Assault on Seabrook

by: Ron Levine

The attempt to occupy the Seabrook (New Hampshire, USA) nuke-
chuck power plant began before dawn on October 6, 1979. If the fol-
lowing report "stuffers" from sympath-ises, an apologetic, it is be-
cause of the near impossibility of being both a participant and a re-
porter at such an event, and being "good" at both — "good" in the eye
of reporting meaning objective and comprehensive. I chose to be
primarily a participant.

For some the confusion started, early. Directions to the distant-
ing area (some 20 miles from the site where small groups of other than
those from Boston and New-Sport would spend Friday night, were in one
case completely wrong; the road to be taken being marked as not to be taken. Nevertheless, the
small circle that grew into a crowd, and meeting at a prearranged place, was determined.

The first group arrived at 6:30 a.m. — 300 people. The second group, travelling for hours,
didn not arrive until midnight or later. With bump-off scheduled for 8 a.m., there was pressure for a
day's delay of the assault. It was decided, upon learning that one group was already in posi-
tion on the marshes and not easily reachable for co-ordination, and
that the southern group (Boston) was determined to stick to the origi-
nal plan, that our "cluster," tar-
ged for the north, would proceed to the fence as planned where the final decision to attack would be made.

Lands from the front cover of the PQ white paper. Hopefully, the resemblance to the infamous "finger" is purely unintentional.

The PQ lays it on the line

by: Lazarus Jones

"Soon the time will come to ex-
press the democratic will of the Que-
bec people and by that very means,
give its government the mandate to open the same decision period of our history."

PQ Quebecois white paper on Sovereignty-Association

Ever since the PQ victory in the Quebec provincial election of November 15, 1976, the people of Canada have eagerly awaited the publication of the PQ's detailed statement on what exactly is meant by the term sovere-
ignty-association. Quebec premier Rene Levesque has of-
ten stated that what the Quebecois really want is "An independent Quebec in a united Canada." The recently released PQ white paper has confirmed this observation.

The basic PQ platform calls for an economic union in which the Ca-
nada/Quebec community would share a common currency and fiscal policy. The two states would not erect walls between them-
sehes, and the common border would be open and unpoliced. In the political sphere where the PQ demand control of taxation and the legal system as well as the right to have an "international presence!" this "presence" would involve Quebec's membership in the United Nations and an equal seat on all the interna-
tional commissions and organiza-
tions that Canada presently sits on. These would include NATO, NORAD, the International Joint Com-
mission (St. Lawrence Sta-
tary) and, surprisingly, the British Commonwealth.

In the referendum campaign, scheduled for the Spring of 1980, the PQ will be asking for a mandate to negotiate sovereignty-association with the federal government. The PQ are consistently ignoring the repeated federal assertions that they will refuse to negotiate, by taking a "we'll see" attitude: Any agree-
ments would then be submitted to the Quebec people in a second re-
ferendum.

Heading into the referendum campaign the PQ are in a sorry shape. Indeed, their "well-unfounded build-up" to the white paper's release was effectively sabotaged when strik-
ing civil servants smashed their way into the auditorium where journalist-
es were to be given advance copies of the document before its official release in the National Assembly (provincial parliament). The strik-
ers occupied the hall in the early morning, quickly eating up the free
food and coffee laid out by the PQ, forcing the government to cancel the whole affair. The news had to wait like everybody else. The inci-
dents dramatically underscored the PQ's contemptuous betrayal of their social-democratic roots. This be-
trayal has effectively allied the organized labour — once a pillar of PQ support.

Interestingly the party is wracked by discussions, with embattled repre-
sentatives coming from both the "left" and right wings of Premier Le-
vesque's cabinet. The party rank and file are also becoming alienated

as a result of Levesque's increasingly

ly unpopular ways.

The political allies forged by the PQ and the Quebecois technocrats, whose political vehicle the PQ is, are rapidly degenerating as the PQ scramble to reassure international capital that it will be "business as usual." See Quebec Pg. 10

ON THE INSIDE

Politics of Topless Pg. 3

Looking Back
On Iran Pg. 5

Review: The Wobbles
Pg. 8

UAW Sellout:
The new contract
Pg. 12

Czech Dissent:
Part Two Pg. 14
The response to NAA No. 1 has left us slightly overwhemed. It was very gratifying to read the many complimentary letters and even more gratifying that many of them contained at least five dollars for a subscription. We would also like to thank the people who contributed substantially more than five dollars. Your generosity has brought us one step nearer to our goal of a monthly publishing schedule.

