

No. 81 February 1975

# *Spearhead*

15p



## **SPECTRE OVER BRITAIN**

**WHY  
WORKERS  
OPPOSE  
IMMIGRATION**

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# Nationalist comment

# WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

## Why the share boom?

One moment share prices in the City are almost at rock bottom; the next moment they are seen to be making a spectacular recovery. This was the story last month.

What happened to bring about such a dramatic change in the situation? Was there any significant alteration, within the space of two weeks, in the health of British industry and trade? Did industrial and commercial prospects which up to half way through the month looked as bleak as they had ever been suddenly become bright, as if by the wave of a wand?

Such a proposition would be hard to swallow. Why then the sudden movement upwards?

If we were able to give a complete answer we would be in lucrative business as an investor's guide. International financial institutions contain within themselves mysteries which are not normally disclosed to the

outsider. What can safely be said is that the sudden boom is not, as orthodox opinion would have us believe, a spontaneous reaction to trends in the real world of wealth creation; it is, as such booms have been in the past, a contrived movement engineered by the world's financial masters with a particular purpose in mind. Just what purpose this is may reveal itself in the coming weeks.

## Violence in the classroom

Every schoolday of the year at least five teachers are seriously assaulted by pupils or parents in classrooms in Britain. This is the finding in a recent report issued by the National Association of Schoolmasters.

In the last year between 600 and 800 men and women teachers have been attacked. This year the number is expected to reach a record 1,000 to 1,200.

Typical of the assaults was one in which a boy was standing in front of a teacher, leering and threateningly fingering the blade of an open knife. After a reprimand from the teacher, the boy kicked him in the crutch.

Assaults range from slaps across the face to threatening with knives and chisels. One woodwork master had his arm gouged with a chisel. A young woman teacher was knocked off a moving bus by a crowd of schoolboy hooligans.

Many teachers are now calling for stronger action by education authorities. They want teenage culprits to be prosecuted. But schools are unwilling to do this because of the risk of "adverse publicity".

One wonders indeed what it is about such publicity that the schools consider "adverse". It would seem to us that any school that was seen to be taking a firm line against violence in the classroom would

increase rather than lower its prestige among members of the public.

Perhaps, though, "adverse publicity" means in this context something different. Could it be that the great majority of the cases of violence involve coloured school-children and that education authorities have given the order, unofficially of course, that publicity must be avoided as it might reveal this fact?

This is the evidence that we have from speaking to several schoolteachers privately. There is also the evidence that, as the report confirms, most of the assaults take place in city comprehensives, and that they are on a much greater scale than in other Common Market countries while not yet being on the scale of the United States.

All this evidence points to a frightening threat against our whole education system caused by the presence of large numbers of schoolchildren who simply cannot fit into British patterns of behaviour.

That this fact should be hushed up in the way it is is a public disgrace and a crime for which the responsible people will indeed one day pay dearly.

## Referendum: what must be done

It now seems likely that the Common Market referendum will take place in June of this year. Will it take place under fair conditions? This seems highly unlikely.

We are told that the Government will make its recommendation to the people shortly before the referendum as to whether we should stay in or get out of Europe. There are no prizes for guessing that its recommendation will be that we should stay in.

In addition to this, the weeks preceeding the referendum are certain to witness a barrage of propaganda from the pro-Market side which anti-Marketees simply haven't the resources to match. All the major national newspapers are now for staying in the Market, the Beaverbrook group having, predictably, deserted the anti-Market camp under pressure from the world of big business and international finance.

Added to these factors is the general vagueness and feebleness of so much of the anti-Market movement. Here we have an unlikely coalition of manifold elements of right and left, united, just for the moment, in what they are against but with little clear idea of what they are for. The pro-Market brigade at least has a positive faith, albeit a wrong one. The anti-Market camp has none at all — outside the National Front, which represents the one anti-Market movement that all the media are determined to ignore.

In these circumstances it would be no surprise if the referendum resulted in a majority opting to stay in the Market.

We should not take the view, however, that if that happened the issue would come to an end. The Common Market is bad for

# S P E A R H E A D

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**WILSON**

**Will probably declare in favour of Market.**

Britain. This journal has consistently taken that view, both before we went in and after we went in. It will continue to take the same view. The fight to get out will continue, and we shall support that fight, quite regardless of the way that the referendum goes.

In the meantime there is no doubt in our minds that of all the organisations that oppose the Common Market the National Front alone has a clear cut alternative, in its policy of British nationalism and British Commonwealth. In the coming referendum campaign the NF must make its presence felt and get its alternative policy across. One of the ways in which it can do this is by getting its members to attend all pro-Market meetings in their localities, particularly the ones addressed by prominent speakers and likely to be widely reported, and to make life a misery for those speakers with persistent heckling, penetrating questions and counter-arguments.

The pro-Marketters have a very weak case and a pretty weak bunch of speakers presenting that case. They can easily be made fools of. It's up to us to make sure they are.

## ***The party against privilege?***

The Labour Party has long preened itself as being the party which fights against

privilege and for equal rights for everybody.

For this reason it is odd to understand why Labour councils up and down Britain have been falling over themselves to welcome Chilean refugees into this country and place them at the top of the housing list in several boroughs.

This has happened in Greenwich, where locals who had been waiting to get housed were forced to let the new arrivals jump to the top of the queue and take the first houses available.

It has happened in Bristol, where a real furore was caused as a result. Mr. Robert Netherway and his wife, who is expecting her second child, have been on the council waiting list for three years and have lived in Bristol all their lives. They were just one family among many who had to step aside so that four Chilean families could have prior claim to housing accommodation.

Just the same situation has occurred in Sheffield, where the local populace has become incensed by the preference given to the Chileans.

These Chilean refugees are all Marxist trouble-makers. They should never have been let into Britain at all.

The fact that they have not only been let in but given special treatment in preference to our own people by three Labour councils is a scandal of the first magnitude. It seems that to Labour councillors their

fellow left-wingers and Marxists represent some sort of special *elite*, with rights and privileges on an altogether higher plane than those of ordinary folk.

## ***Licence to invade***

Mr. Alexander Lyon, Minister of State at the Home Office, has now issued new instructions to British immigration officers in the Indian sub-continent. Henceforth they will not go to great length checking the authenticity of birth, marriage and death certificates produced by the would-be migrants to Britain. This results in a waiting time for the migrants that, in the view of Mr. Lyon, is "deplorable and inhuman".

So now the last vestige of immigration control affecting that part of the world is to be removed. Since the Government, as a desperate sop to public opinion, introduced control legislation some years ago immigrants, officially at least, have been supposed to produce evidence of relations, spouses or dependants in order to enable their entry into this country. Now it is clear that no such evidence will any longer be checked, so that would be immigrants can forge documents by the million (or present a tidy little racket to others who wish to do so) and these will be accepted without question as qualifying them for entry into this country.

We have said it before and we say it again: there is a **conspiracy** to flood Britain with coloured immigrants — a conspiracy to which this Government is more than a willing party.

## ***BBC Publicists***

The B.B.C. has a most interesting way of giving publicity to the very people who least deserve it. Take for example the case of Willie Hamilton, M.P., who has recently written a book viciously attacking the Monarchy. The B.B.C. did a programme last month in which it provided generous publicity for the book, including the providing of the author with a film unit at Balmoral.

Then there is the matter of a book written by the homosexual spy John Vassall, who has just finished a 12-year term of imprisonment. The Vassall book already has pride of place in many of the bookshops. An extra plug was given to it by the appearance of Vassall on the B.B.C. *Midweek* programme, in which he was interviewed by Ludovic Kennedy for half an hour. Vassall will no doubt do well out of his royalties from this book. A creature who betrayed his country and ought rightly to have been hung not only gets away with a ridiculously mild prison sentence but comes out a virtual celebrity, with powerful institutions in the publishing and broadcasting world anxious to make his path of rehabilitation as comfortable as possible.



**MORE EVIDENCE** about Western capitalism's involvement in the Soviet Union's economy is provided by *The Times Business News* of 27th November 1974. Three bank loans, all arranged by merchant bankers Morgan Grenfell and totalling £31.3m, have been floated, mostly for development on the giant Kama River truck manufacturing project. This complex produces most of the heavy transport for the Red Army and the armies of Communist Satellite countries — the vehicles, if we are to believe the Communists themselves, to be used for burying the West.

Morgan Grenfell have now apparently been involved in export financing for the U.S.S.R. worth more than £100m since the beginning of 1973, and have financed 14 major contracts. The biggest loan, totalling £19.75m, is being supplied by Williams and Glyn's Bank and Lloyds Bank (all hallowed City names). Midland Bank is supplying £900,000 towards the second loan, which is for the supply of 11 hydraulic presses by Fielding & Platt to Metallurgimport. The third loan is for £4m and is being supplied by Barclays Bank to help finance three complete carpet tufting and finishing plants to be supplied by the Singer Company (U.K.) (who for a long time have had a hand in supplying the Soviet Union with technical equipment).

Not to be outdone, National Westminster is partaking in the raising of a \$100m Eurodollar loan for the Brazilian Government. The deal was completed on 6th December 1974 when the President of the Banco de Brazil signed an agreement with, inter alia, National Westminster, Bank of America, First National City Bank and Barclays Bank International.

All these loans are backed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department, so the banks pay the suppliers of the goods, and if the Soviet Union or Brazil don't pay back the loan plus interest the British taxpayer does. For some reason no details about the rates of interest which the loans carry are contained in the report.

## STARVED OF FUNDS

With so much fund-raising in the service of foreign (and potentially hostile) governments by "British" Banks, it would seem reasonable to suppose that our domestic industry is well provided with sufficient funds and has few, if any, financial problems. But we all know that this is not so. Scarcely a day passes without the news media informing us that our industry is "starved of funds" and that various specific industries face a "liquidity crisis" (i.e. the banks are calling in their loans). Government Ministers exhort both privately owned and nationalised industries to "increase investment" (i.e. borrow more money from the Banks), but because of the "severe shortage of cash"

PHILIP GEGAN

# More money madness

(referring to both long-term and short-term loans) many industries cannot raise the money necessary for capital improvements, developing new innovations, and for generally keeping ahead of foreign competition.

Thus we see in the very next column of the *Times Business News* mentioned above that the British Steel Corporation, apart from agriculture probably the most vital of Britain's industries, is to receive two loans totalling £20m from the European Investment Bank. These are for investment projects in South Wales and Yorkshire, and are for 12 years at an interest rate of 10.5 per-cent. More steel prices rises on the way! The European Investment Bank has now lent nearly £50m to the B.S.C. in the past year, and we should not be surprised to see many more such loans to British Industry in the near future to tie us more closely to the E.E.C.

A system which allows this state of economic affairs is disastrous from every viewpoint except that of international finance capitalism. British Banks facilitate the development of Soviet Industry with loans backed by the British Government, and at the same time British Industry has

to mortgage itself to the Common Market with short term loans at high interest rates in order to obtain necessary capital. It is rapidly becoming more and more urgent for the right to issue and control credit to be restored to the Crown, as outlined in National Front Policy. The very survival, not just of British Industry, but of Great Britain itself, is at stake. International finance capitalism, whether in the form of Morgan Grenfell, Kuhn Loeb & Co. (bank-rollers of the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917) or your friendly "Nat West", has no home, no patriotism. Its sole god is Mammon, and it will shed no tears over the eclipse of Western Civilisation.

It is high time that British capital, issuing solely from the Crown, served British Industry and not its competitors and enemies. In putting the Industry of Britain first we will encourage high employment, harmonious industrial relations, and general prosperity for all working people, whether "blue collar" or "white collar". We will increase self-reliance, and self-confidence, making for a strong, self-assured nation. In the industrial and financial field, no less than in any other field, we must put Britain first.



**RED ARMY DISPLAYS ITS MIGHT**  
Meanwhile Western money finances arms industries



WE recently heard that crime increased by twenty per-cent in the first six months of this year, a frightening proportion of it committed by children and young people under the age of sixteen. In August we were informed that violent crime had increased by twenty per-cent in 1972. The inflation of crime is greater than the inflation of prices and cannot be shrugged off with a grumble like a rise in the price of potatoes.

