

No. 84 May 1975

Spearhead

15p



ORDER
NF column marches through Bradford



DISORDER
Left-wing mobs riot against police

N.F. STAGES BIGGEST EVER NORTHERN RALLY

Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

FOOT AND BENN

Even they are preferable to Market



Marketeers scrape the barrel

The last month has seen the pro-Marketeers of Parliament and Press showing themselves increasingly desperate in the way of arguments to support continued British membership. Defeated on every level of real political and economic debate, they are now well and truly scraping the barrel with their latest propaganda cry.

This is that because the extreme left happens to support British withdrawal from Europe, for us to withdraw will mean that the extreme left will control Britain. "Better to be controlled from Brussels than by the Foots, the Benns and the Jack Joneses" was one piece of inanity that was heard.

Just supposing that there was some truth in the claim that exit from Europe would deliver Britain into the hands of left-wingers, we would still say that Britain should make such an exit. In the context of

contemporary national decay the distinctions of left and right within the established political spectrum have become scarcely more than academic. The Foots, the Benns and the Joneses could not do any more harm to Britain than has been done by the Heaths and the Wilsons.

And there is always the fact that they can quickly be got rid of once we so decide, whereas extrication from the Common Market, though always possible, will become increasingly difficult as the noose of political and economic control from Brussels tightens.

Nothing, however, could be more idiotic than believing that a thing is right merely because you don't like some of the people who oppose it. On that basis, Joe Stalin was a great fellow because he happened to be opposed by Hitler.

In politics it is always possible to support the right thing for the wrong reasons, and this is the case with the left's support of withdrawal from Europe. The left does not like the Common Market because its internationalism is not sufficiently widely embracing for leftist approval. Throw in Russia, China and the Third World and the left will change its attitude.

We support withdrawal from the Market for totally opposite reasons: so as to

re-establish the national freedom and sovereignty of Great Britain. If we happen for the moment to be placed in the same camp as the left by reason of wanting withdrawal, so be it. That does not make our case wrong. We refuse to descend to this infantile level of argument now being pursued by the more moronic apostles of Toryism.

Referendum folly

The decision to count the Common Market referendum votes on a regional basis is a bad one and could have the most awkward side effects.

If Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland show a majority against staying in the Market and England shows a majority in favour of staying in, this could play right into the hands of separatists in these parts of the United Kingdom.

Scottish and Welsh nationalists have in recent elections had successes which portend real danger to British unity. The nationalists in Scotland have had the additional fillip of North Sea oil development, which gives them a shot in the arm in the way of economic arguments. Further electoral success for these separatist movements could be disastrous.

In Northern Ireland the betrayal of recent Governments, Tory and Labour, of the Loyalist majority has created a new phenomenon, in Ulster nationalism, which scarcely existed before. Many Ulster people have been fooled into believing that a totally separate Ulster state would be the only alternative to getting handed over by Britain to the Irish Republic.

It is likely that in Scotland and Northern Ireland at least a majority will say No to the E.E.C. In the event then of the overall British vote being in favour a new weapon would be delivered into the hands of the separatists in those regions. "If we had independence," they could say, "we could opt to leave the Market; as it is, it is being tied to England that keeps us in."

Separatism in Scotland, Wales and, more latterly, Northern Ireland is now being exploited by some unscrupulous people who have no Scottish, Welsh or Northern Irish interests at heart but who merely want to smash Britain to pieces. The manner of the referendum count is a gift to them. Is this mere foolishness? Or is it intentional?

S P E A R H E A D

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Where the price rises come from

Britain's millions of railway commuters were informed last month that they are due for another massive increase in fares. Half-way through the month the gloomy face of Richard Marsh came on our television screens and talked about this latest outrage. Mr. Marsh seemed to have nothing to offer except to shrug his shoulders and say that the railways had always been broke and that therefore we should not be too surprised if they are broke now.

What though is the truth behind the railways' financial position? In 1973 they made an operating profit of £5.7 million. This became an actual net loss of £51.6 million. How did it happen? It happened because £57.3 million had to be paid in interest to the banking fraternity.

So it is with coal. The Coal Board paid out £43.9 million in interest on bank loans in the same year. So it is with rates. The massive interest charges on council loans are the main causes of the crazy rate increases that we keep getting.

What most people do not know is that these massive interest charges are not even the price of loans legitimately made; they are tribute which we pay to the bankers for inflationary money creation — making 'loans' out of money that never previously existed by the mere recording of book-keeping entries.

Most people do not know of these matters because they are never discussed — at least in the 'orthodox' circles of political opinion; they are regarded in such circles as a kind of taboo to be avoided at all costs while bogus and frivolous 'remedies' to inflation are debated as reverently as if they carried the holy writ. No serious analysis of our economic problems must be permitted so long as it may threaten the mighty citadels of High Finance.

What is Vorster up to?

Events now taking place in Southern Africa are perplexing to people in Britain who have resolutely championed the governments of Balthazar Vorster and Ian Smith in the face of all the fury of anti-white opinion in this country.

Mr. Vorster, it seems, is putting massive pressure on Mr. Smith to concede to those who demand eventual majority rule in Rhodesia, and Smith, as a conciliatory gesture in this direction, has been meeting and negotiating with African nationalists with long records of terrorist activities behind them.

When politicians behave in this peculiar way against all the wishes of those who elected them, there is usually hidden pressure from the big boys of international business that compels their actions. Is there such pressure against Vorster and Smith? And, if so, from which quarter?

Recently the highly informed American newsletter *Washington Observer* cast some light on this matter when it reported:

"The real reason for the swift pace of change in Southern Africa is the Rockefeller/Rothschild/Oppenheimer plan to set up an economic super-government over the Southern portion of the Continent. The scheme involves integrating the economies of Angola, Zaire, Zambia, Rhodesia, South-West Africa, Mozambique and South Africa. This plan was worked out 15 years ago . . . The intervening take-over of Rhodesia by an independent White government has been an obstacle which may be finally overcome, thanks to the betrayal of Rhodesia by Verwoerd's successor, Balthazar Vorster, and the namby-pamby leadership of Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith . . ."

Was the *Washington Observer* speaking with authority? Well, much more recently the *Daily Express*, no less, commented on developments in Southern Africa, saying:

" . . . the natural economic unity of Southern Africa will best be served by big political concessions to moderate (sic!) black opinion now to prevent a damaging and perhaps catastrophic guerilla war in the future . . . It matters less which race forms the majority in Parliament (sooner or later it is bound to be black) than that both races should understand their dependence on each other . . . A confederation of territories in Southern Africa may yet provide the most stable area in the entire continent . . ."

When it is realised that Rothschild interests only recently bought their way into the *Daily Express*, that paper's advocacy of the same scheme predicted by the *Washington Observer* tells a great deal.

Perhaps the most interesting section of the passage quoted is that which says: " . . . It matters less which race forms the majority in Parliament . . ." Yes indeed! What matters, as in the case of all the newly emergent African states, is that King Money Power — to be specific, the Rockefeller/Rothschild/Oppenheimer complex — is the real controller.

Lesson of S.E. Asia

As was bound to happen, Communism has scored an annihilating victory in South East Asia.

As was also bound to happen, the world is talking of a massive defeat for the United States.

There could, however, never be anything else but a defeat for the United States, because American intervention in South East Asia has always been based on an absurdity. The absurdity consists of the idea that American, or other Western, forces can be perpetually deployed all around the world wherever a Communist state attacks a non-Communist one.

Nothing has been more farcical than the immense expenditure of money and manpower by the Americans to 'stop' Com-



DISMANTLING U.S. FLAGS
Americans get no thanks for their effort in S.E. Asia

munist in Indo China, while at the same time the Communist war effort in that part of the world is only made possible by the huge investment of money and know-how that America and other Western powers have made in the Soviet Union and Red China.

As an instance, the Kama River plant, which will supply most of the trucks for the Red Army and those of Russia's allies is being built by American capital. As another instance, most of the engines that power Russia's mercantile marine were built in the West. As yet another instance, Russia's grain failure of a year or so back was made good by huge supplies from the U.S. and Canada, which put up the price of grain to the Western world. The Common Market sold piles of butter to Russia at a fraction of the price that people in its member countries paid for it.

If the Soviet economy were left to fend for itself in the way of both capital and technological aptitude, it would soon collapse and with it would collapse the whole Communist world.

Western strategy should be to bring about just that very thing. No Western nation should exhaust itself rushing around the globe trying to put out every 'bush fire' that the Communists may start; the West should declare economic war on the Communist world and deprive it thereby of the weapons that enable it to survive and aggress against the free nations.

Until this happens, the so-called 'cold war' remains a farce and a fraud.

THOSE who watch television or listen to the so-called modern historians must have become aware that there has been a regular, systematic and recently intensifying effort to so distort the truth that they cannot permit, in an attempt to persuade the British, in particular, that there is no truth in the historical superiority of their race and to convince the young and uninformed that our ancestors were at best unenlightened buffoons. The latest in this deliberate denigration of British history is the current adaptation of Sir Winston Churchill's "History of the ENGLISH-Speaking Peoples".

If the early episodes of this saga(?) no doubt thoroughly vetted by the Race-Relations board and the white liberal traitors to this country, are to be believed then the pre-Norman conquest Anglo-Saxons were a dirty, superstitious, primitive, illiterate, almost animal-like lot, deservedly conquered and thus helped into something approaching civilization. As one who is proud of his Anglo-Saxon heritage, bearing the proud Lancashire name of "Read" and who has, for years, campaigned to persuade the schools to introduce into the curriculum some of the marvellously stirring and well-written literature of the people to whom we owe our language and much of our character, I welcome the opportunity to speak up for those whose blood still runs in me.

There is no doubt that England was perhaps the most stable and cultured country in Europe before those Viking settlers in Normandy, under Duke William the bastard, brought their brutish ways and nasal language, which thank God never did finally replace the fluency and subtlety of English.

The old system of law, based on tradition and precedent, had been developed under various monarchs such as Ine of Wessex (688-726 AD) and, perhaps the greatest of them all, Offa of Mercia (757-796 AD), codifying the orally carried traditions. Indeed when Alfred the Great produced his code of English law he introduced an appendix based on the codes of both but preferring those of Ine. From the early part of the 10th century England was divided into shires and hundreds with basically four classes of persons, King, noble (thane), yeoman or ceorl and slave. None of these classes were strictly hereditary, in theory the best fitted could, and often did, become King or Thane and as we shall see the slave was able to work for his freedom. The term shire still survives and hundred was in common usage in the early part of this century. Every four weeks a court was held in the hundred and every six months a shire-moot court was held with the king's reeve in control of proceedings. In practice these courts were not only where criminal proceedings were heard but also where the king made his will known to the people and agreements and transactions were made legally binding.

Should a man be found guilty at the

J. KINGSLEY-READ

An answer to 'Churchill's People'



EXAMPLES OF SAXON ART

(Above) The Franks Casket; the back, showing the capture of Jerusalem. Whalebone carving, Northumbrian work, c. 700 A.D.; (right) The Fuller Brooch. Silver nielloed disc-brooch depicting the Five Senses. Anglo-Saxon, ninth century A.D.

hundred court he had the right of two appeals at this level and then one further appeal at the shire-moot. If he still felt that he had not received justice he could then rely on "self-help". This implied taking an oath which was usually strengthened by swearing of the number of hides of land he possessed, for example a ceorl was legally assessed as having five hides. He could, if he wished ask kinsmen and supporters to pledge their hides in support. If this failed he could then resort to trial by ordeal, though often referred to as the usual way of trying a man in fact this was a last resort and in percentage terms rarely used. Penalties, upon conviction varied and there were a number of principal

charges which, in theory, carried the death penalty. In practice fines, payable to the king, and compensation to the victim were usually employed with in serious cases mutilation. If a man could not, or would not, pay the compensation then he was made an outlaw, with no rights and anyone could kill him with impunity, more often he would be given as a slave to the victim, or the victim's family, until he had worked his freedom.