We attempted to answer all letters that seemed to ask for a reply but soon found that this was impossible. So we concentrated on those letters that explicitly asked for more information on the Anarchist Communist Federation, and, so if you didn't receive a reply we hope you understand.

We are still working the kinks out of our distribution system, a more complete one. We would recommend that you take out a subscription if you wish to ensure that you continue to receive The North American Anarchist.

One reader expressed the view that he would be more than happy if subsequent NAA's were half as good as the first one. We're sure he won't be disappointed. We feel this issue is at least as good as NAA No. 1.

Included in this issue are articles such as Frank Steven's The Politics of Toilets, an incisive look at a subject which is almost completely ignored in the Left press, the sexual fantasy business, Mike Kneschke's excellent article looking at the events surrounding the suppression of the Kronstadt Soviet as reflected in the latest self-surfing driven dish by Ted Lewis. Luizara, Jones, in his article Looking Back on Iran, analyses the events in Iran from an anticapitalist perspective. Also featured in this issue is the conclusion of the RCMP Interrogation Manual and the conclusion of our article on the present behind Czecho-Slovakia.

Unfortunately, this issue does not contain the promised article on the Persons Unknown conspiracy trial. We have yet to receive the promised article, but our newspaper has therefore been delayed and will now appear in NAA No. 2.

Once again we would remind our readers that we welcome, even encourage, letters and critical comment. We want to establish a dialogue with our readership, to make this paper a catalyst for an anarchist resurgence in North America. Please address all correspondence to:

The North American Anarchist
P.O. Box 311
Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M4H 1B0

AMAZED

Dear NAA,

I picked up your newspaper the North American Anarchist at the antifascist rally in New York City on October 15 and was amazed at how much my own point of view corresponded to those expressed in most of the articles I read. This especially applied to the editorial which praised myself and the Anarchist (socialist) Molotov cocktail Luddite, the other, no less, a capitalist and union man. I'm much more well versed in the writings of Mark and Marcuse and have not had to read any anarchist works. In general, though, I share your disgust with "capitalism," and its hideous twin, state socialism, and the "authoritarian Left." Specifically, I appreciate the article on the possibility of the development of the "left" which I have seen, that the realm of human thought is practically infinite. It is the most terrier-minded of us who do not know that these human potentialities have not been attained yet! Such is the call for revolution.

Unfortunately, the main speakers for "revolution" these days tend to be advocates of "state socialism" on the one hand, and "anarchism" on the other, neither of which seem to be pointing towards the creation of a society in which human potentialities are fully expressed. Furthermore, anarchy, if ever to be the main American press, is connected with terrorism and violence; witness West Germany. The Business Window Group. Liberatarian socialism is never mentioned at all.

Marcuse... said that the Left must develop a "counter-consciousness" among the people which will provide the basis for revolution; along the line, we must not be afraid of making the public face the fact that there is no necessary connection between the maintenance of abstract theories or vocabularies. On this point your paper and my theoretical beliefs diverge. I feel that we ought not to avoid all specialised political terminology. What we should avoid is the use of these terms in making theory dogmatic to the point that we apply concepts even though they are irrelevant and need to be changed. In short, if political terminology is not used mindlessly as "catchwords," then we ought not to be afraid to speak our minds.

Your newspaper is important in that it keeps the radical discourse going. Keep up the good work.

In Solidarity,

Mark Marcuse
Allentown, USA

SRAFREPLY

Hi Folks,

Just got NAA. Good effort! I like the ACF Declaration and the wide mix of articles. I'm disappointed that after two years you still feel it requisite that you define Anarchist to the reader. I'm one of an "imperfect" SRAF. You ought to find a more positive way to define yourselves. Especially consid- ering the logical absurdity of implo- ring self-defining-offering.

Good Luck
Jim Bumpas
San Francisco

EXCITING

Dear NAA,

It was very exciting to read your first issue. I usually wait until the second issue of a new paper to send in a donation but I can't this time, so here it is 550.

Most of the articles were clear and well written although the ones on the Miners and Ceredas were hard to follow and confusing.

The article on the pamphlet on terrorism was excellent and quite informative. One enlightening and refreshing to see a lively and militant anarchist pamphlet that doesn't souse rattle to avoid all specialised political terminology. What we should avoid is the use of these terms in making theory dogmatic to the point that we apply concepts even though they are irrelevant and need to be changed. In short, if political terminology is not used mindlessly as "catchwords," then we ought not to be afraid to speak our minds.

