



**The Kate Sharpley Library Then, Now and Next:
An Interview with Barry Pateman (Part two)**

Hello again, Barry. Last time, you talked about how you got involved in the Kate Sharpley Library, why it's important and how it's grown. The Library is now in California: do you want to say a bit about how that happened?

The KSL moved to California in 1999. It moved for a variety of reasons. First and foremost was the death of my companion a year earlier and being given the chance of work researching anarchist history. I would like to say that all other things were calmly considered and reflected on but, if truth be told, I think I was in a daze for most of that time. No one seemed to have the space for the archive and so we arranged to have it shipped over. I think I was frightened that it would be broken up or it would be left to moulder somewhere. I think, now, that I was probably wrong on both counts but our history is full of centers, archives, whatever setting up and disappearing. Somehow it worked out. We got a building exclusively housing the KSL and a small group of active comrades who were keen to help set the archive up and maintain it.

So, what's happening in the library at the moment? I hear we've just had some interesting donations...

We've had some really fine donations of late. Two especially I would like to talk about. Chaz from See Sharp Press has sent us some of his archive. It's a fascinating mix of drafts etc. and we hope to catalog it soon and get it on line for everyone to see. Also Left Bank Books in Seattle sent us their archive of sales, as well as correspondence with publishers and authors. This is a huge collection (30 boxes) and we are processing that now. Actually our resident archivist Jessica is. I stand aside and mutter words of encouragement!! I should also say that we have been regularly receiving sales records/correspondence from Bound Together Books in San Francisco and they are about to be worked on as well. All this is marvelous stuff. Just to see what people bought is interesting enough but all the correspondence provides us with a pretty extensive bibliographical history of anarchist printing/publishing/distribution projects over the last thirty years.

We have also been spending money. We bought a collection of material the other month which included

pamphlets from the Tolstoyan Brotherhood Church around the turn of the 19th/20th century, some letters from Mat Kavanagh and a letter from Sam Mainwaring – the Welsh anarcho-syndicalist. We really try not to let stuff pass us by no matter how much it hurts to pay out. (That reads braver than it felt when we were paying for it.) We have a rough and ready catalog about to go public though that will also be a work in progress and we have begun to work on finding aids for small collections. We hope to put a couple up in the next two months for people to have a look at. They will be small but perfectly formed.

Finally, do you have any words of wisdom about anarchism or history? Or do you want to appeal for donations?

I would like people to remember that we began all those years ago as a deliberate attempt to keep our history out of the hands of State archives. We can't compete with them financially, so we are now trying to compete with them in accessibility and think that will be our major challenge over the next five years. As usual we urge all comrades to donate what they can – money, badges, newspapers, books, magazines, stickers. You can become a Friend of the Kate Sharpley Library (£10 or \$15 a month to get our bulletin and pamphlets as they come out.) Those friends we already have help us beyond measure.

Berkman and the Relief Fund

[Typed letter, letterhead of Relief Fund of the International Working Men's Association for Anarchists and Anarcho-Syndicalists Imprisoned and Exiled in Russia]
Paris, June 15, 1930

My dear M.&S. [Mollie Steimer and Senya Fleshin]

Your letter re Fund shows that either you did not understand my last letter (I wrote it in a hurry) or that you don't know the situation here.

E.G., whom you must have seen in the meantime, surely has explained matters to you. I shall add just a few points here now.

The question of principle, regarding Red Cross work, we mean to fight out here. But not just now -- later on. First of all, the other radical organisations

Berkman / Russian Anarchists

must be interested in the matter, specially those Russian bodies that do Red Cross work, such as the Zenzinoff Committee, the Zionists etc.

Besides, the order of my expulsion must FIRST be annulled, before WE can make this fight. Otherwise they could expel me again, BEFORE we can get our fight under way. Two expulsions, I have been informed, mean for good. And then the fight would also be lost.

Another thing, before 18 months are past, the expulsion cannot be annulled. So Blumel, the assistant of Torr s, has informed me. He also told me that the authorities will now watch me carefully, so that if I want the expulsion to be annulled, I must take that into consideration.

Now, as to the actual Fund work. There is no reason why it could not be transferred to our Berlin Section. I suggested that Rocker be the official treasurer, and I think he will not decline. If for some reasons he does not want to accept it, then E.G. said that she would be the treasurer. She is an English subject and so that would be all right.