The system was remarkably formal with plaintiffs and accused being summoned to attend the courts, which were usually held in the open with anyone able to freely attend and observe, after three summonses

the accused was presumed to be guilty, if he failed to appear. There were occasions when the king would give the right to hold court to thanes, who then retained the fines but the king's ultimate authority still prevailed and certain offences were outside the thane's jurisdiction, these being of a serious nature, such as forcibly entering another's property, the harbouring of outlaws, rape and murder. In all cases there remained the right of appeal, up to the king himself.

In Anglo-Saxon society women had almost equal rights in all cases of law, being free to charge and plead on their own account and in the case of divorce, which was relatively easy, the women, if she retained the children of the marriage, was entitled to one-half of the family possessions, if the husband retained the children then she would receive an amount equivalent to one child's share. In the early part of the 10th century it was even actually written into the code that no woman should be forced into marriage with any man nor could she be sold, against her will to any man she disliked. All yeomen who attached themselves to a thane owed that thane total allegiance even to fighting to the death, if the thane was killed, they became in practice part of the thane's family, often taking his name. In return the thane was honour bound to protect and provide for these who so pledged themselves as though they were his kinsmen. Loyalty and honour unto death were the true beliefs of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors.

GENERAL CULTURE AND SOCIAL PATTERNS

The Anglo-Saxons were great traders exchanging works of art, artifacts, hunting dogs, furs, glassware and embroidered fabrics for exotic imports such as silks, muscat, aloes, camphor cinnamon and other spices from the Orient and large cities grew up which in reality were the organised trading centres of the time. Some indication of the social organisation involved is evident in the size of various towns at about 1066. London pop. 12,000, York 8,000, Norwich and Lincoln, 5,000. Thetford, 4,000, Oxford, 3,500, Colchester, 2,000. To these towns would come the rural folk to trade their products. But what of those living in the smaller towns and villages? How did they live?

In every town was the large central hall often two-storeyed where villagers could meet and hold their festivals, all lived in well-built huts, often of stone with thatched roofs and sunken floors to retain the warmth. They cultivated the land growing wheat, barley, oats and flax, they planted small orchards and grassed their cattle, sheep, pigs and goats on the common land surrounding the village. The Saxons were great craftsmen producing pottery, glassware, woven and embroidered fabrics, works of religious art that were famed throughout Europe and

have been discovered in remote areas of Russia. Of course it must not be forgotten that the thanes of the area around what is now Leningrad were cousins of Harold Hadrada, who was once a mercenary in Constantinople and was equally related to Tostig and Harold Godwinson, King of England, defeated at Hastings (or rather Battle) by his other, illegitimate, cousin William or Normandy.

ROMANTIC AND RELIGIOUS CULTURE

The above indicates an organised and politically mature people but to be really civilised a society must have the more unpractical, but positive, indications of the soul of the people. What sort of a soul did our Anglo-Saxon forbears possess?

In the wealth of written prose and poetry that we still have with us is to be seen a people of romantic and fertile imagination. A people who could sit enthralled for hours listening to the inspiring sagas of the heroes and gods of the north in their battles with the forces of evil and the monsters that inhabited the darker regions of the supernatural and men's minds. As they became Christianised they retained the format and transferred the properties of their heroes to Christ and his disciples. There is no person who could fail to be stirred by stories such as "Othere's voyage", "The Voyage of Wulfstan", "The Battle of Maldon", and many others and no person of any sensitivity could fail to be moved by the "Dream of the Rood" a poem by Cynewulf, a monk converted from paganism, which retains the heroic ideals of paganism in the description of Christ's death. A poem of powerful imagery, Regretfully, whilst we know that they had music there is none remaining; some of this must have been of remarkable beauty if the comment of King Alfred after listening to one such bard is to be believed — "my mind was transported to the heavens where peace reigns and gods and men are at last in unity".

Embroidered capes and tapestries from England were in demand in churches and palaces throughout the known world. The famous Bayeux tapestry is the best known example of such English needlework but the Cuthbert stole received praise from all who saw it. Rich purple cloth embroidered in rich silks and gold thread. The Normans were constantly astonished by the richness of the equipment of English churches but this did not prevent their ignorant vandalism such as the burning of York church where volumes of illuminated manuscripts and ornaments were lost forever.

In the field of manuscripts the Anglo-Saxons were without parallel. In their sculpture, their carved ivory caskets, their zoomorphic jewellery their embellishment of weapons and purses broaches, pottery, even the mundane such as coins were designed

with beauty in mind. There grew up schools of sculpture such as the Winchester school with its naturalistic carving in low relief.

Regretfully those who followed these remarkably cultured and sophisticated people did not have their feeling for the beauty of life and the pantheistic involvement with life and through greed they rapaciously destroyed much of what they had so honestly created. The Normans stripped the gold and ivory, the silks from the churches, in their arrogance they even destroyed the churches themselves, small honest structures, finely balanced in their blend of architecture and nature, to replace them with their heavy, gloomy and unyielding severity, perhaps a comment on the Norman character itself.

Fortunately enough remains, much in foreign countries such as the Gandersheim casket, specially commissioned for a German church, carved in ivory and now in the Herzog Anton Ulrich museum in Brunswick, or the 8th century silver-clad altar cross still in a church in Bishofshofen, near Salzburg, Austria. In England we have the astounding Sutton Hoo burial collection with its jewellery, weapons, pottery in a magnificent state of preservation, now safely in the British museum. There still remains many crosses the best of which can be seen at Bewcastle in Cumberland, dating back to 650 AD and at Ruthwell, with the carved Golden Gospels regrettably in Stockholm. Manuscripts are still preserved, the best of which is the Benedictional of St. Athelwold, penned by Godeman, abbot of Thorney about 980 AD, a wealth of rich colour, well embellished with gold.

I hope that I have said enough about these astounding people to whom we, the present day native-born British people, owe so much to encourage others to study them more deeply and counter the most dishonest representation of them that the BBC has recently perpetrated.

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ROBERT GREGORY

NF voice vital in Scotland

AS A STUDENT of Politics I have studied the recent rise of Scottish Nationalism and would like to comment on this 'phenomenon'.

Although Scotland does not possess a government or parliament of its own, it has a strong constitutional identity and a large number of political and social institutions. The Act of Union (1707), laid down that Scotland would retain for all time certain key institutions such as the Scottish legal system, the Presbyterian Church of Scotland (the Established Church), the Scottish educational system and the "Royal Burghs" (local authorities). These institutions became the transmitters of Scottish national identity from one generation to the next.

While proud of their Scottish heritage, in the second half of the eighteenth and all through the nineteenth century the Scots played a crucial role in building the British Empire. Scottish Regiments as an integral part of the British Army fought magnificently in all parts of the Empire. Scottish missionaries, doctors, engineers, administrators, etc. served with distinction throughout the heyday of the Empire. During this period the Scots, in common with the English, Welsh and Ulstermen, developed a British national consciousness, Pride in Britain, in the Empire and in all things British was widespread and continued until the betrayal, malaise and decline instigated by internationalist forces occurred in the twentieth century.

Politically, Scotland does not reproduce the strength of the parties that exist in England. From 1832 to 1918, Scotland voted predominantly for the Liberal Party (the exception being the 1900 election). England in the same period was much more Conservative. Since 1918, general elections in Scotland have tended to favour the Labour Party. The largest share of the vote went to that party in nine of the fifteen general elections between 1918 and 1970. England however voted predominantly Labour at only three elections in the same period.

The most obvious 'deviation' in recent Scottish political history has been the weakness of the Conservative Party. In 1955 the Conservative Party had a majority (50.1 per-cent) of the Scottish vote and 36 out of 71 seats. By 1966 it was down to 37.7 per-cent of the vote and 20 seats, and although it rose slightly in 1970 to 38 per-cent of the vote and 23 seats this was but a prelude to the debacle in the 1974 elections when the Conservative vote slumped disastrously.

Labour, however, has only been a partial beneficiary of the flight from the Conservatives in Scotland. Much of the decline in the Conservative vote came with the rise of the Liberals in the early 60's, which was then overtaken by the sudden upsurge of the S.N.P. between 1966 and 1970. The Liberals and S.N.P. took more votes from the Conservatives than from Labour at general elections from 1959 to 1970, so that the 'swing' was not just from the Conservatives to Labour. After a falling off of the S.N.P. and Liberal in the period just before the 1970 election and a return by some to the Conservative fold, the period 1970/1974 saw a dramatic swing from the Conservatives (and less dramatically from the Liberals) which culminated in the electoral success of the S.N.P. in the 1974 general elections.

However, so far the Labour vote has remained reasonably steady in Scotland and it will be necessary for the S.N.P. to breach this vote if they are to gain more

support. Because of the failure of the present government (witness the derisory social contract) to solve the economic problems of Scotland, such as the high rate of unemployment and continuing decline of basic industries including steel and ship-building, disillusioned ordinary Scots may be seduced by the siren call of the Scottish Nationalists at the next election. Therefore it is vital that the National Front should make itself heard in Scotland now by putting forward British Nationalist ideas and policies that will lead to a restoration of British national consciousness and will make Scots proud to fight for a future nationalist Britain.

THE STRANGER

The Stranger within my gate,
He may be true or kind,
But he does not talk my talk —
I cannot feel his mind.
I see the face and the eyes and the mouth,
But not the soul behind.

The men of my own stock
They may do ill or well,
But they tell the lies I am wonted to,
They are used to the lies I tell,
We do not need interpreters
When we go to buy or sell.

The Stranger within my gate,
He may be evil or good,
But I cannot tell what powers control —
What reasons sway his mood,
Nor when the Gods of his far-off land
May repossess his blood.

The men of my own stock,
Bitter bad they maybe,
But, at least, they hear the things I hear,
And see the things I see;
And whatever I think of them and their likes,
They think the likes of me.

This was my father's belief
And this is also mine:
Let the corn be all of one sheaf —
And the grapes be all of one vine,
Ere out children's teeth are set on edge
By bitter bread and wine.

— Rudyard Kipling



SCOTLAND
Vital area
for N.F.

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Zionist lie-mongers come out into the open

IF Nazi propagandist Dr. Joseph Goebbles really can be credited with inventing the "Big Lie" technique, then Manchester M.P. Mr. Paul Rose can certainly be regarded as the little doctor's most ardent imitator in Britain today.

To the uninitiated it would appear that Mr. Rose is a one-man "anti-Fascist, anti-Racialist" campaign. He is, however, only the front man for a sophisticated Zionist propaganda network whose roots are to be found in the offices of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, the Association of Jewish Ex-Servicemen, and the Israeli Embassy.

Rose's biggest Big Lie to date hit the headlines at the beginning of April when the *Sunday Telegraph* (long used by the Zionists as a 'kite flying' ground) published a big story based on allegations by Rose to the effect that Scotland Yard Special Branch were investigating a plan by a secret Nazi Group called "Column 88" to hold a "Hitler birthday party" on 20th April.

According to Rose, Special Branch had been given a letter circulated by "Column 88" which gave details of the assembly place for the celebration, and which indicated that foreign Nazis, including ex-S.S. men, would be coming to Britain for the event.

Ferry interestink!

"NEWS" TO SPECIAL BRANCH

Did the Special Branch have any such letter? Were they engaging in any such investigation? The answer to both questions is *NO*. On the Monday morning after Rose's allegations became known an officer of Special Branch phoned around to enquire if anybody had heard any rumours about the alleged Hitler celebration, as Rose's allegation was "complete news" to them!

The Home Office quite clearly did not have any information to enable the slightest credence to be given to Rose's story either, as the brush-off written reply to Rose's Parliamentary Question by the Home Secretary made clear. The Home Secretary did not make the slightest reference to any alleged Hitler celebration or to the alleged visits to Britain of ex-S.S. men. He merely stated that the usual procedures for keeping undesirable aliens out of Britain would be maintained.