This is a gloomy picture but there are still a few glimmers of light. Statistics are well known benders of truth. Violence has always been high in the big cities. It was probably higher in the days of Mr. Gladstone. Forty years ago, in certain areas, street fights were commonplace and unremarkable. Much of this went unrecorded, as methods of crime containment were different. Many as aspiring young touch received a cuff from a policeman and was put in his place. A policeman who did this today would find himself on an assault charge. People are more aware of their rights even if some do quote the U.S. Constitution! Many an out-of-line youngster, when apprehended by a P.C., is not belted and taken home. He or she is either let off or arrested and charged thus acquiring a record and increasing the statistics.

Suggestions for the reasons for the increase in crime have ranged from the Bomb to Dr. Spock to the television. Most people have their favourite theory but the situation still gets worse.

## **"DEPRIVATION CAUSES CRIME"**

The political approach of all three main parties has in the main, been the "deprivation causes crime" theory. Overcrowding, poor schools, bad diet, broken families, the class system and so on are supposed to frustrate people caught up in these conditions and they are supposed to react, often with violence, "against society". The "solution" offered has been to provide more council houses, youth clubs, allowances, raise the school leaving age, appoint community relations offices and such-like. Obviously, poor conditions make it harder for people but most folk, even in the down-town sections of our big cities, manage to lead decent and law-abiding lives. The inadequate will tend to land up in the worst conditions; they are both a cause and effect of their environment.

Despite large areas of deprivation, there are now more facilities than existed a generation ago. It is, very often, a matter of looking and using one's imagination. Perhaps, as many older people claim, there is more of an expectation that the State will-and should-provide.

Many of the young hooligans who come before the courts are those who would not voluntarily join clubs or engage in after-school activities. The youth clubs may

IAN STEVENSON

# **CAT OR PUSSY FOOT?**

prevent a lot of crime, and we cannot measure what does not take place. However, we must continue to find ways of harnessing the energy and better qualities of all young people. Also we must not over-estimate the seriousness of the crime into which many young people fall. Indeed, much of it is adolescent mischief although the serious crime gives cause for concern.

Poverty is of course relative. The T.V. brings into almost every home the possibility of a better life, in a material sense, in a far more striking manner than was really possible in the truly poor 1930's. Notions of equality are far more widespread and this may increase dissatisfaction.

What the poverty theory cannot explain is the increase in crime by those from well off homes.

Traditional sources of authority and discipline have been under heavy attack. The Discipline of dismissal and its subsequent poverty has been mitigated by full employment, trade unions and the welfare state. Few of us really wish to reverse this but one of the effects of this is that people have less regard for what their masters tell them. Most people, of course, retain their personal morality. However, there is a general lack of certainty and direction in the affairs of the nation which unsettles and disturbs many people.

The authority of the home is much less today. Generations live apart and most sons no longer follow their fathers into the same occupations.

To a few parents and educational theorists the school should take over responsibility for the teaching of discipline, manners and sex. The latter may have been taken up enthusiastically but there is less enforcement of discipline. The teachers' arms are increasingly tied by the local Authorities.

## **CHURCH CUTS LITTLE ICE**

The other traditional source of authority is the church, which formally influenced even non-believers. It now cuts little ice with the young. In England, the Roman Catholics have held their congrega-

tions much better than the Protestants (I write as a supporter of the Ulster Loyalists). This is perhaps because they haven't compromised their ideas of sin. In old fashioned authoritarian terms they still lay down in simple language what they consider right and wrong. Many of the other churches have tried to be trendy and have failed to hold even that which they had.

For better or worse, the individual has less restraints upon him. The liberal sees this as a good thing in itself. However, freedom means that the individual is more responsible for himself instead of his parents, employers, officers and priests. Many people seem unable or unwilling to be responsible, so the law alone can assert the rights of society.

Sociologists and psychologists try to move away from the subjective and particular and towards the theories, abstractions and general explanations. We can make use of their research so long as it is not pre-judged and full of Marxist cliches. The approach of the old right wing was often anti-theory. It seemed to see crime in terms of individuals responses to eternal problems — theft, rape and drunkenness, for example. These problems were as well known in King David's day as in the 1970's. To the academic who sees things against the general background of society this is over-simplified. Both have something to offer.

## **PUNISHMENT NOT REHABILITATION**

We need to make use of both the wand of mercy and the sword of punishment. Those who claim to lead us have allowed the sword to droop. The consequences are all too plain — higher crime rates. We must make it clear that the law should be supported and that those who transgress will face punishment, not rehabilitation, sympathy and hand-wringing — unless there is a good reason. Once this has sunk into public knowledge the crime levels will probably fall. Behind every hard-core criminal there are a greater number of hangers-on who will join in if they think that sort of behaviour is permissible or that they can get away with it.

Hanging, of course, should be restored and, probably, the birch re-introduced for some cases of violence and even vandalism. These measures, among others, should help to reverse the crime wave. If it is allowed to reach American levels it will be very difficult to do more than merely contain it.

Some of the stronger measures may be distasteful, but the consequences of not confronting the crime wave in a determined manner are much worse.

The 'civil liberties' people will try to smear any such policy as Fascist, but they don't represent public opinion. The vast majority of this country's population want a Government that would not pussy-foot about but would even use the cat.



# ECONOMIC POWER: FREEDOM OR WORLD GOVERNMENT?

**THE PURPOSE** of Government in a modern State is essentially to safeguard the interests of the Nation. The way in which this is done is twofold: On the one hand Government should provide a framework for the day to day running of the country. On the other it should plan for the future, in order to guarantee the continuation of that framework, and to improve chosen features of life.

Economic policy is concerned with both of these requirements. No policy that leads, for example, to inflation today, to mass unemployment in five years time, or to total economic dependence on extra-national forces within a generation, can be regarded as successful.

Judged by these criteria then, the policies of contemporary Britain are disastrous. Inflation is currently running at an annual rate of 20 per-cent. Despite this, Britain's leaders talk more earnestly and frequently of the spectre of an approaching slump, if only to deny its possibility with a little too much vigour to be convincing. On top of this, the country's Balance of Payments deficit has reached the gigantic proportions of £4000 m per year. With an increasing foreign debt of this size Britain is kept going only by massive foreign loans.

The consequences of this course of action are considerable. Firstly, Britain is falling further under the less than benevolent influence of foreign creditors. Secondly, the gradual breakdown of economic order is accompanied by increasing instability in the socio-political order, leading to direct and indirect threats to our democratic way of life. Thirdly, the standard of living, which is a symptom of the general economic health of the nation, is bound sooner or later to be depressed.

What is the reason for our troubles? Simple incompetence on the part of our leaders, however easily it disposes of the need to probe deeper, is not the answer. Men and women who have previously demonstrated the highest abilities do not suddenly lose their powers on acquiring public office. Nor does the generalisation that "it is a world wide crisis" solve the difficulty. It is true that other Western nations face similarly hard times and that the causes are often the same, but there is no inevitability in the situation.

Looking at the consequences of these problems it would seem plausible that the only beneficiary of the loss of sovereignty and the internal disruption of independent nations would be an international agency intent on some form of control, and on a

change in the traditional social structures of those nations. If this is so how can we explain the witting or unwitting complicity of national leaders in these objectives, for it is a total denial of the main purposes of government discussed earlier?

To understand that it is necessary to go back 40 or 50 years to the 1920's and 1930's.

The Slump which hit Britain and many other parts of the world in the inter-war years was the most significant economic event of the century. In 1932 the level of unemployment was 22 per-cent in Britain, and the overriding problem for the Government was to reduce this to acceptable proportions.

## CAUSE OF SLUMP

The cause of the Slump was a fall in demand, and hence a fall in the number of jobs available. This had come about partly by too high a level of taxation (income tax was 6/- in the £ in 1922 as compared with 1/2d in 1914), and partly by a fall in exports. In order to increase the competitiveness of exports the Government of the day attempted to lower wages, and this led directly to the General Strike in 1926. Low exports and high taxation combined to limit spending power, so that the economy was operating on too low a level to sustain full employment. A downward spiral of falling employment and spending power set in.

The way out was to reverse the trend by recreating the spending power. To do this required the Government to reduce taxation and increase expenditure until economic activity rose enough to be self-sustaining. While this was happening of course, there would be a budget deficit, and for years no Government would attempt the remedy out of a fear of incurring such a deficit. In 1932 there was actually an increase in taxes and a decrease in expenditure following a £120m deficit in 1931/2. By 1934 the budget was back in the black, but unemployment was still 17 per-cent. To make matters worse, classical economists maintained that the size and the duration of the Slump was an exceptional example of the ordinary trough in the trade cycle, and the remedy was to cut wages. It began to appear that there was no way out, and indeed there was not while the old theories persisted.

It was not until the policies of John Maynard Keynes were adopted that matters were brought under control. Keynes' message

was simple. There is nothing magical about full employment, and it will not occur unless the Government arranges for it to happen. The Slump was not temporary, he said, and would be ended only by incurring budget deficits in order to increase spending power. Partly by the gradual adoption of Keynes' ideas and partly by the intervention of the Second War, this increase in spending power did occur, and high unemployment passed. (It was still 12 per-cent in 1939).

## KEYNESIAN APPROACH

Keynes' approach was undoubtedly correct. His theory was essentially a tool to be used on unemployment, and used in that context it was highly successful. But the lessons learned by politicians and economists in the 1930's were well learnt, and they vowed never to let unemployment rise again. The technique was so successful, they argued, that it must be applied ever after. The subsequent adoption of the group of ideas now referred to generically as Keynesian, has been the cause of modern Britain's ills.

While 10 or 20 per-cent of the labour force is out of work a budget deficit is of little importance, as Keynes said, but it is self evident that this cannot become a permanent state of affairs. What should happen is that the accumulated deficit of overcoming the recession should be paid off when things are back to normal. The political significance of the Slump was so great, however, that this has not happened. It has been too attractive to Governments to over-stimulate demand lest unemployment should rise above 3 per-cent, the target that was set. (Since 1945 the average has been 1.6 per-cent) The excess spending required to do this has been financed by the creation of money, which has led directly to the high levels of inflation we now experience.

Continued inflation, that is over-spending, can be carried on only by mortgaging the efforts of the future, in order to provide for the excess consumption of the present. Sooner or later it must stop, and stop it will, in the form of unemployment or a lowered standard of living. So, two of the undesirable features of a national economy that were mentioned earlier, inflation today and recession in a few years, result from the misapplication of certain basic ideas.

But there is more. The attempts to minimise unemployment have resulted, as has been seen, in inflation. Wage rises



followed, but as production increases generally lagged behind, prices rose too. The export position of the country became less competitive and exports fell behind imports. At the same time consumption was high and imports rose, so leading to the third evil, a balance of payments deficit. The *coup de grace* was a sudden increase in world commodity prices which, although difficult or impossible to control, is only an additive factor and not the basic cause of deficit. Thus, massive foreign loans have been incurred, and the horrendous situation of Britain's economy in 1974 is upon us.

### SHORT TERM EXPEDIENCIES

So how did it occur? The answer is that since 1945 Britain's leaders have been more concerned with short-term expediency than ensuring a sound long-term economy, and have been aided in this by the nature of international financing. It has been the policy of successive Governments to firstly commit themselves to full employment at all costs, secondly to stimulate high demand to help in this, thirdly to pour money into the economy to make it possible, and fourthly, to borrow heavily to balance the books. All this was encouraged by international banking organisations who provided the much needed credit, and who now hold the purse strings.

An international organisation owed large sums of money by a number of independent states whose internal affairs are in disarray will hold a considerable power over those states. This is tantamount to a partial surrender of national sovereignty. Indeed, current attempts to extend the scope of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank represent even further inroads into national self-determination. Such organisations can, and do, make conditions over the internal affairs of the borrowing states, and can, if they so desire, manoeuvre those nations as they choose. Such manoeuvres are being made, and Britain, like other countries, is being edged towards incorporation into larger supranational units, the Common Market at first, and finally World Government, in which there will be no independence and no democracy.

Nations like Britain, if they value what freedom of action they have left, have but one course open to them. A fundamental change in the nation's economic principles is required. The old dodges of consuming without producing, of spending without earning, and of borrowing one's way out of trouble, must go. Independence must be maintained by the self control of as much of the nation's financial affairs as possible, and by being as independent of outside factors as possible. Above all, the responsibility for the nation's wealth must be placed in the hands of those who put the nation's welfare first.