Your newspaper is important in that it keeps the radical discourse going. Keep up the good work.

In Solidarity,

Mark Marcuse
Allentown, USA

YOUTH IN ACTION

Dear NAA,

I would like to see more emphasis on building the base and foundation of our new society. We will have to start curing an alternative to the rat race to draw others into contact with the anarchist perspective. We need to start building our new world in the vacant lots of the old. The creation of libertarian zones, such as the Paris Commune and Berkeley People's Park bring our ideas out of books and our own minds and into practice. The way to capture the imagination of our youth is to turn them on to our ideas in practice. If they want utopias, they can follow the church and the state, or they can work with us to get small, intimate, syndicalist communities, but this crazy frustrating world demands real answers and workable solutions. Experience is the ultimate teacher.

In the process, we will find others open to controversy and new ideas who will also want to learn new ideas from you. We will learn to develop our own lines and clarify clearly old ideas. I believe that the tool of revolution is the people, the "rock the boat" and cause as much disruption in people's everyday boring, cold lives as we can get away with.

As people begin to accept the responsibility of their actions, the use of this action permits each to express their own level of commitment. On an individual level, sabotage, all types (including graf- fiti, etc.) let hammer at a weapon at the foundation of the system, while mass action, lets us apply more politics in the form of direct action. People are not robots and it is real human relationships to bring revolution into others lives. We must expand on just organizing and bring about the realization that we are the revolution and our struggle decides the direction of the future.

In Struggle,

John Poitx
Leigh Valley High School

CARL HARP

Dear Friends,

I am extremely pleased to receive this petition this October/November issue of NAA. I think it's excellent! It's a great idea already well developed with NAA and all. It's an excellent coverage of the BART Strike, which is still going on.

Of course, I am now by all means have been transferred to the California State Prison at Socorro, California (P.O. Box C-7000 after I was brutally beaten and raped with razor blades by guards at the Washington State Penitentiary on July 8, 1979. I have been here since July 26, the reason they transfere me was I exposed the guards, etc. on me and five other prisoners. I was doing this trick because I had the audacity to point out the badness of the later prisoners and demand that it cease, so I was placed in and forced to live in full time gear where they were handcuffed to their cell bars. My life is in danger from the guards there, despite they have refused to let me have my full time gear was burned so bad I spent a week in an outside hospital until I was fitted a lie detector test. From that time I have lost my life threatened where there others could hear it. At group am i well and doing ok. I have no idea how long I will be here or in segregation while I am here. A new trial date is set for Dec. 7, 1979, but the state may dismiss the charges on me and my two brothers, Robert S. Green Jr. and Clyde C. Washin who are still in Washington State. (D.O.C. Box 328, Walla Walla 99362) They sure could give me a break or go to slimy bad, and they could be next. The support so far has been International, and I want to let you all know how much that means to me and my two Bro- ther Theol, you all. I love you very much even when you can only send a post card to say you care, it means the world to us. My deepest thanks for ACF for the defense and support, it has been a godsend to me. I send you this letter because you gave me courage and strength in the faced of suffering through this ordeal. I am grateful for such a committee's efforts through to a prisoners Solidarity Group, which I am an outgrowth of this committee is vital to the prisoner's movement in North America.

The only good state is a state of mind that practices in word and deed in revolutionary thought. Love and rage.

Carl Harp
More Letters See Py. 14
The politics of toplevels

by Frank Stevens

SAN FRANCISCO On a late Saturday afternoon, she's getting ready to open daily Dobermanbrunst, around Powell, down in Turk Street. The floors are bare, the walls are bare, the wood is bare, the price of success is ready to fill. Taps are ready, recorders loaded with hours of disco music, the lights are down, the doors are locked in the basement room, the lights inside grow dimmer everyday as the lights outside brighten. A world is born, a new sexual agenda. In their minds of believing that they have left sex, a new sexual agenda... dollar will have changed hands in minutes, between a Run-DMC and a Run-DMC owner. For them, it is a very good night.

Ever since, based on compulsory labor -- which is every society that has ever existed -- must have a space for play, for the discharge of all the accumulated repressions built up in the society, one compulsory labor day a week, the more alienating and oppressive the forms of compulsory labor in a given society, the more attractive and absorbing the forms of its play must be.