The total absence of the slightest evidence to back up his fantastic story did not prevent both BBC and ITV networks from allowing Rose to elaborate his con-

coction of lies still further and, in so doing, smear the National Front. As yet neither the BBC *Nationwide* programme nor Thames Television's *Today* have allowed the NF to make any reply to Rose's unsupported and unsupportable assertions.

Why do the media men take Rose so seriously as an "expert" on the so-called "extreme Right" in Britain? Certainly not because he is a reliable witness of truth and a source of accurate information. Where the National Front is concerned, Rose is simply a purveyor of slanders and lies. The following are some examples:—

UNDERHILL CONNED

Earlier this year a report was carried in the Labour Party's weekly newspaper, *Labour Weekly*, that the National Agent of the Labour Party, Mr. Reg Underhill, had given a report to the Labour Party National Executive on alleged outrages perpetrated by the National Front at about the time of the last General Election. The information which Mr. Underhill presented (doubtless in good faith) had not been "researched" by Mr. Underhill himself, but had been given to him by Rose.

A lot of the outrages alleged in the report were quite impossible to check, but one allegation stood out as easily checkable — i.e. that the National Front had distributed leaflets proclaiming that "Hitler was Right!"

I therefore wrote to Mr. Underhill in my capacity of Chairman of the NF Publicity Committee (the body responsible for the production of NF literature) and stated that "Hitler was Right!" in no way formed part of the policy of the NF and that to my knowledge no such leaflet had been produced by the party. Could I please, therefore, have a copy of the alleged leaflet (or at least a photo-copy of it) plus details of where and when it was distributed.

I have had a formal acknowledgement from Mr. Underhill that my request was received, but as yet I have had no reply from him, much less have I received any of the details I requested. Perhaps *Spearhead* readers might like to write to Mr. Underhill asking him to supply the evidence to them that he is reluctant or unable to supply to me!

Last year Rose wrote a long article in the extreme Left wing Labour weekly paper *Tribune*. Among the lies he told in that feature was that Mr. Peter Williams, a member of the NF National Directorate, had been detained under Defence Regulation 18B for the duration of the Second World War as a

potential enemy sympathiser.

In fact Mr. Williams saw front-line service throughout the whole of the War, in North Africa and Europe, as a member of the Royal Army Medical Corps! When *Tribune's* editor was informed of this, the miserable Rose was obliged to publish an apology.

Rose still persists in the distribution of the 'anonymous' smear leaflet which was clandestinely distributed in constituencies where the National Front had candidates standing in the February, 1974, General Election. Among the lies which that leaflet contains is the statement that I have been active in "bombing workers' homes and have been importing arms and ammunition for the NF's para-military groups".

GERRY GABLE AGAIN

As this issue of *Spearhead* goes to press I will be writing to the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police drawing to his attention the leaflet Rose has issued which states that I "bomb workers homes" and "import arms and ammunition", asking whether the Police have investigated the allegation; if so, with what result — and if not, why not. I can't do more than that to help get at the truth!

Rose does not himself invent the lies about the National Front which he utters. His "research" is carried out by our old friend Gerry Gable. Gable started his "anti-Fascist" career as a member of the Zionist terrorist organisation the 62 Group. He then went into "research" journalism and sustained at least one burglary conviction following a document stealing foray in the flat of historian David Irving.

Gable was until recently "researcher" for *Guardian* journalist Martin Walker, who specialised in "exposing" patriotic organisations, often with the use of clandestinely obtained documents and files. Gable is also a frequent, anonymous and thoroughly unelegant contributor to the columns of *Private Eye*.

With Martin Walker now exposed as a pro-Zionist hack, and with the *Sunday Telegraph* much more careful these days about using the material it receives from Gable concerning the NF, the Zionist propaganda network has been forced to come out into the open. This is the reason why Gable has brought out the tatty and massively inaccurate *Searchlight* magazine, and obliged to use another known Zionist (albeit with a "respectable" background) — Paul Rose — as his front man.

The fact that the Zionists are allowing their paranoia to get the better of them and are coming out into the open is very good news indeed. It shows they are getting nervous, and nervous men make mistakes. Mistakes made in full view of the general public are much more damaging than mistakes made in the shadows and behind dupes.

IT IS perfectly clear to informed and observant members of the N.F. that there is a deliberate policy carried out by the Special Branch and police forces against the N.F. Let me make it quite clear, their attitude is not due to their personal feelings; they are just obeying guide lines and actual orders issued from the Home Office.

The N.F. believes in supporting the forces of law and order and obeying without question directions given by senior police officers. We have, however, in our ever swelling ranks many retired police officers and an even larger number of serving and retired special constables. Having been one myself, I do know something about police procedure.

I accuse the present Home Secretary and the previous one of definite bias against the N.F. and giving instructions to police forces to obstruct where possible our activities.

For example, during the Hove by-election, when Squadron Leader Harrison-Broadley made his debut as a candidate, scurrilous and libelous leaflets were distributed by the 'Communist Party of England', who put up a pathetic little woman, Carol Reakes, as a candidate. Her party is a small gang of extreme Marxists, who are considered so far outside the pale that the Communist Party does not want to know them. This leaflet did not bear a printer's address or the name of an organisation; therefore those issuing it committed a serious offence, punishable by a fine. It also rendered the author and printer liable to prosecution for libel.

One was handed over to the local police by the agent for our candidate and after some smart detection work by the N.F. the police actually got moving and arrested the man who was distributing the leaflets. Need I say he was quickly released and no further action was taken, and when one of the men libelled complained to the C.I.D. he was just informed that the matter had been handed over to the Special Branch. When they were given the names of two men who were strongly suspected of paying for the cost of printing this anonymous Marxist propaganda, no attempt was made to follow up the information.

Another example of bias was at the meeting recently held at the White Rock Pavilion, Hastings. When N.F. members arrived half an hour before the start of the meeting, they found the main entrance completely barred by Marxist Students, nearly a hundred strong, who had linked arms in several ranks across the main door, so they had to go to a side door to gain admittance. When the public who wanted to hear the N.F. policy came, they were, of course, not so determined to enter as the N.F. members and were intimidated by the red hooligans who refused to let them pass. The police, of course, could have forced the long-haired, unwashed students back behind the railings on each side of the steps — and

OLIVER GILBERT

WHAT ORDERS HAVE THE SPECIAL BRANCH RECEIVED?



LEFT-WING DEMONSTRATOR BOOTS POLICEMAN

In contrast NF demonstrations have always been orderly and co-operative with police.

as they were about thirty or forty strong this would have presented no problem. But no — this would not have suited the wishes of the Home Office.

Hence the *Evening Argus* report (1/2/75) that the speakers were "preaching to the converted".

During the opening of the meeting, five or six N.F. stewards took up positions outside the main door in front of the howling mob and were told by the police to get inside, otherwise they would be arrested for "provoking the demonstrators".

May I once again express my opinion that the actions of the police are nothing to do with the personal feelings of police officers, who are officially not allowed to be members of any political party in order to preserve their 'neutrality'. In fact many members of the real right-wing organisations who were special constables have been faced with the alternative by their superintendants of resigning from those organisations or the Special Constabulary when their membership of an organisation or party not approved by the establishment became known, as with the writer of this article.

The police of course obey orders from the Home Office without question. I must conclude with the observation that when I was asked to resign from the Special Constabulary many of my colleagues were

members of the Conservative Party and the Labour Party. In fact some of them very active.

The Black Streets

All the streets are black and grey,
And no-one knows what comes their way,
The soldiers keep the people back,
Away from the streets of black.

The I.R.A. are back,
In the streets of black.

The I.R.A. throw bombs and stones,
The Army tries to guard the homes
Of people who walk about in fear,
Of dangers lurking ever near.

The I.R.A. are back,
In the streets of black.

What will become of our soldiers brave,
Every day they face the grave,
Their courage is placed upon the rack,
As they patrol the streets of black.

The I.R.A. are back,
In the streets of black.

— Jennifer Potter
(Aged 11 yrs.)

N.F. CONSTITUTION:

An unofficial opinion poll

WHAT DO

YOU THINK?

FEW National Front members will have failed to realise that there has been much argument within the party over the last year or so as to the procedure for the election of national officers. This argument did not, as some will allege, begin in October last year with a change of chairmanship; it had been going on for quite some time before that, and was indeed an issue raised at the Annual General Meeting of 1973, as at almost every Annual General Meeting previously. There is no doubt, on the other hand, that it received fresh impetus last October. This impetus did not, however, come from one quarter; it was spontaneous and nation-wide.

There seem to be two main strands in the controversy in question: one is concerned with the method of electing the National Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the party; the other with that of electing the National Directorate. The latter has certainly been a bone of contention for some years.

To these two strands I venture to offer a third, which is born out of considerable experience. This concerns the precise allocation of powers to national officials when elected. My experience is that our Constitution in this regard is urgently in need of review, and I will a little later state my reasons.

First, perhaps, it would be right to answer the question which may by now have formed in the mind of the reader: is it right that the columns of this journal should be employed in open discussion of such an issue?

I would answer this very reasonable question by saying that the decision to bring such a constitutional issue into the open and express definitely partisan views about it has been conditioned by a special set of circumstances which is itself a product of anomalies in the very Constitution we are examining. The fact is that a considerable number of members, in some cases majorities of whole branches, sought to have discussed certain constitutional issues at the last Annual General Meeting and were prevented from doing so by a decision of the National Directorate. Had they not been so prevented,

and had that meeting been used to give an airing to views about constitutional change, with members having the right to vote for or against any proposed change, it is doubtful whether the need would have arisen for *Spearhead* to bring up the matter. We are bringing up the matter precisely because this did not happen. We are expressing a view which no-one was allowed to express at the Annual General Meeting. I will make no attempt to claim that it is an impartial view; it is not. At the same time I will say that careful and extensive enquiry has convinced me that it is far from being merely my own personal view. Allowing for a few minor variations of detail, I know that it is a view representative of a great many in the party — many who, in my opinion, have a right to be heard if we are to justify our claim to be a democratic party.

Needless to say, the opposite view has a right to be heard too, and for this reason I propose to give up to an equivalent amount of space to the airing of that opposite view in our next issue, should anyone wish to represent it in writing, **providing that it sticks strictly to the arguments concerned.**

ELECTION OF THE DIRECTORATE

Over the years I have heard many times two main criticisms of the rules for the election of our National Directorate. One of these I strongly share myself.

This consists of the fact that the members are confronted every year with anything up to 20-odd candidates for election (last year, to be exact, 21) of which they have to select anything between 7 and 12, in other words about half. Very very few members have any idea of the attributes, qualifications or leanings of more than two or three of those on the candidates' list, and therefore a majority of their votes are made by pure guesswork. Usually in this respect it is the publicity that a candidate may have managed to get, rather than his or her actual merits, that obtains the vote.

The other criticism, which personally I feel less strongly about but which I think is nevertheless valid and understandable, is that the system leaves many strong and important regions of the country completely unrepresented. There is a tendency for a too heavy over-loading of members from the

London and S.E. area, since these, living nearest to National Headquarters, have the greatest opportunity by far to make their mark in fields of work organised close to the centre of the party.

The solution to the first named fault in the system would be for the number of national officers elected by the members as a whole to be greatly reduced — reduced, in fact, to less than half the number at present.

The solution to the second fault would be for every properly constituted regional organisation of the party to have the automatic right to have one delegate sitting on the Directorate. I stress **properly constituted** in case it be thought that I am advocating that regions be represented where NF strength is currently very tiny. Our Branch Constitution spells out in commonsense terms what should be a recognised **region** and what should not, and this is entirely dependent on the extent to which the NF is organised in the part of the country in question.

