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Remembering Miguel Garcia

My first meeting with Miguel García García took place in the mid-1960s in la primera galleria of Madrid's Carabanchel Prison. He was in transit to another penitentiary and was in what was known as 'periodo' – a fortnight of sanitary isolation, ostensibly to prevent or limit the spread of disease. I was the practice nurse (*practicante*) for the 7th Gallery, a position that gave me the run of most of the prison and allowed me to liaise with comrades in different wings, especially with isolated transit prisoners or prisoners in solitary confinement. Miguel passed through Carabanchel on a number of occasions over the years, going backwards and forwards between penitentiaries and Yeserias, Spain's main prison hospital in Madrid.

Miguel and I struck up a close relationship, one that was to endure for a decade and a half until his death in 1981. What particularly impressed me about him on our first meeting was his undoubted strength of character – forged by his experiences in the Resistance as an urban guerrilla and '*falsificador*' [forger], and in Franco's prisons – and the extraordinary quality of his spoken English, a language he had acquired entirely from English-speaking prisoners. No other political prisoners I came across during my three years imprisonment in Franco's jails had Miguel's mastery of language, or his skills as a communicator. Our conversations centred on how to expose the repressive nature of the Francoist regime and raise the profile of Franco's political prisoners in the international media, something I was in a position to do given my relatively privileged position as a foreign political prisoner and the access I had to the outside world through my by then extensive network of friendly functionaries in Carabanchel itself.

In 1967, following receipt of a personal pardon from Franco, I was released from prison and, on my return to Great Britain, I became involved with the resuscitated Anarchist Black Cross, an anarchist prisoners' aid organisation. The focus of our activities was international, but Franco's prisoners were, naturally, because of my history and the continuing and intensifying repression in Spain, top of our agenda. The case of Miguel García García, one of the Anarchist Black Cross's most prominent correspondents, was one that we regularly pursued with the international press and through diplomatic channels.

Released in 1969, after serving twenty years of a thirty-year sentence (commuted from death), Miguel came to live with me in London. It took him a little time to acclimatise to the profound social and technological changes that had taken place in the world since his arrest as a young man in the Barcelona of 1949, changes that were even more profound in the 'tolerant' and 'permissive' London society of 1969. In fact, so great was the trauma that he literally was unable to speak for some months. The shock of his release had triggered a paralysis in some of the muscles in his throat, and, through Octavio Alberola then living under effective house arrest in Liege, we arranged for him to see a consultant in Belgium about his condition. The time with Octavio was well-spent and brought him up-to-date with what was happening within the European movement and the role of the International Revolutionary Solidarity Movement, which operated under the banner of the Grupo Primero de Mayo, a continuation of the clandestine anarchist Defensa Interior (DI), which had been tasked with the assassination of Franco.

The First of May Group had recently emerged from the sabotaged (by Germinal Esgleas and Vicente Llansola) ruins of Defensa Interior (DI) as an international, anti-capitalist, anti-imperialist revolutionary organisation, structured to carry out spectacular direct actions. It took its name from the first operation carried out on 1 May 1966 when members of the group kidnapped the ecclesiastic adviser to the Spanish Embassy to the Vatican, Monsignor Marcos Ussia. Soon the group began taking in a much broader area of attack targeting, in particular, the US and European governments for their complicity in the imperialist war in Vietnam.

BACK IN London, mainly with the moral and financial support of comrade Albert Meltzer, my co-editor of *Black Flag* and the driving force behind the revived Anarchist Black Cross (ABC), Miguel entered into a dynamic new phase of his life as the International Secretary of the ABC and a pivotal figure in the libertarian resistance to the Franco regime. With Albert he embarked on lengthy speaking tours of England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, West and East Germany, France, Belgium, Denmark and [pto]

Inside: Augustin Remiro; Deported anarchists

Miguel Garcia

Italy, talking to a new generation of radicalised young Europeans about anarchism, international solidarity and, of course, the need to confront tyranny with practical cooperation and direct action.