## New reading recommended

Some highly recommended books are now available from the stock of Nationalist Books which do not appear on the latest available booklist. These are:—

**Richard Nixon — The Man Behind the Mask** by Garry Allen 80p + 18p postage. *Relates how Nixon, the alleged 'right-winger', was an integral part of America's international establishment.*

**South-West — The Last Frontier in Africa** by Eschel Rhoodie. £1.80 + 18p postage. *Background information on this controversial area of Southern Africa.*

**An Ordinary Englishman's Politics** by R. J. L. Hughes. 50p + 5p postage. *A common sense non-specialist view of the issues facing this country.*

**Ventilations** by Wilmot Robertson. £1.35 + 9p postage. *The sequel to the same author's widely-acclaimed Dispossessed Majority.*

For other recommended books see below.

## Read Britain First

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Write to: 50 Pawsons Road, Croydon, CRO 2QF.

## Things you should read

*A great wealth of literature is now available supporting in the main part the views expressed in Spearhead. Below we list some of the most important examples. Except where stated, these can be obtained from Nationalist Books, 50 Pawsons Road, Croydon, CRO 2QF.*

**THE MONEY MANUFACTURERS** (National Front policy pamphlet) 10p + 3p postage  
An exposure of the present financial system and proposals for its reform.

**THE CASE FOR ECONOMIC NATIONALISM** (National Front policy pamphlet) 10p + 3p postage  
An attack on the Manchester school of internationalist economics and an argument for protection and national self-sufficiency.

**THE ECONOMY: 15 QUESTIONS ANSWERED** (National Front policy pamphlet) 5p + 3p postage  
A few of the most basic questions concerning Britain's economy, with NF policies towards them explained.

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*This is the first part of a two-part article. The writer is Secretary and Publicity Officer of the National Front Industrial Section.*

**WORKING PEOPLE** in this country have always had to put up with the worst social conditions and the threat of unemployment, but since the war they have had to bear the additional burden of black immigration.

Whereas on some other issues unions stand up for the working man, on the issue of immigration union leaders seem completely out of touch with the wishes of ordinary people. Consequently, union policies and resolutions on immigration and integration do not reflect their members' feelings and are dangerously against the interests of British trade unionists. The overwhelming majority of working people were opposed to immigration from the start, and there is increasing friction between British workers and immigrants at shop-floor level. Whether this appears in the Press or not, it is evident that white discontent is spreading and that black immigration is creating a growing race problem in British industry.

## RACE-MIXING ON THE RAMPAGE

The total and deliberate disregard for the feelings of British workers on the immigration question is clearly illustrated by the attitudes of union leaders. These attitudes range from a wilful blindness to the situation to the active encouragement of black power. Frank Lynch, former General Secretary of the C.H.S.E. has stated, "So far as I am aware there are no racial problems whatever . . ." Clive Jenkins, General Secretary of the A.S.T.M.S. has declared, "We are totally colour blind and propose to stay that way . . ." Jack Jones, General Secretary of the T.G.W.U. has said, "It is essential to get coloured workers into positions of authority inside the trade union movement . . ." Essential for whom?

The thinking behind such statements was revealed by Bill Simpson, General Secretary of the A.U.E.W. (Foundry Section) and, significantly, a member of the Race Relations Board: "Britain could be the scene of militancy among immigrants within 10 years unless race relations in industry improve." This is the crux of the matter. On the pretext that black immigrants might get violent if not given the best jobs, left-wing union leaders and race relations agents are seeking to push the whole trade union movement's policy towards open favour of immigrant members.

The deplorable appeasing of black immigrant demands is not only clearly against the interests of white workers, but will inevitably lead to a situation where black immigrants receive preferential treatment because of their colour — at the white workers' expense.

Unless British workers are to become almost second-class members of their unions,

NEIL FARNELL (T.G.W.U.)

# WORKERS AGAINST IMMIGRATION

they will have to make their voices heard at union meetings.

Ex-communist union bosses like Jenkins, Jones, Scanlon, Daly, etc., openly give priority to immigrants and this is only to be expected: What constitutes the worst threat to union democracy and white workers are the designs of the Communist Party itself and the race relations bodies. Both are clamouring for the Government to strengthen the odious Race Relations Act, and both are bringing pressure on the T.U.C. to set up its own race relations department and include race relations propaganda in union courses.

That communists and race relations organisations have the same aims is no coincidence: many 'race relations' officials are self-confessed Marxists. They seek to use the United States unions' betrayal of their white workers as an example, and its rules as a blueprint for forcing integration on British workers. Race relations agents have drawn up a series of proposals, which are intended to neutralise the resistance of white workers and ensure the present full integration and future domination by black immigrants in the labour movement.

Besides the two aims previously mentioned, the official race-mixers' demands include: 1) The T.U.C. keep in close contact with the Race Relations Board and the Community Relations Commission (both Quisling-type bodies). 2) Trade Unions and Shop Stewards' Committees be formally linked to local race relations organisations. 3) The setting up of a Review Committee to 'monitor' apprenticeship and job opportunities and to ensure the upgrading of black immigrant workers. 4) Unions with black members appoint 'officers' to make sure that immigrant promotion is accepted and white workers' protests are stifled. 5) Union journals promote multi-racial attitudes. 6) Unions employ interpreters and issue union literature to immigrants in their own language. 7) Race relations bodies each be allowed a stand to distribute propaganda at the T.U.C. Annual Congress. 8) The Race Relations Board be given similar powers to those held by factory inspectors, enabling Race Board officials to check premises for white resistance to immigrant labour, and then prosecute. 9) The T.U.C. start a "crash programme" to train more immigrants for positions as union officials.

If the race-mixers push their extensive and arrogant demands too far, this could

paradoxically create a white backlash, because far from wanting more power for the immigrants, the vast majority of trade unionists must be thinking, "what about the white workers?"

## BLACKS HIRED — WHITES FIRED

"It is the working class of white workers who object to these coloured people not the bosses", a shop steward told *The Guardian* (Feb. 21st, 1970). The threat of immigration and cheap immigrant labour is obvious to the vast majority of British workers. In such industries as textiles, engineering, consumer and service industries and the National Health Service, where immigrants are concentrated, there is growing concern when for every white worker who leaves, a black immigrant takes his place, and growing resentment that white workers are being permanently replaced with black immigrants.

And small wonder: often immigrants do jobs at lower rates of pay, thereby undermining the position of workers. Coupled with this, many immigrants do an excessive amount of overtime — sometimes over eighty hours a week — thus assisting unscrupulous employers who have only a single insurance stamp to pay, displacing white workers, endangering trade union rights and making a mockery of years of trade union struggle for a forty-hour week.

One factory worker told a race relations researcher concerning immigrant labour: "If he gets paid less money than me — and there are black workers doing my job for 10p an hour less — I can't go to the gaffer for a rise. He's got a Pakistani who will do the job". Another commented, "Cheap labour — that's all it is. They have a low standard of living in their own country . . . The boss would like to bring us down to their level if he could."

Some Asian immigrants have the social security system all worked out and rarely pay any tax. They claim for six or seven children in India or Pakistan, and immigrant labourers only need to work a couple of double shifts a week to receive more take-home pay than skilled British workers. Heavy income tax deters many white workers from working overtime, but untaxed immigrants are only too willing. One manager told the researcher: "Pakistanis will do as they are



told until the cows come home. They will work all hours of the day if you ask them."

When some immigrants, particularly Asians, have accumulated enough earnings they return home comparatively rich men. Their self-repatriation would in the first instance seem a good thing, but when it is realised that 1) They are taking untaxed British currency out of the country, 2) Another new immigrant takes their place, and 3) Most eventually come back to this country on their 'British Passport' and the process starts all over again, the resentment of the white workers naturally builds up.

Fears that employers may use immigrant labour to undermine a union's bargaining position are not unconnected with the fact that only a tiny minority of immigrant workers are members of trade unions. And except where union contributions are deducted from the wage with union agreement many immigrants will not join a union because of possible restrictions on overtime. On this and other issues immigrants show an open contempt for the principles of trade unionism. Attempts by race relations agents to move more immigrants into the skilled sector are viewed with alarm by many workers. The Race Relations Board theory is that if the immigrants have the good jobs they will want to stay. However, they are meeting with some training resistance, and one skilled worker told a race agent bluntly, "I am not prepared to give my forty years of experience to anyone other than my own countrymen!"

Many blacks are now refusing what they call "dead-end" jobs, even where these are presently being done by whites. And the immigrants are now demanding — with the backing of the Race Board apparatus — that they be given skilled work. One manager commented to a researcher that when his firm took on Jamaicans, "They soon want to be boss, and they can't all be boss." Another manager said that West Indians had become less amenable to ordinary factory discipline as immigration into Britain had increased, and that they were not grateful to have jobs now, but were increasingly arrogant and aggressive. This attitude seems to pay off and some industries have reached the scandalous situation where immigrants are employed in skilled jobs while British people are out of work.

Worse still, in some factories black immigrants are either doing skilled work with white assistants or hold supervisory posts. Most workers resent immigrants being in a position of authority over British workers, and rightly so, because in the majority of cases it is not the immigrants' ability which has got them the job but coercion of employers by the race relations apparatus. That most black immigrant workers are less skilled than their British counterpart is no draw-back, because unless they are given eventual skilled work they accuse union officials and employers of

"discrimination". The fact that employers are "discriminating" against lack of skill and not colour is arrogantly rejected by the immigrants.

Some union officials have to bend over backwards to pacify immigrants. One shop steward told a researcher, "They've had preferential treatment. We have always been careful not to give them the chance to claim that they were not getting fair treatment because of their colour."

Sometimes, however, the immigrants push their demands too far and find themselves facing a white back-lash. This happened in 1972 at the Mansfield Hosiery Mills, when skilled British workers went on strike to protest against Asian trainees forcing their way into the skilled sector, and began the historic "Loughborough Strike".

In the non-skilled sector some employers actually prefer cheap black labour. In one factory in the Midlands the management openly admitted to a researcher that they **could** have obtained white workers to do lower status jobs providing they had been prepared to pay higher wages, but this they refused to do, so only immigrants were taken on.

Some multi-national companies even go so far as to conduct recruiting drives in Asia and the West Indies, and bring unskilled immigrant labour to Britain — quite irre-

spective of any Government-initiated immigration schemes or of the unemployment rate among British workers.

Once immigrants are employed in a factory, they tend to bring all their friends and relations as well. The big monopolies who encourage this situation have the audacity to accuse white workers who protest of "causing racial friction" or of being "trouble makers" (!). The Confederation of British Industry (C.B.I.) issued a directive to its members stating: "It is in the interests of industry that the immigrant population should be fully integrated into the work force and every effort should be made to see that the employment provisions of the Race Relations Act 1968 operate effectively. "The C.B.I. Council recognises that the practical effects of the Act will depend on action taken at plant level and urges companies to lay down a positive policy designed to encourage integration among their workforce in accordance with the principles of the Act."

While some individual employers still accept that "British is Best" and prefer to employ white workers, the C.B.I. has clearly demonstrated by its pressure for continued Common Market membership and its zealous promotion of multi-racialism that it is utterly devoid of any patriotism.

## No one seems to care

*An old lady was found in the advanced stages of decomposition recently. Only when the stench had become unbearable did people notice her death.*

No one seemed to notice that the poor old girl was dead;  
They knew that she'd been ailing, but, "She's non too well," they said,  
"She's been like that for ages now, just leave her in her bed."  
So her family forgot her, and now the old girl's dead.

She'd been hanging on in spite of frequent forecasts of the worst;  
First a palace, then a tenement, (it had to suit her purse),  
No one cared to know her, though the oldest had been nursed  
By the lady they'd forgotten, about to meet her worst.

Some knew of her condition; even helped her on her way;  
"A sort of euthenasia," the intellectuals say —  
We called it by another name in another age and day;  
But they said she was a nuisance, "She'd be better out the way."

Her other greedy children bought or rented tele sets,  
Refrigerators, motor cars, with never-ending debts;  
And the old girl was forgotten, though the pawn man ne'er forgets,  
And he laughed to see her dying while they watched them tele sets.