The Russian correspondence -- most of it -- Yanya [Jaques Doubinsky] is willing to continue, so that Senya will not be burdened by it. As to the English correspondence, you could have slips PRINTED, which could be sent out as a RECEIPT for money received, the amount to be put in individually. Important English correspondence would be answered by me, as before. The point is that

- 1) money should not be sent to my name;
- 2) my name should not appear on any of our printed matter.

The above is important particularly for the next 3 months, because then I have to get a renewal of my stay. As to "hinting", you or E.G. misunderstood. Blumel told me and also told Shap. that there was no hint about it. The Fellow Chiape told Torr s very definitely that if I continue any political work (in which they insist on encluding the Fund) they will not renew my 3 months. Blumel showed me the official letter giving me 3 months, in which the same thing was clearly repeated, out and out, without any hints.

To sum up, then: I will continue the English correspondence, but officially another name must stand in place of mine as the treasurer. Also on the Bulletin my name must for the present come off.

You mention change of address. The address will have to be changed now anyhow, as I am going to St. Tropez. I don't know whether I shall return to Paris at all in the winter. The climate is so bad for me that for the past 6 months I can hardly walk -- strained ligaments in the legs, I think; or may be it is rheumatism. Anyhow, it is hard for me to walk even one block and it has been that way for many months now

and getting worse. I have long had in mind quitting Paris for good. May go to Morocco or some other warm climate.

In our correspondence it will have to be explained, briefly, that because of my protracted absence from Paris, made necessary by various causes, including my physical condition, we have agreed to transfer our main Section to Berlin. (That is in order not to give a chance to some comrades, who are always looking for a chance to make trouble and circulate false reports, you understand).

That will explain the new address, which is best to have in Berlin-- either Kater's or Rocker's or Souchy's. I think Rocker's is best, since he is well known in the U.S., as well as in other countries. If he does not care for it, then I suggest the address to be Kater's, marked "For the Russian Relief Fund". Well, I think I have covered all the points. You may show this letter to Rocker, Millie (when they return), Souchy and Kater. I want it clearly understood that I am NOT withdrawing from the work on the Relief Fund. I only want MY NAME eliminated for the present, till we can make a fight about it and Fight it out WHILE I AM IN FRANCE.

As I have said, the more important English correspondence can be turned over to me for replies. But money should be sent to a new address. People in the U.S., whence our main aid comes, will know that I am still doing the work, because I will continue writing to them, acknowledging money, and I will privately explain to them the situation.

Any money that Kater has for the Fund can be sent to me yet and I will turn it over, as usual, to Yanya to be forwarded to Russia. I still have here a number of checks that I am to cash and turn over to Yanya.

Faternally, with greetings to all of you.

[signed] S (A.B) [Sasha (Alexander Berkman)]

After the 20th of this month my address will be: A.Bergmann, Villa "Bon Esprit", Chemin St. Antoine, St. Tropez (Var) France

[handwritten from here on] (over)

Mail addressed to me to Am Ex Paris will be forwarded.

Otherwise nothing special. Busy packing -- may leave for St. Tr. Wednesday the 18th

Affect S

[Letter in Folder 88, Fl chine (Senya Fleshin) papers, International Institute for Social History, Amsterdam. KSL note: Berkman did manage to remain in France. Rudolf Rocker in Berlin became the treasurer of the Relief Fund.]

Russian Anarchist Project updates

Exiled Russian anarchist portraits in Amsterdam

The International Institute of Social History in Amsterdam has a set of portraits of exiled Russian anarchists from the Fléchine (Senya Fleshin) collection. We have identified 28 of them, can you put names of any other faces?

<http://katesharpleylibrary.pbworks.com/w/page/41966650/Exiled-Russian-anarchist-portraits-in-Amsterdam>

Letters in Yiddish

And is there a Yiddish translator out there who could help with handwritten letters from anarchist prisoners and exiles, including the mysterious Max Chernyak? Familiarity with Russian would help.

