

JACKDAW

FOR REVOLUTIONARY ANARCHISM

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CLIMATE CHANGE SPECIAL



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VOICE OF THE ANARCHIST COMMUNIST GROUP

Ecological Crisis: No to Green Capitalism!

The actions of environmental activists around the world, such as Extinction Rebellion, Just Stop Oil, and the Climate Strikes, have helped put climate change firmly on the political agenda. However, there has been little, if any, serious action on the part of any political parties or governments. The date for actually reducing climate change-causing emissions to zero is so far in the future as to be meaningless. Basically, governments do not want to do anything that will hamper capitalism and as capitalism is the source of the problem, we cannot expect them to act. The current Labour government shows this clearly: proclaiming how green they are while their actions show the opposite. So if we want to save the planet, and ourselves, it is up to us.

What needs to be done?

The answer might seem obvious- stop using fossil fuel, switch to renewables for all energy, reduce air travel and stop airport expansion, more public transport, change farming practices, for example, drastically reduce use of land for livestock and crops to feed livestock, stop deforestation, preserve peat bogs, make homes more energy efficient. However, the situation is extremely complicated. We need to think carefully about

what needs to happen, what obstacles there are to change, and how to build a truly mass movement.

Solutions?

The following two solutions, renewables and electric cars, are the most popular ones put forward, not only by climate change campaigners but by many in government and the corporate world. This is because they would not require major changes in our lifestyle.



We could continue to increase production and consumption and retain our reliance on the private car. However, are they really solutions to the general ecological crisis?

Switching from fossil fuels to renewables

This is one of the main solutions put forward to solve the climate crisis and it is an important element of any strategy. However, renewables are not without their own drawbacks. Nuclear power should not be an option because of the safety risks and the problems of storing

the waste. It creates more problems than it solves. Wind power will form part of a new energy strategy. However, there are a number of problems that are often overlooked or ignored by its supporters. Firstly, wind turbines take up a huge amount of space. If we are concerned about the ecological crisis in general- the loss of biodiversity- then we have to be careful about putting up huge industrial scale windfarms on land that is home to many species. And, turbines still need to be produced and transported- all which requires energy and resources. Rare earth minerals are needed (neodymium and dysprosium, plus small amounts of praseodymium). These aren't necessarily rare

but are very difficult to mine and the conditions for workers are appalling. 85% of these are found in China. Turbines have a life span of 25 years- so they have to be decommissioned, new ones produced and put in place. And, if turbines are erected in remote areas, which they are in places like Scotland, then roads have to be built, thus creating more damage to land that is often valued for its wild qualities. For example, some wind farms in Scotland involve the destruction of peat bogs which are a major store of carbon. So though wind power is a solution, how,



where, and how much needs to be carefully considered.

Similar arguments can be made for solar energy and hydro power. Both of these require resources, energy and would have an impact on other species.

Electric cars

Electric cars are a good example of how capitalist corporations find ways of making huge profits from being 'green'. Elon Musk, multi-billionaire and Trump's right-hand man, has used his electric car company Tesla to further increase his fortune. Though electric vehicles will have to replace the current fossil-fuel dependent models, it cannot be a solution to climate change. They also require energy to run so will be using electricity, which still comes from fossil fuels to an extent. One of the biggest problems is their resource intensity. Richard Herrington, head of Earth Sciences at the Natural History Museum, calculated the amount of commodities, including rare earth elements, which would be needed to convert all the United Kingdom's 31 million motor vehicles to electric drive. (Rare earths are a group of 17 elements that includes neodymium, an essential ingredient in electric

motors.) They found that doing so would require: "two times the total annual world cobalt production, nearly the entire world production of neodymium, three-quarters of the world's lithium production and at least half of the world's copper production during 2018."¹ This means that maintaining the same amount of cars now in the world (with demand increasing all the time) is incompatible with a climate change strategy. Public transport needs to be increased, and that can be electric, and car usage drastically reduced.