\* \* \* \* \*

In a stinking little back-street slum the poor old girl lies dead;  
She gasped her last; no one could come — too tired and over-fed;  
She rent the air with moans and cries, but they only turned a head  
From the rattle in Britannia's throat. Now the maggots her her, dead.

\* \* \* \* \*

— Stephen Wilson



# Democracy: What does it mean?

NOT THE LEAST of the services which we in the nationalist movement can perform for this country is to give back to our English language the quality of precision and meaning that it had before the professional wordmongers of the mass media were let loose upon it.

We may, for instance, begin by abstaining from the use of the word 'freedom' as an abstract ideological term and start to use it as was always intended, as a word whose meaning depended on context and which signified something good or bad according to what one was 'free' to do.

This might involve a change in terminology in some of the speeches made annually on Remembrance Day, for it would not any longer be correct to say of our war heroes that they fought for 'freedom' in itself. Millions no doubt did consciously fight for the freedom of Britons to govern themselves independently of a foreign power, but of these millions probably only a tiny number saw their sacrifice as being for the 'freedom' of student agitators to bring university life to a halt, or the 'freedom' of abortionists to practise their loathsome trade in the open. Modern civilisation is today in grave danger because of not enough 'freedom' or too much 'freedom', depending on what you mean.

There is no doubt in my mind that 'Democracy', a word which is so often the bedfellow of 'freedom', is in equal need of precise definition, and perhaps not only in the country at large but in our own nationalist movement. It seems to me that even among ourselves there is the danger that in our eagerness to identify publicly with one of the 'in' words of the political vocabulary we may fall into the trap of using that word indiscriminately and with each of us reading into it just that meaning which he or she chooses to read or finds it convenient to read in a particular situation.

Let me shed some light here by defining 'Democracy' in the terms in which I understand it — or at least the terms under which I am prepared to defend it. True Democracy, in my book, is that which is representative of the will of the people, or at least of the majority of the people. Democracy sees the carrying out, in the broadest essence, of those policies that the majority wishes to see carried out. This does not mean of course that the majority can

be consulted on the exact manner in which policies are implemented, day-to-day. It means simply that in the final objectives intended in those policies the majority will is observed.

As an essential part of this, it is important that the people have the right to choose themselves the national leaders whom they wish to act as the executives in the carrying out of the policies they seek, and to be able to dismiss those leaders if, after reasonable trial, they are judged to have failed to do the things for which they were elected.

## TWO ESSENTIALS

For these things to be achieved, two essentials seem to me to be apparent — so apparent, in fact, that it should scarcely be necessary to argue for them.

One is that the people should have the right to know something about the leaders they are electing: their character; their ability; their attitudes on at least the major issues on which they will be called to make decisions.

The other is that the leaders, once elected, will in practice have the power to lead effectively — that they will be able to make decisions and get them implemented with the minimum wastage of time.

This latter power should not on any account be confused with the power of dictators. A dictator is a man who can rule absolutely and do more or less as he likes. He is accountable to no-one. He can make any decision he chooses, regardless of whether the majority — either of his colleagues in government or of the people as a whole — approves or disapproves of it. He cannot be dismissed except by force.

Good government, at all periods of history, has consisted of striking the correct balance between these two needs: that of obtaining leadership that can effectively and efficiently execute the people's will, and that of avoiding the abuse of power that can, and usually does, come of placing all of it in the hands of a single individual without restraint from any quarter.

It is my firm belief that our contemporary political system has failed to strike this necessary balance, and that its failure is in the direction not of too much leader-

ship but of not enough. In its frenzy of revulsion against 'dictators', it has engaged in a gadarine slide to the other extreme, that of chaos and rabble, in which society drifts, directionless, whatever way any momentary wave may take it.

In every such collapse of responsible executive power — executive power, that is to say, which can be seen, recognised and called to account — a vacuum occurs which is filled in time by other powers, less clearly recognisable and less able, therefore, to be called to account: the power of anonymous and often hidden pressure groups and factions that tear society apart and deprive it of any corporate will. This is the way of 'liberalism'.

It is always the characteristic boast of liberals, when they inherit this vacuum created by the collapse of responsible authority, that they, in contrast to that hated authority, love "the people", are there as servants of "the people" and vow to carry out what is desired by "the people". But in nearly every major Western country where liberalism has become the established way of affairs this boast has not been justified. On the contrary, liberals have made a positive art of sniggering at the will of the people and acting in complete contempt of it whenever the fancy has taken them. "The people" represents to liberals as to communists, no more than a name under which they scheme to overturn an authority they don't like — so that in its place they can substitute an authority they do like, and that is almost always one subservient to our hidden pressure groups and under which the voice of the popular majority becomes muted.

## AUTHORITY WITHOUT RESPONSIBILITY

Authority without responsibility is indeed one of the classic symptoms of the liberal disease, and wherever it manifests itself it can be seen acting in conjunction with its *alter ego*, responsibility without authority.

The first of these two concepts can be seen in the tendency of liberals to rush to vest all power in committees in which it is supposed that every man's opinion on everything is worth the same. Even if this were so, which it never is, the sheer lethargy of committees in the face of great events, which often demand rapid decision-making if anything is to be done, renders them impotent as servants of the majority will except in specific and limited fields which require careful study and permit a slowness of action.

Of course, when the committees fail, as they usually do, to produce the goods that the people want to see produced, their very anonymity protects them from the censure that is rightly theirs. Each member of the committee can say "don't blame me —



if I had had my way it would have been different."

Each member, I should have said, except one. He is the one who carries the title, if not the power, of top man. In the country as a whole he may be Prime Minister or President. In a party of association or limited company he may be the Chairman, First Secretary or what have you. In whatever context, he is the acknowledged number one. It is in his person that we so often see the other side of the coin — responsibility without authority.

In a country, as in a party, the official number one is the man who stands in the front line of enemy attack, so to speak. He is the man who has the greatest burdens, the greatest cares; his commitment to the work and the welfare of the whole is supposed to be that bit greater than that of anyone else. Higher aptitudes and qualifications are demanded of him, otherwise, presumably, he wouldn't be where he is. Most important of all, perhaps, when things go wrong he is the chief receptacle of blame.

It is part of the inanity of liberalism that this man, whoever he may be, should have no powers — or at least very little powers — that place him above others, that a majority of them can over-rule him over any little matter that it may decide, but when a calling of people to account takes place at the end of the day, or year, they can retreat into the twilight and fog of their committee apparatus and leave him to take the can.

## FREE OF LIBERAL ABSURDITIES

It seems to me that our task as nationalists, as part of our duty in offering a political alternative to this country, is to develop a system of government which is free of liberal absurdities such as that just described, and of the general leaderless anarchy that typifies Britain and the West today, while at the same time avoiding the arbitrary tyranny of the single ruler acting without consultation or restraint.

And that system which we prescribe for the country we should practise in our own ranks.

During the past few years I have done much travelling around the country visiting branches of our party, the National Front. From one branch to another I have found great variations in the level of achievement, and these variations have not by any means always been in accordance with the variations of locality. In some localities ideal for party growth there has been little or no growth; in other localities far from ideal there has been great growth. What common factor have I found, then, in those areas where there has been real growth?

I am in no doubt about the answer: **leadership.**

Not always a single leader, mark you,

but sometimes two — or even three — acting in harmony. Always, however, where there has not been leadership there has not been growth.

I do not believe that we in the National Front should do as some would urge us to do — fight shy of this word 'leadership'. On the contrary, we should believe in it as one of the central props of our political faith. We should recognise that lack of it is precisely what is wrong with our modern society and nation.

Nor do I believe — and this is perhaps the most vitally important — that we should be led astray by those who try to tell us that leadership is incompatible with democracy. It is anarchy that is incompatible with democracy. And it is anarchy that prevails where leadership abdicates.

## CREDENTIALS SHOULD BE KNOWN

There is a simple way for leadership to operate within a democratic framework. A head, whether it be of party or country, should be elected by the people. Before he is elected his credentials should be known. With him a group of deputies, of very limited number, should be elected. Their credentials also should be known.

These men, or women, should then be given effective power to lead. The head, or top man, should have power that is greater than the others singly, but they should have the power collectively to overrule him should the need arise.

This leadership should then be identifiable and responsible. If things go wrong, it can be called to account. If they go very wrong, it can be dismissed.

And just as the top man has more power than the others singly so should he be more responsible than the others singly. One goes with the other. One is wrong without the other.

Committees have their place in this system, as has been acknowledged. But that place is not to stifle, by a lot of silly, time-wasting argument, all effective power of decision, nor is it to enable the less knowledgeable and competent to prevail, by sheer weight of numbers, over the more knowledgeable and competent. It is to bring the best brains to bear on specialised subjects which need to be looked at from all angles and which can afford prolonged reflection before decisions are made.

Committees only exhaust their use when they become seen as ends in themselves — vehicles to frustrate leadership rather than to assist it, to paralyse decision rather than guide it towards the wisest course.

And here I might state an interesting observation. Those people who are most anxious to impose the blight of committee rule on everything in the name of 'Democracy' or 'Populism', have in my experience

been the very ones least anxious to practise real Democracy when it means allowing the voice of the popular majority to make itself felt — whether that majority be citizens of a country or members of a party. In every liberal's halo of righteousness, humbug is not far from the surface.

These then are my views, for what they are worth to the reader, as to what Democracy is and what it isn't. I believe that we have all got to make up our minds on this question before very long. The worsening national situation may call us into the arena of real political power sooner than we think. We must without delay make ourselves equal to the challenge, and this means discarding the politics of the kindergarten for the politics of reality — or, to put it another way, making ourselves an alternative to the present chaos rather than an extension of it.

## Policy Sub-Committees

It is intended shortly to set up sub-committees of the National Front Policy Committee to study and make recommendations to the Policy Committee on policies for: Housing; The Environment; The Health Service; the Social Services generally; Foreign Relations and Defence.

Would any members wishing to sit on, or otherwise submit opinions to, any of these sub-committees please give their names and addresses to the Chairman of the Policy Committee, John Tyndall, c/o 50 Pawsons Road, Croydon CRO 2QF.

## OBITUARY

We greatly regret to have to inform our readers of the death of a great old campaigner for the National Front and the patriotic cause in Britain as a whole. Denys Lane-Walters of Highgate passed away after an illness of some duration on January 23rd.

We extend our deepest condolences to his wife, Enid Lane-Walters, also a loyal worker for the NF over many years.

## Show the Flag

FLAGS, ROSETTES,  
POLES ETC.

SEND STAMP FOR LIST

W. BROWN, 20 SUTTON WAY,  
HESTON, MIDDX, TW5 0JA



# £6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Million Labour bribe to black muggers

ON 7th January Labour Home Secretary Roy Jenkins announced that the £6,000,000 originally intended to be given to the Blacks of Uganda will now be given to the Blacks living in such places as Lambeth and Lewisham, South London, Leicester and Bradford.

At the same time it was also revealed that the Labour Government was giving the Community Relations Commission an additional grant of £250,000 to boost Coloured Immigrant "self help" projects.

This £6,250,000 will provide a welcome bonanza for the Race Relations Industry parasites. When the glad tidings were made public numerous Race Industry spokesmen declared that they just couldn't wait to start spending this public money on hostels, special schools, community centres and other projects . . . **for the benefit of the Immigrant community.**

The Big Spend comes about as a result of sheer panic on the part of the Whitehall race-mixers in the face of a growing tide of violence — especially muggings — and general criminality on the part of large elements of the Immigrant, particularly West Indian, community.

This tide of violence and crime is viewed by many as the first stage of a race war in Britain — an ugly spectre which *Spearhead* and patriotic organisations such as the National Front have warned for many years would be the inevitable outcome of mass Coloured Immigration.

Just before Jenkins issued his statement the Police presented him with crime figures for Immigrant inundated areas of South London which revealed that 80 per cent of the victims of muggers are White.

On the basis of these figures it has been projected that residents of the London Borough of Lambeth (of which the area of Brixton is part) stand a greater chance of being mugged than the citizens of New York, U.S.A., long thought of as the Mecca of violent crime!