The Many Lives of Max Chernyak: corrections

Malcolm Archibald

“The Many Lives of Max Chernyak” in KSL: Bulletin of the Kate Sharpley Library, number 66 (April 2011) (hard copy only) needs the following corrections:

“In April 1918 Chernyak went to Gulai-Polye to complain to Makhno in person...” The year should be 1919. (page two, column two).

“...in March-April 1918 Dybenko was constantly scheming to murder Makhno...” The year should be 1919. (page three, column one).

“V. M. Chop and I. I. Liman. Бoльнiй Бepдяньск. [Free Berdyansk]. Zaporozhye, 2007.” The correct title is “Boльнiй Бepдяньск”. (References, page three, column two).

An update on Morris Czerniak: his correct dates are 1911-2007.

Word from The Sparrows' Nest

The Sparrows' Nest was established by the Anarchist Federation's Nottingham group with the involvement of other class struggle anarchists. It is a 'Centre for Anarchist Culture and Education', in a house, in St. Ann's [Nottingham]. 'The Library and Archive is our major project. We set it up to inform people about the ideology and history of Anarchism in its many forms, and about working class struggles in our region.'

In a recent letter they write:

'Things are going well with the library here and we have recently received donations from the Syndicalist Workers Federation and other anarcho-syndicalist material, listed on our website partially. Cataloguing is progressing well and we are into serious preservation for most of it, with advice from Nottinghamshire Archives, so we have 50-odd acid/lignin-free boxes all full now. Expensive, as Barry says in his article!'

Their website is: www.thesparrowsnest.org.uk/
More details on the anarcho-syndicalist material:
http://www.thesparrowsnest.org.uk/collections/ron_marsden/

Rudolf Rocker Shall disappear

Statement of the Institut für Syndikalismusforschung (Institute for Syndicalism Research)

The Institute for Syndicalism Research keeps its main focus on the research and monitoring of the (anarcho)-syndicalist movement in the German speaking area. Through our own unpaid intensive and hard work and the solidarity legwork from historians and researchers we have built up since 2007 a voluminous and steadily growing database on the history of the German language speaking (anarcho)-syndicalist movement – www.syndikalismusforschung.info.

Thereby the Institute holds a worldwide fruitful correspondence with numerous historians, publishers and research institutions. However, there are not only supportive researchers. On the 1st June 2011 all texts of the most outstanding anarcho-syndicalist thinker Rudolf Rocker (1873-1958) got erased from our database.

A certain Heiner Becker demands the exclusive ownership rights to all literary works of Rudolf Rocker. Unfortunately, he didn't get in contact with us by himself; instead of this, he has delegated it to the department of public prosecution Münster and to a lawyer's office. We met the demands of the injunction because it is not our wish to fill the pockets of a small-mind – to which we would have been forced otherwise.

However, we think Heiner Becker's approach is dishonourable and unacceptable. We have no understanding that the literary work of Rudolf Rocker should be denied to the public through the ownership of a single person. We consider it a scandal that since 1999 this so called „holder of rights“ is not able to publish even one single book of Rudolf Rocker, not at all to speak about publishing the complete works and making them reachable for the public. However, he seems quite able to prevent others from doing it.

We hope that this approach which brings about the oblivion of Rudolf Rocker comes to the ear of all people familiar with this topic, as well as to research-institutions and also to the offspring of Rocker and that they take the adequate measures.

We declare ourselves explicitly in solidarity with all those who got affected by complaints because of the publishing of Rocker-texts. Rudolf Rocker belongs to the progressive humankind and not to a private complainer.

Institut für Syndikalismusforschung,
Bremen, June 2011

<http://syndikalismusforschung.wordpress.com/solidaritypage-about-the-rocker-case/>

Francisco Maroto

Who was Francisco Maroto del Ojo?

Francisco Maroto del Ojo. Not such a well known name these days even in Granada, his birthplace, yet he was one of the most celebrated anarchists in his day, not only locally or in Andalusia but in the whole of Spain. His name cropped up in the Granada newspapers virtually every day; he represented the Woodworkers' Unions of Granada and Alicante – having worked in Alicante for a time – at CNT congresses; and during the civil war he ended up leading a column called after himself. And his arrest by Stalinists during the civil war was one of the root causes of the clashes in Barcelona in May 1937, as minuted in a report from the CNT National Committee.

