with a series of magazines and brochures that were initially printed on a gestetner, afterwards on a 1250 Multigraph at the premises of "Strawberry Press" and "Slash / Asterisk*", and thereafter on a 1960 two colour Multigraph operated by "Ravachol Press".

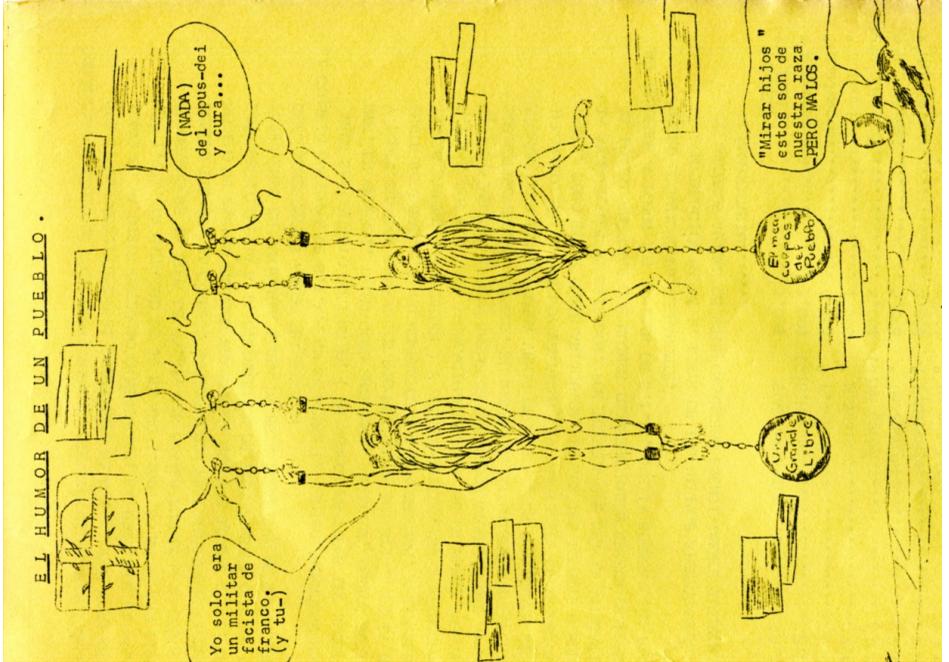
The following is a listing of the publications produced by the Melbourne exiled spanish anarchist grouping.

Magazines:

"Nosotros", spanish language magazine, first appeared in 1972 and continued until 1975.

"Acracia", a spanish language anarchist magazine first appearing in 1972, converted as the official organ of the Anarchist Black Cross in 1973 and becoming the first anarchist bilingual magazine published in Australia. This continued until the end of 1975, when, following Franco's death, the Melbourne branch of the ABC disappeared and "Acracia" ceased being published as a bilingual anarchist magazine, it nevertheless continued being published in the spanish language. The last issue of "Acracia" *Publicación Anarquista de habla Hispana en Australia*, appeared in May 1992.

"Militando", a spanish language anarchist magazine appearing in 1975 with a brief life of only two issues. This was a joint venture between spanish and south american anarchists residing both in Sydney and Melbourne. The lay out and printing was done in Melbourne.



Front and Back covers of first issue of "Nosotros"

Brochures and Booklets:

“Reivindicación de los Mártires de Chicago” written by J P Altgeld; published by Ravachol Publications in the Spanish language.

“Canibalismo y Catolicismo” written by Vladimir Muñoz; published by Nosotros in the Spanish language.

“Crítica y Estudio Social” written by numerous individuals; published by Acracia Publications and Nosotros in the Spanish language.

“The Principles of Humanism” written by Eugen Relgis; published by Acracia Publications in the English language.

“Reportaje en Australia a Salvador Torrents” written by Campio Carpio; published by Militando and Ravachol Publications in the Spanish language.

“Análisis Espectral sobre las Juventudes Libertarias en España” written by Fabián Moro; published by Ravachol Publications in the Spanish language.

