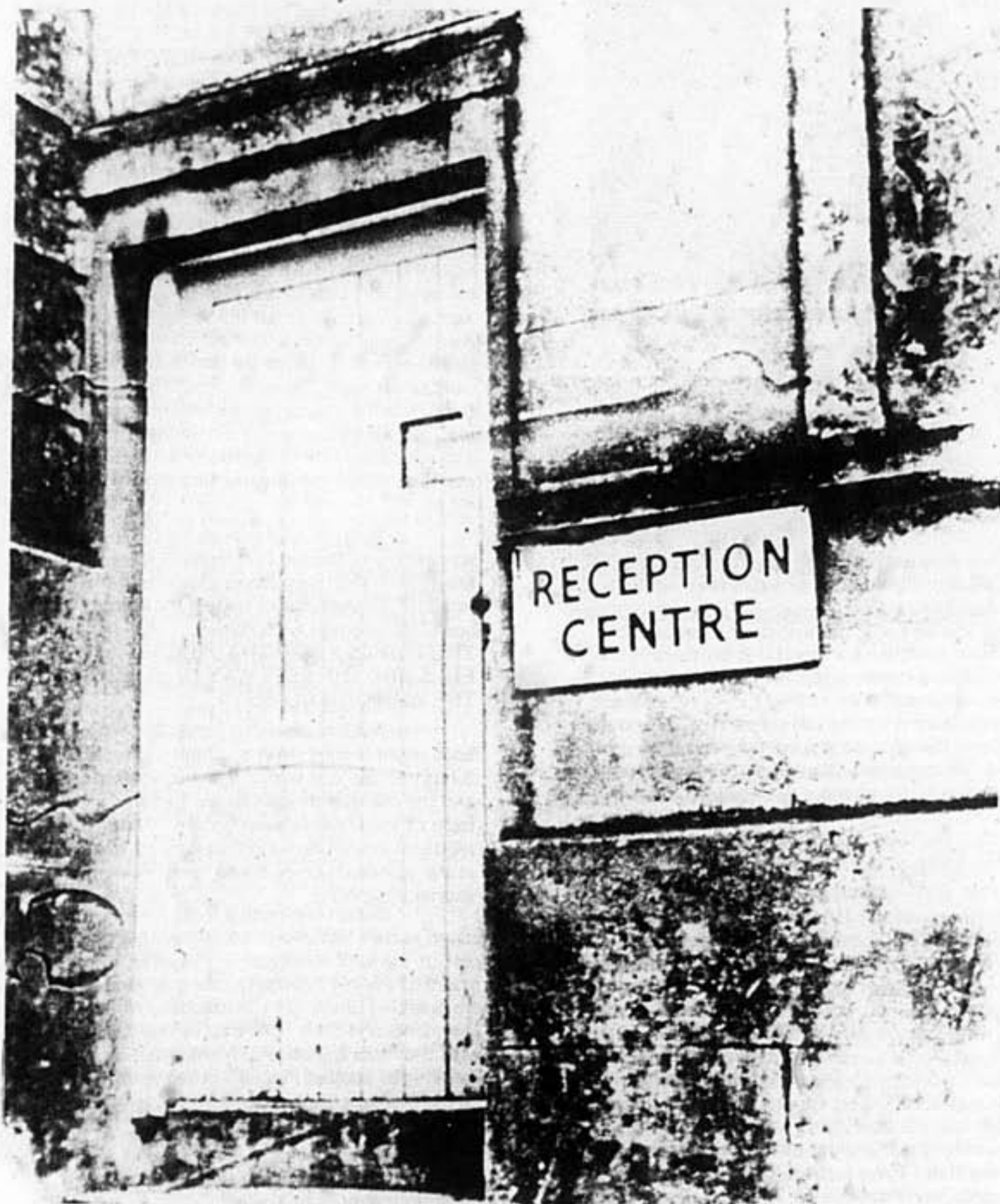


THE MOLE

Brighton June 18th 1969

6d



BRIGHTON'S HOSPITALITY

[See page 4].