Reducing consumption and redistribution of resources

Given the problems of renewables and electric cars, it is clear that there is not an obvious technological solution. Though new 'green' technology will have a vital role to play, we have to consider how it is used. Energy

should be produced and controlled locally as far as possible to enable community control and minimise waste. In addition, the key to making sure it has the desired impact is to actually reduce our consumption. What we need is to reduce growth and address

the vast inequality in the world through redistribution. Degrowth does not mean that our quality of life would suffer. If you look at what we do produce, such as the arms industry, it is clear that we could afford to reduce production and still live very well. Just look around at all the waste and unnecessary products. Studies show that we already produce more than enough food to feed everyone. Yes, those at the top would have to reduce their consumption, but we can still share the world's resources and wealth such that everyone lives well without having to do horrendous jobs in order to provide the consumer goods valued by the well-off.

Obstacles to change

Economic system

Degrowth and redistribution are the only way of finding a long-lasting solution to the ecological crisis. Such a strategy will require a major change in the system. Capitalism, and the consumer culture on which it depends, needs continual growth. And, those who control and use most of the world's resources will fight to keep their wealth. Capitalism and its pursuit of growth at any cost is the root of the problem and therefore

¹ <https://thehill.com/opinion/energy-environment/460496-electric-vehicles-wont-save-us-from-climate-change>

cannot be part of the solution. Capitalism will try and adapt if enough pressure is put on. However, it will only support solutions that involve continual growth in production and consumption. Even if it did rush to become green, there are sections of capitalism which can never be green. For example, the fossil fuel industry will fight to the death to preserve their existence. All over the world this industry continues to expand and no one seems to do anything about it. A huge coal mine, owned by an Indian corporation, has been given the go ahead by the Australian government. Explorations for new sources of oil continue apace in places like the Arctic. The fracking industry has mushroomed all over the western part of the USA. It will not be easy to shut down this immensely powerful industry. Another industry that will be difficult to deal with is agriculture. It is a major source of greenhouse gases because of the vast amount of livestock and the chemicals used in industrial monoculture agriculture. This means that to stop climate change we will need to have a major change in land use- away from using land for livestock and growing crops to feed livestock- and minimise the use of chemicals. Achieving this will be a major struggle. Agribusiness is now a global industry dominated by large companies who control everything from the seeds to the distribution of the products. Like the fossil fuel industry, they will not want to make any changes to the way they do things. There is too much money at stake. Food is a basic necessity and should not be controlled by

those whose only interest is profit. Major land reform is needed so we can use the land to produce quality plant-based products at price everyone can afford. Livestock will have to be drastically reduced and raised on pasture, integrated into the ecosystem, rather than having to devote large tracts of land to grow food for them. Such changes in agriculture



would curtail deforestation in places like the Amazon and release land for afforestation. But this can only happen if we think of land as a Commons, something to be used for the benefit of all and managed and controlled by everyone.

Political System

The power of corporations and all those with a vested interest in the status quo mean that we cannot rely on government, even one that is genuinely committed, to take the necessary action. The school strikes, the XR Rebellions, and all the other actions of people around the world have succeeded in raising awareness and at least getting governments to pay lip service to the crisis. However, as of yet we have seen no concrete action from those in power. A major part of this is because the government will not take any action that challenges corporations and powerful economic interests. The government declared a climate emergency and then agreed to the expansion of Heathrow. Therefore, we cannot trust the

government to do anything. They will only take any action at all if they are forced to by mass action, action even bigger and more challenging than what we have seen so far.

Conclusion

Environmental protests have played a role in bringing more people into the movement and have led to more politicians giving some verbal commitments to take action.

However, this is only one step on a very long road. Any commitment by governments will come up against those who are at the root of the climate crisis- the corporations (industrial, agribusiness and extractive) and the financial institutions that support them. These will not listen to reason or emotional pleas.