It could be said that the result of one of Miguel's early talks – in a crowded meeting room at the offices of Freedom Press in London's Whitechapel High Street in February 1970, shortly after his arrival in Britain – was to give rise to the so-called Angry Brigade, Britain's first urban guerrilla group. Miguel's voice was still weak so I had to do much of the talking for him, but as the evening wore on and the story of his adventures and deprivations at the hands of the Francoist authorities unfolded, that and the fact that his revolutionary spirit and determination remained clearly undiminished, it was clear he had made a deep emotional impression on the fifty or so young people in the audience. Here, in front of them, in person, was someone who had been in direct confrontation with a fascist state, who had been totally involved in resistance struggles, and who had paid a heavy penalty. Nor was it a purely historical struggle. Franco remained in power and a new internationally coordinated anarchist action group, the First of May Group, was carrying on that struggle.

At Freedom Press that February night in 1970, the significance, the importance of the First of May Group, and the tradition it – and Miguel – sprang from, was not lost on the people crammed into the small room to hear Miguel Garcia's story. Among those present were some of the core activists later convicted in the historic 'Angry Brigade' trial: John Barker, Hilary Creek, Jim Greenfield and Anna Mendelson.

Miguel's flat in Upper Tollington Park, near North London's Finsbury Park, soon drew visiting anarchists from all over the world. It also began to attract police attention once Miguel launched (with Albert's help) the Centro Ibérico and International Libertarian Centre in London, a cosmopolitan venue that became a magnet for anarchists everywhere; it had been many years since there was such a thing as an international anarchist club in London, and its success was entirely due to Miguel's powerful personality.

In 1971 the Centro Ibérico moved to a large basement in Haverstock Hill to which came many extraordinary people, including survivors from



Miguel at Centro Ibérico by Phil Ruff

innumerable political upheavals. Visitors included the Spanish militant and historian José Peirats and Emilienne Durruti, partner of Buenaventura Durruti. Another regular at the Centro Ibérico was ETA leader Pedro Ignacio Pérez Beotegui, also known as 'Wilson', who was involved in the planning of the December 1973 assassination of Franco's protégé and deputy, prime Minister Carrero Blanco.

The new Centro was entirely Miguel's creation and he spent his whole time nurturing it, cutting himself off from any paid

employment, even though he was well past what should have been retiring age anyway. Through Albert, however, he did extract a small pension from the British government.

Phil Ruff, the *Black Flag* cartoonist who shared Miguel's Upper Tollington Park flat after Albert moved to Lewisham, remembers accompanying Miguel on endless trips from Finsbury Park to Haverstock Hill, almost every night throughout the 1970s, to open up the Centro so that someone would be there *if* anyone dropped in. Often it was just Phil and Miguel looking at the paint peel off the walls and having a drink, but if someone *did* drop by Miguel would immediately make them welcome, cook up a paella, and start weaving his magic. He was without doubt a great communicator and would have made a wonderful hostage negotiator. Everybody left the Centro feeling they were Miguel's best friend, and ready to slay dragons. He had a way of making you think that. He turned the basement into an internationally known place to go if you needed help in London; somewhere to find a welcome, food, a bed for the night, or a place to squat. He also brought people together from all over the world, becoming the birthplace for many affinity groups that were active in Central and South America, and Europe.

In 1970-71 Albert was working in Fleet Street as a telephone reporter/copy-taker for *The Daily Sketch*, a right-wing British national tabloid newspaper, and after much discussion and argument – and believe me Miguel could be extremely argumentative and pugnacious – Albert finally convinced Miguel to write his memoirs. And so it was that the typescript of what was to become *Franco's Prisoner* was hammered out between Miguel and Albert and typed up in a disused back room of one of Britain's foremost Conservative populist newspapers – and paid for on the time of Associated Newspapers. The book, *Franco's*

Miguel Garcia

Prisoner, was published in 1972 by the Rupert Hart-Davis publishing house, which had originally commissioned my book *The Christie File*, but reneged on the contract at the last moment because of the allegedly contentious nature of the material.

As well as providing wide-ranging advice from abortion to legal aid to squatting, Miguel played a key role in many of the international defence campaigns run by the International Anarchist Black Cross at the time, including those of Julian Millan Hernandez and Salvador Puig Antich in Spain, and Noel and Marie Murray, two members of the Dublin Anarchist Group sentenced to death in Ireland for their alleged part in killing an off-duty Garda officer during a bank robbery in Dublin, in 1975.