“A Criticism of State Socialism” written by Michael Bakunin; published by Ravachol Publications in the English language.

“The place of Anarchism in Socialistic Evolution” written by Peter Kropotkin; published by Ravachol Publications in the English language.

“La Revolución Social Española” written by Ramón Liarte; published by Ravachol Publications in the Spanish language, with the assistance of:
Grupo Cultural de Estudios Sociales de Melbourne
Solidaridad Internacional Antifascista en Melbourne
Centro Democrático Español en Sydney y Melbourne
A.I.T. en Melbourne

“Anarchy” written by Errico Malatesta; published by Ravachol Publications in the English language.

“A short history of Anarchism” written by Edward Harvey; published by Ravachol Publications in the English language.

“Notes on Anarchism” written by Noam Chomsky; published by Acracia Publications in the English language.

“Socialism and State” written by Rudolf Rocker; published by Acracia Publications in the English language.

“Recordando 19 Julio 1936” written by numerous individuals upon the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Spanish Revolution; published by Acracia Publications in the Spanish language.

A special mention has to be made to the Spanish Anarchist Sydney grouping and in particular Antonio Jiménez Cubillo who published in the Spanish language under the editorial “Colección La Semilla” the booklet “El Arte reivindicativo de Castelao” written by Campio Carpio. This booklet also includes 14 sketches drawn by the artist Castelao reflecting the atrocities committed in the Spanish northern region of Galicia by Franco's forces.

The activity of promoting anarchist literature was further extended by bringing into Australia and distributing quite a large quantity of books published in Spanish by anarchist publishing groups from around the world. This exercise was jointly executed by the libertarian groupings both in Melbourne and Sydney.

Some of these publishing collectives were:

“Tierra y Libertad”, from Mexico

“Editorial Americalee”, from Argentina

“Editorial Proyección”, from Argentina

“Ediciones Humanidad”, from Uruguay

“Ediciones Solidaridad”, from Uruguay

“Ediciones Solidaridad Obrera”, from France

“Ediciones Espoir”, from France
“Ediciones CNT”, from France
“Ediciones Madre Tierra”, from Spain

This literature also included the two volumes of the Anarchist Encyclopaedia that were published in Mexico by the group Tierra y Libertad, a project that was to embrace 5 volumes, unfortunately too many of the architects of this project passed away before its completion.

In August of 1975 a communiqué of support and encouragement was sent by the “Grupo Cultural de Estudios Sociales de Melbourne” to the Intercontinental Congress of Local Federations of the CNT of Spain in Exile, signed by both Vicente Ruiz and Juan Beneito. (*See page one of the minutes of the third session*).

From the 1st to the 4th of May, 1986, Antonio Jiménez Cubillo, Mariano Sussiac and Vicente Ruiz Gutiérrez participated in the Australian Anarchist Centenary Celebrations which were held in Melbourne. An event that was attended by quite a number of local and international anarchists, amongst them Marianna Enckell from Switzerland, Miura Seiichi from Japan, Ha Ki Rak from Korea, Phillipe Pellitier from France and Diego Camacho, better known by his “non de plume” Abel Paz (*the author of Durruti in the Spanish Revolution*) from Spain.

On the 19th July 1986, Juan and Elena Beneito, Mariano and Isabel Sussiac, José and Maria Orero as well as Vicente and Matilde Ruiz participated in the 50th anniversary celebrations organised by the Anarcho-Syndicalist Federation in Melbourne, during which they spoke of their experiences from confronting fascism, the period of revolution, the collectives, the women in the revolution, the counter revolution and the exodus.

The eighties and nineties saw the slow and gentle passing away of these compañeros that dedicated their lives to their experiences and dreams of a better world, which as it has previously been so eloquently expressed by Joe Toscano, “...were our last direct connection with that revolutionary period in history...”, a period which some have called the “Heroic Years”.



A.I.T.

C.N.T.