As late as the early 1950s, it was thought that. Otherwise, the word which is not being damaged became clear in the 1960s, when the children of those involved in World War II dedicated their sexual independence and made it stick. This time, there was no retreat.

Still, Reich and his contemporaries had to struggle with the opposition of a whole range of powerful interests. Progressively fewer sexual relations could be considered a form of submission to other forms of authority. The problem of ruling by sexual means was to be seen in the countries that were substantially able to turn sexual relations into something which is produced for profit, into something which is part of an industry which supports the present world order instead of subverting it. As is often the case, once a question is correctly asked, there turn out to be a lot of useful answers.

One answer turned out to be the whole realm of "socially acceptable" pornography. Beginning with magazines like Exploiter and Playboy in the 1950's, there are now dozens of magazines available in every corner store, and newsstand that "soft" sex is available, along with hits, rock and roll, and popular culture. In other words, they are part of a wider phenomenon of consumption, of a wider social phenomenon. But this phenomenon is not a new one, it is a part of the same, broader, larger, more complex social phenomenon that is part of the sexual revolution in general.

In these and many other cases, we see the growth of an industry providing sexual fantasy for tens and perhaps hundreds of millions of people. In part, fantasy is a substitute for deprivation in reality -- that is, most people most of the time have nothing to live for, and the only things that they have are the things that they do not have. But it is also fun and it is fun in its own right; it is the most absorbing and interesting form of play there is -- making it all the more difficult to analyze the effects of what others think. Our self-worth is determined by our ability to feel good about ourselves. Of course, this is not true of all people.

The most alienated a given society, the more its feelings of worth are derived from the opinions of others, the harder it becomes to place a high value on one's own worth, on the other hand, on the other hand, the most the more self-worth that is not the case. Topless club owners are not necessarily the most beautiful women, but their choice of partners is based on the perception of their beauty.

This is why there is a firm economic base. Lynn quit her job as a dressmaker's assistant to work for her own film company. But, scratch that because it provided the best money she could make to support her year-old son. Dancers earn between $2000 and $3000 a week. For more money than most women can make in a year. Dancers' work is, of course, hard work. But so are a lot of other jobs that don't pay nearly as well.

When dancers meet people away from the clubs, they usually say that they are "cocktail waitresses" or something similar. It is still slightly "shameful" to be a topless dancer. It may take another decade or two before dancers fully understand that the kind of people who look down on topless dancers are the same people who look up to, clerks, managers, executives and politicians -- that is what you look up to, bigger assholes!

Tara said to me one evening, "Do you prefer one dancer over another?" It's all pretty subjective, I replied, "But I don't think it's just beauty or dancing ability." What I notice is whether or not the dancer is any of the people you're here watching and relating to them, plays games with them, teases them, makes jokes with them, and so on. If a dancer is bored and seems like her head is all down, I want what we're basking in, you'...

The sexual fantasy, the sexual fantasy in patriarchal society. In the society, Frank Stevens looks at this phenomenon from a sympathetic perspective.

The "in-bound" in San Francisco, business is a growing industry in patriarchal society. In the society, Frank Stevens looks at this phenomenon from a sympathetic perspective.

The "in-bound" in San Francisco, business is a growing industry in patriarchal society. In the society, Frank Stevens looks at this phenomenon from a sympathetic perspective.

The demographics are fired in a particularly outrageous fashion.

While wages are relatively high, relatively high wages are also paid to workers. Dancers usually resemble other industries dominated by women. Women workers enjoy economic benefits, so medical plans, no paid sick leave, no paid vacation, on 8 hour days. And even 8 hours a day, 40 hours a week, 8 hour days. And even 8 hours without a need for holidays off. The dancer's favorite customer is the guy who brings in a bag of pants or something.

The biggest occupational hazard for the topless clubs, alcoholism, followed closely by drug abuse. In San Francisco in most cities, all employees are not only workers in their own right, but are consumers of alcohol, and most of them have been in the toplevel clubs. For a sex and trendless dancer, the offer to get high is a difficult one to refuse. The employment depends directly on the numbers of drinks that can be consumed in a given period of time, not on alcohol, but they don't have to be.

Nico fixed Lynn one night because she was too sick to dance. The next night I ran into her to pick her up and we got high, and a number of customers barged her. And the next night, Nico said in the corner and (glumly), later I talked to Lynn's mother and it was a shock how much everyone's pleasure, "it's true," I thought, "it's true," just as always happens when you come in often enough and get to know everyone. And the truth begins.