Salvador Puig Antich had been a regular visitor who accompanied Albert and Miguel on some of their speaking tours around Britain. Returning to France in August 1973 to take part in a conference of young activists to set up the anarchist defence group known as the MIL (Movimiento Ibérico de Liberación), Salvador Puig Antich was involved in a series of spectacular bank expropriations across Catalonia and Southern France. In September 1973, however, Puig Antich walked into a police ambush in Barcelona's Calle Gerona in which he was wounded and a Francoist policeman was shot dead. Puig Antich, 25, was garrotted in Barcelona's Modelo prison on 2 March 1974.

After the military coup in Argentina on 24 March 1976, Miguel persuaded a lot of people to 'lose' their passports so that comrades fleeing to escape the Junta could adopt a temporary identity change. In June 1976 he installed a printing press in the basement at Upper Tollington Park, on which he printed a number of anarchist books in Spanish, including *Anarquismo y Lucha de Clases* (the Spanish translation of *Flood-gates of Anarchy*, written by Albert Meltzer and myself) that he distributed in Spain. As well as printing identity documents, he also got together a group of young Spanish comrades in London to produce their own anarchist paper *Colectivo Anarquista*.

In the late 1970s Miguel returned to his native Barcelona where, funded by the Spanish writer and former diplomat Jose Martin-Artajo, anarchist son of Franco's foreign minister Alberto Martin-Artajo, he fulfilled one of his life's ambitions – to open his own bar. La Fragua, a former forge at No 15 Carrer de la Cadena in Barcelona's Raval District – not far from where *pistoleros* working for the Catalan employers' organisation gunned down the noted CNT leader Salvador Seguí and his friend Frances Comes in 1923 – opened for business in 1979. As with the Centro Ibérico, La Fragua became a Mecca for anarchists and libertarians from all over the world, and an

important meeting place for the anarchist activist groups of the so-called 'Apache sector' centred around Luis Andres Edo in Barcelona.

Miguel's humanity was the most characteristic thing about him, that and his tenacity and ability to persevere and survive despite all odds. He was, without doubt, a pretty significant figure to the generation radicalised in the late 1960s and 1970s. Miguel had gone to prison fighting - and that was how he came out. He was untouched by the years of squabbling and in-fighting that characterised the life of the Spanish Libertarian Movement in exile. Miguel's answer for any dire situation was always the same – 'we must DO something!' His work with the Black Cross – providing practical aid to libertarian prisoners all over the world and making solidarity an effective springboard to militant action – influenced a new generation of anarchists not just in Spain but in many other parts of the world including Britain, France, Belgium, Italy and West Germany.

I was living on the northern island of Sanday, in Orkney, for much of the time Miguel was in Barcelona, but we met whenever we could. In 1980, Brenda, my partner, went to work with him at La Fragua for six months, at his invitation, to help improve the bar's menu. Miguel's culinary skills, acquired in Franco's prisons during times of great austerity, left much to be desired! It was on Sanday, one December evening in 1981, that I received an unexpected telephone call from Miguel who was back in London, in a nursing home, being treated for advanced TB. It was nice to hear from him and we chatted about this and that, but nothing in particular, and for that reason alone it was strange. Usually, when Miguel rang it was to arrange to do something or get something done. But on this occasion it was simply to talk, nothing else. He also spoke with Brenda, again about nothing in particular, and she promised to write him one of her long chatty letters the following day, which she did. Unfortunately, Miguel never received it. He died in the early hours of the following morning.

Miguel Garcia Garcia's life is a good pointer to what anarchism is in practice. Not a theory handed down by 'men of ideas', nor an ideological strategy, but the self-activity of ordinary people taking action in any way they can, in equality with others, to free up the social relationships that constitute our lives. Miguel García García may have lived a hard life, but it was a worthwhile life, and he was an inspiration to us all.

Stuart Christie

Read this article with photographs and covers of some of Miguel's writings on the KSL blog <http://kslnotes.wordpress.com/2010/11/28/remembering-miguel-garcia-by-stuart-christie/>

To the British Secret Service he was Agent 3004, Agustín Remiro

Agustín Remiro Manero, one of Francisco Ponzán's most active collaborators, was born on 28 August 1904.

Born in Épila (Aragon) into a modest farming family, Agustín was deeply impressed by what he read about the events of Tragic Week in Barcelona [1909] and joined the CNT in 1919, the year when Épila's pugnacious Sugarworkers' Society and Farmworkers' and Amalgamated Trades Society affiliated to the Confederation, after they had attended the 'La Comedia' congress as mere observers.