He was born in Granada on 15 March 1906, in the Albayzín quarter of the city. A cabinet-maker by trade, he was taken on permanently by the city council to work on public works, road-building and highway construction, as well as joinery jobs. He spent a few years in Madrid, Alicante and Guadix, so far as we have been able to establish. Although we do not know exactly when he joined the CNT, his real militant career started in the 1930s in Granada where he effectively organised and mobilised the Construction and Woodworkers' unions. He himself was on the payroll of the Granada city council staff. As early as 1931 he was popping up as a militant of note, taking part in CNT plenums and congresses. He was an extremist anarchist and held many rallies in Granada city and province, normally in the company of Benito Pabón, Francisco Crespo and Miguel Robles. He took part in the rally in Motril at which some UGT members re-evaluated their trade union options. After listening to Maroto, Pabón and Crespo they switched en bloc to the CNT which had hitherto had only a few hundred members in Motril but would shortly grow to several thousand strong. In the construction sector, he organised the unemployed to carry out patently necessary repair jobs and then to approach the owners for payment for the work done. Over time they did such superb work that they found themselves being hired on building sites and unemployment fell considerably. This great example then spread to other towns and localities like Maracena.

Maroto was arrested time and again, sometimes with elaborate show and served with police charges whose progress was covered by the press. Usually he stood accused of orchestrating sabotage and attacks, intimidating employers, opening up the CNT union local when it had been shut down and sealed off, and of being behind nearly every unlawful act by the Confederation. Behind these multiple actions, however, lay out and out police persecution of Maroto on a scale not seen with others, even though he was

not the only person in Granada targeted for such fixated harassment.

In the end, Maroto was accused to torching the premises of *Ideal* newspaper together with some other activists; *Ideal* was a newspaper accused by Granada's workers of cosying up to the far right, which had backed the reactionary coup attempted by General Sanjurjo and others military plotters and of constantly attacking the CNT and workers' demands. Maroto was to be acquitted on grounds of insufficient proof after being remanded while an investigation was mounted and a trial arranged. However, after it was shut down for a time, *Ideal* resumed publication but this time it showed more respect and virtually turned into the official mouthpiece of the Granada CNT, which also had its own local newspapers such as *El Libertario* (managed by Manuel González).

Maroto, acting a delegate from the Granada Woodworkers' Union, took part in the Andalusian CNT congress in 1932, successfully arguing the case that libertarian communism had no need of "programmes". At the important CNT congress held in Zaragoza in May 1936, he was involved as delegate from the Alicante Woodworkers' Union and, jointly with other delegates, representative of the Granada Local Federation. His most significant contribution to the proceedings was his service on the working party that drafted the resolution on *Analysis of activity and establishment of norms*.

Maroto was in Alicante when the coup d'état in July 1936 occurred. In Alicante the government managed to retain the loyalty of the military and retained control of the situation, so that there was not much in the way of conflict. Together with other local social and political forces, the CNT decided to raise columns of militias to liberate the towns that had fallen to the fascists. On 7 August 1936 270 militians (of both sexes) set off from Alicante, with trucks and other vehicles, under Maroto's leadership. En route they were quickly joined by lots of refugees and fighters itching for action until soon their numbers had swollen to 600. They entered the province of Granada where the main city and plains had fallen to the fascists, even though the province had not, having been held by the populace, militians from the mines in Alquife and other anarchist and socialist activists and militants. However, the outlook was not all rosy and en route to Granada city there was a number of minor clashes, from which the Column emerged the winner. Tocón de Quéntar, Beas de Granada, Quéntar, Guéjar Sierra and other towns were contested and recaptured until eventually the Column was within 3 kilometers of Granada itself. There it halted to await the arrival of sufficient munitions to overrun a large city. They fought off numerous counter-attacks mounted by the

Francisco Maroto

fascist military. The Column had grown by then to 1,000 militians and also welcomed recruits from all over, especially Alicante, Granada, Almería and Málaga.

When Málaga fell to the rebel military, thousands were massacred. Those who managed to escape fled, lots of them making for Almería where they were cold-shouldered by the governor, Gabriel Morón, who was afraid of a build-up of too many people in the city. Above all, he did not like to see them wielding short arms and, naturally, they were not inclined to give those weapons up. It was not long before he was labelling them as cowards and wastrels who had caused the loss of Málaga, when they were themselves victims of the war and, in many instances, had done their bit in the fighting. These provocations from the governor, a Stalinist posing as a socialist and already plotting inside the UGT against other socialist militants, outraged the entire population.