Confederación Nacional del Trabajo de España en el Exilio

CONGRESO INTERCONTINENTAL DE FEDERACIONES LOCALES



AGOSTO 1975

ACTAS

ACTA DE LA TERCERA SESION

(1)

Preside Thais; Secretario de Palabras: Villeneuve-sur-Lot y Puzos.

El presidente abre la sesión a las 8 de la mañana y lee a continuación una adhesión al Congreso de la Comisión de Relaciones de la Regional Catalana en Exilio que dice así: AL CONGRESO: La Regional de Origen de Cataluña en el Exilio, envía su adhesión al Congreso y salud a los delegados congresistas, desampliando acierto en sus deliberaciones, ante las horas graves y decisivas que se avecinan. Es con la máxima responsabilidad y la altura de miras que siempre ha caracterizado la Confederación Nacional del Trabajo que tendréis que bajar, para que nuestra Organización continúe en la vanguardia revolucionaria.

Por la Comisión: El Secretario.

A continuación lee otra adhesión. Es la del Grupo Cultural de Estudios Sociales de Melbourne (Australia) redactada como sigue:

AL CONGRESO DE LA C.N.T.:

Un grupo de compañeros amantes de la C.N.T., exiliados en Australia, a una distancia de veinte mil kilómetros que nos separa de vosotros, os dirigimos saludos cordiales, y a su vez lo hacemos extensivo a todos los presos políticos y sociales y a todos cuantos están en la brecha de la lucha.

Concederos del Congreso a celebrar en Marcelllo a partir del día 2 de agosto del año en curso, deseamos la mayor comprensión posible en los debates de su Orden del Día, en bien de la Organización que decimos defender como así mismo de España.

Que la situación creada a la Organización quede solucionada para que retorne la personalidad que siempre tuvo en España, y nadie mejor que vosotros, en esa reunidos, sois los llamados a poner todo el interés posible para llevarla a su verdadero puesto de lucha.

Adelante y siempre con la C.N.T.

Por el Grupo: Vicente Ruiz ; Juan Benaito .

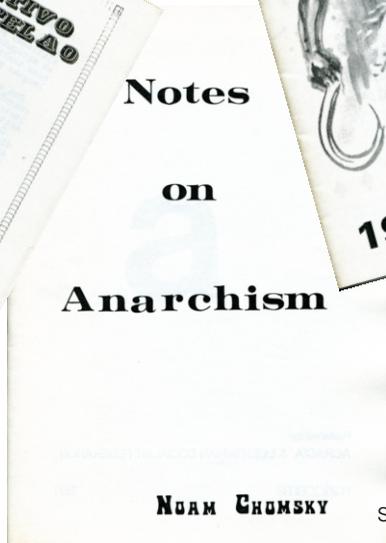
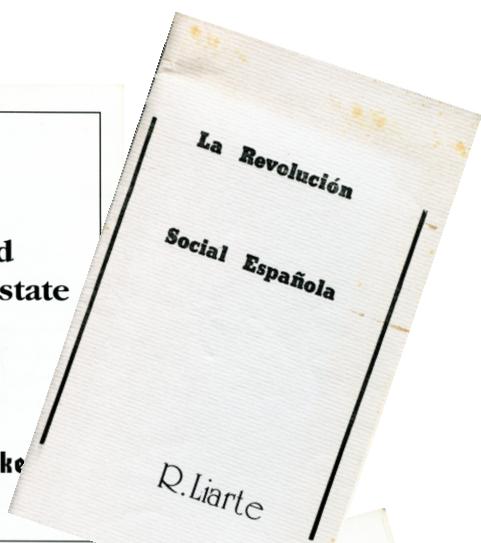
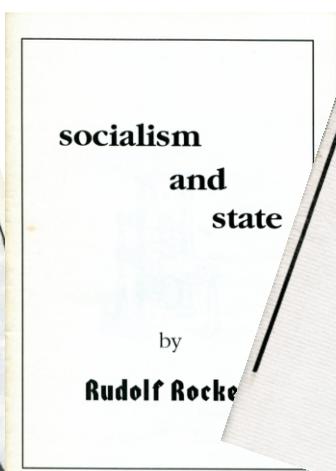
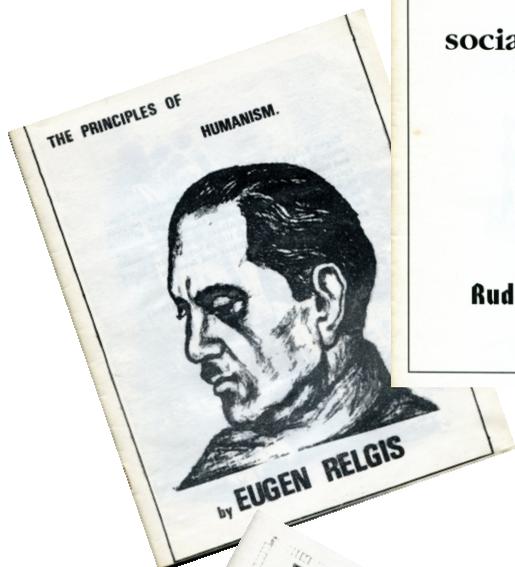
La P.L. de VIC-PEZENAS