Remiro, who was in charge of the Lower Jalón *comarcal* (county) CNT was caught unawares by the Franco rebellion while in Used (a town he visited annually, contracted by the landowner Cándido Ibañez to help with the harvest) and promptly set off for Épila. There in the early hours of 21 July, Popular Front and CNT militants managed to fend off the initial attack mounted by Falangist militias and troops from the Castillejos Regiment, inflicting several losses on them, but were overwhelmed by the follow-up attack when reinforcements were drafted in. After spending several days in hiding in the nearby Urrea de Jalón district, Remiro decided to try to reach loyalist territory.

He made it via Tardienta, after crossing the Ebro river by lighter and meeting up in the pine woods of Zuera with hundreds more escapees from the banks of the Ebro and the Cinco Villas area.

Shortly after that, he joined the Durruti Column, where he was put in charge of the XI Centuria and joined the "La Noche" group whose mission was to carry out rescues of antifascists from rebel-held territory. In September 1936 he took part in the capture of Fuendetodos and that November he joined the 118th Brigade of the 25th Division. Within a short time, he and some other leading CNT personnel like Cayetano Contiente and Juan Bautista Albesa were setting up a guerrilla unit, "Los Iguales", whose main function was to mount raids and carry out sabotage attacks behind enemy lines. Among the group's early successes were the blowing up of part of the railway line into Puerto de Paniza and a bridge in La Puebla de Albortón.

Having played an active part in the capture of the seminary in Belchite and the Sillero Peak, Remiro (using phony papers and wearing a Falangist uniform) travelled to Zaragoza to gather intelligence ahead of a planned republican offensive against Teruel and made several visits to his home town to see his family which was being targeted for all sorts of pressure and harassment. After the loss of Teruel and after the

Francoist army broke through the Aragon front, Remiro took part in missions to blow up bridges in lower Aragon (Mas de las Matas, Calanda, etc.) and, by then in Lérida (as commander of the 'C' Machine-gun Battalion, better known as the Remiro Battalion) he took part in the fighting around Tremp, Sort and Balaguer where he was wounded in the fighting around Esplá Peak.

At some point, once the war was lost, Remiro crossed into France where he was placed in the Argelès-sur-mer (or as Ángel Samblancat, from Aragon, sardonically described it 'Argelès-sur-merde') concentration camp before being moved later to the Mazères camp. On 3 June 1939 he had a visit from Francisco Ponzán who recruited him for an underground network tasked with smuggling comrades out to France whose lives were at risk. And so it was that in September 1939 Remiro made his first visit to Spain, successfully bringing a five-man team of CNT comrades safely out to Perpignan.

It seems that Ponzán, who had made contact with the British secret services in November 1939, was involved by 1940 (some say 1941) with the 'Pat O'Leary Network', one of the escape lines set up to help antifascists, Jews and Allied airmen get out (essentially via Gibraltar and Portugal). Between May and June 1940, Remiro and other Ponzán Group members circulated in large numbers inside Spain a leaflet which the late historian Antonio Téllez held was the very first anti-Franco text distributed after the civil war.

In early 1941 Remiro was acting as a courier for the British. His first stopping-off point was Barcelona where the British consul handed over some papers that Remiro was to take to Madrid for delivery to the Cuban and British embassies. At the British Embassy he was given a sum of money and assured that he could carry on with the next leg of mission, due to finish at the British Embassy in Lisbon. On 23 January 1941, having crossed the Portuguese border via Galicia, he was arrested and taken to Oporto by Salazar's PIDE secret police. Even though they knew that he was agent No 3004 and working for Britain's MI6 [Britain and Portugal were allies], on 26 January they drove him to the Spanish border and handed him over to the Francoist authorities in Valencia el Alcantara. After the usual interrogation and torture in Madrid (where he was pressed for information as to the whereabouts of some of his comrades such as 'El Maño' or Estévez Coll) Remiro, having been designated a "highly dangerous prisoner" was to spend four months in a cell at the Interior ministry. Even though the references coming in from Remiro's home town stressed that he had never been implicated in criminal

homicide, they could scarcely have been more negative and menacing.