Then the CNT called a rally in Almería and called upon a number of militants to address it – Maroto being one. On paper, he was in Almería to obtain munitions and weapons and he had also travelled up to Barcelona to this end, backed by a number of military men loyal to the Second Republic. He seized the opportunity at the rally to talk about who had really been responsible for the fall of Malaga, attacking Almería's governor for his hostile and provocative stance. The huge rally acclaimed Maroto's message and Maroto went straight to Gabriel Morón himself to demand that he step down as governor. They entered the city hall and even though Morón refused to see them, he was forced to hear them out and their argument went down so badly with him that a very heated argument erupted between them. One version has it that Maroto withdrew after spelling out his conclusion and following an exchange of insults, whilst others say that Gabriel Morón was slapped around by the anarchist (some even say he was knocked out by him), Maroto being quite a large, hefty figure. In any event, Morón was shamed and humiliated. As a result, Maroto was then arrested on charges of military sedition and taken to the cruiser *Jaime I* as a prisoner under tight guard, while the War Ministry prepared charges. As a result of overtures made by some of his comrades, he was brought from there, where he was in great danger, to the Machine-Gunner barracks in Baza (Granada).

This was the start of lengthy legal proceedings conducted in the middle of a war that demanded speed and urgency and it led to Maroto's being sentenced to death, thanks to the Stalinists having control of the republic's courts and their machination to seize power over the war-time Republic. Not content with charging him with military sedition, they turned a blind eye his

years of activism and accused him of being a fascist 'plant', arguing that Maroto could duck in and out of Granada without difficulty, which was untrue, for Maroto was never able to set foot there, nor was he able to bring his family out from the city. It was all down to his Column's dealings with 'Los Niños de la Noche' (Children of the Night) a group that had become a legend in Granada in that it had saved many lives thanks to its logistical expertise and arrangements whereby those wanted by the fascists were smuggled out of the occupied city.

After the death sentence was passed, the CNT's legal services tabled a successful appeal and on 1 May 1937, in a tense situation in which the entire anarchist movement had mobilised to demand Maroto's freedom – especially in Barcelona, Andalusia and the southeast of Spain – Maroto was eventually released. But it was a further year before he was able to put other outstanding charges behind him and recover his car, his weapon, his personal gear and above all control of the Maroto Column which was led throughout this interval by one of his dearest comrades – José Zarco, a CNT metalworker well known throughout Granada, Zarco being another figure who deserves to be rescued from oblivion.

During the militarization, with Maroto away standing trial, the Maroto Column, in concert with the Iron Column convened a plenum of Anarchist and Confederal Columns to debate the militarization issue and what stance to adopt with regard to it. In the end, the Maroto Column was unable to attend but it accepted the decisions of the plenum which ultimately agreed to militarization, on certain conditions. After which the Maroto Column was redesignated the 147th Mixed Brigade.

After Maroto was finally acquitted in 1938, he rejoined the by then regularised army. He held meetings with García Oliver to thrash out the 'Camborio' guerrilla warfare scheme, and took part in the Andalusian CNT's September 1938 regional plenum. However, Maroto was wounded and hospitalised in Guadix and Almería and was not in a position to make much of a contribution to what remained of the war.

When the war ended, Maroto was in Alicante until he was tracked down and tortured by the fascists who had no hesitation in celebrating his capture. He was held for a year and eventually shot on 12 July 1940. Or so the paper record states, for the belief is that he was actually viciously tortured to death.

By Francisco José Fernández Andújar in *cnt* (Madrid) Nos 372 and 373 (November & December 2010)

Book Review and Library News

Rabble rousers and merry pranksters : a history of anarchism in Aotearoa/New Zealand from the mid-1950s to the early 1980s [Review]

Most kiwi anarchists should have a copy of this already. Those further afield should be interested in this account of anarchism's changing fortunes in changing times (not to mention the links it shows between Aotearoa/New Zealand and the movement in Australia, Wales, Scotland and England).