As always, the Leftist answer to the assault on Law and Order — especially when that assault is made by Immigrants — is: *"Spend more money! Paper over the cracks in the multi-racial society with more tax-*

*payers' pound notes!"*

Any suggestion that the money might be more usefully spent on providing the nation with what it clearly needs — a bigger and much better equipped Police Force capable of **enforcing the law** and so protecting the lives, limbs and property of the law-abiding majority is denounced with pious horror by the ethno-masochists who will never admit that the multi-racial experiment has failed and was bound to fail.

The 'Let's-Pamper-the-Immigrants' brigade trot out all manner of mind-bending excuses on behalf of the disproportionately large delinquent element among the Immigrant community:

*" . . . They come from poor homes . . . they had language or dialect difficulties at school and found it hard to learn . . . their parents often kick them out of home at a very early age the moment they get into any kind of trouble . . . many firms are disinclined to employ them . . . they suffer from 'Culture Shock' . . . they have become alienated and resort to mugging in order to express their resentment for the society that rejects them . . . "*

What utter hogwash!

## THE GREAT SLUMP

In the 1930's the working people of Britain experienced the brunt of the effects of the Great Slump. Thousands found themselves thrown out of work for years on end. State assistance could only be had in those days after a rigorous and degrading Means Test. Children by the score thousand went to school in rags, many suffering from rickets due to malnutrition.

**The plight of huge sections of the British people in those bad old days was dire indeed . . . but did our people suffer from the kind of mass demoralisation and reversion to barbarism which seems to have gripped large sections of the modern-day Coloured Immigrant Community?**

By no means — and the Immigrants are not experiencing anything like the degree of hardship and deprivation which our people had to contend with, without the help of a generous Social Security system, Race Relations Boards, Community Relations Commissions, Community Relations Councils and their inflated budgets.

Common sense indicates, therefore, that the Immigrant crime rate cannot be explained away in terms of socio-economic deprivation. It follows, therefore, that the problem cannot be solved by the mere expenditure of millions upon millions of poundsworth of taxpayers' cash on bribes and baubles.

If proof be needed that a successful multi-racial society cannot be bought for cash, one needs only to study the disastrous and vastly expensive experience of New York. During the last 20 years the local government of that American city has spent an accelerating amount of cash trying to

integrate the coloured community with American society at large.

Many slums were knocked down and huge new modern housing projects were completed. The Blacks and Puerto Ricans moved into them and turned them into hideous slums. Substantial amounts of social security money are paid out — sums equal to and often exceeding the average take-home pay of an **employed** unskilled worker, but crime increased by leaps and bounds.

So much cash was spent by the Lefty-Liberal New York administrators on trying, unsuccessfully, to **buy** a harmonious multi-racial society that now essential services in the city — garbage collection, the Police force (two sections of the same department?), road maintenance, and so forth — are starting to disintegrate.

Because of the race problem, because of the collapse of essential services, there has been a steady migration out of the city by White people. As these are the people who would normally have paid a large part of local taxes, the financial situation of the city administration has become worse.

Those White people who do stay behind are either too poor to move out, or are people rich enough to live in special housing blocks which are little more than fortresses — cities within cities — with high walls, sophisticated electronic security devices, their own private armed militia, their own shops, cinemas, restaurants and schools. To get in you must either produce a pass or be signed in and out by an established resident.

Is this what we want for our London? Do our people either have to flee from their capital city, or lock themselves up in special fortresses in order to live in some degree of safety and provide their children with a decent degree of education? Did our people really fight two World Wars in order to allow the inner parts of their big cities to be taken over by Coloured aliens on whom ever greater amounts of money must be spent?

If current Government policies are sustained, this is exactly the future which faces us. The very fact that the present Government has made this multi-million pound grant is an admission that London and other big cities in Britain are going to have to tread the same path to anarchy and chaos taken by New York.

If we can see — and it stares us in the face — that the multi-racial experiment in Britain has failed; if we can see that the never-ending expenditure of public money can never make it work, then we must accept that there is only one method available to put matters right: the destruction of the multi-racial society by halting immediately of all further Coloured Immigration, followed by the immediate implementation of a humane programme of repatriation of all Coloured Immigrants, plus their descendants and dependants back to their lands of ethnic origin.

It is only a matter of time before the multi-racial time-bomb blows up in the face of the Whitehall Quislings. The National Front must be on the scene, strong and united, so as to pick up the pieces.



# The naivety of appeasement

ANTI-NATIONAL FRONT demonstrations during the recent election campaign have led to a school of thought among a few of our more recent converts, that by moderating some of our policies the attempted violence, the cries of 'Fascist Nazi', and the distribution of smear leaflets against the Front will stop.

One has only to look at two contemporary examples within the Tory party to see the naivety of this line of thought. Enoch Powell, although he has never once said stop all immigration into Britain or ever advocated repatriation, has at every public appearance been met by violent left-wing mobs chanting "Fascist Nazi". Sir Keith Joseph, in part of a recent speech, made reference to birth control among certain sections of our population. Immediately the full fury of the left burst upon his head, with not only the usual political epithets mentioned above being hurled, but accusations of trying to resurrect Hitler's master race theories. Considering that Sir Keith is Jewish, it illustrates just how puerile is this left-wing line of attack.

The objective of the Left is to destroy the National Front, not merely to persuade us to moderate our views. If one has any doubts as to the facts, then one has only to look at the people behind Liberation, the organisation which spearheads the opposition to the NF. The General Secretary is Stephen Hart (son of the Minister of Overseas Development Judith Hart), a member of the Communist Party; the Treasurer is left-wing Labour MP Arthur Latham; the day-to-day finances are handled by the Communist lawyer Billy Strachan; President is Lord Brockway; Chairman is Labour MP Stan Newens. Of the remaining places on Liberation's 12-man Central Council, six are members of the C.P.G.B., and are as follows:

**Miss Kay Beauchamp:** Former member of the CP's "colonial" office and now divides her time between the CP's HQ, Liberation and the communist "Labour Research Department".

**Tony Gilbert:** Has been a CP activist for many years.

**Sam Khan:** An exiled South African lawyer, now practising in London.

**Bob Newlands:** A member of the Islington Young Communists.

**Desmond Starr:** Active member of the technical section of the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

**Jack Woddis:** Head of the Communist Party's international department and its link-man with Moscow.

In view of the facts listed above, it would take a very naive person indeed to

believe that any liberalisation on the part of the Front would lessen the hostility of the Left towards us.

Liberation gave the real reason for the campaign against the NF in the leaflet it issued advertising the Red Lion Square 'counter demonstration': "Recent votes in elections when the NF have polled thousands of votes shows the real threat they are." In other words, the forthright policies of the NF are attracting ever increasing numbers of voters, especially from the working class. Any liberalisation of NF policies or any appeasement of the Left will lose us this electoral support, and will be seen by the Left as a victory, spurring them on to even more violent opposition against the NF, both verbal and physical.

## Cardiff Anti-Market March

The South Wales section of the Anti-Common Market League are holding a march and meeting in Cardiff as part of the campaign to persuade the British people to reject the Common Market on any terms. The NF S.W. England Regional Council and the Cardiff Group have been invited to participate. NF members are asked to display NF banners on the march and Mr. George Parsons, Chairman of Cardiff NF Group will be a platform speaker at the meeting. All NF members in S. Wales and S.W. England are urged to support the activity.

Meet for the march at 1.30 p.m. at Sophia Gardens in the centre of Cardiff. March off: at 2.00 p.m.

The meeting is at the City Hall, Cardiff at 4.00 p.m.

NF members are asked to distribute NF anti-Common Market literature only and copies of *Spearhead* and *Britain First* during the activity.

# UP SCHOOL!

I well recall my early days in neo-Georgian years,  
When we were forced to go to school despite our bitter tears;  
Learning was crammed into the head of each unhappy brat,  
Like reading and arithmetic and dreary stuff like that.  
My bright green cap with golden badge, the wicked masters said,  
Had to be worn except in class, or when asleep in bed.  
Homework was a tyranny, a cross we had to bear;  
Examinations also, most improper, quite unfair.  
And we were caned for some offences, what a savage rule!  
I had five strokes across the palm in my nine years at school.  
We were forced to take up sport, examples one could name  
Were rugby, cricket, soccer or some other silly game.  
How I look back in horror upon that nightmare phase,  
Chilled with fright remembering those brutal early days.  
But times are changing now I see; we've waited far too long,  
The schoolboys have a union some fifteen thousand strong.  
Those tiresome old restrictions now have all gone to the wall.  
No discipline of any kind, no punishment at all;  
No tests, not stuffy exams or other stupid chores,  
While truancy is free for all through ever open doors.  
And should the Governors behave in ways the boys don't like,  
They simply stage a walk-out or indeed a total strike.  
Pupils will participate in running schools it seems,  
A prospect surely far beyond my wildest childhood dreams.  
But that's not all; they'll benefit as they advance in age,  
And when they reach their middle teens be paid a weekly wage.  
Those classrooms not quite suiting them, for which they may not care,  
It pleases them to take apart and strip completely bare.  
Those masters who step out of line are soon put back in place,  
Getting their teeth pushed in or maybe belted in the face.  
The teachers do not care for this and, wearing rueful smiles,  
Move out to seek far safer jobs, like taming crocodiles.  
The outcome of such schooling must occasion no surprise;  
It clearly is emerging now, before our very eyes;  
For many lads on leaving school just cannot write or spell;  
The simplest sums defeat them, subtraction does as well.  
But this can't matter really in the Golden Age to come,  
When all get paid for nothing; very fortunate for some!

— A. W. BALDWIN



# The way to growth in Wales

WHEN I applied last Summer for details of membership of the National Front, and was sent the usual specimen copy of *Spearhead*, my attention was attracted to a pair of articles by David McCalden and John Tyndall discussing the merits and demerits of devolution for Wales and Scotland. Now, as a Welsh N.F. member living in Wales, I feel that my own views may perhaps prove of assistance in this debate.

My personal opinion, like that of John Tyndall, is that devolution would not be "A Good Thing". It would simply be one more nail in the coffin of Britain as a political entity. For this reason, the National Front should vigorously oppose any legislation aimed at such an end.

However, we must be realistic, and have faith that Westminster democracy, running true to form, will ensure that devolution will come to pass, irrespective of the views of the British people. After all, an island composed of small, heterogeneous administrative units will be so much easier meat for the internationalist vultures of Brussels.

It is for such reasons that it is now more important than ever that the voice of the National Front should be heard loud and clear in Wales and Scotland. As a Welshman, however, I must confine my exposition of the obstacles confronting us and the techniques for overcoming them to the Welsh arena.

The last ten years have witnessed the astonishing growth of Welsh Nationalism as a political force within the Principality. The reasons behind such growth are not dissimilar to the factors which have contributed to growth of our own Party. The people of Wales, who for centuries had loyally served their King and Empire, both militarily, and in civilian capacities, saw Britain lose her world role and begin the process of relinquishing her independence to the international overlords. Predominantly an agricultural people, the Welsh looked across the border to the industrial Midlands, saw the Communist-instigated cancer gripping the workforce, and drew back in alarm lest the contagion strike them, too.

In their fear and despair, the Welsh wisely realised that Nationalism was imperative: a nation should put its own people first. Enter Plaid Cymru. Waving the Red Dragon and plucking Welsh airs on harps,

thereby exploiting the deepest Welsh emotions, Plaid Cymru began to brainwash the essentially patriotic Welsh into believing that Wales was no more than a downtrodden English colony. The English were represented as foreigners, culturally suppressing and economically squeezing the indigenous population. For the first forty years of its existence, Plaid Cymru had been viewed by most Welshmen with mild amusement, but now they were not so sure. And the further Britain's decline, the greater was the appeal of Plaid Cymru — "the party of Nationalism".

## NATIONALISM?

An examination of the policies of Plaid Cymru, however, will reveal that the "nationalism" traded upon by the party is in fact totally spurious. Despite Plaid's claims to the contrary, Wales is a poor region, and Plaid knows that heavy investment from overseas would be necessary to subsidise her industry in the event of independence. Moreover, Plaid Cymru recognises that Wales would of necessity form part of the Common Market, and goes further, to stress the need for active membership of the U.N., even to the extent of sending a tiny Welsh army to participate in "peace-keeping" efforts. The nationalistically-minded Plaid Cymru voters are thus in effect voting for economic and political domination by Brussels, Washington and Tokyo! Once free Britons would thus become slaves of the International Conspiracy.