Indirectamente representada por la C. de Relaciones de su Núcleo, envía su adhesión al Congreso en la forma siguiente:

La Federación Local de Vic-Pezenas, que no puede estar representada directamente, salud a al Congreso y a todos los compañeros delegados al mismo. Al no poder expresar directamente nuestros acuerdos, delegamos en la Comisión de Relaciones de nuestro Núcleo Alto Garon-Gers para que nos represente y dé a conocer, defendiendo nuestra opinión, sobre todos y cada uno de los Puntos y apartados del Orden del Día.

Examinados por nuestra asamblea los distintos puntos y apartados, poco tenemos que agregar a lo que en nuestros últimos Comités la militancia de nuestra Organización, y por medio de las Penencias, han dictaminado todo acierto de puntos que hoy se presentan en este Orden del Día, el que tratemos de emitir nuestra modesta opinión.

Deseamos que el Congreso se desarrolle con serenidad y altura de miras.



Front Covers to some of the pamphlets published by the spanish anarchists.



Número doble
N° 23-24.
JULIO
1975
No destinado a la venta.

Asociación internacional de los trabajadores

UMBRAL

REVISTA ANUAL DE ARTS, LETRAS Y ESPÍRITOS ESCUELA 1974 - 1975

FIGURAS DESCOLGADAS

A VUELA PLUMA

LE COMBAT SYNDICALISTE A.I.T.

C.N.T. SYNDICALISTE

HALTE AUX ILLUSIONNISTES!

LA LUTTE CONTINUE EN ESPAGNE!

Calli de drocs GRADE & Barreux
Calli de pascas & ASSASSINE
Dalgado, Granada et San d'adriac

Tierra y libertad

la última

Y de criaturas nuevas como en las montañas de la cordillera de la sierra de San Juan. Con un proceso de desintegración, en el que la mayoría de las unidades de la industria se han desmenuzado en pedruzcos que se han ido desmenuzando en pedruzcos más pequeños. Y la industria se ha ido desmenuzando en pedruzcos más pequeños. Y la industria se ha ido desmenuzando en pedruzcos más pequeños.

SOLIDARIDAD

1968 MAYO 10

FEDERACION OBRERA REGIONAL URUGUAYA
Aderida a C.A.C.T. y A.I.T.

CENIT

ciencia sociología literatura

Despedida y recuerdo

NUESTRA PORTADA — EDITORIAL — PASAJOS DE UNA VIDA: Trazos autobiográficos de una creación militante — PLUMA Y VEBRO: Altruismo ha muerto. Milán del Circo de Barcelona 21 de julio 1937. Las lecciones de una experiencia. Palabras de siempre. RECUERDO: "Ella..." por José Muñoz Ceregal. "Federica en Toronto en 1969" por Antonio Orsatti. "Lo que fue y proclamó Federica" por Félix Álvarez Ferreras. "Federica en la Casa Vieja" por Rosal Cañal. "Desde Norwalk" por Juan Álvarez Ferreras. "Federica Montseny Muñer" por Ramón Santal Bermejo. "Federica y federicos" por F. Marcellán. Obita de Federica Montseny. DESPEDIDA: "Una línea para Federica" por Angel Fios. "En recuerdo a Federica" por Domingo Morcote. "In memoriam de Blaguja Montseny". "General ha muerto!". "Si no fue Federica" por C. Vega Alvarez. "Despedida" por Saume d'Or. ECOS: comentarios de prensa.