The Mole exists to provide information and analysis of events and activities in Brighton and to be an open agitational socialist forum in which all issues can be raised.

This week the Mole contains news and articles on council activities, housing and schools in Brighton. Geography gives Mole its iden-

tity; its revolutionary approach is one of totality, covering all levels of activity.

The Mole goes to ground till September, when it will reemerge for the return of the colleges: it needs people and more people. If you are in Brighton during the summer, do some research for articles or anything you like.

NOT WANTED!



UNDER JUSTICE

Power corrupts, absolute power is more lethal than marijuana ...

You may well ask. The recent harassment of OZ, and Black Dwarf sets a new low in British police tactics.

As you all know the British police wouldn't know an ethic or a moral if it bit them in the left tit: witness: their recent seizure of sealed correspondence at the IT offices; witness their leaning on the printer of IT, OZ, and the Black Dwarf ... he was warned that if he printed, his machinery would be broken up. Notice that **none** of these publications has ever been prosecuted under the Obscene Publications Act, 1959 and 1964, which was ostensibly set up to deal specifically with such cases.

IT has been having a little trouble finding a printer (friendly Scotland Yard grapevine?). Their most recent attempt was Lancashire Colour Printers of somewhere out in the boondocks who agreed to print, subject to receipt of a certificate of protection against a libel prosecution. (Presumably Obscene Libel, you know.... dirty words). Such certificate was forthcoming when the printers suddenly about-faced in best Guards tradition and said no dice, the board says no. Again surprise, the board is the managers of the Guardian who decided that IT was just too filthy for four-letter words, certificate or no. Four copies of that issue were printed, three are still in fairly good nick. And Dave Hall is considering bids from rare book dealers.

And, Cinderella, the moral of the story is proved again..... if you want to be an underground paper, own your own plant... or better yet, lease it and print what you like. And the second moral; their balls: 'Queensbury rules are alright except when it's life, learn to kick. Bill Butler.

Last week Sir Archibald James was prevented from speaking on Rhodesia to the University of Sussex Union.....Freedom of speech?

THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION OF ALLOWING MEN SUCH AS JAMES, POWELL, OR JORDAN TO FREELY PROPAGATE THEIR VIEWS. The terms they use and their arguments take one whole section of the population to be in a "second class" or "sub-human" category. The very debate itself denies the black man, in his own land, or in Britain, the right to be considered an equal.

There is a progression to the right, tailing Powell: the position he adopts one month is taken up by the Conservative Party the next, and Labour the month after. This week the ground has shifted so far that Colin Jordan, who has never denied his racism, feels strong enough to stand for parliament in the worst slum area of Birmingham. For the first time Powell's main emphasis was on repatriation; having panicked the government to adopt a tough policy on immigration he is now demanding that those already here should be got rid of.

Sections of the Tory Party have always fostered the big immigration scare. In the 1900's their speeches on Jewish immigration including suggestions of badges for Jews, share common language with Powell. LIKE HITLER, THE TORIES KNOW THAT RACIST APPEALS ARE THE BEST WAY OF SUBDUING THE WORKING CLASS.

Racism was not a national-political issue when immigration was high in the '50's; it has become one with a rising economic crisis and the collapse of the Labour Party as a vehicle of working-class aspirations. Therefore racialism cannot be fought merely by invoking moral standards or by challenging Powell's spurious statistics.

Britain once had a large Empire: the covert racism fostered in those days remains part of the national culture. However, it is also true that the old "moral" taboos on racist views are breaking down. The inadequacy of liberal arguments and their failure to come to grips with the roots of racism is highlighted by their inability to combat Powell's growing influence.

There were slums before the immigrants came, and if they were all repatriated, slums would remain: a concerted attack on the real causes of real, rather than imagined, problems is the only answer to Powell.

ORGANIZING

The RSSF National Seminar in Leicester has just ended: it enabled militants to discuss basic problems — including the lessons of LSE and revolutionary journalism. The aim was "to knock up some definitions": Maybe a more clearly defined (and perhaps less euphoric) RSSF will now emerge.....

paris;berlin;hove?