It goes without saying that another advantage would be that regional representatives would be elected by people who worked close to them and therefore knew something about them.

DEPARTMENTAL REPRESENTATION

Representation on the Directorate of party departments, or sub-committees, is as important as representation of geographical regions. Here another fault has become clear.

This lies in the rule that departmental heads, such as the heads of the Policy, Publicity and Administrative committees, must be selected from out of members of the Directorate, who must in turn be elected onto the Directorate by the members as a whole.

Now it is elementary logic that the man or woman with the best qualifications to head a department may not necessarily be lucky enough to be elected onto the Directorate in the first place. As has already been stated, election can often depend more on publicity than anything else. On the other hand, fitness to run one of our specialised departments rests on talents and qualities often not highly publicised. These talents are only likely to be known to a few leaders of the party, close to the centre of operations. I therefore believe that departmental heads should (a) be selected by a panel of officers very small in number, and (b) be picked from out of the broad mass of party membership and not be dependent on their ability to get voted onto the Directorate in an all-member poll, in which extrovert qualities may count for more than real capacity at their jobs.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN AND DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

Prior to 1971 the National Chairman

of the NF was elected by the members as a whole, and then he chose his Deputy Chairman and his Directorate.

From 1971 onwards both the National Chairman and his Deputy have been elected by the Directorate alone, after the latter being elected by the membership.

The earlier system had its faults, the chief ones being that the selection of the party's ruling body depended too much on the preferences of one man. Even if there were not favouritism, there was always liable to be the suspicion of favouritism.

I am convinced, however, that the faults of the present system are at least equally as great, if not greater.

The biggest argument for the election of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman by the Directorate, rather than by the members as a whole, is that it is the Directorate that has to work the most closely with those officers and can therefore best appreciate their capacities. This is an argument that I do not reject out of hand; those who advance it have a point.

I simply believe that the points to be made against this system are stronger than any that can be made for it, and I will say why.

In practice — particularly under our present system — the Directorate is always liable to be comprised, at least in part, of people who themselves have their eye on the Chairman's job — those who gravitate to the top of any organisation are always likely to include some of the most ambitious. As a result of this, unfortunately the question of the election of the Chairman and his Deputy is liable to be complicated by considerations of personal rivalry and struggles for power. The choice of Chairman and Deputy by Directorate members is, it is true, likely to be a better informed one. It is also likely to be a less impartial and objective one, and that is highly dangerous.

In practice the system is liable to lend itself to an unhealthy amount of lobbying and intrigue on the part of some Directorate members against others.

THE CHAIRMAN'S AUTHORITY

Another fact that arises out of our experience with this system is that the authority of the Chairman is seriously undermined when it comes to exercising his responsibilities as Leader of the party. Sometimes, inevitably, the Chairman has to take a firm stand against a Directorate colleague who has acted wrongly — that is what he is there for; that is what leadership is about. However, the will of the Chairman to face this responsibility is liable to be inhibited by the knowledge that he has only to take such a strong line with two or three colleagues during the year for their votes to be decisive at the end of the year in getting him thrown

out! The Chairman is therefore always faced with this dilemma: whether to always take the line of least resistance in inter-Directorate disputes, never facing an issue squarely, never reprimanding the recalcitrant, being a constant appeaser — never in fact giving a real lead.

Or facing such responsibilities manfully, doing always what he thinks is right for the party, acting where necessary firmly against those who do wrong — and risking getting the boot at the end of the year for his pains!

This question stands out even more boldly in the case of those who are full-time, paid workers for the party and who are also members of the National Directorate. In any organisation, political or business, the idea of having paid workers over whom there is not some superior authority is so ludicrous as to hardly merit discussion. Who is going to ensure that they do their work properly?

Yet no such practical authority exists where the man supposed to be exercising it has always at the back of his mind the thought that if he does so he can lose votes. The effect of this state of affairs is that there can be no firm supervisory power over those being paid to work for the party, in other words no firm supervisory power over the biggest expense item in the party budget, provided by the contributions of members.

It seems to me essential that the members who provide the money to pay staff should have someone empowered to guarantee that they get their money's worth in terms of good work for the party.

The sensible solution to this question lies mid way between the old system and the current one. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman must be elected by the members as a whole; only in this way can an objective selection, uninfluenced by factors of personal rivalry or rancour, be made.

The members *en masse* may not be as fully informed as those on the Directorate as to the exact merits and demerits of the Chairman and Deputy, but they are at least informed on the most basic question of all: that of whether the party is going forward or backward. This they can judge in the form of an ample number of pointers. And, after all, at the end of the day the success or failure of the party is what matters — nothing else.

On the other hand, the Chairman should not be empowered to select the Directorate entirely on his own. Even were his judgement in this matter completely impartial, there would always be someone, somewhere, who would believe that it was not, and this would make for trouble.

ALLOCATION OF POWERS

It is my experience that our present Directorate system results in an entirely unsatisfactory allocation of powers between Chairman, Directorate and Executive Council.

For a start, these powers have never been adequately defined in the Constitution and as a result there is endless argument about them.

According to our Constitution, Section 4 (1), the Directorate is the governing body of the party. According to the same Constitution, Section 4 (2), the Chairman is the chief officer of the Directorate, and consequently of the party.

In any commonsense thinking the words "chief officer" imply some executive powers that are greater than those of other officers, and yet this is a thing that has been constantly challenged on the Directorate. In fact the Constitution itself specifies no powers that the Chairman has over other officers except the power of having a casting vote in the event of a tie of votes. In a Directorate of 20 members such a tie does not occur all that often.

The very idea that this occasional casting vote should represent the sole factor which makes the powers of the Chairman greater than that of other members of the Directorate is preposterous when one considers the vastly greater responsibilities that are incumbent upon the Chairman. He has far greater burdens and worries than anyone else. He is the number-one Aunt Sally for both the abuse of the party's opponents and the blame for things that go wrong within the party. He is expected to be more totally committed in his work for the party than anyone else, and he is presumably supposed to be the top man in ability. This is surely why parties elect leaders.

I know of no-one who has suggested that the Chairman have total powers over the party — that would amount to dictatorship — but surely he should have powers that are commensurate with his greater responsibilities.

VARYING CAPACITIES

As things are, every decision is supposed to be made by a majority vote of the Directorate, comprising 20 in number. It is my experience that this 20, whoever they are, vary greatly in intelligence, experience and practical knowledge of the issues being decided upon at any one time. Often an issue has to be decided of which half the Directorate has almost no knowledge at all.

The effect of insisting that decisions are made in this way is not only to often have decisions made which are based on ignorance but also to spend an excessive time in pure talk, when what the party needs is a capacity for rapid and efficient action on the part of the national leadership.

There is also another consideration. At the present time the Directorate meets once monthly. Between these meetings a host of decisions, minor and not so minor, have to be made every day. Who is to make them?

Our Constitution says (Section 6) that such decisions as cannot await a Directorate

meeting should be made by the Executive Council, a body comprising 6 members, elected from out of the Directorate and by the Directorate. The condition is that all such decisions have to be referred back to the Directorate for endorsement or otherwise. In other words, there are no meaningful powers that the Executive Council has above those of the Directorate.

In practice we have tended to use the Executive Council in this respect for the making of any important decisions, and to this end the telephone has been the chief means of communication. However, daily there are a considerable number of minor decisions which it would be ridiculous to refer back every five minutes or so to the Council. I have always taken the view that for these matters the final power should lie with the Chairman. This has been constantly challenged, and has been a source of endless argument. All that the Constitution says on the matter is that if the Chairman makes a decision it should be referred to the Executive Council for endorsement or otherwise within 7 days (Section 8, 3). In other words, if the Chairman wishes a member of the full-time staff to go on an errand to the printers or post office he must obtain ratification for this decision by the Executive Council within 7 days!

This is taking liberalism to its very worst extreme — something which, I am sure, most members of the National Front would reject utterly.

Experience has convinced me that for the party to run effectively there must be reforms here in two vital respects:—

(a) There must be definite executive powers vested in the Chairman which enable him to run the party effectively day-to-day and which in particular enable him to supervise the work of the full-time staff of the party. There must also be powers given to the Chairman in respect of the larger decisions which are greater than those of his colleagues.

(b) The Executive Council must be transformed from a mere substitute Directorate into a body with real powers to act independently of the Directorate in certain fields. It must be small in number and should be elected, like the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, by the members as a whole. I favour a number of not more than 4 as the party stands at the present time. These 4 would in effect be considered as the 4 people with the foremost ability in the party. It seems reasonable that such people, in consequence, should have greater powers than a 20-member Directorate.

Another anomaly in our present Constitution is the period of office granted to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman. While members of the Directorate have a tenure of office which could work out to either 2 or 3 years, these two senior officers must stand for re-election every year. It seems a fairer and more practical system for the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and other

members of the Executive Council to have a tenure of office of 3 years. Even this period would compel the party leader to seek re-election with much greater frequency than is the case with any of the other political parties.

Finally, something should be said about the rule that resolutions affecting constitutional changes can only be put up for debate by the members if the Directorate consents to do so by a two-thirds majority.

This rule, which is grossly undemocratic, strangely receives its strongest support from those in the party who talk the most about the need for more democracy. If we are to have more democracy the rule must be scrapped, and a procedure must be introduced by which resolutions for constitutional change can be introduced from the ranks of the membership regardless of agreement or disagreement with them on the part of the Directorate.

OPINION POLL

In the last part of this feature we are printing a list of proposals for changes in the Constitution of the National Front which are based on the considerations outlined. There are a number of matters of smaller detail which would have to be incorporated in order to enable the working of these proposals, but these have been left out here for reasons of space. They will present no problem, and scarcely any argument, if the basic proposals are agreed upon.

As no facility has been provided within the official machinery of the National Front for a debate on these matters, we are going to invite those of our readers who are also National Front members to partake in an unofficial opinion poll organised independently by *Spearhead*. This should be of great assistance to the National Front in gauging how members feel about such matters, particularly as it will involve the party in no time or expense whatever.

We are providing a form here with a few basic questions relating to different aspects of the proposed changes. We invite all NF member readers to answer the questions on this form and send their answers in to us, together with their names and addresses. Any sets of answers coming from non-members of the NF will be considered invalid. If readers do not wish to cut up their copy, they can write out their answers separately on a piece of paper and send this to us.

Some readers may be prepared to give their opinions immediately on reading this feature; some may prefer to wait until they have read the case put from the opposite side, if there is one, next month.

We shall keep all the forms in question, and should anyone dispute the final count of the poll these forms will be available for inspection at any time.

JOHN TYNDALL (Editor)

PROPOSED CHANGES IN N.F. CONSTITUTION

1. Four members of a National Executive should be elected by the members of the party as a whole. These should include the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, elected by the members as such, and two others. These officials should be elected for a 3-year term. Should any of them withdraw from office during that term, his or her place will remain vacant until the end of the current party year, at which time it will be filled by election by the party membership. The substitute member of the Executive would in this case be compelled to seek re-election at the same time as other members of the Executive.

The four members of the National Executive would automatically be also members of the National Directorate.

2. The National Executive would each year elect by majority vote the Chairmen of the 8 Directorate sub-committees. These heads of sub-committees would by their election become additional members of the National Directorate, except in cases where they were already so by virtue of being members of the National Executive.

3. The remaining complement of the Directorate would be elected regionally, that is to say they would be the current Chairmen of all recognised regional councils. This rule would apply up to the time that recognised regions were more than 15 in number, after which there would be a re-adjustment of regional representation so as to ensure that regional representatives on the Directorate did not exceed 15 in number. The regional Chairman may nominate a delegate or give a proxy if unable to attend a Directorate meeting.

4. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the party would *ipso facto* be Chairman and Deputy Chairman both of the National Executive and National Directorate.