They will do all in their considerable power to make sure that the government does nothing more than tinker and make superficial reforms. The essential capitalist system will not be changed as it is the basis of their profits and their wealth.

Therefore, if we are to have any hope of shifting the monster that we are facing, we need a mass movement, much larger than what we are seeing now, which brings together the working class in all its diversity.

Developing this movement will not be an easy task. The environmental movement has shown that it can be powerful in the streets for a short period of time. Now we need to extend that power to the workplaces, land, and communities, overcoming divisions and making connections, both in the UK and internationally.

Militarism and the Environment

Militarism is the State's use of armed forces and weapons to maintain and extend its power and control over resources and people. It is about maintaining the power and wealth of the ruling class through domination, destruction, and death. The military uses a huge amount of resources and destroys the environment in their training, weapons testing and war itself. According to the Conflict and Environment Observatory: "We estimate that militaries are responsible for 5.5% of all greenhouse gas emissions globally, however military emissions reporting to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change is poor."¹

Militaries also need large areas of land and sea, whether for bases and facilities, or for testing and training. Military lands are believed to cover between 1-6% of the global land surface. In many cases these are ecologically important areas. For example in Britain: "On 1 April 2024, the total UK land holdings for the MOD was 342,000 hectares (1.4% of the total UK land mass)."² This includes Northumberland



National Park of which 23% is owned by the MOD.

Militarism is a blind spot for many environmentalists, however, who ignore its toll of death, destruction, and waste. This failure to see the (armed) elephant in the room is probably down to their acceptance of the State as natural and necessary. Apparently there are moves within the military to make themselves 'green' in terms of energy use. Pass the sickbag - the only thing that will ever be green about the military is their camouflage!

For more information about the military's role in the ecological crisis, see this report by the Conflict and Environment Observatory: Rising military spending will undermine global climate action unless we act now. (<https://ceobs.org/soaring-global-military-spending-threatens-global-climate-action/>)



¹ <https://ceobs.org/>

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/mod-land-holdings-bulletin-2024/mod-land-holdings-2000-to-2024>

Water Mess!

Water is essential for all life. Humans need it to drink, wash and bathe, produce food and other products, and to just enjoy. It is also home to millions of different species, mostly in the ocean. It is free, literally 'just falling out of the sky'. However, free, clean water is not something we can take for granted.

In the UK, and elsewhere, people are forced to pay for water. Water bills increase every year as companies make huge profits. The regulator OFWAT has said that bills will increase by 36% over the next five years. This is to pay for years of underinvestment by the profit-driven companies.

These profits are particularly obscene because of the current state of our lakes, rivers, and seas. There has been large-scale dumping of faeces into rivers and sea by the privatised water companies (still called ‘spillages’ by the media and government) and large scale leaks. Water is also polluted by run off from fertilisers, pesticides, and animal waste from industrial farming, with increasing numbers of huge battery hen and cattle factory farms a particular problem. Anti-biotics from farming and toxic industrial chemicals also leak into water with health effects on people, damaging and killing nature generally.

Pollution in seas and rivers makes many places unsafe for humans to enter. Popular beaches have had to declare 'no bathing' alert. Exmouth had to close its beaches to bathing for several days at the height of the tourist season in August 2024. The impact on other species is also devastating.

Pollution from sewage dumping and leakage and run-offs from agriculture and roads has a negative impact on aquatic plants, fish and birds, disrupting whole ecosystems.