Hove Grammar School is typical of many schools in the country, not just as regards its teaching methods, but also in the way that struggle against authority is channelled off and diverted from the main objective. Lots of people look at France and Germany and wonder why kids in British schools aren't as revolutionary. So far the Sau hasn't had anything like the success of the Comité d'Action Lycéen, or like the Unabhängige Schüler Gemeinschaft. This isn't because french kids or german kids are naturally revolutionary, or anything like that. The fact is that the schools system in these countries are far more openly repressive than in England. There are no prefects, so the teachers enforce all discipline. So the kids can easily see who their enemies are, and it is only a short step from revolt against the school hierarchy to revolt, via the school system itself, against the whole society which produces these centres of so-called learning

The trouble in England is that the repression is indirect: the teachers pose as friends of the kids, and leave discipline, except in major cases, to elder kids who are elevated into the rank of prefect — a position which gives them certain privileges and separates them from the rest of the kids. This means in practice that if the kids rebel at all, they do so instinctively against those people who they can see are oppressing them. And this means against the prefect system. It is not easy for a school kid to see that the main enemy is not this system, but the whole school system which imposes upon them this false disciplining of one kid by another.

Of course, in Hove Grammar School, like everywhere in England, things like dress, hair and smoking regulations are imposed directly from above. However, these things only rarely blow up into a big issue, and even then the opposition normally restricts itself to getting rid of the immediate problem. This sort of struggle can only lead to a vague understanding of the repressive nature of schools. And, of course, Hove, just like any other school, creates all sorts of activities which act as safety valves — hobbies clubs where staff and pupils mix on a friendly level, debating clubs where the kids are made to think that they have freedom of expression by discussing some irrelevant problem for an hour or so.

If kids in Brighton and England are going to become radical, they have got to realise what their main enemies are, and also the prefects themselves must stop acting as the whipping boys for the system. The best way to discipline an organisation is to make it discipline itself, but recently there have been signs that more and more kids are refusing to do this. Headmasters and councils throughout the country are waking up to the fact that they can no longer fool their pupils. Kids aren't idiots, and they'll soon realise not only what the situation really is, but also that things will start moving if they get together.

The Schools Action Union is a radical movement which is trying to organise struggle within the schools, and organisations like it, for instance in Brighton there is a Free Schools Campaign, are making real progress. Anyone interested should contact: Tat Brennan and John Harraway care of Flat 2, 230, Eastern Road, Brighton.



THE MOLE BREAKS OUT.!

THE MOLE LIKES LETTERS FROM YOU...

6th June 1969

50, Rosehill Terrace,
Brighton.

Dear Sir,

I have just read the June 5th Mole. I haven't the faintest idea of your circulation, but I bet that you are preaching to the converted.

Most of what you say is only too true (e.g. Brighton Council and Roedean) and more people should know about their town.

I am not a university student and I have never seen the Mole before, but I should like to suggest two ways of fetching more people's attention.

Firstly, introduce a letter page. Secondly, reshuffle the format. Remember, your ideal audience has not had your education. Allocate regular sections for topics, and readability would be enhanced. Also, print the writers' names, allowing the paper to talk to, rather than at you.

Probably these suggestions are irrelevant. But I admire your attempt to get something done at last.

Yours Faithfully,
Mark Atkinson.

Come to the Sandwich House for the best coffee in Brighton. Sandwiches and salads too. 19, Meeting House Lane. Tel: Bton 24817.



the vigilantes

Housing injustice is not new to Brighton, and 25 years ago the Vigilantes had the strength to fight it

"Every empty house should automatically become the property of the government" — so said Harry Cowley, 'Guv'nor' of the Brighton Vigilantes. The Vigilantes were a non-political group, formed just before the end of the war to deal with situations such as the eight hundred to one thousand homeless on the Hastings housing list with five hundred houses vacant. Not without opposition, a certain Judge Dale declared that: "the fact that families are homeless does not entitle them to steal other people's property."