5. Executive authority in the running of the party would be vested as follows:—

(a) Final authority over routine party affairs day-to-day would lie with the Party Chairman or in his absence the Deputy Chairman. This will normally be delegated to the heads of Directorate sub-committees

and of local party organisations, but in such matters the Chairman will have the power to over-rule such delegated heads at his discretion. If a definition of what are "routine party affairs" is required, this definition will be given by the National Executive.

(b) Decisions covering the following matters will fall within the authority of the National Executive:—

i. Any expenditure of party central funds above the sum of £100 and below £500.

ii. Any public meeting, march, demonstration or other activity on a scale larger than that mounted by a single regional organisation but smaller than that requiring full scale national support.

iii. Any activity as defined above requiring full scale national support but at too short notice to await the next meeting of the Directorate.

iv. Endorsement of any recommendations made by the Policy Committee for adoption of policies to which the party has not been hitherto committed, providing that those do not positively conflict with or involve change of basic policies of the party or policies approved by an Annual General Meeting.

v. Any parliamentary election due to take place at too short notice for decision to fight it being referred to the next meeting of the National Directorate.

vi. The engagement or termination of employment of all paid employees of the party.

vii. Any routine matter where the authority of the party Chairman is in dispute.

viii. Any further matters which may at the discretion of individual officials be deemed as requiring the arbitration or decision of the National Executive.

ix. Institution of disciplinary tribunals

and courts of appeal.

(c) Decisions covering the following matters will fall within the authority of the National Directorate:—

i. Any expenditure of party funds above the sum of £500, whether central or local.

ii. Any parliamentary election or other activity requiring full scale national support which is not covered by 5 (b) iii & v.

iii. Any clarification of the meaning of any clause in the Party Constitution as covered in that Constitution, Section 1 (4).

iv. Control of all internal structures within the party.

v. Any further matters which may at the discretion of individual officials or of the National Executive be deemed as requiring the arbitration or decision of the National Directorate.

6. Meetings of the National Executive will take place at the discretion of its members.

7. Meetings of the National Directorate will take place at intervals of not less than 3 months, and may additionally be called at the discretion of the National Executive. At such meetings members of the National Executive will command 2 votes each and all other members 1 vote. In addition to exercising authority over decisions under the terms described, the National Directorate will utilise its meetings in the following ways:—

(a) Receiving reports from the Chairman of sub-committees.

(b) Providing a forum for discussion of any proposals, questions or complaints such as may be put by the representatives of regions on behalf of their regional councils.

8. Resolutions for Annual General Meetings involving changes in the Party Constitution should qualify to be placed on the agenda, with or without the approval of the Directorate, if they are supported by six or more registered branches.

QUESTIONNAIRE FORM

1) Do you believe that the NF Chairman and Deputy Chairman should be elected by the members of the party as a whole?

Delete
inapplicable

YES NO

2) Do you agree, at least broadly, with the proposals made here for the election of Executive and Directorate?

YES NO

3) Do you agree broadly with the recommended division of powers between party Chairman, Executive and Directorate?

YES NO

4) Do you believe that it is in keeping with Democracy that if party members wish to debate and vote upon changes in the party Constitution they should be prevented from doing so by a decision of the Directorate?

YES NO

Name

Address

Membership Number

Signature

WHOSE LAW?

ON THE 21ST FEBRUARY 1975 in the European Court of Human Rights at Strasbourg a decision was handed down which could have far reaching effects for the British people and their prison service. The case was over so-called "prisoners rights".

In 1969 a prisoner named Sidney Golder was serving a sentence of 15 years for armed robbery in Parkhurst prison. He alleged that he was libelled by a Prison Officer and sought permission from the then Home Secretary to take legal action against that Prison officer. He was refused permission to do this and began to petition the European Court of Human Rights.

The Court decided that this ex-criminal's "human rights" had been denied him and that the British Government was in breach of article 6 of the Convention on Human Rights which guarantees the right to a fair trial. The Court held that since he was not allowed access to a solicitor, this refusal constituted a breach of the article, since access to a lawyer was an inherent and essential part of the right to a fair trial.

The court also ruled that the Home Office was in breach of article 8 of the convention, which guarantees the right of respect for correspondence, and said that impeding someone from even initiating correspondence constituted the most far-reaching form of interference with that right. The Court rejected completely the British Government's argument that stopping Mr. Golder's letters was necessary for the prevention of crime. "It was not for the Home Secretary himself to appraise the prospects of the action contemplated; it was for a solicitor to advise the applicant on his rights and then for a court to rule on any action that might be brought."

What are the ramifications of this judgement for the British people, their Prison Officers, and the "British" parliament? If the British government accepts the ruling, it will mean that a foreign court has the right to interfere with acts of Parliament, and that the British people through Parliament will no longer be masters of their own legal and penal systems.

Prisons in Britain are administered under the Prison Act of 1952, and under that act the Secretary of State may make the Prison Rules, which must be laid before Parliament and which therefore have the force of Statute Law. The latest amendment to the Prison Rules was made in 1964, and these are the rules under which prisons in

this country are governed.

So, if the ruling of this foreign court is accepted, it will mean that the British people are no longer masters in their own house. This is yet another example of how sovereignty is being taken away from the British people and is being put into the hands of outsiders who have no responsibility to either the British people or to their elected representatives.

In fact it can be shown that the whole sordid business is part of a conspiracy to destroy law and order in this country.

In 1972 the prisons of Britain came under attack from an organisation calling itself PROP. The aim of this organisation was to do away with law and order and discipline in our prisons and allow convicted criminals to do as they liked. Among their demands were the right for convicts to send out letters uncensored and to initiate legal action against Prison Officers when they thought fit. The demands of this organisation were resisted by the then Home Secretary, Robert Carr, and by the Prison Officers Association. Since that time it would appear that PROP has died a natural death. However, the people who were the real organisers behind PROP have resurrected themselves in other forms. Instead of one organisation, there are now many, under such guises as Radical alternatives to Prison, the Howard League for Penal reform, NACRO and others, all of them riddled with leftists, ex-criminals and starry eyed do-gooders.

THEY REPRESENT NOBODY

These are groups which put pressure on Parliament to change the penal and criminal laws. They represent nobody but themselves, are not subject to any form of democratic control, nor do they seek to have their policies put to the test of the ballot box. It is as a result of this minority group pressure that the laws of Britain are being altered, and not because of the will of the British people as a whole. And this erosion of the democratic and human rights of the people is taking place under their very noses whilst the people sleep.

What then will be the effects of this judgement as far as Prison Officers are concerned?

In 1969 Sidney Golder was accused of taking part in the Parkhurst Prison riot. He was not one of the ringleaders and so the case against him was dealt with under the Prison Rules as a matter of internal prison discipline. Golder maintained that the Officer who gave evidence against him wrongly identified him as having taken part in the riot. Golder was found guilty of an offence against the Prison Rules and was punished for his part in the riot. He then attempted to take action against the Prison Officer for defamation of character. Because he was refused permission by the then Home Secretary to consult a solicitor with a view

to taking a civil action against the Officer concerned, he alleged that his human rights had been violated.

As far as prison officers are concerned the effects of this decision at Strasbourg will be so far reaching as to strike at the very basis on which prisons are governed, the maintenance of good order and discipline. It will mean that every time that an officer puts a prisoner on report for an alleged offence against prison discipline the prisoner will be able to take the officer to court and sue for defamation of character. This will undoubtedly involve prison officers in long and costly litigation and will lead to the breakdown of order and discipline in prisons — which of course was the object of the exercise in the first place.

And who will pay for all this litigation pursued by criminals? The taxpayer of course. So the long-suffering British taxpayer has to pay for the breakdown of discipline in British prisons at the behest of a foreign court. One can bet that criminals will be allowed legal aid to pursue their cases through the courts. The officers of course, being gainfully employed, will probably have to pay for their own defence.

The thinking of the judges at Strasbourg seems to deny all logic. In their judgment regarding Article 6 (the right to a fair trial) they seem to be confusing the rights of a plaintiff with rights of a defendant. Surely justice demands that the law is there to protect the rights of the accused and not to make it easier for the accuser. In their judgment regarding Article 8 the judges want to make a solicitor responsible for a decision which was formerly taken by the Home Secretary. How can a solicitor be subject to questions in Parliament? When will a solicitor be held accountable to the electorate for his actions? But what does it matter anyway whether there is logic in these judgements or not, when the whole object of the exercise is to take away from the British Parliament and people the right to make and administer their own laws?

An ironic twist to this bizarre affair is that Mr. Golder, having been used as the pawn in the game, has not been heard of since 1972, and his solicitor has no idea of his whereabouts. So who has in fact pursued this case to the court of Human Rights at Strasbourg? And who financed this assault on the rights of the British people to determine how the British prisons will be administered?

The British people will want to know who makes the laws of Great Britain. A proper British Government would tell these interfering internationalist busybodies what to do with their international courts, and would see that the real duty of the law is the protection of the rights of the law abiding citizen, and not the mollycoddling of the criminal so that he may escape the consequences of his actions by occasioning the break-down of law and order.

LEFTIST-LIBERAL UTOPIA

"CIVILIZED MAN'S EIGHT DEADLY SINS" by KONRAD LORENZ

(Methuen & Co. Ltd., 80 pages; paperback edition 60p.)

In this book the famous ethnologist, Konrad Lorenz, turns his attention from the study of animal behaviour to provide us with some valuable insights into the problems of civilized man.

The author condemns the way we are destroying our natural habitat, threatening ecological ruin. "How can one expect a sense of reverential awe for anything in the young when all they see around them is man-made and the cheapest and ugliest of its kind." Lorenz thinks that indistinguishable mass dwellings "are at best batteries for 'utility people'.

Because we are growing ever more intolerant of unpleasurable experience, even if it is necessary to obtain some future gain, we are tending to "go soft". We demand instant gratification and are becoming unable to engage in hard work to reach a distant goal.

We seek stronger and stronger stimuli to experience pleasure because our capacity for enjoyment diminishes as the contrast between pleasurable and unpleasurable experience disappears. At all costs we wish to avoid suffering, and we become incapable of feeling strongly about anything.

Lorenz can only meet with our agreement when he states "... the belief, raised to a doctrine, that all men are born equal, and that all moral defects of the criminal are attributable to defects in his environment and education, lead to attrition of the natural sense of justice — particularly in the delinquent himself; filled with pity he regards himself as a victim of society."

Konrad Lorenz attacks the view that science, by the use of reason alone, can create a whole culture. This can only evolve after a long period. "... all that has arisen in cultural evolution is just as indispensable and admirable as that which has evolved in phylogenesis."

By rejecting a whole culture, we risk throwing away ancient wisdom. When we seek change, we should identify ourselves with "a young branch of an old culture", thus avoiding a complete break with tradition. Lorenz does, however, acknowledge that the young have a case for rebelling as "all that is unworthy of imitation has become so predominant that it tends to obscure the deep truth and wisdom still inherent in our culture.

An interesting sideline is the author's criticism of the 'non-frustration' upbringing of children — he maintains that kids need someone to look up to, someone to respect before they can gain affection for him and

identify with his views. After all nobody likes a weaking who continually gives in.

One of the most telling passages in the book is that outlining how the belief in the universal application of the conditioned reflex has become an article of faith. The belief is that if only external conditions were the same everyone would be alike. Taken up by liberals and intellectuals, it is a doctrine that has built up a resistance to contradicting facts — they are repressed, "thrust into the subconscious".

That the conditioned reflex has a universal application, Lorenz considers as no more than an unverified hypothesis, raised to the status of a religion. The author hints at why it has gained acceptance:

"The present-day rulers of America, China and the Soviet Union are unanimous in one opinion: that the unlimited con-

ditionability of man is highly desirable."

"It is just as important to the capitalist mass producer as the Soviet functionary to condition people into uniform, unresisting subjects, not very different from those described by Aldous Huxley in his terrifying novel *Brave New World*." The manipulation of mankind drives us to greater uniformity with fewer ethnic groups, and with the elimination of small businesses and small farmers we are made to conform to the wishes of mass producers.