His morale low (in that he sensed that he had been 'sold' and betrayed) and in desperate straits (believing that he was facing the death penalty), Remiro wrote numerous letters from Madrid's Porlier prison to which he had been committed: to his family, to try to raise their spirits; to his comrades (towards whom he was scathing, in the belief that they had washed their hands of him), lobbying for money with which to bribe the judges or 'ease' the ferocious prison conditions in which he was being held and warning them not to put their trust in the British; and to a number of individuals (the priest in Cervera in Lérida, whom he had rescued from being shot: Ibáñez the landowner in Used and the odd neighbour in Épila) asking them for character references. It was all to no avail: the "references" mysteriously went missing from his file and Remiro was condemned to death at a court martial held in Madrid on 27 April 1942.

Somewhat later, on 21 July 1942, Remiro who had hinted in a letter that he planned to escape, managed to climb over the wall of Porlier prison but some of the locals tipped off the police and the police opened fire on him from the guard post. Struck by a bullet, Remiro managed to reach a nearby building, only to be wounded a second time. In the end he chose to drag himself on to the street where a patrol of his pursuers finished him off.

In a macabre twist, nine days after he was finished off, the Captaincy-General reduced his death sentence to a lesser punishment.

Such was the end of one idealist and man of action (barely known, like so many others) who perished in the fight against Francoism.

by Manuel Ballarín Aured

From *El Sueño Igualitario*, No 9

[Remiro is the subject of a biographical publication "Agustín Remiro : de la guerrilla confederal a los servicios secretos británicos" Antonio Téllez; introduced by Manuel Ballarín Aured. 2006]

The De Luca Trilogy by Carlo Lucarelli

[Review]

Carte Blanche; The Damned Season; Via delle Oche. Lucarelli has written a fine trilogy of detective novels, featuring an archetypal "honest copper", Commissario de Luca. De Luca is a straight policeman pitched into the chaos of Italy at the end of the War, based on a policeman the author met who rejected the idea that his personal politics affected his job.

Obviously as an anarchist, this is a supposition that I would reject – your personal politics do affect how you do your job. And aside from the everyday regularities of the detective novel, the interesting part of this is the way de Luca navigates the different political set-ups; the crumbling fascism of the Salò Republic in "Carte Blanche"; the informal control of Communist partisans in "The Damned Season"; and the restoration of Democracy in the final novel.

All the books feature political obstacles in the way of de Luca solving the case, and even more barriers to his findings being acted on by prosecutors. It's also clear that all the respective systems, regardless of the importance they put on the rule of law, ignore it when it suits them. So, a fascist police unit kills one of de Luca's colleagues during an investigation; the corruption of the Partisan leaders is ignored; and people are killed merely to protect a religious figure's reputation.

De Luca flees the chaos of the collapse of fascism; is arrested at the end of the second book and the end of the third finds him being purged from the police, the job he has assiduously done, for not kowtowing to the politicians. The unspoken assumption from those in authority is he must have done things which take him beyond the pale during the fascist era. He has worked as a "good policeman" under fascism and communism, though not without problems. However, it is Democracy, with its supposed high ideals that cannot accept his single-minded pursuit of a solution to the case. For the honest cop, all political systems are, in the end, the same.

Library News

This issue of *KSL: Bulletin of the Kate Sharpley Library* was produced by the KSL collective in February 2011.

All sorts of publishing work going on: our next pamphlet will be: *Valeriano Orobón Fernández: Towards the Barricades* by Salvador Cano Carrillo. Translated by Paul Sharkey ISBN 9781873605394. More library news, other documents and collections of photographs can be found on our website:

www.katesharpleylibrary.net

Sources for Biographical notes for 'Two Letters from Exiled Comrades'

New York Times 22 Dec 1919

Avrich, Paul. *Anarchist voices*. AK Press 2005.

Polenberg, Richard. *Fighting Faiths: the Abrams case, the supreme court and free speech*. Viking, 1987.

(continued from p6)

Anarchists deported on the SS Buford during the Red Scare

Two Letters from Exiled Comrades

Ellis Island, N.Y.

December 19, 1919

Dear Comrade:

It is almost over a month since we have been separated – separated not only from our useful work for the cause, but from the friendship, which we shared on our dangerous road.

Yes, my friend, our enemy succeeded to separate us as individuals, but they will never separate us from the cause to which we are bound.

Dear Comrade! Being a member of the first dangerous “group of deportees to the Bolsheviki land” I feel sorry for the American working-class.