The task of the National Front must therefore be to open the eyes of the Welsh people to the hidden internationalist face of Plaid Cymru, in addition to the continuation of the campaign against the old parties. This is our first priority. Further, we must demonstrate to the Welsh the benefits which would accrue from true Nationalist policies. Wales is at present one of the few parts of this blessed plot almost entirely untainted by alien immigration; but only true Nationalist policies will ensure that she remains unsullied.

Further, we must make clear to Welshman that British Nationalist policies are those which provide the only solutions to his problems. Wales is, I repeat, predominantly agricultural, and it is worth

noting that the three Plaid Cymru M.P.s returned after the last election all represent highly agricultural constituencies. The farmer is among those who are suffering most grievously from the effect of Common Market economic policies, and is only too aware of this, as witness the recent dockside scenes at Holyhead. The N.F.'s avowed aim of economic self-sufficiency, import restrictions and stimulation of agriculture would therefore prove a most pleasing package to Wales's beleaguered agriculturists.

Getting the message across to the Welsh also calls for special methods. Although there are today few monoglot Welsh speakers, some do remain, and there are in addition hundreds of thousands who prefer to speak Welsh as being the language in which they are more at ease. A bilingual policy in Wales is therefore essential, in order to demonstrate to the Welsh that the N.F. is in truth a **British Party**, keen to promote all aspects of British culture. Leaflets should be printed in Welsh, meetings conducted in Welsh, and the Red Dragon — "Y Ddraig Goch" — should, in Wales, be paraded alongside the Union Jack. In this way the Welsh will once more come to feel that they are an integral part of the British community, and will reject the divisive influence of Plaid Cymru.

As John Tyndall points out, the Welsh are not ethnically set apart from the rest of the British people. However, a cultural and linguistic self-awareness, already recognised by their fellow Britons, has been irritated and inflamed by Plaid Cymru to the extent that a festering sore has been created in the Welsh mentality. It is for the National Front to heal this wound by exposing Plaid Cymru for what it is and guiding the Welsh back to true patriotism. The old parties are quite content to see Wales slip away.

In our vigilance we must guard not only against the external forces which seek to subordinate Britain to the international will, but also against those enemies inside our national body, who seek to rip us asunder from within. We must not rest until the clarion call of British patriotism is heard from the mountains of Snowdonia to the valleys of Glamorgan: "Prydain am byth!"

*All patriots should read*

## CANDOUR

The British Views Letter

founded by

A. K. Chesterton

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# PRELUDE TO THE END

"I play the Traitor Queen," said the Devil.  
"And I play the True King," said the Angel.  
"Then I will play the Ace, and take all,"  
shrieked the Devil.  
"When you will," replied the Angel  
tranquilly. "My remaining card is the Last  
Trump."

Incredulous, as in a nightmare, honest  
people saw the first Parliament of Traitors  
vote to abolish the independence of their  
own country; saw this Bill receive the  
Royal Assent.

"We will not lose our sovereignty,"  
grinned the Judas Hyena; "we will share it."  
The black ape that rode upon his back  
grinned also. "You will not lose your wife,"  
it mimicked, "you will only have to share  
her."

The Angel smiled down upon the  
stronghold of the True King, who did not  
know that he was the King, his origin veiled  
in the mists of centuries. But, true to his  
blood, here he worked among his friends,  
defending his country against evil. Here every  
man was sworn from the beginning to do  
his duty without fear and without favour.  
Courteous and kind, enduring and strong,  
they wore no golden spurs, but night and  
day they protected the weak and the  
innocent; they carried no shield, but opposed  
their bodies to the onslaught of evil creatures.  
Mocked and insulted, slandered and reviled,  
they stood firm and unflinching, the front  
line of defence of civilisation against the  
home-bred and imported disciples of Anarchy  
and Ruin.

For these were the twilight days, the  
days of the sub-humans, the last days, when  
a tide of filth, slowly rising, lapped about  
the ankles of all; when to step out of one's  
home was to step into muck: in these days,  
evil things grew bold and crept from their  
holes and wallowed and bred in the delightful  
ordure.

And the second Parliament of Traitors  
declared, "Let us be kind to our web-footed  
friends. Besides, this new aroma is rather  
delicious. And it is all progress, you know.  
Rose-gardens and hay-meadows are so old-  
fashioned. One must be progressive."

And, in a deserted nest, a cracked and  
addled egg agreed with them, and stank even  
more vilely, and in a woman's breast the

cancer agreed with them and spread its claws  
more widely and bit more deeply; and in a  
barrel of apples the rotten ones mocked the  
wholesome ones and said to each other,  
"What funny old-fashioned things they are;  
they're pathetic really, so behind the times;  
but soon everything will be one gorgeous  
much of rottenness and they will be  
forgotten."

And in the streets the sub-humans ran  
yapping and sometimes gathered like a  
festering sore, then poured like pus upon  
the patient lines, the thin blue lines of  
helmeted police, and most viciously attacked  
them, with deadly hatred. For evil instantly  
recognises good, and loathes it.

Then the ruling traitors shivered in  
their shoes, lest the sub-men should even  
bite the hand that fed them, and said to the  
True King and his friends, "Protect us; but  
you musn't hurt our pets; just put your  
bodies between them and us; but if you  
hurt them, we will punish you. This is the  
Permissive Age, when everyone must be  
allowed to do what they like — except you.  
That's progress. Of course, you must do what  
we tell you; that is discipline, and police  
and soldiers must respect discipline, or  
how else can we make you obey us? You  
must uphold the law and, naturally, the  
law is what we make it. And chief of all  
our laws is Permissiveness and No Punish-  
ment — except for you. So people can  
injure you for life, and we will send them to  
a holiday camp for treatment, poor things.  
But you hit them, and that will be a very  
different matter."

The men in blue laughed grimly and  
looked upon their khaki-clad brothers across

the water, being maimed and burnt and  
blinded, with rifles in their hands, saw the  
traitor politicians release the murdering  
vermin these men had taken prisoner.

And as a mighty cliff towers above  
the rotting sewage that floats about its  
base, so towered their mighty Spirit, above  
the howling hairy mob.

Nor did they endure these things for  
ever.

But it was a great wonder to many  
that the Lion's brood should have suffered  
itself to be ruled first by a hyena and then by  
a toad.

## "IF" -1974 Version

(WITH PROFOUND APOLOGIES TO THE  
LATE RUDYARD KIPLING)

If you can stay in bed when all about you  
Are getting up and going off to work,  
And let the bloody firm get on without you  
Because the gaffer is a Tory jerk.  
If you can get in late and leave off early,  
If you can cheat, yet not be cheated too;  
If you can slack, and show a face that's surly  
Except when playing Solo in the loo —

If you prefer the scheming to the doing,  
And if you'd rather watch than play the game,  
Chuck bottles on the pitch, and join the booing,  
And call the Ref. by every dirty name —  
If you can fill each day and hour and minute  
With hate and malice; act the perfect cad —  
You'll wreck the ship and everyone who's in it;  
But, never mind — you'll be a Red, my lad!

Gilbo

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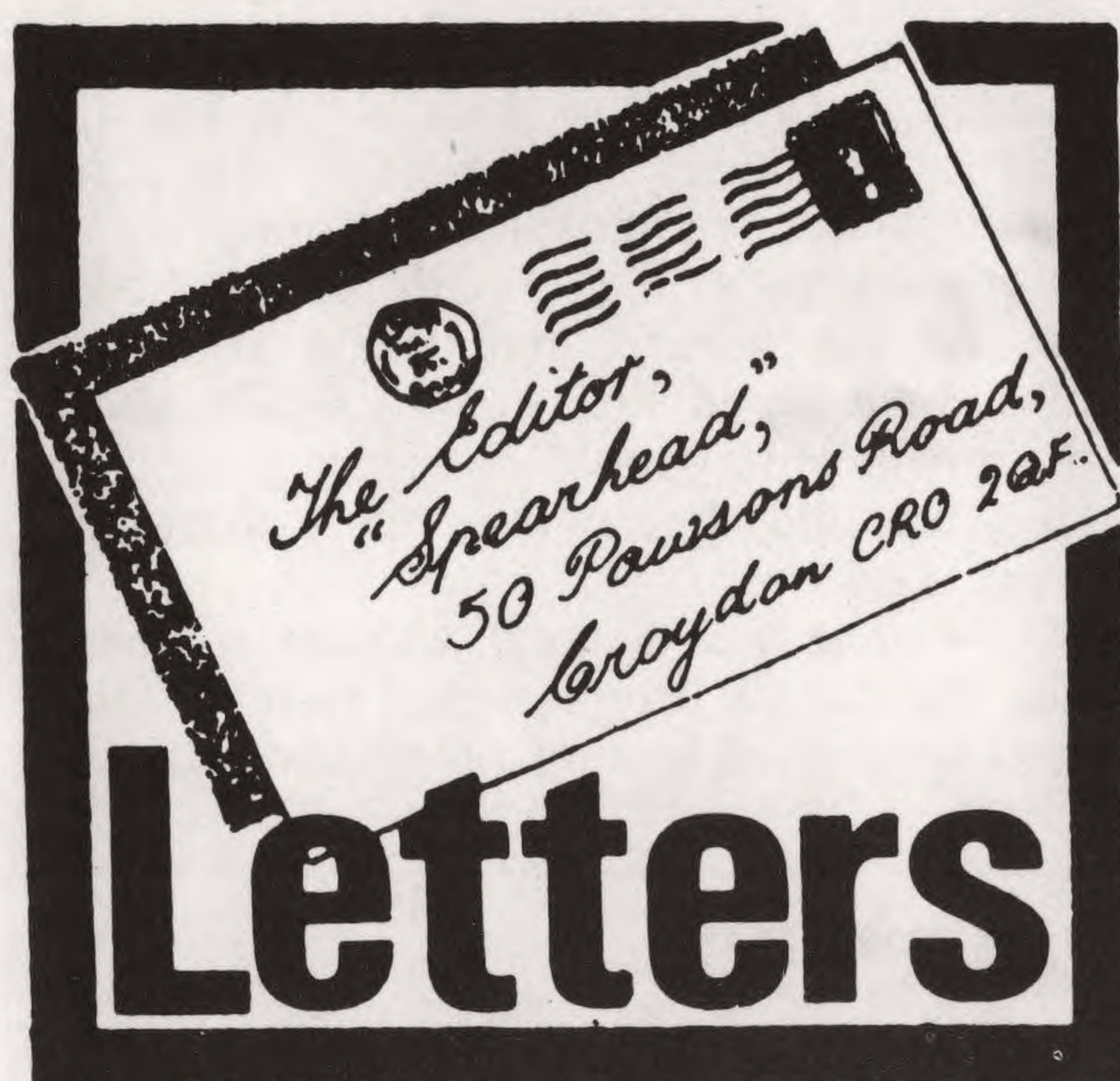
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Croydon, CRO 2QF, Surrey.





SIR: I was much impressed by the patriotic speech made by Squadron Leader Broadley and published in your current issue, especially his attack on ecclesiastical pacifists.

I would raise only one small point of information. He quite rightly upholds the desire of servicemen "to defend our Country" and attacks the Nazis, but I think his remarks on the last war could leave an historical misunderstanding.

We did not go to war in 1939 to prevent "the mass extermination of millions" by the Nazis. We went to war to stop Germans joining up with other Germans across Poland, and to prevent them building a self-contained economy comparable in some respects to the then British Empire. The massacre of innocent people took place only after the war started, and it surely included the mass-bombing of women and children in undefended German cities by British and American airmen. If our government in the 1930s really wanted to attack a country because it exterminated millions, we should have invaded Russia whose communist government had actually done this long before the war. When we declared war on Hitler in 1939 for entering Poland from the west, we did not do the same to Stalin for attacking Poland from the east. As a result of the war, the USSR has been able to gobble up vast areas of Eurasia — including the Baltic States and eastern Poland — many times the size of Danzig which the Germans wanted back 40 years ago. Also, by declaring war when we were militarily unprepared, we risked defeat and occupation after Dunkirk by the Nazis ourselves — as it was we only lost many fine servicemen and, as a result of post-war weakness, the Empire too.