Facts and Figures

- 584,001 discharges of raw sewage into UK waterways in 2023 alone
- Of the 86% of inland water bodies which fail to meet targets in England, 36% have been identified as failing directly as a result of sewage and wastewater discharges
- This year alone, over 18,000 real-time sewage alerts and pollution risk forecasts for the UK have been reported.
- 75% of UK rivers pose a serious risk to human health
- 590 reports of sickness after bathing linked with a sewage discharge in the area
- In the 2021/22 financial year, water companies paid out a total of £965 million in shareholder dividends (SAS Water Quality Report)
- Since 2018/2019 water companies have made £4.2 billion in pre-tax profits
- Water company CEO's took home an eye-watering £16.5 million in the 2021/22 financial year

Ban the Bailouts

Meanwhile, the government has proposed legislation that will effectively make the taxpayer ie the working class, pay for the mistakes of the privatised companies, ensuring that their profits, and shareholder dividends, don't suffer. The Bill essentially is bailing out the companies using money from taxpayers and water bill payers ie the working class. In addition, it confirms the regulator Ofwat's



primary role as ensuring the water companies make a profit for shareholders. Surfers against Sewage, and other water campaigners, are demanding significant changes to the Bill. Meanwhile, it has been revealed that Ofwat fined water companies only £2 pounds since 2021, despite serious failures in protecting our water.

It's not drought, it's looting

Another issue with the profit-driven water system is the appropriation of water resources by multinational companies. Spain is experiencing extreme weather, the result of the climate crisis. In Valencia experienced catastrophic floods killed over 200 people in October 2024 but this amount of rainfall did



nothing to help the normal situation: drought and water shortages. However, multinationals such as Nestle and Coca Cola are making huge profits by extracting millions of litres of water from the very land that is suffering from drought - and then selling it back to locals whose water supply has largely disappeared. "It's a cheek - the companies are extracting the water from under our feet, and selling it back to us" says local Rosita Roser. Water is also depleted by farmers growing water hungry cash crops such as salads for export as well as by the demand for water from golf courses for tourists. This has led people to organise protest movements in Spain and other parts of the world, using the slogan: 'It's not drought, it's looting'.

In the UK the Environment Agency warns that England will run short of water in 25 years

unless steps are taken. Wales will suffer more droughts and Scotland faces water scarcity in summer. All while the same multinationals take billions of litres a year of the best drinking water from national resources.

The United Nations special rapporteur for water, Pedro Arrojo-Agudo, has seen water conflicts increase across the world. He says, “The commodification of drinking water is immoral” and selling bottled water “is privatising a vital necessity that we all need to live. It’s like bottling fresh air.” Advocating the immediate banning of water in plastic bottles “which are an environmental disaster”, he says, we should take a “human rights-based approach” to water distribution.

Governments must prioritise the provision of drinking water to the population, above any private interest, and plan ahead for droughts and other emergencies.

Anarchist communists would agree that water is a human right and should be free. However, we do not believe that it should be nationalised, as governments, who seem to consider the interests of business more than what is needed by us, the working class. Instead, it should be 'socialised, under worker and community control.

Resources and Action:

Surfers against Sewage:

<https://www.sas.org.uk/>

<https://www.thames21.org.uk/joinacampaign/>

<https://riveractionuk.com/>

Free public transport: Fighting climate change and social inequality

Fighting climate change is a big task. It is all very well saying we need to end capitalism, which we do, but what steps can be taken to put ourselves in the position to actually do this? This requires engaging in campaigns that motivate people to take action on issues that affect them. This then not only brings tangible benefits in the here and now but helps build up the confidence to take further action. So why a free public transport campaign? Transport is a basic necessity of life; we have to use it to get to work, go shopping, socialise, or engage in political activity. This is true both in cities and in the countryside, where people often have to travel long distances to get to work or access facilities.

Over the years, the car has become a main form of transport causing congestion and air and noise pollution. Cars are also one of the causes of climate change. It is argued

that electric cars are proposed as a solution, but this does not solve the problems of congestion, space and safety. Cars demand roads and parking, to the detriment of having space for children (and adults!) to play. And, electric cars are not a solution to climate change in any case (see above). Therefore, for a number of reasons, public transport is the way forward. However, there are many problems with the current transport system that means the car continues to be the favoured option, often the only option, for many. Public transport in the cities is crowded and often expensive. Fares go up year after year. With the increase in house prices and rents, people have to move further and further away from their place of work and end up paying a large proportion of their income on just getting to work. In the rural areas, transport is

infrequent and inconvenient and therefore people are forced to rely on a car. Government policy favours the car and is unduly influenced by the roads lobby. There needs to be a major change in policy. There is no point in making people feel guilty for using a car. The alternative of public transport needs to be made convenient, efficient, comfortable, and free.