Boraman has done lots of research: the book is full of photos and reproductions of posters and publications. It takes a broad brush approach, giving the context of everyone who was claiming to be anarchist or was influenced by anarchist attitudes (parts of the feminist movement among others). Communes, bookshops, printing, pranks and protests all get a look-in, as familiar debates on organisation and tactics. Thankfully, Boraman is willing to give his own opinion:

'Capitalism, and authoritarian society in general, produces antagonistic relationships – people are compelled to resist capitalism, authority and the state in some minor way just to get by day to day. This hidden resistance became more open and widespread from the late 1960s to the early 1970s. The inventive rebellion of this period proved that events can swing in a more anti-authoritarian and anti-capitalist direction quite rapidly, and so there is no need to be permanently pessimistic about the chances for radical transformation. I believe this is a crucial lesson to be learnt from the period. During a period of mass working class unrest, people can quite quickly discover new practices and adopt new ideas in the process of their collective struggles.' (p139).

This won't (I hope) be the final word on Aotearoa/New Zealand anarchism, but it's a great addition to the work of Frank Prebble. It's recommended for anarchists (wherever they are) who want to look at their history to ask 'What do we want? How do we get it?' or who are thinking of writing more history from below.

Bookunin

Rabble rousers and merry pranksters : a history of anarchism in Aotearoa/New Zealand from the mid-1950s to the early 1980s by Toby Boraman.

Katipo Books and Irrecoverable Press, 2007.

9780473122997 AK in Edinburgh have copies or see

<http://www.rebelpress.org.nz/>

publications/rabble-rousers-merry-pranksters

Leeds ABC News

They appeal for support for six imprisoned anti-fascists. More details: <http://leedsabc.org/>

New pamphlet: *Activism is my Revenge!* by Mark Barnsley £2.50 (plus 50p postage) from Leeds ABC, 145-149 Cardigan Rd, Leeds, LS6 1LJ.

New pamphlet : Anarchism In Galicia : Organisation, Resistance and Women in the Underground

Essays by Eliseo Fernández, Antón Brialllos and Carmen Blanco; Edited & translated by Paul Sharkey
The Anarchist movement in Galicia is unknown to English-language readers. These essays tell the stories of the men and women who built it, fought for it, and how they kept it alive in the face of incredible odds.

'The FAI in Galicia' by Eliseo Fernández gives a brief history of Galician anarchism before the foundation of the FAI (Federación Anarquista Ibérica: Iberian Anarchist Federation) in 1927. It goes on to detail the structure and activities of the FAI in Galicia, and shows how the tensions and tactical disagreements within Spanish anarchism played out at a local level, including within the CNT (Confederación Nacional del Trabajo: National Confederation of Labour).

'Vigo 1936' by Antón Brialllos records the desperate – and ultimately unsuccessful – battle in the streets against the fascist revolt of July 1936. Full biographical details of anarchists mentioned show the roots, structure and fate of the anarchist movement in Vigo before, during and after the Spanish Civil War.

'The Anarchist Homes of Libertarian Women' by Carmen Blanco tells how Galicia's anarchist women sheltered other militants and were central to attempts to rebuild the anarchist movement. This tribute reveals the extent of their involvement and the terrible price they paid.

Anarchism In Galicia : Organisation, Resistance and Women in the Underground. Anarchist sources 16. ISBN 9781873605127 60 pages, £3/\$3

Greek Anarchist History

English translations are now available of these articles on Greek anarchist history. The articles are:

Anarchist Giannis Magkanaras * Anarchists and radicals in 1890s Patras * Dimitris Karampiliadis (1872-1954) * Dimitris Matsalis and individual terrorism – Liopetas-Agallopolous case * Greece: War and Civil War * Greek, Italian and other Anarchists in Egypt – A historical chronicle * Revolutionary syndicalism and organization * Social radicalism in Greece – Part 1: Reformists – Utopians – Anarchists * Socialist, anarchist and revolutionary movements in Patras in 1880s * Stavros Kouchtsoglous – A Greek anarchist communist with anarchosyndicalist ideas * Stelios Arvanitakis and the Communist Union of Greece * The Democratic Association of People in Patras and the newspaper "Hellenic Democracy" * "Epi ta Proso" ("Forward") – 1890s – A Greek anarchist collective-newspaper

To read them, go to:

<http://ngnm.vrahokipos.net/translations.html>

KSL PUBLICATIONS & DISTRIBUTION

KSL BOOK

A. Berkman **The Tragic Procession: A. Berkman and Russian Prisoner Aid.** 9781873605905 £8
Antonio Tellez **The assassination attempt on Franco from the air (1948)** 9781873605806 £5 (£4 post free to sub's)

KSL PAMPHLETS

L'Adunata dei Refrattari **Buenos Aires Tragedy: Scarfó, Di Giovanni** £3 (£2 sub)

M. de Agostini **Prisoners & partisans: Italian Anarchists vs. fascism** £3 (£2 subs)

Octavio Alberola, &c **Revolutionary activism: Spanish Resistance** £3 (£1.50)

A. Bellegarrigue **Anarchist Manifesto** 9781873605820. £3 (£2 to individ'ls)

Tom Brown **British Syndicalism** £1

K. Bullstreet **Bash the Fash 1984-1993** 9781873605875 £3 (£2 individ'ls)

S. Cano Carrillo **Valeriano Orobón Fernández: Towards the Barricades** £3
J. Carrapato, **The Almost Perfect Crime: Portuguese Anarchism** £3 (£2 subs)

Ciancabilla **Fired by the ideal** £3 (£1.50)

George Cores **Personal Recollections of the Anarchist Past** 9781873605059 £1

Dubovik & Rublyov **After Makhno** 9781873605844 £3 (£2 to individ'ls)

Dawn Coll. **Under the Yoke of the State (Prison writings 1886-1927)** £5 (£3 indivs)

Becky Edelson **Anarchist Response to War & Labor Violence in 1914** £2

Ernestan **You Anarchist, You!** £3 (£2)

M. Everett **War and Revolution: Hungarian Anarchist Movement & Budapest Commune, 1919** 9781873605387 £3 (£2)

Ex-Liverpool AFA **Anti-Fascist Action** 9781873605493 £2

Ferrari & Aguzzi **Pages from Italian Anarchist History** £1

P. Finzi **Emilio Canzi, Anarchist Partisan** 9781873605295 £3 (£2 subs)

Juan Garcia Oliver **Wrong Steps: Errors in the Spanish Revolution** £1.50
~ **My revolutionary life** 9781873605721 £3 (£2 subs)

Miguel Garcia **Looking Back After 20 Years of Jail : Spanish Anarchist Resistance** 9781873605035 £3 (£1.50)

~**Unknown Heroes: Anarchist Resistance Fighters** 9781873605837 £3 (£2 subs)

Victor Garcia **Three Japanese Anarchists** 30p, 9781873605622 £1.50

Sylvain Garel **Louis Lecoin** £1.50
Phil Grosser **Alcatraz: Uncle Sam's Devil's Island** 9781873605240 £3 (£2 sub)

N. Heath **The Third Revolution?** £2
R.Helms **George Brown, Cobbler Anarchist of Philadelphia** 9781873605349 £3

Rhona M. Hodgart **Ethel MacDonald: Glasgow woman anarchist. 2nd ed** £1.50

Anna Key **Beating Fascism** £2.50
~ **No War but the Class War** £2 Post Free
~ **Mayday & Anarchism** £3 post free
~ **S. Puig Antich & the MIL** £3 (£2 subs)

L Kottis **K. Speras: Life and Activities of a Greek Anarcho-Syndicalist** £3 (£2 subs)

Llorens **CNT & Russian Revolution** £1
Wilf McCartney **Dare to be a Daniel** £1
Manzanera **Iron Column: Testament of a Revolutionary** 9781873605196 £3 (£2)
Marzocchi **Remembering Spain** 2nd ed. £3 (£2 to individ'ls)

G. P. Maximoff **A Grand Cause: Hunger Strike & Deportation of Anarchists From Soviet Russia** 9781873605745 £3 (£2 subs)
Max Nettlau **Anarchist Bibliography of Latin America** 9781873605028 £4

David Nicoll **Stanley's Exploits, or, Civilising Africa.** £3 (£1.50 subs)
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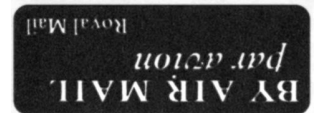
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