The Vigilantes housed eighty to ninety families, only about five percent of whom were evicted. Local support was shown at a meeting on the Level in July 1945, held to expose the failure of the authorities in rehousing, due to the government's insistence on one month's notice when requisitioning empty houses, during which time they were sold or let at exorbitant prices.

In July a mass meeting was held in Hyde Park, urging Londoners to form similar groups, with great success; much greater requisitioning powers were granted to local councils and temporary prefab accommodation was made available. However, in August, of the fifty houses vacant in Hove, not one displayed a requisition to indicate that the council was about to occupy.

As well as taking over property — including hotels — in Brighton, the Vigilantes operated in London, where they established their headquarters, and elsewhere. Despite the removal of settled families, the injunction placed upon Harry Cowley and the hostility of those who referred to them as 'silly' and 'ignorant busibodies', the Vigilantes continued, housing thirty families in three weeks of October 1945. Some former Vigilantes are adamant today that laws must be broken and police obstructed and hindered in every way in order to house those families faced with the same problems as those with which the Vigilantes dealt so well.

MR. & MRS. SMITH (for obvious reasons these names are pseudonyms) agreed to live in the reception center at Brighton General Hospital after becoming homeless.

They were assured by the Welfare Officer that they would not be kept apart and would be able to have their meals together; but on arrival they were put in separate rooms and not allowed to visit each other.

Mrs. Smith had to be in her room by six and could only see her husband for a few minutes when he came back from his work. In the morning she had to leave by ten after having fed the baby. Their only opportunity to meet was at weekends when they were allowed out until eight o'clock. Mr. Smith shared his room with eighteen men and the doors were locked for the night at nine.

After a month the Smiths squatted at 25 Terminus Road. Others remain in what is euphemistically called a Welfare Hostel.

ARE

PROFITING!!!

... And standing in their tradition the Brighton Rents Project contains more potential than can be found among a group of students full of the novelty of squatting around

While the squatters hit the headlines in Brighton newspapers, Brighton Rents Project as a coherent and meaningful campaign has been in the doldrums. Two recent meetings have left us with a sense of bewilderment and aimlessness.

The value of a big squatting campaign cannot be doubted, and all support should be offered to the occupants of Terminus Road. As an attack on the housing problem it is insufficient and confined by the limits of empty uninhabitable houses. Every time a family takes over a house without waiting to be given one by the Council, it challenges and embarrasses the Corporation. In the longer term squatting may result in a new and more vigorous Council policy on utilising empty houses that are not due to be demolished for several years.

Alderman Stanley Theobald is at once Chairman of the Housing Committee and a director of George White and Sons, one of the largest Estate Agents in Brighton. This points to the real question: HOUSING IS A NATIONAL QUESTION AND A CONSEQUENCE OF THE CLASS STRUCTURE OF BRITAIN.

Houses are built primarily for the profit of the likes of Theobald, rather than solely to provide good houses for the people. Thus Theobald can himself say on Radio Brighton that tenants cannot sit on the Housing Committee because "they have a vested interest" (!). The trouble in Britain is that if your vested interest in housing is one of profit then you may, with Theobald, control housing committees. Housing policy serves speculators:

PRESERVING OUR HERITAGE



The evening of Tuesday, June 3rd, Brighton Council gave a brilliant demonstration of its capacity for farce and unconcern on matters concerning all the citizens of the town. The occasion was an Education Committee meeting to consider and vote on the latest comprehensive 'plan' for the future. Despite pressure from the DES procrastination has been the policy for four years — implicitly admitted by Chairman Taylor.

Alderman Stringer presented the sub-committee's proposals. She placed emphasis on two enduring themes: "preservation of the character of existing schools", and the proposals were "important" due to the concern "felt by all" for the future "of the children of Brighton".

A SERIOUS DEBATE?