Transport is a universal need

Public transport should be free because it is a public good. It is something that everyone has to use, like the health service. And, if any form of car has major disadvantages for people and the planet, then public transport is the answer and needs to be supported with funds.

This is not an idealistic or impossible demand, even in the current capitalist system. It is a question of building an effective movement which forces changes in policy. Many places already have free

transport. Public transport is free in the whole of Luxemburg and Malta and Tallinn (capital of Estonia). Many towns and cities in France, Brazil, Poland, and the USA already have totally free public transport. In parts of India millions of women travel free on buses.

It is a demand that unites all the working class- both urban and rural- so should galvanise a lot of support.

United front with workers

It is important to make a united front with transport workers. Too often the users have been brainwashed into blaming the workers for their problems. There needs to be a common front. Better pay and conditions for transport workers, more staff on trains, buses and in stations means a better service. And, expanding the transport

system to accommodate the increase in users will provide jobs in manufacturing, with the production of green transport, such as electric buses.

This demand needs to be taken up by climate change activists as a step that we can take now and one that will gain support from a variety of people since it also has economic and social benefits.

Fare-Free London

Fare-Free London is an example of the kind of campaign we need everywhere. It places the demand within the context of both the ecological crisis and social justice. "Free public transport, introduced together as part of an integrated transport policy can help rapidly to cut the number of private cars, vans and HGVs on the roads – and so

cut greenhouse gas emissions, and the air pollution that kills thousands of Londoners each year. London is falling behind its own weak climate targets, and even further behind targets worked out by climate scientists. The transport sector has made the least progress in cutting fossil fuel use over the last twenty years. Free public transport could start to reverse this dangerous trend. Free public transport cuts across the dangerous populist rhetoric that tackling climate change costs ordinary people money. It shows that the opposite is true: measures to deal with climate change and air pollution can also make life better."

See: <https://www.farefreelondon.org/aims>



Resist Labour Government's Anti-Environment Policies

Labour have already approved the expansion of City Airport in London, and are now approving further airport expansion including most controversially a third runway at Heathrow, a white elephant which has been successfully resisted for over 20 years.

Heathrow is one of many infrastructure projects that Labour is promoting: HS2, small and large nukiller and wood burning power stations, new and wider roads, new oilfields such as Rosebank, Artificial Intelligence, and the chocolate teapot of Carbon-Capture technology. These projects are all justified by saying they will stimulate economic growth, providing jobs and tax income, meaning more money can be spent on the NHS and other public services. They all: cost a huge amount and will take years to complete -



and often overrun and overspend. For example, HS2 was estimated to cost £30 billion at the start and is now £100 billion and counting. Hinkley C nuclear power station was to be 'ready 2017' and now 2031.

These projects only benefit the few, such as oil and construction companies, roadbuilders, the aviation industry. They all get massive subsidies (e.g. aviation fuel is untaxed) and government funding, whereas the working class get few jobs, faster climate change, and more pollution. The big appeal of Artificial Intelligence for the bosses is that it has the potential to make millions of workers jobless, saving them money. However,

A.I. is also a climate change booster. Data centres, which is where much of the capacity for running the computer systems of companies is based, use huge amounts of electricity. Those planned will need 500MW which would power 2 million homes. Data farms in Ireland consume 21% of Irish electricity and west London is also suffering from an electricity shortage thanks to the data centres that are based there.¹

Before the election, Chancellor Rachel Reeves promised to be 'the greenest chancellor ever' with a £28 billion



Biden-style Green Growth plan. That has been binned for 'growth' at all costs and stuff the 'environment' (that's clean air and water, tackling climate change), and the working class.