JUN 1994
REVISTA BIMESTRAL
PRECIO: 20 F.

270 - 271

ESPOIR

HEDDOMADAIRE ♦ ORGANE DE LA VI^e UNION REGIONALE DE LA C.N.T.F.

21 DE JULIO 1974

LA PROTESTA

publicación anarquista

Fundada el 15 de junio de 1937 N° 8105 Mayo - Julio 1970 Ejemplar \$ 50.00

NOSOTROS ACUSAMOS

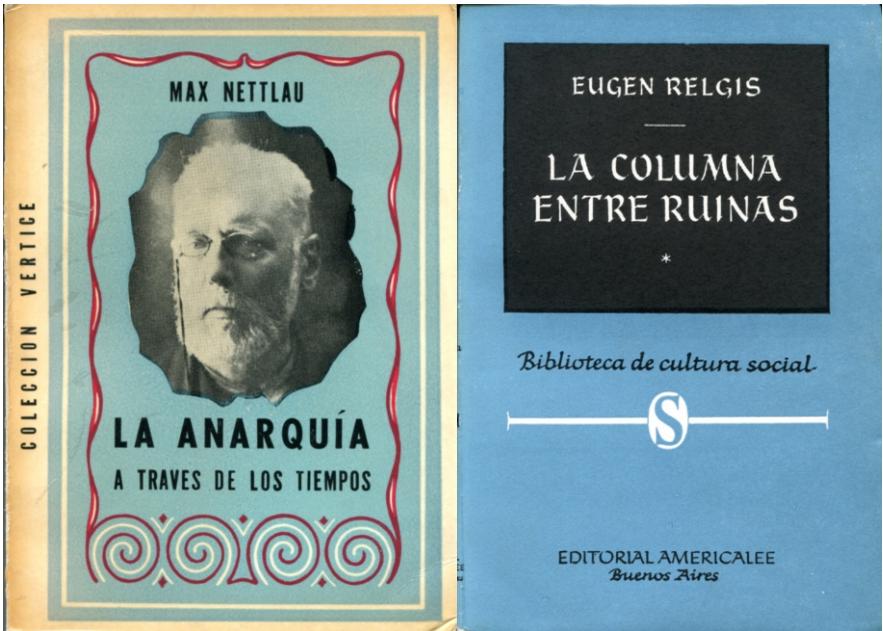
Hoy, cuando la "esperanza" persiste aún en algunas inocentes mentes, lo recordaremos mediante unido el poder haya hecho aflorar el recuerdo.

Hoy, cuando callan en "buen zepeto".

NOSOTROS ACUSAMOS a la prensa del privilegio, por haberse atrevido a publicar y difundir información que nos muestra y nos muestra de las poderosas, en un



A sample of the books brought into Australia in the spanish language.



Greetings compañero for you are going

We are losing a generation of hope and action,
tragic and divine fools
with insanity of well being for everyone else.

Forgers of libertarian socialism, justice and liberty
people that embraced the hard road
of a generous idea,

That planted in the stars
a new world for our hearts.
You will no longer have to share, with your cell compañeros
the beatings from the guards.

Greetings compañero for you are going
I shall not cry your parting, for more will come to join the fight.

If you no longer sing, others will sing.

Greetings, noble compañero, to whom neither time,
nor suffering has changed.
Should your heart no longer pulsate,
other libertarian hearts will.

by Bernabé García Polanco

Translated from the Spanish by Vicente Ruiz (hijo)