First, Councillor Bradley (ably seconded by Theobald jnr, a new councillor) moved a motion of adjournment of discussion until next month; he had, he said, seen the report "only the previous Friday"; has he been in hibernation over the past four years? Cllr Ce-

The Council refuses to rate empty houses (there are over 3,200 in Brighton alone) and the building firms put up office blocks, like Centre Point in London, and leave them empty for two years while the value of the property escalates.

If the government were to force Tory Councils to rate empty premises and build enough good homes, then the market value of a house, the rent of a home, and the profit of building firms and land speculators would all fall immediately. Today it is more profitable to build luxury flats like Sussex Heights and leave them half empty, than it is to build homes for the working class. This is the issue at the root of the housing question and the issue on which a massive national housing campaign should be launched.

To this end concrete demands must be formulated and followed up with action which is appropriate and points to the unequal distribution of wealth and power in this society, rather than simply to Council inadequacy or inhumanity.

WE DEMAND:

- 1) Stop aiding speculators and instead redirect national resources into a massive house-building campaign.
- 2) Municipalise, register and give tenants control of, all rented property. A council house should be the right of every family.
- 3) Take into public ownership, under workers control, the building industry, and nationalise all development land.

BRIGHTON RENTS PROJECT: Crisis Situation. It needs money. (Cheques to Lloyds Bank, Kemptown). The Squatters have been moved in. But there are many more families in need of a decent place to live. They will need furniture, and the vans to move them: people to help clean houses & to guard the families in shifts.

cotti supported the plan, but only as the least harmful of all the possible methods of going comprehensive. A flood of sentiment came from Cllr Theobald in favour of "our tried and trusted education system": his admiration of the "wonderful reputation" of Vardean Grammar School is surely not unconnected with his fortune to have one of the "eight hundred pupils" at Brighton Grammar School. Comprehensive education meant "a levelling down". According to Ald Miller, while the plan "will not come into action until 1980" it was "a pity" that the education committee had not "dragged their feet to a greater degree".

The level of argument rarely rose above continual stress on the "excellent schools we already have" and "our children" "the children of Brighton". But are they one and the same? The emotional tirade by one Mr. Christie, Headmaster of Brighton College, the "top" local private school was reminiscent of the recent 'Black Paper' on Education. It received wide approval. Comprehensive education was a "reactionary policy" (sic!) replacing Brighton grammar schools, "four excellent schools", by sixth form colleges, which in the opinion of an American visitor/potential child investor in Christie's school "are the breeding ground of student unrest". Further, "put two or three bright children among a crowd of twenty-five and they become your rowdies". It would be "disastorous" to mix the "academic" with the "non-academic" child.

CURRENT REALITIES

But for whom would it prove disastrous? Who is meant by "the children in Brighton"; it seems only grammar school children. In 1967/8 there were 5,580 children in secondary modern and 2,530 in grammar schools in Brighton. The bulk of "the children of Brighton" are not in "excellent schools", but in schools such as Moulsecombe, where most classrooms are one to two hundred square feet below prescribed size, Elm Grove, where the library is two walls of books. Buildings are desperately cramped, with the result that there is a continual change in teaching staff. These are realities of secondary education and in this context the proceedings of the committee appear to be conducted at the level of utmost frivolity — unless you take account of its composition and the identity of real comprehensivisation. The committee is composed of seventeen tory aldermen and councillors, one labour alderman, Deason, two clergymen and two teachers, both headmasters. No representatives of the teachers at work in Brighton secondary schools, no parents with children at these schools.

NO CHANGE

The "debate" ended with the carrying of the proposals by a small majority. But this is not a plan for true comprehensives for children from 12 to 18: the eleven plus is to be abolished but later stages of selection are to be maintained by the creation of sixth form colleges to replace the function of grammar schools. Education, above sixteen, will remain in the context of elite, formalised institutions. "The good schools" are preserved; this formal introduction of comprehensives will leave the form of education in Brighton unchanged.