Like all other commodities, fantasy has its own built-in obstacles, as shown in India to follow some guru. Lynn and Carousel went off to school in Sacramento. Ashley finally had to tend school and is looking for work. Natalie is the new headlining on Sunset Street.

Then one night they introduced a new dancer to the room. Rochelle Christie or whoever, and the fantasy begins again.

Getting up with the bubbly at Nico's, I went over to the HI-Tea Cup to watch the dancers. That night the Donna Summer's "Bad Girls" came in, suddenly all the dancers and customers were dancing. "What's that?" asked Abby, the barmaid, and joined the dancers. For a little while, the Fantasy is almost solid, almost real. This is not part of the reality of the fantasy, just around at each other and the dancers with silly gong on our faces. Patristical societies create their own women on demand. The idea of the intelligent, competent, and sexually aggressive woman is absent from society. There are no "ideals" of female submission and passivity. There is always a place for him in the fantasy, and he is always unproven and the "unrespectable" that place might have been taken by women. It is almost as if some men revolt half-consciously against the social role of women in society. They may be very sexist, and, of course, bad for them, and they are always present.

But it's a tense relationship under the fantasy. Women become more sophisticated in their sexual fantasy, but with greater effectiveness, every man will be compelled to examine his own fantasies and relationships. About one out of every two men approach the deeper of a toplevel... see the footnote. Pp. 13

North American Anarchist 3.
Notes on an action that failed

The winter-Quinte bailiffs at happier times. Pushkin's Depot, a laypeople's "one-seventeen" backseats, continued to operate even after the building was rouled.

Author's Note: Throughout the period described in this article the building changed hands and the number of tenants increased, and arbitrary harassments. Although ultimately a failure, as the landlord eventually succeeded in evicting the entire people, the building remained a focus for the community so that it could be renovated, the action taught the tenants many valuable lessons. The following account will attempt to throw some light on the circumstances.

INTRODUCTION

For over two years tenants in a 20 unit building in Toronto's east successfully organized against the eviction of the entire people, out of an increase in the rent. The building was leased by a group of owners who resided there until the building was sold. The new landlord, a corporation, tried to evict the tenants by means of a court order. The tenants appealed to the community for support and were successful in gaining enough support to continue to live in the building.

The few past years in Toronto have seen very little new housing construction. Virtually no rental stock has been added at a time when demand is for it. What new construction there is has been high rent. Owners of older buildings, such as the building described in this essay, have made improvements to their property, in some cases using low-interest loans. This has increased the cost of housing for the tenants. The building is located in an area with rents exceeding the cost of living. The tenants, described in the article, were able to pay rent on a scale that was lower than the average cost of living in the area.

The building was occupied by a group of tenants who had lived there for many years. The building was sold to a corporation who wanted to evict the tenants. The tenants appealed to the community for support and were successful in gaining enough support to continue to live in the building.

EPilogue

Even before the last holdovers left, demolition work had begun. The building was gutted by early 1979, thus mysteriously abandoned. Whether the owners actually intended to renovate or not is hard to say. Perhaps they figured that the building would be easier to manage (as an investment) without tenants. The Queen's apartments stand today as an empty shell. Perhaps a glimmer of hope that a lot of people will have to be pretty desperate before the step beyond strikes, to occupations, will take place.
Looking back on Iran

by: Lazrus Jones

The street barricades have long since disappeared and the anti-Shah demonstrations have led the white-painters. It is best not to have reminders of how fragile are the Shah's pledges when one is attempting to construct a society on sand.

The wave of popular revolt that swept the Shah from his pedestal in the summer of 1979 has created a comic opera pretension of impotence in the Middle East. The fear of Mullahs and jeers of clerical rhetoric. The theatrical state evaporation of the Shah will not be fully absorbed by the Khomenei. He will clearly be more rationalistic and representative than even the Shah's.

The Shah fell victim to the classic formula for social revolution: rapid economic and social development in the context of a rigid and repressive socio-political system. From the moment he acceded the throne for the first time, and August of 1953, courtesy of a CIA operation coup that bowled over the feeble bourgeois regime of Mossadegh, the Shah was determined to ruthlessly crush any and all opposition to the autocracy. In the next 22 years and millions upon thousands of people were put in the harmless SAVAK negotiations. Imprisonment, exile, torture, and death were the lot of any individual who dared oppose the Shah and secular dissent became almost unthinkable.