Lorenz claims that biology has been given an inferior status among the sciences, and our own experience of the way genetics and ethnology have been pushed into the background certainly seems to confirm this. There is a tendency of "give pre-eminence to those sciences that appear important only from the point of view of a vulgarised society that has become alienated from nature, domesticated, cut off from traditional values and given to measuring solely in terms of commercial values."

This is a short, but valuable, book, which can give no comfort to the traditional supporters of capitalism or communism. It will make worthwhile reading for all thoughtful nationalists.

— © 1975 Paul Kingsley

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 + 5½p postage

An exposure of the present financial system and proposals for its reform.

THE CASE FOR ECONOMIC NATIONALISM (National Front policy pamphlet) 10p + 5½p 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 + 5½p postage

A few of the most basic questions concerning Britain's economy, with NF policies towards them explained.

THE COMMON MARKET: WHY BRITAIN MUST GET OUT (National Front) 20p + 8p postage

A comprehensive presentation of the NF case against the EEC, with some startling exposures of the forces behind it, and an analysis of Britain's alternative.

BRITAIN: WORLD POWER OR PAUPER STATE? (National Front policy pamphlet) 20p + 8p postage

Realistic proposals for the rebuilding of the British Commonwealth — essential for those who wish to have an alternative to Europe.

SIX PRINCIPLES OF BRITISH NATIONALISM (by John Tyndall) 15p + 8p postage

An independent booklet written before the formation of the National Front but closely in line with its outlook.

THE NEW UNHAPPY LORDS (by A. K. Chesterton) Paperback £1 + 13p postage

Masterly exposure of the politico-financial forces that have destroyed the British Empire and undermined British world power, while working for the general elimination of national sovereignty everywhere.

WORLD REVOLUTION (by Nesta Webster) Cloth £2.50 + 18p postage

Perhaps the best ever documented history of the political left and its conspiratorial origins.

SUICIDE OF THE WEST (by James Burnham) £3.00 + 24p postage

A devastating demolition of the liberal-left and its main arguments by a one-time left-wing author who woke up.

THE SPECIOUS ORIGINS OF LIBERALISM (by Anthony Ludovici) £1.50 + 10p postage

Another clinical analysis of liberal values and viewpoints in which their futility is well exposed.

RACIAL INTEGRATION (by H. B. Isherwood) Hard 75p + 13p; Card 40p + 9½p postage

A testimony to the impracticality of the multi-racial society.

BIOLOGY OF THE RACE PROBLEM (by Professor W. C. George) 15p + 9½p postage

One of the best scientific exposures of the myth of racial equality.

THE COLLAPSE OF BRITISH POWER (by Correlli Barnett) £5 + 51p postage

Devastating indictment of liberalism and its role in bringing about Britain's 20th century decline, political, industrial and military. Essential reading for anyone who seeks to reverse British trends in coming decades.

No fit state

ANY PHYSICAL APPRAISAL of Britain's population today surely indicates that our Nation is well on the way to becoming inferior in health to most of the remainder of the world.

The prime reason for this is that Britain has never had a state policy that positively encourages physical health and fitness. For decades Britain has been ruled by a multi-party liberal dictatorship that exalts and surrounds itself with sick and degenerate values, while sneering and jeering at those healthy and vigorous aspects of our society. These elements, although controlling our society at the present time, are basically rotten in themselves and will inevitably decline as they contain the seeds of their own destruction. When that time comes and a resurgent Britain brings a Nationalist Government to power, we will be faced with the task of implementing a state policy for improving the health and fitness of all sections of British society.

Initially — why a state policy? Surely we are approaching something like a communist system, our reactionary citizen might enquire. There is really one simple answer to this. That it produces the results. In fact it is probably the only aspect of communist ideology that has been of benefit to the peoples it has lorded over. While the Reds are not able to boast of any great technical achievements, they are always ready to display and advertise their athletes to the 'decadent' West.

Our present system must really be considered as ludicrous. Unfortunately the thousands of amateur sportsmen that train in inadequate school halls or temporary corrugated iron shacks would not appreciate this view, although admitting it to be true. One recent newspaper article revealed that there were more sports centres in the West German area of Hamburg than in the whole of Britain itself (and they lost the war!). Our athletes are often forced to dig deep into their own pockets, and take unsatisfactory employment close to their place of training. Sometimes the load is made bearable by a reluctant pittance from the so-called Sports Council or a Business House that wishes to avoid tax on capital by allowing sportsmen to advertise its latest brand of cigarettes or chewing gum, depending of course on whether or not business is good.

What form, then, must our national policy take? Where do we start? What direction must we take?

Firstly propaganda and publicity is necessary before any idea can gain acceptance and the necessary structure develop. Our television and radio programme should increase their sports coverage, both in quality and variety, with horse racing and profes-



SPORTS STADIA FOR THE YOUNG
Britain must spend much more on these facilities

sional football taking a lesser share. Regions which produce and encourage outstanding athletes should be given greater awards and publicity. Likewise parents should be acknowledged for encouraging their children to take up healthy and character building activities.

Secondly finance: it is obvious that we need to inject a lot more into sport. This can come in the form of a vastly increased budget from central government. It can also come in the form of a state lottery or football pool to 'help our athletes'. The latter method has proved extremely successful in such countries as West Germany and Holland. It also has the advantage of making the individual feel that he is personally assisting.

Thirdly activities: every region in Britain should have its own sports complex, with adequate gymnasia, professional instructors and vast surrounding playing fields. Each region should hold its own regional Olympics as a prelude to our own national and white commonwealth games to be held in a vast new National Stadium which would be a symbol of our awakened nation.

In summary we must reverse the Spenglerian downward slide of western man. We must aim to get him out of the coffee bars, away from the street corners and television sets. This is the task of our age, to build a new society, strong and healthy both in physique as well as character. A society that will again make the world catch its breath.

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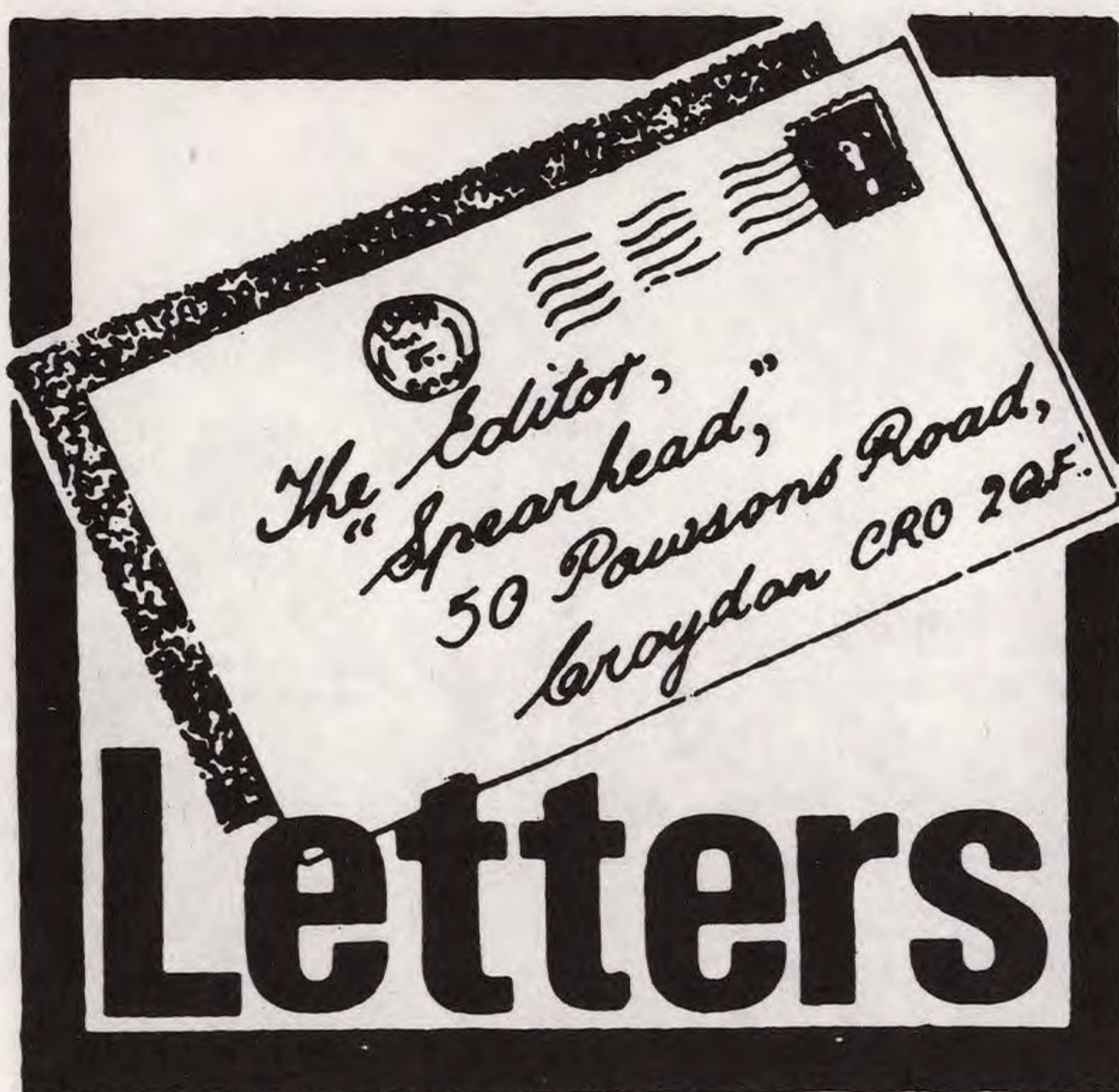
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SIR: You have recently drawn attention to the risk that the Establishment will disregard an "OUT" vote in the Common Market referendum.

A greater danger is that, if forced to leave, they will negotiate terms leaving Britain still in chains.

The Guardian (24th February 1974) stated that the European Commission was circulating a memorandum that "in the event of Britain's withdrawal from the Community and the introduction of a free trade agreement, she would have to give a number of undertakings, with far-reaching assurances as the supply of North Sea oil and gas, the loss of freedom to apply cheap internal energy prices because of unfair competition, and a promise not to extend fishing limits. In addition, Britain would have to adopt immediately all EEC industrial and technical standards as well as banking and insurance laws, or be excluded from the EEC market".

Our politicians are gutless and traitorous enough to do all this and more.

CHARLES HARE,
London, W.5.

SIR: Few people will argue with Martin Webster's contention that it is not the function of the N.F. to promote policies on issues affecting private morality. We should reject the efforts of high-minded people to turn the N.F. into a sort of adjunct of the Festival of Light and also the practice of not so high-minded people of an immature mentality of ascribing homosexuality to those they do not happen to like.

The question arises, however, as to where private morality ends and public policy begins and it seems to me and to many others that abortion cannot by its very nature be placed in the former category. It involves the taking of a human life and this cannot be regarded as a private act, even where it might be justifiable on humane grounds. The idea exists that an embryo is simply a part of the mother that may be removed if inconvenient like an appendix or a gangrened limb. In fact, the unborn child has a status in Law as was shown by the Thalidomide case in which the Distillers

Company was compelled to pay for damage done to the unborn victims of their drug. Under the Law as it stands now, it seems to be permissible to destroy an unborn child but unlawful to cripple it. This is an anomaly in the Law and the clearing up of anomalies in the Law would seem to be the legitimate business of a political party.

MALCOLM SKEGGS,
Eltham, S.E.9.

SIR: I was greatly impressed by your tribute in last month's special anti-Common Market issue to A.K. Chesterton. While I never had the honour and pleasure of meeting Mr. Chesterton, I have read much of his many writings and can appreciate what a major role he played in the development of National Front policy in its early stages, particularly with regard to its enlightenment on the Common Market.