MOVING IN

Number 24 Terminus Road is a six roomed house; until the squatters moved in two weeks ago it had been empty for two years and was scheduled to remain so for another seven. The Council claim it is unfit to live in; to the family with two children and a third expected, living there now it is something of an improvement after their one room in Hove. The father is a skilled sculptor and carpenter — his work suffered because of the cramped one room; because his work suffered they were unable to move out of that one room. Two years ago they were refused a place on the housing list by the Council; eight months later they were told their case would be reconsidered in three years time.

The family of five, soon six, at No. 3 Terminus Street also lived in one room until helped out by the squatters; they were told by the council that it would be five or six years before they could be housed, that there were many in more urgent situations and that anyway they were not yet Brighton's responsibility, having previously lived in Worthing in their grandmother's council house.

Having been evicted for a variety of rather vague reasons — first the landlord of their Brighton flat wanted to sell, then he intended to let the flat to other people, and the final excuse was the need for more space for his children — the family at No. 25 spent one month in Elm Grove reception centre, having to sign in by 6pm, and the husband and wife not being allowed to sleep together. They were promised a house by September by one councillor, but on enquiry at the Housing Department were told that this councillor had no authority to do so and the 'promise' was cancelled.

The houses are due to be knocked down and a dual carriageway is to be put in their place. In the meantime they remain empty. The squatting families are not, therefore, using other people's homes, as is often accused. At No. 24 the family has paid rates, gas and electricity bills and is applying for a rent book.



NO.3 TERMINUS STREET.

However, help is still urgently needed, — more squatters to remain in each house to help should the bailiffs come. Anyone interested in helping might start by considering buying some of the carpentry and sculpture being produced at number 24.

THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN

There in a street in a native land,
A man set himself alight,
Along the roads he ran,
Through the valley up on lea.
He ran until he could no more,
Where he fell to the ground,
"He's dead," said the crowd,
"But why, oh why did it have to be him?"
Said his mother in tears,
"Because of WAR!!!!!"
Said a voice in the crowd,
"He died for men to stop war,
God rest his soul."

This poem, part of an anthology prepared by the B-stream of a CofE Primary school under the guidance of a student teacher, was banned by the school authorities. They considered the topics, like War, Prison and Joy, to be full of sick, unhealthy sentiments. Considered shocking to parents assured of their children's inviolable sweet innocence.

"Education" is a pretty one-sided affair. Deprived of future intellectual development, these poor kids are also castrated their emotions. Their potential is a threat to the system.

ALLEN'S acting ★ extravaganza

Brighton too has its own political street theatre group now — the Rags to Riches Show. It operates from 46 Park Crescent, Brighton, and it hopes to put on two or three outdoor 'theatre' shows during August. People of all ages and all sexes who aren't afraid to make fools of themselves and to be victims of local capitalist aggression are vitally required. No acting experience is necessary, just political commitment and the love of a good laugh. Contact James Allen. Telephone Brighton 67035.



BOOKS AT UNICORN NOW:

Kerouac	Dharma Bums	10/6
Kerouac	Satori in Paris	10/6
Kerouac	Subterraneans	10/6
Arlo Guthrie	Alice's Restaurant	18/-
Lenny Bruce	How to Talk Dirty	10/6

50 gloucester road
brighton

cultural revolution?

THE HORNSEY AFFAIR or WHATEVER HAPPENED TO THE ENGLISH CULTURAL REVOLUTION?

Revolutins reveal more about the potential and real capacities of social groups and institutions than do centuries of the settled life of society. Revolutions depend for their fruitfulness upon the powers of imagination it is possible to nourish within the given society: the imagination must have power if it is to take power. All revolutions are preceded by revolutions in the mind of society — by upheavals within its culture.

The Hornsey students have proclaimed their occupation a revolution. They mean by this a revolution in culture. It is upon the quality of their imagination as expressed in revolutionary practice that we must judge them.

The students in Hornsey revolted as artists and as producers, against the conditions and relations of production imposed upon them. They demanded the freedom to organise production on the basis of spontaneous associations of individuals committed to freely chosen goals.