The Nazis must certainly be condemned for their persecution of Jews and Slavs; it was nationalism gone mad. But these events could only take place once a war hysteria had been created, and a world bloodbath launched. According to the Jewish historian, Gerald Reitlinger, about 2 million Jews died in camps, only a fraction of whom were gassed; and other writers have

questioned even these figures. Before the war, the treatment of Jews by the Nazis was no better or worse than the treatment of Negroes in the southern USA, but we did not go to war with America. We have never waged war against Russia for killing at least 20 million non-communists, or China for killing an estimated 60 million. Nor are we planning to unseat General Admin who has murdered 100,000 people, or to rescue the population of Equatorial Guinea which even the WCC describes as a huge concentration-camp. If we made war on every country whose government orders or permits the persecution of "unfortunate and innocent people", we should have endless world war.

Let Remembrance Day remind us too that all nations have their military and civilian dead, and to ensure that we do not again go to war with our fellow-European blood brothers.

TONY CLAPP  
London E.5

SIR: I have just returned home from a trip to Britain, and have observations to make which your readers may find interesting.

Here in Australia we are told all the time in the so-called 'popular' press that the people in the UK have turned their backs on us and are interested only in Europe. I find from speaking to many people over there that this simply isn't so. The majority do not like the Common Market and at the same time have a great feeling of loyalty towards their kith and kin in the Old Commonwealth.

Meanwhile the UK papers speak exactly the same way about the people of Australia — namely that they want to turn their backs on Britain — something that I know certainly isn't true of the majority.

Who is behind all this, I wonder?

R. S. MACKAY  
Adelaide, Australia

## LETTER OF THE MONTH

*Spearhead* publishes the best letter to the press on National Front policy every month. Send your cutting to us not later than the 15th of the previous month. You could win a £1 Nationalist Books voucher. This month's winner (below) was published in the *Hampstead & Highgate Express*.

IN REPLY to Gertrude Elias's criticism:

1). The National Front feels that to advocate the repatriation of immigrants is not only to have "Britain's interests at heart" it is also to show humanity and commonsense towards immigrants themselves.

Multi-racialism never works. America inherited this desperate state of affairs, which consistently erupts into violence, and it is almost unbelievable that so-called leaders in this country should have deliberately built up the same confrontation here.

Obviously liberals like your correspondent think themselves on a higher plane altogether than members of the National Front, but to the white man conscious of his identity, and to the African conscious of his, multi-racialism leading to integration and miscegenation is a poisonous teaching. One wonders whether these people ever think of the pitiable world of the half-caste.

2). We don't forget the Commonwealth — we regret it. And high on our list of objectives is the reformation of the white Commonwealth with the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and

Canada at the centre of it. In the words of Malcolm Muggeridge:

"The so-called Commonwealth is the most ephemeral set-up of its kind since the Holy Roman Empire, involving us in the cares and expenses of an empire with none of its compensations." And forcing us "to praise and sometimes defend demagogue dictators of the most unedifying kind who have ridden to power on the one-man-one-vote principle so dear to liberal hearts."

3). Predictably the reference to slavery carries an implication that this was a piece of white wickedness: actually, of course, there was a brisk slave trade going on all over the world, particularly in Africa and Asia. The white man with his superior intelligence may have done better out of it, but he was also the first to abandon it.

Gertrude Elias's suggestion that a member of the NF might sneer at an artist who painted a portrait of a coloured man is really absurd and shows that she has not understood that we are opposed to the mass invasion of our country by millions of immigrants—not to individual men whatever their colour.

We want to preserve our British way of life, we prefer

our own people to aliens—surely that is understandable and reasonable enough!

She speaks of the bravery of Indians and Negroes. Who doubts it—there are brave men in all races.

And so we come to the familiar story of how our land couldn't survive were it not for coloured doctors and nurses.

First. If British doctors and nurses were adequately paid there would be no need to depend on imported labour.

Second. Whatever benefits are derived from immigrant staff they are greatly outweighed by the strain on the hospitals and social services by the immigrant community—this has caused the hospital service to deteriorate.

In his letter, Mr Tom Hackett describes me as sad and insecure—how right he is and that goes I'm sure for the vast majority of our people! How can we be other than sad when we see the state of our once great country? How can we feel anything but insecure when we realise how strong are its enemies and how weak its defence!

—BLAISE WYNDHAM,  
Chairman, Camden and  
Brent Branch, National  
Front.



# Trouble shooting

## What is a 'Service Job'?

In the last issue of this column I devoted myself to analysing the highlights of journalist Martin Walker's career whilst he was compiler of *The Guardian's* now defunct 'Open File' column.

I expressed the view that Walker's most notable scoops had two factors in common:

Firstly, they were based on documents, or copies of documents, which had somehow managed to fall into Walker's lap and which had clearly either been stolen or copied without the owners' knowledge or permission by some sort of intelligence agency.

Secondly, all these stories had some sort of Zionist angle.

I explained that certain ardent Zionists operate a clandestine organisation in Britain which engages, variously, in intelligence gathering, the diffusion through friendly Fleet Street hacks of information and disinformation, 'dirty tricks' operations, and, from time to time, brutal terrorism. This organisation — or at least a department of it — is known to many as the 62 Group.

I thought that this was all I would need to write about these matters for some time, but a number of most interesting items of information have come to me and I am compelled to gnaw away at the subject once again.

To begin with, I received a report from an NF member in Edinburgh who had the undoubted pleasure of hearing Martin Walker give a talk to the Politics Society of Edinburgh University on the 10th of December on the subject of "The Extreme Right in Britain".

Walker was introduced by the Lefty Chairman to the mainly I.S. and I.M.G. audience as "The *Guardian* columnist who had exposed the National Front during the February election", and who had "covered the recent growth of bodies such as GB 75".

Mr. Walker's talk was of little or no interest — but his answers to questions after it were very interesting indeed. My correspondent reported:

"The first question was on the size of the NF. Walker said he believed it to be 'about 22,000', and claimed 'I've got fairly good information on most Branches and Groups'. He declared that he knew 'all the London Branches fairly well' and boasted that he had smuggled himself into Branch meetings without being spotted . . .

"The next question was on the finances of the NF. Walker said that to the best of his knowledge the NF was entirely

self-supporting. He said he had heard it said that money was reaching the NF from a Nazi Odessa source in Germany via a Dr. ——— in South London.

"Walker, with a big smirk on his face, continued: 'I've done a service job on Dr. ———'s house and I've found no evidence to substantiate this'.

"Still with a big smirk on his face, Walker picked up some papers in front of him, saying: 'I've also got a photostat of their internal accounts'.

"The question of who owned the Croydon office came up next. Walker said that the Pawsons Road office was owned by Mr. ———. 'Mr. ——— is a strange person. He goes around all the time taping every conversation. Still, I reckon Mr. ———'s bugs aren't as good as mine!'"

Some interesting admissions from Mr. Walker concerning his 'journalistic' techniques! He boasts of smuggling himself into private meetings . . . of possessing copies of misappropriated documents . . . of using electronic eavesdropping devices . . . and, most interestingly of all, he claims to have carried out a "service job" on the home of a private individual.

What, one might well ask, is a "service job"? I think I know, but just to be sure I am right I have written to the Editor of *The Guardian* asking him (among a number of other things): "Could you explain what *The Guardian* or any of its writers might mean by a 'service job' on the home of a private individual?" I will publish the reply, if, as and when I get one.

Whilst I was musing on my correspondent's report of Walker's Edinburgh talk, another little tit-bit came my way. I was told by an absolutely reliable and completely impartial source that Walker, along with a number of other national newspaper journalists, employed the services of a "researcher" called Mr. Gerry Gable.

Now what do I know about Mr. Gerry Gable? For one thing, he was one of the most fanatic adherents of the 62 Group in the wild and woolly days of the early 1960's when the Zionists found it expedient to deal crudely with their crude but ineffectual opponents.

In about 1962 a gang of 62 Group thugs burst into the offices in London of Sir Oswald Mosley's Union Movement, savagely beat up staff members including Mr. Robert Row, Editor of *Action*, and smashed up equipment. These vicious thugs were arrested, charged and convicted with an offence in connection with this incident.

A couple of years afterwards the 62 Group were involved in another break-

in. One of their members dressed himself up as a Gas Board engineer and obtained uninvited entry into the home of the historian David Irving, author of *The Destruction of Dresden* and other works which indicate that the Nazis were not the only perpetrators of "War Crimes" during the Second World War.

Mr. Irving returned to his flat to find this 62 Group man rummaging through his private papers. I wonder if Mr. Walker and his private highly placed principals would have described that operation as a "service job" on Mr. Irving's home?

Nowadays, Mr. Gable is of course "a journalist" . . . a "research journalist", even. He can often be seen lurking in shadows and doorways along the route of NF marches and demonstrations draped in cameras fitted with telephoto lenses.

If Martin Walker employs the services of Gable, the 62 Group operative, then much is explained, not least, what Walker might mean by "service jobs". A number of things still puzzle me, however. Why should the 62 Group, which sustains undoubted liaison with the Israeli secret service, choose Martin Walker as the outlet for the fruits of their "service jobs"?

I have a letter from Walker assuring me that Walker is the name he was born with. On the other hand I have been told by NF Directorate Chairman Mr. J. Kingsley Read that when he was interviewed by a reporter from *The Sun* recently the reporter chanced to remark that he had been at college with Martin Walker, and at that time Walker had the surname of "Beherens" or "Beherenson" — neither of which names, I fancy, are deeply rooted in our English shires.

Whatever the reasons for the 62 Group's benefactions, Walker has certainly done well as a result of them. Apart from getting a commission from the publishers, Andre Deutsch, to write a book "about the National Front" (which no doubt helped to pay for his Winter holiday in Spain), he will return to the staff of *The Guardian* as its "Special Investigative Reporter"!

Messrs Deutsch also seems to be very well in with Zionist intelligence elements, quite apart from their patronage of Walker. I note that of all the publishers that exist in London, they have been chosen by the retired Israeli secret service official who masterminded the kidnapping of Adolf Eichmann from Argentina, to be the publishers of his account of that operation.

The retired secret serviceman would certainly need to have his inside story cleared and approved by his former employers and the publishers of the book would almost certainly be appointed by them also.

Martin Walker, the one-time speech writer for failed American politician Edmund Muskie, has certainly found himself some powerful new patrons.



# 500 AT A.G.M.

"Spirit of unity strong at A.G.M." This was the headline that we gave to our report of the 1972 Annual Conference of the National Front. A year later the same might have been said of the 1973 Conference. Of the Conference for 1974, which due to the General Election took place on the 4th January this year, such a headline would represent rather too much of a glossing over of events.

At the same time it would be completely wrong to say that the party was to any significant degree divided. That would require admitting the existence of substantial forces on different sides of such a division, and these did not, and do not, exist. What did manifest itself at the meeting was a faction of very small number belied by the noise it made which seemed to most of those present to be out of step with the overall spirit and intent of the party. On occasions when it was possible to judge from the reaction of the audience what the strength of this faction was it became obvious that it was very puny indeed. One feels sure, therefore, that no threat to party unity exists which need cause us too much concern. No doubt by next year this small ripple of dissent will be gone and forgotten.

About 500 delegates crowded into Conway Hall, London, confirming, as in previous years, that Annual General Meetings are very much less of an attraction to the membership as a whole than, for instance, the Annual Remembrance Day march, which recently drew ten times that number. This time, unlike a year previously, things were peaceful outside, the red mobs apparently deciding that their appearance would be unwise.

Those who have been to several Annual General Meetings over the past few years will perhaps have formed an opinion as to why they are not as well attended as other events. An opinion which we venture to suggest in this journal is that the limited time available is not put to use in the way that the majority would probably prefer, and that probably far too much time is spent on debating motions that have only the most marginal relevance to the aims and work of the party. Ideally of course such a conference would run for several days and allow certain days to be given up to motions, even including some that may be considered less urgent than others. The resources of the N.F. do not presently run to this, however, particularly as the party does not command legions of the type of member able to take time off work during the week to pack halls up and down the country.