To support Heathrow's expansion Reeves cited research on the 'benefits' of a third runway, dodgy because it was commissioned by the Heathrow owners! It alleged that more flights would result in less pollution (!) because new fuels were less polluting. A new runway would also mean that planes didn't need to circle to wait for space to land (although there would be more of them!). Airport engines emit carbon dioxide, nitrogen and sulphur oxides, water vapour, hydrocarbons, sulphur particles and soot. These pollutants cause global warming (e.g. one person's return flight to Florida creates more Carbon Dioxide than a year's car driving), increase the risk of skin cancer, and reduce air quality. Flying is mostly for the well-off: the transport footprint of the top 0.1% of the population is 22 times that

of a low earner. 30% of the population are responsible for most flights (and 10% of people don't fly at all). Not forgetting the noise from more flights, round-the-clock (including empty ones). The last estimate of the cost of a third runway was £14 billion. If it is built it will cost far more and would cause more noise, pollution and disruption.

Hundreds of homes would be demolished, the M25 lowered, rivers re-routed, and car parks built for nearly 50,000 cars. It would need new electric railways into Heathrow.

Heathrow's owners want taxpayers to pay the lion's share of upgrading this and other surface transport e.g. they were only prepared to pay £150 million of the estimated cost of £673 million of a projected rail link from Staines in 2011. These are the government corporate welfare handouts which right wingers never condemn when they are railing against money-for-nothing welfare scroungers!



Join with others to resist the third runway!
And all of Labour's anti-environment, anti-working class policies!

<https://www.no3rdrunwaycoalition.co.uk/>
<https://stopheathrowexpansion.co.uk/home>

¹ <https://beyondfossilfuels.org/2025/02/10/new-data-centres-could-undermine-europes-energy-transition-eating-into-its-emissions-cuts/>

Land Justice and the Ecological Crisis



Dealing with the ecological crisis requires some fundamental changes in land use: changing the type of agriculture, afforestation, getting rid of grouse moors, preserving peat bogs, and stopping fracking. The problem is that we do not have control. Most land is in private hands and its use is determined by what is profitable.

Government can control to an extent how land is used through subsidies and payments but these have been used to prop up the status quo. They are reluctant to challenge the basic right of the landowner to manage the land. And, government land itself is not well-managed nor do we have much control over policy decisions.

The relationship between capitalism, land owners and the government can be seen in the current practice of carbon offsetting and carbon-credits trading. Landowners can make a lot of money by selling carbon credits to green-washing corporations, all paid for by the taxpayers. It does little to actually reduce



emissions; it is mainly a way of polluters carrying on polluting.

Campaigns for land justice are therefore crucial to developing an effective movement. Land should be a Commons, owned by us all and used for public benefit, which must include future generations. In this way we would not only ensure that land is used sustainably but that its produce is shared by us all. Campaigning around land use can link up many issues and create a bigger movement:

- anti-fracking
- communities fighting injustices of local landowner, seeking to gain control of the land themselves
- anti-grouse moor campaigns- fighting to reduce destruction of peat bogs, for reforestation and to support species

- persecuted by grouse moor owners
- land workers aiming to get access to land to grow quality, affordable food
- housing co-ops wanting land for sustainable housing or those fighting against gentrification and against demolition
- communities fighting to keep a wood or local beauty spot
- groups fighting to preserve wild land and to encourage rewilding
- campaigns for a better urban environment: air quality and the amount of traffic, community gardens, green spaces and community centres

For more information about the land justice movement and the London Land Justice Fair see: www.peopleslandpolicy.org



Union supports Land Justice

Building a mass movement: Role of the workers

The movement for change needs to be much, much larger and be based firmly in the wider working class, both in the community and in the workplace. It must be willing to not only make demands of government but to challenge capitalism directly. Those at the point of production, who have the power to bring everything to a halt, have a critical role. Imagine port workers refusing to let imported Brazilian soya into the country. Imagine the fossil fuel workers refusing to work anymore and demanding full pay until they get alternative

jobs.