IT CONNECTS

The abolition of the distinction between material and intellectual labour (the real social foundation of bourgeois art); the abolition of entrance requirements designed to separate workers by hand from workers by brain; the abolition of "art" and "vocational studies". All these are revolutionary demands in a society based on the passive consumption of all commodities — especially art.

To reject on the one hand an anatomy lesson on the corpse of bourgeois art (the production of fetish objects of accumulation by 'gifted' individuals for individuals 'gifted' with the possession of wealth), and on the other a training in the production of objects of mass consumption for the commodity spectacle, is to reject the only art education bourgeois society can allow.

Rejection is possible and containable only if it takes its traditional forms — the individual artist or groups of artists — outside of society. Bourgeois society can integrate it on its own terms through the market, and through the confrontation of the whole apparatus of bourgeois art with isolated men who have no social power. Millionaires can gobble up the works of Duchamp, Arp, Picabia etc. in complete safety. They cannot do the same when art production confronts them organised as a social power at the point of training and production; nor will they accept that anti-culture (i.e. culture opposed to the bourgeoisie) should appropriate the social surplus they have already appropriated (thus Haringgay Council moves in to protect its property from violation by the use of dogs, dismissals, invalu oaths etc.)

THE LIMITATIONS

So much for the imagination of Hornsey. Its limitations are equally apparent. The whole vision of Hornsey remained tainted with the bourgeois image of culture. Why? Because of the lack of social theory and of wider pol-

itical perspectives in the cultural revolt. The students failed to understand the social nature of art and its relation to society. Their lack of a sound social theory shows the success of the bourgeois policy of fragmenting disciplines and institutions of education; of detotalising culture at the point of its acquisition so that the nature of the totality of capitalist society shall remain opaque.

Hornsey students still internalised all the bourgeois myths of the independence of art. They never asked: whose state, whose freedom and above all whose art is it? They combined a naive Jeffersonian liberalism — 'don't tread on me' — with the belief that a change in their ideas would produce a change in society as a whole.

REAL ART

In a class society it is the social classes which are the carriers of intellectual movements. Art must find its truths in the true conditions, capacities and possibilities of the class whose social conditions and hopes it shares and realises. The struggle to realise these 'artistic' hopes is a struggle to transform social relations as a whole. This does not mean that artists should sit tight and wait for the revolution. They must assist in its making now by recognising their real audience and addressing it as a partner in the struggle for a free culture, and by freeing that culture by their struggle.

The Hornsey Affair: Penguin Educ. Special 6/-

(records.)

SWEET PAIN/MERCURY SCML 20146

Sweet Pain are not the latest in the line of 'super-groups', but an assembly of British blues artists who blow up a storm of contemporary blues in this recorded jam-session. The accent is not on originality but on compact playing with a strong jazz element, a fertile fusion of the styles of the Dunbar Retaliation and John Hiseman's Colosseum.

Seven musicians come together here: Heckstall-Smith blowing some excellent brass, e.g. on the instrumentals "Rubbin' and Scrapin'", "General Smit"; Keith Tillman on a heavy fender-bass line; session guitarist Stuart Cowell with some punching solo work, as in "The Steamer"; Annette Brox handles the vocals capably. Others in the session are harp-man John O'Leary, Junior Dunn, a fresh and lively drummer, who gets into a tight solo on "Don't Break Down", and "Sam Crozier" on 12-string, piano, pocket trumpet and vocals, sounding suspiciously like Victor Brox of the 'Retaliation'.

The material is largely original; the best tracks are the instrumentals, but Annette gets it together on the driving "Sick and Tired", "Trouble, Trouble" and a "Woman's Way", which incidentally features some tasteful 12-string guitar work.

Faced with the current state of mediocrity in recorded blues in this country, the record, while not readily available (try Expansion), is worth getting. It is an excellent example of unpretentious and forceful jazz/blues.

BUSES: CHAOS TODAY — COLLAPSE TOMORROW?

So how many buses were missing in front of you today? This happens every year; and every year it gets worse. More and more overtime has to be worked to keep things moving. This is getting to be a downward spiral and the end is not in sight.