People to whom I have spoken who have met Mr. Chesterton have testified that he was an outstanding personality without whom it is doubtful that the diverse groups

that initially made up the NF would ever have agreed to come together and get the party off the ground.

It seems a great pity therefore that he left the NF before the end of his life and while he was still able to contribute much by means of the written word. Can you shed any light on what caused his premature departure? I, and I am sure many other readers and followers of the party, would be most interested to know.

A. HARRIS
Isle of Sheppey, Kent

Editor's note: A. K. Chesterton left the National Front at the end of 1970 as a result of a quarrel within the party. Spearhead preferred at the time, and still prefers now, not to express opinions on that quarrel, as to do so would make it public. However, from the tributes to Mr. Chesterton that have been made in these columns, both at the time of his departure from the NF and at the time of his death, our attitude towards him should not be in doubt.

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 *Enfield Gazette*.

Sir,—I feel that I must make some comments on the remarks made by Mrs. Sarah Curtis to the Bush Hill Ward Liberals (*Gazette*, February 20) concerning the role of Great Britain in the EEC.

The claim Mrs. Curtis made that our trade with the European countries has increased over the last 20 years is quite true, but this is mostly due to the fact that crippling export/import tariffs imposed on the EEC members make trading with the rest of the world uneconomical. But apart from this if we had stayed outside the community it is probable that our trade with the member countries would have increased anyway. Norway has proved this point, for since refusing to join the community in 1973 her economic and industrial progress has outstripped by far the dismal record of most of the member countries.

But the glossy, gold-plated picture that the pro-Marketters painted a few years ago is now beginning to tarnish somewhat, for even those involved with the running of the Community are admitting that the whole structure of the EEC is starting to crumble. Recently the President of the EEC Commission informed the European Parliament that the future of the Market was threatened because Europe was losing its independence and had less and less control of its future. He told the assembly: "We are stumbling and slipping downhill and losing our nerve and our vision."

High unemployment

The unemployment situation in the nine Common Market countries is also grim with over 3½ million people out of work, the highest it has ever been since the Market was formed.

Add to this the infamous Inter-

vention Board, which exists solely to keep the price of foodstuffs at an artificially high level, the colossal tax frauds, mountains of unsold butter, and behind-the-scenes dealings with the Communist bloc, all proving that the whole idea of the forming of the EEC was not for the benefit of the member countries and their peoples, but was designed instead to line the already well-filled pockets of the international financiers.

Mrs. Curtis makes, sadly, a sneering remark about Great Britain existing "in splendid isolation..." and says: "I ask the opponents of our remaining in Europe what the alternatives are that they offer?"

Since the ending of world war two in 1945 successive British Governments have deliberately and systematically dismantled the British Empire and yet they now have the audacity to wring their hands and cry that "we are now only an off-shore island of Europe and we cannot survive alone."

Madness

What madness it was to destroy the British Empire, without doubt the finest political, cultural and trading alliance the world has ever seen. Over the past few years we have turned away from our natural trading partners, scrapping agreements such as the Imperial Preference System which ensured that we obtained cheap food from the Commonwealth, and have turned instead to the European countries, most of whom have a history of political instability, and with whom we have practically nothing in

common politically, culturally or linguistically.

The alternatives to the EEC are simple, but they are necessary if Great Britain is to survive as an independent and thriving nation. We must free ourselves from the crippling restrictions imposed on us by membership of the European Community. Once free we must strive as far as humanly possible towards maximum self-sufficiency, especially in the sphere of agriculture, drastically cutting back on imports to make us less vulnerable to the fluctuations and shortages that seem to be a permanent part of the world markets.

We should, when imports are necessary, turn once again to our old trading partners such as Australia and New Zealand, countries which are vast natural store-houses of vital minerals and raw materials so essential to our industries.

Only when we have rid ourselves of the self-imposed shackles that membership of the Common Market entails can this country look forward to a healthy and prosperous future. The British spirit by its very nature is strong and independent and therefore the submergence of Great Britain in such a union as the Federal States of Europe is unnatural and wrong.

Only when we are free can we again display the leadership and enterprise that once earned us the title of the greatest nation in the world. That title was once rightfully ours and only by our independence and sustained efforts can it be ours again.

Roy Burton,
Prospective Parliamentary
National Front Candidate,
Enfield North

Trouble shooting

Labour Bans Conscience

It's easy enough to spot the Labour Party Marxists in the House of Commons . . . the men and women who clamour for Britain to disarm even further; the people who get up in the House and say how much they "love and admire the Soviet Union" . . . the people who give support to Communist dominated organisations such as Liberation. But the Marxists who are embedded in the Labour Party machine, who sit as local Councillors, are harder to spot.

The influence of these elements is so much in the ascendancy that it has recently been announced that the Labour Party will invite, for the first time, an official fraternal delegation from the Communist East German Government to attend the next Labour Party annual conference. It is expected that similar delegations from other Communist countries will also be invited.

Previously the Labour Party has only invited fraternal delegations from Social Democratic socialist parties and governments. That the Labour Party is now willing to receive a delegation from East Germany, the most hard-line of the Iron Curtain countries, is a very sinister straw in the wind.

Other Labour Left Wing extremists are much harder to spot, and only become known when they make a mistake. One such person is Councillor Martin Linton of Wandsworth Council. He is employed full-time by the Labour Party at Transport House as a sub-editor for the official Labour paper *Labour Weekly*.

Last year Mr. Linton was convicted and fined for aiding and abetting the unlawful fly-posting of posters . . . not Labour Party posters, but posters published by the International Marxist Group. Mr. Linton is still working at Transport House. He must have a lot of powerful friends there.

At local Council level one can sometimes spot the Reds by seeing what they say about the National Front, and how they treat NF applications to hire Council premises for meetings. On other occasions, one can spot Councillors with a disciplined Marxist turn of mind by how they treat their own Labour Party colleagues.

A choice example of both manifestations was exhibited in the Bradford *Telegraph & Argus* of 22nd April. This paper reported a meeting of members of the Labour group on Bradford Council when they got news that the lettings department of the Council had allowed the NF to hire the St. George's Hall for its rally on 26th April. The report stated:

"Labour members of Bradford Metropolitan Council last night supported a call

for a ban on a National Front rally on Saturday . . . as the booking has been made and is not subject to ratification by today's meeting of the Council, the Labour group did not see a way of putting the ban into effect.

"If it was impossible to raise the issue at the council meeting, the group decided, a protest comment should be made. A strong minority of Labour members favoured no action — but not only was a vote taken on the 'ban', **another vote agreed that party discipline should be enforced and that no one should withhold support for the policy on the grounds of conscience.**

"Coun. John Senior, group leader, said he was more worried about this group (the NF) than any other. **'I would do anything to stop them getting established in Bradford,'** he said."

Charming. Apart from observing that the name Senior sounds to me to have a rather contrived and un-English ring to it, one might very well ask precisely what does he mean when he said he would "do anything" to prevent the NF from establishing itself in Bradford? I suppose part of his "do anything" attitude is indicated by his attempt not just to deny the National Front freedom of speech, but to deny to his own party colleagues the right to have a conscience.

In the past I have rarely agreed with the Labour Party, but I did hold the opinion that the Labour Party respected at least its own members' consciences. So far as I was aware, the only party with discipline so rigid that they required members to abandon conscience in order to preserve the party line was the Communist Party and its splinter groups such as the International Socialists, the International Marxist Group and the like.

If the National Front is doing one good thing, it is forcing crises of conscience on the local and national leadership of the Labour Party wherever it appears. Its appearance draws the crypto-Reds from out of their respectable cover and provokes them into saying and going things which, I am quite sure, shock and disturb the decent folk within the Labour Party. Shocked and disturbed people quite often do a bit of serious thinking.

It could well be that the National Front is the 'hot poultice' which will draw out the Red puss in the diseased body of the Labour Party.

Yet More Reds Under Labour's Bed

In denying the right of the National Front to affiliate to it, the National Referendum Campaign — the self-styled "umbrella"

group for anti-Common Market organisations — declared that not only would members of the National Front be kept at bay, but also Communists.

What a laugh! The plain truth of the matter is that most of the main constituent organisations which make up the National Referendum Campaign are heavily infiltrated by card-carrying members of the Communist Party, the International Socialists and their allies. One of the most heavily infiltrated of these constituent organisations is the Labour Party/Trade Union "Get Britain Out" organisation.

In April the Blackburn Branch of G.B.O., in association with Blackburn Labour Party, organised an anti-Common Market public meeting which, they said, would be open to everybody except members of the National Front. Barbara Castle was advertised as the main speaker, but she is such an ardent anti-E.E.C. campaigner and so interested in the views of her constituents, that she did not attend the meeting.

Her place was taken by Mr. Stanley Orme, M.P. Mr. Orme, it will be remembered, helped to get the agitations in Northern Ireland going a few years ago by participating in so-called "Civil Rights" marches organised by notorious Reds and Republicans. The Chairman of the meeting in Blackburn was a prominent student organiser of the International Socialist organisation (which is to the Left of the Communist Party) called Hazell.

Chief Steward of the meeting was Martin Guinan, a Southern Irishman and self-proclaimed I.R.A. supporter. Guinan was recently expelled from the Communist Party for "extreme Left tendencies" and is now Blackburn organiser of the I.S. Deputy Chief Steward was Les Kay, a prominent member of the Blackburn I.S. Branch, who has sustained a criminal conviction arising from a violent assault on an NF election meeting in Bolton last October.

Apologies for absence were received from Mr. Peter Fielding. Mr. Fielding was three years ago a Blackburn Labour Councillor, but failed to get re-elected after he declared himself to be a Communist Party member. He is now the I.S. organiser for North-East Lancashire. Currently serving Blackburn Labour Councillor Len Proos was able to attend, however. Proos was a card-carrying member of the Communist Party prior to his election to the Council.

The three NF members who attended and observed the meeting stated that the audience comprised no more than 30 people, at least 11 of whom — apart from those above-named, are well known active members of the I.S.

NF Chairman attacks Budget

A strong attack on the provisions of the latest Labour Government Budget was made by the Chairman of the National Directorate of the National Front, Mr. J. Kingsley Read, in a press statement shortly after the Budget details became known. Mr. Read declared:

"This Budget was not designed to satisfy the needs of the British economy and the British people, it was designed to meet the needs of the International Bankers to whom this country is so much in debt, thanks to the habit of successive Labour and Conservative Governments of financing their packages of election bribes by ever increasing borrowing. The population and the business world of Britain are being soaked by the Chancellor simply in order to pay yet more interest to the international users.

"The whole of the essence of this Budget, so far as the people of Britain are concerned, is that it will provide for more unemployment. It will discourage British people who have money to invest in British industry from investing, and will thus provide for an even greater degree of foreign investment and more domination of our country by international financial interests.

"The pretended increase in the level at which direct taxation of individuals' income starts is not really a bonus for the low income groups for had the Chancellor taken inflation fully into account, the level at which taxation starts would have been six per cent higher than the level he has set it at. Thus he has not let more people out of the taxation net, he has brought more people into it."

CORRECTION

In our March issue it was stated that Col. Robert Butler was the chief assistant of General Watler Walker in his organisation Civil Assistance.

Col. Butler has contacted us informing us that he is no longer connected with Civil Assistance. We regret our error in this matter, and apologise to Col. Butler.

Show the Flag

FLAGS, ROSETTES,
POLES ETC.

SEND STAMP FOR LIST

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

GREAT RALLY IN BRADFORD

The National Front made its first major impact on Bradford last month with a well attended march and meeting in the city.

Bradford has in recent years suffered from the twin evils of inept government economic policies, which have impoverished many of its great industries, and the appalling flood of immigrants, especially Asians, that has been allowed into the city. That a city of this size should in the past have had no large NF representation has always been an anomaly.