But the days of salvation will come. I do firmly believe that the American toilers will realize the slavish position in which they are placed by the petty bourgeoisie, and they will throw down the yoke of economic and political slavery.

Dear Comrade! Let us hope that I will return in a very short time to America, and will find that our Anarchist Ideals are carried out completely, that the American soil bears the name of American Anarchist Federated Commune Soviets!

Friendly your,
ARTHUR KATZES.

My best wishes to all our comrades

Detention in Hell,
December 17, 1919

Dear Comrades:

It seems we are going to be sent away soon, without letting us know when, so as to avoid having friends and comrades see us depart. I am not very sorry to leave all the “freedom” and “democracy” here, but I certainly do not want to leave you, my comrades and some friends so dear to me.

The first time I was arrested, it did not have any great affect on me, but it is different this time, that Friday I shall not forget very soon. Years of study would not teach me as much. Now, more than ever before, I am convinced how corrupt governments are, what “law” and “order” mean on which governments keep themselves. What a mockery! How these brutes act in the name of “justice”! What conception they have of “justice”! If only the workers would see who they (the governments) are, they would never have faith in them.

It was wholesale clubbing. The name “red” was in place, for blood was everywhere, blood of our comrades! Such a scene I have never witnessed before. But comrades, how brave are those who suffer for their ideals! All were so brave they would face death itself, with a smile.

I was thinking every dog has his day, and so comrades, after all these hardships in which the government meant to punish us, after all this, I stand more firm, more convinced, stronger than ever before, ready to give my life away for my ideals! So evidently they cannot succeed. They can destroy the body, us, but the ideal – never...

Yours for a world of Freedom and Love,
ETHEL BERNSTEIN.

Anarchist Soviet Bulletin April 1920

Biographical Notes:

Arthur Katzes (or Ketsas; Ketses; Ketsus; Ketzus). Member of the Union of Russian Workers, and on the editorial board of *Khelb i Volia* ([name given as “Arthur Katz”]: Victor Lynn in Avrich’s *Anarchist voices*).

“Arthur Katzes, a twenty-two year old pressman who had emigrated from Russia in 1914”, and involved in the *Anarchist Soviet Bulletin*. “Ethel Bernstein and Arthur Katzes were arrested on September 30, at two o’clock in the morning, when a policeman noticed them stuffing copies of the *Bulletin* into mailboxes along East 99th Street.” Polenberg, *Fighting Faiths*. Apparently one of leaders of Ellis Is. hunger and silence strikes. Deported on the *Buford*, 21st December 1919.

Ethel Bernstein, Member of the Union of Russian Workers and *Frayhayt* and *Anarchist Soviet Bulletin* groups. “A twenty-one-year-old dressmaker who had emigrated from Russia in 1911 (and who was Samuel Lipman’s lover). Polenberg, *Fighting Faiths* [Lipman was a socialist member of the otherwise anarchist *Frayhayt* group in New York, which included Mollie Steimer. The repression of the Frayhayt group gave rise to the “Abrams case”.] “Ethel Bernstein and Arthur Katzes were arrested on September 30, at two o’clock in the morning, when a policeman noticed them stuffing copies of the *Bulletin* into mailboxes along East 99th Street.” Polenberg, *Fighting Faiths*.

Bernstein and Lipman would be reunited after he was deported to Russia in 1921. They had a son (who was killed in the Second World War). Lipman “was murdered in the Stalinist purges. (His wife, Ethel Bernstein, was sent to a Soviet concentration camp; she would be released after ten years and told that her imprisonment had been a mistake.)” Polenberg, *Fighting Faiths*.

Ethel’s sister, **Rose Bernstein**, was an anarchist and International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union and Political Prisoners Defense and Relief Committee member. She corresponded with Ricardo Flores Magón using the pseudonym “Erma Barsky” [see <http://www.archivomagon.net/>] and contributed to prisoner relief funds. [Sources on p5]

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

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M. de Agostini **Prisoners & partisans: Italian Anarchists vs. fascism** £3 (£2 subs)
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Tom Brown **British Syndicalism** £1
K. Bullstreet **Bash the Fash 1984-1993** 9781873605875 £3 (£2 individ'ls)
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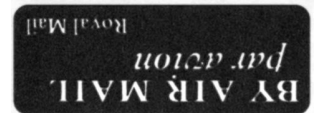
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