And who suffers? The crews do — the passengers do. Low wages make long hours of overtime essential, but they do nothing to improve health or family and social life. And the overworked busman finds it hard to sympathise with the passenger, who himself suffers from this vicious circle, through frustrating waits at bus-stops, frequently

increasing fares etc. It is not a new situation nor a local one. Rather it is typical of the industry which has been drawn into this inevitable chain of events.

You are bound to get staff shortages and a second rate service under conditions like these! Men working sixty, seventy even eighty hours a week or else taking home a mere eleven pounds can hardly be expected to be interested and involved in the job — it is now one of the most underpaid around. All this, despite the fact that road congestion etc. has made bus-work more difficult and demanding.

(Reprinted from a leaflet published by a group of Southdown busmen.)

MOLE'S DIARY

NOTICES

GO TO THE AUGUST FESTIVAL IN BRIGHTON. DETAILS FROM UNICORN BOOKSHOP, 50 GLOUCESTER ROAD.

Ultra Record Player/Separate Bass/Treble/Tape Socket etc. As new. Owner emigrating. Jill Collins, Educ. Studies, UoS.

GO TO BRIGHTON COMBINATION DISCO. OPENING SOON. Phone Combination for details.

MAYDAY MANIFESTO GROUP. Meetings 4th Tue. in every month, 8pm. 6 Vernon Terrace. Further meeting 2nd. Tue. in every month at Royal Exchange Pub (corner of Southover St/Toronto Terrace.) Get on the mailing list for more details.

Read 'education in Brighton — a socialist view' published by the Mayday Manu Manifesto Group.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS at Eastbourne 16th-20th June. Info. from Transport House, Smith Sq. SW1.

Conference on 'MARXISM & THE PROBLEMS OF THE BRITISH REVOLUTION'. 25-27 June at Birmingham Univ. Ring 021-472 1841.

COMMUNIST PARTY RALLY. Sun 29 June to discuss Union Legislation. Trafalgar Square, 3pm.

Possible INTERNATIONAL DAY OF ACTION in support of VIETNAMESE

PEOPLE, July 20.

Thu. 19 June, Radio 3, 8.35pm. Jonathan Power on 'THEORY & PRACTICE OF NON-VIOLENCE'

Get: 'CRITICAL POLITICS: INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS' from SCREW at 46 Park Cres. Please send postage.

MARCH on June 18 for Nurses Conditions Action Group. Meet Tower Hill London, at 10.30am.

DEMONSTRATION at 2.30pm June 29. Details from 'South Africa Solidarity Committee' C/O 41 Cecile Park, N.8.

OPEN CONFERENCE at Oxford on teaching in Philosophy, History & Social Sciences. 18th June till 20th June. See Black Dwarf for details.

BUY 'BLACK DWARF' at UNICORN & IN THE LANES. Better, send to 7 CARLISLE STREET, LONDON W1 A 4PZ.

ADDRESSES FOR BRIGHTON RENTS PROJECT:

Registration Group: 9 Montpelier Villas. (27897)

Squatting Group: 24 Terminus Road. (685686)

Propaganda Group: 41 Springfield Rd. (776832)

Financial Interests Group:

Financial Interests Group: Flat 1, 9 Chichester Terrace. (64402)

Pamphlet Group: 46 Park Crescent. (67035)

Co-ordinating Group: 6a/4 Sussex Square. (64599)

MEDIA/COMMUNITIES/CENTRES/LOCAL/ACTIVATORS/BRIGHTON. Brighton Combination, 76 West St. tel. 24596/Brighton Rents Project, 105 Islingwood Road/Brighton Mayday Manifesto Group, 6a Vernon Terrace/B. ton & Hove Young Socialists/RSSF Brighton Group/SCREW 46 Park Cresc. /Unicorn Bookshop, 50 Gloucester Road

Published by:
The Mole (J. Wickham, R. Murray, D. Gray).
83/85, St. Albans, Hove. Tel: 730656.

Printed by:
Fotodirect (Printers) Ltd.
26, Southover St., Brighton.