However, it is not easy to integrate the union movement into the environmental movement. Take the example of Port Talbot.

This steelworks was the 2nd highest source of CO2 from any single site in the UK. Transitioning this steelworks is expected to make a significant impact on the UK's emissions. The steel works created high levels of PM10 air pollution that blows all over the area. Decarbonising steelworks is necessary in order to tackle the climate emergency as

well as pollution for local communities. But what about the workers? 3000 jobs have been lost as only a few hundred workers are needed for the new operation. This will have a devastating impact on workers, their families and the community.

The campaign against the third runway is another example of conflict between environmentalists, supported by residents, and the workers. According to the General Secretary of Unite: "We welcome Heathrow's commitment to UK produced steel and we



look forward to further cooperation with Heathrow Airport and the government on the much needed third runway."

Many industries that provide jobs for thousands of workers in the UK and millions around the world, are major producers of CO2 emissions. The government's attitude towards climate change is largely based on ensuring corporations can continue to make profits. At Port Talbot they allow 3000 jobs to go so emissions will be reduced and then in Northeast Scotland and the Shetlands they support more drilling in the North Sea which will

provide jobs and increase emissions. Many talk about a 'Just Transition' - but clearly that is not happening.

Workers in Port Talbot can hardly move to the north of Scotland to get these new jobs that are meant to appear. What both actions have in common is supporting big corporations in their drive for more profits.

Workers need to take control of the transition, not leave it in the hands of corporations and government. But as long as corporations and profits are the main aim of the economic system and the government, there will be no Just Transition.

In fact, there will be the worst of both worlds- no serious action against climate change and any greenwashing actions will be at the expense of the workers.

There have been some examples of this happening. Back in 1976 workers at Lucas Aerospace put forward an alternative plan to weapons production and the idea is currently being revived.¹ Workers at the Belfast shipyards, threatened with closure, have plans for producing infrastructure for renewable energy. In Italy, workers at a closed car factory are putting proposals forward for an alternative green production plan.² We need to overcome the jobs vs environment division. Only with a complete change in the system can we deal with climate change and social and economic justice issues.



¹ <https://lucasplan.co.uk/>

² <https://labourhub.org.uk/2023/12/22/italian-car-workers-fight-for-alternative-green-production-plan/>



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WHO WE ARE...

The Anarchist Communist Group (ACG) is a revolutionary anarchist communist organisation which is dedicated to seeking a complete transformation of society, and the creation of anarchist communism.

This will mean the working class overthrowing capitalism, abolishing the State, getting rid of exploitation, hierarchies and oppressions, and halting the destruction of the environment. To do this, we believe it is important to be organised.

We are committed to building an effective organisation that works towards the common goal of anarchist communism, in cooperation with other working class organisations and in grass roots campaigns.

We strive to base all our current actions on the principles that will be the basis of the future society: mutual aid, solidarity, collective responsibility, individual freedom and autonomy, free association and federalism.

If you want to join the ACG, then look first at our Aims & Principles on our website

www.anarchistcommunism.org

You can also drop us a line at info@anarchistcommunism.org

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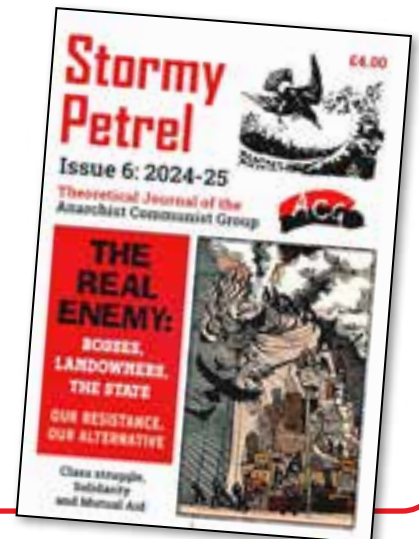


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