It seems that for the moment at least we are stuck with a one-day meeting and in this case surely it is vitally important that

the very best use is made of every minute available during that day.

If this is to be done, we would suggest that motions be greatly restricted in their number as well as in their duration of debate, and that the many perfectly frivolous ones that appeared on the agenda be eliminated. The extra time gained by such a procedure might then be employed in allowing members to debate, ask questions and give criticism on the many organisational issues that affect them in their party work. This, it would seem, is the very least to which they are entitled, having often made long journeys and lost time at work in order to make the event.

The National Front is in existence to campaign on just a few broad and essential issues of national survival. With this in mind, it would seem to be nonsensical for it to be frittering away its time arguing about whether it should repeal the 1968 Caravan Act or increase the fee for dog licences to £5. Perhaps some well intentioned people introduced items such as these onto the agenda for this year's meeting not so much because they felt strongly about them as in order to demonstrate how similar the N.F. is to the other parties. We would suggest, however, that it is its **dissimilarity** to other parties that has been the quality in the N.F. that has attracted most of its members.

Of all the motions debated, perhaps one of the two which had the greatest relevance was on the Abortion Act, which provoked some very passionate exchanges before the meeting voted in favour of an amendment which supported the opposition of the party to abortion on demand but contained the qualifying clause that it should be allowed if special medical grounds required.

The other motion was that which called upon the meeting to give a mandate to the party Executive to form a committee for the purpose of examining the way in which the National Directorate is elected and to recommend to the Directorate any changes which the members of the committee consider should be made. This motion revealed considerable strength of feeling on the part of members that certain constitutional procedures are well overdue for review. The motion was carried by a very clear majority and we will now await with interest the findings of the proposed committee. In an amendment to the motion it was established that the committee will be bound to consider representations from members of the party in forming its views and making its recommendations.

Previous to the debating of the motions, most of the morning period had been taken up by the reports from the heads of the

various Directorate sub-committees. Reporting for the Finance Committee, Party Treasurer Carl Lane stated that the party had got through no less than £100,000 during 1974 — an astounding reflection of its growth from a short time ago. Anthony Reed-Herbert then reported on the work of the Branch Development Committee during the year and gave a story of the opening of many new branches and groups. Richard Lawson, reporting for the Administration Committee, spoke of some of the problems of National Headquarters. He then also gave a report on behalf of the Student Affairs Committee which revealed the great increase in student activities over the year. Walter Barton, reporting for the Industrial Committee, urged that the members all recognise the vital importance of the N.F. Industrial section over the year to come and called for more participants in the work of that section. Martin Webster spoke for both the Publicity and Activities Committees, and his description of some of the major events promoted by the latter during the previous year aroused great enthusiasm. John Tyndall wound up the reports on behalf of the Policy Committee by saying that the diverting factor of two elections had hampered the work of that committee during 1974 but it was hoped that its output would be much greater in 1975. He called for volunteers to assist the work of the various specialist sub-committees.

After an excellent collection of £653 had been raised following an appeal from Martin Webster, Kingsley Read, as party Chairman, made the closing speech, the text of which is reproduced on page 20.

## APPEALS

Readers responded loyally to our appeal on behalf of the parents of Shane Barber of Hertfordshire last month, and the necessary sum to cover their legal expenses has been raised. Thank you, all contributors, from the Barber family and from ourselves.

This month we are making another appeal, this time for Roy Mennie of Merseyside. Roy was at the anti-I.R.A. march in London last September along with a delegation from his local branch. Members of this delegation were viciously attacked by a mob of red hooligans as they were getting out of their coach to join the march. Roy, in defending himself and his colleagues, became involved in a scuffle as a result of which he was arrested and charged. He was given the brutal fine of £50 with £20 costs.

We see absolutely no reason why this keen and loyal member should have to foot this bill himself, and we hereby appeal to all our readers to send contributions to cover his expenses. Please send all monies to the National Front, 50 Pawsons Road, Croydon CR0 2QF, with an attached slip marked Roy Mennie Appeal.



400 National Front supporters marched through Manchester on Friday, January 24th, in protest against the local Race Relations Board and in support of NF Chairman Kingsley Read, who had been ordered to appear before the Board as a result of leaflets which he published and distributed in Blackburn last year calling upon local residents not to sell their homes to immigrants.

The marchers, representing the biggest ever weekday turn-out by the NF, accompanied Mr. Read to the hearing and welcomed him with cheers afterwards at two meetings, one outdoor and the other indoor.

Mr. Read now awaits the verdict of the 'Tribunal', which, incredibly in this country of ours, was composed equally of immigrants and native Britons. It is expected that an apology will be demanded of him, which he is unprepared to make. In this case he will be ordered to pay a fine, which he is equally unprepared to do. In that event he stands to serve one month's imprisonment.

This charge has raised immense local anger in Lancashire, and we have now heard that in nearby Preston a spontaneous petition was started by workers at the BAC factory for submission to the Home Secretary in protest at Mr. Read's treatment.

## WORK FOR THE N.F. IN YOUR UNION

1975 is going to be a year in which National Front activity in industry is going to increase enormously. You can help this activity by getting in touch with your local NF industrial organiser. Featured here are the national and regional officials so far appointed to direct NF industrial activity. If there is not an official yet appointed for your region, you should contact the National Chairman of Industrial Affairs, Mr. Walter Barton, for advice.

**Chairman** — Mr. W. Barton: 23 Ashmoor Road, Woodhouse Park, Manchester, M22 6FD.

**Secretary & Publicity Officer:** Mr. Neil Farnell: c/o 50 Pawsons Road, Croydon, Surrey CR0 2QF.

**Industrial Regional Organisers to date:**  
North West Region: Mr. T. A. Golds — 37 Claridge Road, Chorlton-Cum-Hardy Manchester 21.

Midlands Region: Mr. John Finnegan — 42 West Avenue, Castle Bromwich, Warwickshire.

South West Region: Mr. Philip Gannaway — 55 Briscoes Avenue, Hartcliffe, Bristol, BS13 0LF.

South East Region: Mr. Thomas Pilling — 153 Rochford Road, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.

London Region: Mr. John Fairhurst — 62 Longmead Road, Hayes, Middlesex.

# 400 MARCH AS RACE BOARD 'TRIES IT ON'

Front of column



**NF**  
**puts**  
**Britain**  
**First**

The National Front is Britain's fastest-growing party which says: "Put Britain and the British people first!". It is the true voice of the British people. Its main policies have been proved by one opinion poll after another to represent the views of the great majority of the British people. Find out more about the National Front by completing this form and sending it to: *The Secretary, National Front, 50 Pawsons Road, Croydon CR0 2QF, Surrey. (Tel 01-684 3730)*

Name .....

Address .....

.....

.....

The National Front needs money. It needs the funds to print leaflets, pamphlets and posters, to fight elections, to mount demonstrations, to organise the biggest patriotic movement in Britain.

**So invest in your country's future. Send a donation to the National Front Fighting Fund today. It will be money well spent.**



# The fight for free speech

*THE FOLLOWING is the text of the closing speech made by the National Front Chairman, Kingsley Read, to the NF Annual Conference in London on January 4th.*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

What I want to speak about this afternoon is something quite serious, quite important and, I think, relevant to the future of this party.

You will remember that at that wonderful Cenotaph march that we had in November, when I rated that there were at least 6,000 people – John (Tyndall) being rather modest in *Spearhead* said 5 – afterwards I addressed you and pointed out that in my opinion the extreme left of this country were organising themselves for dirtier tricks than we've seen in the past. They've seen that we're growing. They're frightened of our growth. They're scared out of their pants at our potential, and they know that, one day, ultimately we shall succeed. And if the idiocy and stupidity of the Labour Government – not to mention the equal idiocy and stupidity of the Opposition – is anything to go by, the economic crisis in this country is going to become so disastrous, so soon, that the time when we can take office is much sooner than many of you believe.

Until that time, ladies and gentlemen, we have to remain a totally united party, totally dedicated to our resolutions and ideas.

I then said that I assumed that they were going to take this bankbenchers bill to strengthen the Race Relations Act so that your leaders and other members of the National Front could be muzzled by law which would prevent people speaking the truth. I warned you that there was a possibility that a spurious application for a march next Spring would be put to the Police here in London, and that somebody else would find a way of having this prevented, not because they wanted it prevented, but because they hoped eventually to prevent us from marching. Well I give you my word that if either of these two occasions ever came to pass I would be the first person to march in defiance of such a law!

I know that there are streets in Bradford and Brixton – John Tyndall drove me through one last night, God help me! – where white men cannot walk. That's because they're full of black men. But when the Government tells my people that it cannot go through the streets of any town in this country, in defence of this country, then it can go to hell!

However, anticipating several things, I issued a leaflet in May, June and July last year with the support of my colleagues in Blackburn, and we put out about 5,000 through various doors in Blackburn. I want to read you this leaflet because it's pertinent to what I'm going to say next.

"Dear Sir or Madam,

As you may be aware, the Town Council's decision to demolish large areas in the centre of the town is resulting in coloured immigrants moving into better areas, which had always been relatively free from them. There is no doubt that these 'poor' people will have more than adequate finance and are usually willing to pay above the market price for properties, often in cash.

Many of our own young people cannot obtain the mortgages, or raise the deposit to buy a house of their own and yet these immigrants are able to take from them what should be, in their own country, their priority.

We appeal to you, do not be tempted into

selling your house to a coloured immigrant, consider your neighbours. More, consider where your loyalties should lie: to your own kind.

If you want your street to remain as it is with the traditional friendship and neighbourliness that has always been the way in Lancashire then resist this insidious take-over that these immigrants are attempting.

For further help and advice you may contact any member of the National Front who will supply you with window posters and information.

Yours sincerely  
J. Kingsley Read  
Parliamentary candidate  
Blackburn."

I didn't think that was particularly offensive. But it appears that other people did. The strange thing is that it took the Race Relations Board until December of last year – December 1974 – to decide that I had contravened the Race Relations Act. And I am submitting to you, ladies and gentlemen, that they are not going for me, J. Kingsley Read; they waited until I was the Chairman of the National Front so that they could have a go at the National Front through me!

So I replied:

"Dear Mr. Martin,

I am in receipt of your letter dated the 17th instant referring to a leaflet that was distributed to a number of houses in Blackburn in May, June and July this year. I will confirm that I dictated the wording of the leaflet, and the signature, although duplicated, is mine.

The letter does indeed suggest that the white indigenous British people of Blackburn in this

case, but throughout Britain preferably, should consider the importance of supporting and defending themselves from the subversive and Government-approved (whether Labour or Conservative is irrelevant) insidious take-over of their country by an alien influx of coloured immigrants, by examining where their true loyalties should lie and giving priority to their own kind, in their own country, in this case in the sale and purchase of houses.

The Race Relations Act was never necessary to protect the Poles, the Jews, or other Europeans who came to this country and I consider it an act of treason that such an act became law, giving the alien what amounts to priority in my country over the native population.

How dare any government legislate to prevent people expressing their opinions, for that is what is really amounts to? How dare any group of politicians legislate to stop an Englishman speaking his mind in his own country.

Your committee may meet, if it so desires to waste taxpayers' money, to consider the letter I issued, but I have no intention of wasting my time in attending any such meeting nor of ceasing to express my viewpoint to all and sundry verbally and published."

This, ladies and gentlemen, is an attack, a deliberately provoked attack, I believe, from that lovable, charming lady, Mrs. Barbara Castle, through what was once her agent, to shuttle the National Front and its leadership from speaking for the people of Britain on an issue which is entirely and vitally important to their survival.

So on this basis I discussed this with my colleagues on the Directorate, and I have changed my mind – I am going to attend their 'tribunal' with a lawyer and with the press invited, to tell them where to stuff their Race Relations Act!

My legal adviser tells me that I shall then be prosecuted, ordered to apologise by the court and probably fined up to £100, which I shall refuse to pay either.

I have discussed this with my wife, because she is vitally important in this issue, and I have decided that I shall be in contempt of court and quite prepared to go to jail for this.

Thank you for your support. Thank God we're a united party and let's go on from there!



Dad's Army? Good Lord no, that's the Goldstream Guards.