Lately, however, due in no small way to the work of Mr. George Wright and his family, who live in nearby Keighley, the Bradford NF group has begun to establish itself and is fighting several seats in the municipal elections this month. A mark of its progress is the widespread howl of opposition that has been set up by local left-wingers.

These left-wingers tried desperately to get the march and meeting in the city banned — unsuccessfully.

The march was attended by about a thousand members and was the biggest ever mounted outside London. It was headed by a fine pipe band, followed by the usual flag column, with its impressive forest of Union Jacks.

The marchers were taunted along the route by left-wing counter-demonstrators who had come to Bradford specially for the pur-

pose but they kept admirable discipline throughout.

At the end of the march, when the marchers were about to enter St. George's hall, the city's biggest, the left-wingers tried to break the police cordons and there were several scuffles.

A splendid meeting followed in the great hall. NF Trade Union Organiser Walter Barton spoke about the party's union work. Martin Webster described the build-up of left-wing opposition on the Bradford council. Yorkshire Regional Chairman Andrew Brons spoke about the development of the NF in Yorkshire, Andrew Fountaine spoke against the Common Market, affirming that Britain's traditional strength had always rested not on the European Mainland but on the seas. John Tyndall spoke about the effects of the immigrant problem in Bradford. Kingsley Read, winding up the meeting, exposed many pro-Common Market fallacies.

The meeting was chaired by George Wright.

One of the most impressive contributions to the day's activities was the superb artwork provided by the very talented and dedicated Michael Coles, who produced some splendid banners for both the march and the meeting.

Referendum: NF campaign of meetings

1) **Saturday 10th May.** WEST MIDLANDS. 3.00 p.m. March followed by indoor rally. Full details of town, assembly point and venue for meeting will have been circulated to NF Organisers by the time this issue appears. For details contact your local NF Organiser or Head Office. Major national speakers on platform.

2) **Monday 12th May.** Oxford Town Hall, city centre, Oxford. 7.30 p.m. Speakers: John Tyndall, Martin Webster (Directorate); David McCalden (NFSA); Ian Anderson (Organiser, Oxford Group). Reds mobilising from all parts to "smash" this meeting. Counter-mobilisation of all London, W. England, Wales and S. Midlands Branches required to defend free speech.

3) **Wednesday 14th May.** Miskin Hall, Singlewell, Gravesend, Kent. 8.00 p.m. Speakers: Denis Pirie, Andrew Fountaine.

4) **Saturday 24th May.** Kingston Hall, Paisley Road, Glasgow, Scotland. 7.00 p.m. Speakers: John Tyndall; Richard Montague (Glasgow Group); Martin Heath (NFSA Edinburgh). All members in Scotland urged to attend.

5) **Tuesday 27th May.** The Parliament Rooms, Royal Baths Assembly Rooms, Harrogate, Yorks. Speakers: Martin Webster; Andrew Brons (Yorks Regional Council).

6) **Thursday 29th May.** Chelsea Town Hall, Kings Road, Chelsea, London. 8.00 p.m. Major national speakers on the platform. Members from all parts urged to attend this meeting.

7) **Friday 30th May.** Maidstone Room, Corn Exchange, Earl Street, Maidstone, Kent. 8.00 p.m. Speakers: Martin Webster; Mrs. Sherri Bothwell (Maidstone Group).

8) **Saturday 31st May.** Bristol Motorcade followed by indoor rally. Assemble for motorcade 2.30 p.m. Bristol Downs, top of Black Boy Hill, Bristol. Rally organised by the "Right Against the Market" group at Hall of Memory, Central Hall, Old Market, Bristol. Chairman: Mr. Pat Holden (Organiser, "Right Against the Market"). Speakers: Mr. Martin Webster; Mr. Philip Gannaway (Bristol NF Branch and Bristol Trades Council); Graham Manning (Bristol NF).

9) **Saturday 31st May.** Chatham. Meeting at Town Hall. 8.00 p.m. Speakers: John Tyndall; Andrew Fountaine.

Special Anti-Common Market Issue

We still have large stocks of our special Anti-Common Market issue published last month. We remind readers that this issue was printed in order to assist the campaign leading up to the Common Market referendum on June 5th. The issue does not feature the usual month of publication on the front cover and is therefore not in any way 'dated'.

We urge all readers to order the very largest numbers they can for distribution in the month remaining before the referendum takes place.

Details of bulk rates can be obtained on page 15. Postage should be estimated on the basis of a weight of app. 2 oz. per copy.

Receipts: will all take note

As readers will know, second class postal rates now start at 5½p. This makes every communication sent out from our office cost more than a shilling.

In order to make economies in this field, we propose in future not to send formal receipts to those who send us money unless these receipts are specifically requested, and in this event we ask all those who wish to have such receipts sent to enclose an S.A.E. with their remittance.

We feel that such receipts are not really essential, since when subscribers continue receiving their copies after having been informed that their subscriptions are due for renewal this will be an indication that their remittances have been received.

In the case of National Front branches or groups which order supplies in bulk, where payments are not received reminders will be duly sent. Where reminders are not sent this can be taken as establishing that payments have been received.

We will, however, be glad to send the usual receipts where the rule of S.A.E. is complied with.

Prizewinners

North Manchester branch of the NF recently held a special draw to raise funds. The draw was highly successful and raised over £120. The names of the winners and their prizes are as follows:—

- 1st Prize — (£25 cash)
Arthur Smith (North Manchester Branch)
- 2nd Prize — (Transistor Radio)
Mrs. McBriar (Bolton Branch)
- 3rd Prize — (Wall Clock)
Bob Smith (North Manchester Branch)
- 4th Prize — (Bottle of Sherry)
Alan Mooney (North Manchester Branch)
- 5th Prize — (50 Cigarettes)
Mr. Warren (Bolton Branch)

How YOUR branch can raise £800 p.a.

The need for all NF Groups and Branches to have extra funds is of course obvious to everyone. It is further highlighted by the fact that, at this moment, HQ is owed a large sum of money as a result of credit extended to Branches and Groups throughout last year.

The NF needs that money urgently to maintain and extend activity on a National scale. We are the fourth largest political party in Britain, we need a bigger and better HQ to administer and expand our Party. More full time workers are needed to cope with the ever increasing Party activities.

I have outlined a simple, easy to run, fund raising scheme which would bring into the promoting groups or branches a further £800 per year. This would go a long way towards the repayment of outstanding debts and indeed could form the basis for future election expenses.

THE THREE HUNDRED CLUB

This is a weekly single number draw with prizes of £5, £20 and £100.

To operate this scheme I recommend that each group or branch recruits thirty agents from their membership. Small groups could link up with other groups in their area for this fund raiser.

Each number from one to three

hundred costs ten pence per week and it must be understood that this scheme operates on a thirteen week time cycle, which means that each customer would have the same number or numbers for thirteen consecutive weeks.

Each agent would be expected to sell ten numbers which would make him responsible for £1 per week (not a difficult task). The Branch or Group would hold a draw on a regular weekly basis and prizes are as follows.

- Weeks 1, 2, 3 and 4 = £5
- Week 5 = £20
- Weeks 6, 7 and 8 = £5
- Week 9 = £20
- Weeks 10, 11 and 12 = £5
- Week 13 = £100

Over a twelve month period this would bring in £1,560 of which £760 is paid out in prize money and £800 goes into Branch funds.

This is a perfectly legal fund raiser which is covered by the Betting and Gaming licence necessary to run totes etc. This can be obtained at your local Town Hall; most groups have already obtained such a licence.

The horrific state into which our country is rapidly becoming makes the need for a strong NF all the more urgent. Help it to become strong by promoting a Three Hundred Club in your Branch.

—John Finnegan

Vice Chairman, Birmingham Central Branch

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 CRO 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.

STOP THIS POISON IN OUR SCHOOLS!

The second half of the programme is based on the theme 'a visit to our world by a spaceman from another planet, and, although the frame work of songs and drama was provided, the major part of the work was created by the children, particularly, the two sections where earthmen show life on our planet.

This work shows music as part of an integrated curriculum with other time-table subjects such as art, drama, the written and spoken word.

Earthmen - Pupils of Seymour Road Junior School
Spacemen - Pupils of Ravensbury Street Junior School

The Plot A group of spacemen land (2001 Space Oddesey played by members of staff of the North Music Centre) they see earthmen marching and fighting (the strings play - March Forward and Entry of the Knights).

Song

Spacemen 'What are you all fighting for?
All this hatred, all this war;
Some of your reasons we don't understand.'

Earthmen 'His skin is green, he's got long hair,
We don't like the clothes they wear,
and so, we fight, and it gets out of hand.'

Spacemen 'Are not all men built basically the same,
Two arms, two legs, one head and one brain?'

Earthmen 'You may be right, but you don't see,
The facts hide much complexity
Religion, politics, economic strategy
Middle class, working class drug addicts and alcoholics,
Young and old, coloured and white they only get together to fight.

Now do you understand?'

The earthmen then show the spacemen the better side of life on earth and the spacemen show what life is like on their planet.

Finale

Earthmen 'On your planet, life seems so fair,
Every one of you seems to care
For each other, and it seems
You live in the land of our dreams.'

Spacemen 'Yes, but this was not always so,
We fought too, a long time ago
Peace came when we took the view
'All men have as much right as you'

All 'Let us now shout 'Freedom and Peace'
End the hatred, make fighting cease,
Let the Universe increase
All our shouts of 'Freedom and Peace'

WE FEATURE on this page one of the latest examples of the appalling brainwashing now taking place in British schools.

The excerpt comes from a programme entitled "Music Showcase", put on by the St. John Bosco Roman Catholic Primary School, Blackley, Manchester. The Headmaster of this school is an Indian, Mr. Kundi.

The text is part of some kind of 'play' staged, as the introduction says, "as part of an integrated curriculum with other time table subjects such as art, drama, the written and spoken word." The play involves a meeting between spacemen from another planet and the inhabitants of the Earth. The spacemen come to the Earth and find it divided, with people fighting each other. They compare it with the peaceful and happy state of affairs in their own part of the Universe, and there takes place a "meaningful dialogue" on the merits of the two societies.

As the reader can immediately appreciate, the whole text is riddled with sickly pacifist, one-world propaganda. The worst aspect of the propaganda is that it makes use of the power of fantasy which is always liable to make an impression on children's minds. The children concerned are not of an age at which it would occur to them that no such outer space society of peace and brotherly love has never been proved to exist. Such a thought does not intrude upon the seductive quality of the concept.

That some kind of 'conditioning' process has to take place in schools we would not deny. Until children reach an age at which they are able to determine their own values, some sort of values have to be instilled into them.

But better that these values should be based upon tangible and provable facts of life in the world, such as the existence of separate nations and races with sometimes conflicting interests - and thence the need for such things as patriotism and the preparedness to defend one's country.

HELP THIS MEMBER

We take this opportunity to draw the attention of readers to the outrageous imprisonment of NF member Carl Kukla following a clash between NF literature sellers and International Socialists in Preston recently.

After the IS mob had made a cowardly attack on the NF activists, the latter vigorously defended themselves and in the process one IS man was hospitalised. As a result of this affray Carl Kukla was charged with actual bodily harm and sentenced to

three months imprisonment.

Carl was the sole wage earner in his family, his Polish-born father suffering from a heart condition and his younger brother still being at school.

Financial help is needed to offset legal costs and to help Carl's family during the time he is in jail.

Please send your contributions to NF Head Office. Any money received in excess of requirements will go towards aid for future victims.

Anti-Market posters

Anti-Common Market posters are now available from National Front Headquarters bearing the same design theme as the cover of last month's *Spearhead*. They contain the same words, with the addition of the name and address of the NF. The posters measure 17 in. by 22 in.

Price: 2p

Order your supply now from:
50 Pawsons Road, Croydon, CR0 2QF.