VEILED CONTUME

The place where open opposition to the Shah was inside the mosques. The Shah's thirty-veiled conquest for Islam and his program of massive industrialization, thus intersected opened Iran to "decadence" Western cultural influences, had earned him the irascible quality of the mullahs and ayatollahs. Throughout Iran a vast network of over 200,000 mullahs operating from thousands of mosques tirelessly worked to promote the movement. The largely illiterate Iranian masses the majority of the majority of the population. Khomenei. His rhetoric can temporarily obscure the real problems facing Iran, but the weaknesses of the regime and the Islamic regime will dominate as they appear.

The mullahs' response will undoubtedly be to catch any manifestations of the Islamic regime. The tyran, the leftist, the political scientist, even to maintain a semblance of control. The final blow came when the workers in the oilfields of Khadomen declared a general strike. Without a steady flow of oil, and the revenues it produced, the Shah's economic house of cards collapsed. With the economy in a shambles and the army on the verge of mutiny the Shah scrambled aboard his private jet, chucking a handful of Iranian dets and fired the country to pursue a new career as an international pariah.

The Shah's puppet puppet, Bakhtiar, attempted to pick-up the pieces only to be swept contemptuously aside by the revolutionary upsurge. For a brief moment the Iranian masses indulged in the exhilarating air of freedom. The collapse of the Shah signals the dark shadow cast by Khomenei over the Iranian Revolution.

STATE POWER?

No one can know with certainty what the future holds for Iran. In the short-run, the Islamic Republic of Iran will continue to be what it has been. Khomenei will almost certainly be able to maintain his hegemony over the state apparatus of Iran. But, it is debatable whether they actually possess state power or see. The vast network of mosques and mullahs with their private armies of armed Islamic thugs, supplemented by Iran's rehabilitated SAVAK/SAVAME, give them a great deal of power. But, in the long-term, Khomenei's and his "Revolutionary Council" is bleak indeed.

The ayatollahs and mullahs have proved themselves capable of exacting with the vast social and economic problems that gave rise to the revolted Iran's Islamic revolution, which has already led to bloody clashes with the Kurds, will prove to be a dangerous liability in a nation where the plurality of the majority of the population. Khomenei will not be able to rationalize that would have been the product of the Islamic regime will dominate as they appear.

The mullahs' response will undoubtedly be to catch any manifestations of the Islamic regime. The tyran, the leftist, the political scientist, even to maintain a semblance of control. The final blow came when the workers in the oilfields of Khadomen declared a general strike. Without a steady flow of oil, and the revenues it produced, the Shah's economic house of cards collapsed. With the economy in a shambles and the army on the verge of mutiny the Shah scrambled aboard his private jet, chucking a handful of Iranian dets and fired the country to pursue a new career as an international pariah.

The Shah's puppet puppet, Bakhtiar, attempted to pick-up the pieces only to be swept contemptuously aside by the revolutionary upsurge. For a brief moment the Iranian masses indulged in the exhilarating air of freedom. The collapse of the Shah signals the dark shadow cast by Khomenei over the Iranian Revolution.

State power will be the brunt of this revolution. The Mullahs and Fedayin have been handed the devil's role in Khomenei's theocratic state. But this is more no choice other than to play it. But dictatorship, have an inevitable need for vanguard, street attention from their own shortcomings and the circle to be individually. The mullahs will be individually. The Khomenei, by instituting his Islamic regime may well have escaped the constant rebelliousness for Iran. By seizing state power on the basis of a religious ideology, the revolution the mullahs have placed themselves in grave, if not inescapable, dilemma. Khomenei, by influencing the ayatollahs' actions, is forced to compromise. The ayatollahs and mullahs' actions are directly linked to the success or failure of the Islamic revolution. They must act in concert with the Islamic revolution. The mullahs have plunged themselves in grave, if not inescapable, dilemma. The ayatollahs and mullahs' actions are directly linked to the success or failure of the Islamic revolution. They must act in concert with the Islamic revolution.

iran update;

by: Lazrus Jones

As we went to press the hostage drama in Tehran was unresolved.

"If Jesus Christ were alive today he would impale Carter," (Globe and Mail, November 12, 1979). And Mehdz Bazargan and his ministers of government of long-standing to Khomenei's clientele, had just resigned.

The main question arising out of this hideous mess is: "just how long can Khomeini's crazed leadership continue. Even if it crumbles under the weight of its own absurdity and incompetence? Or, as The Economist muses: "How can a country the size, income, and culture of the United States, and a country that has been invaded by a half dozen or so Islamic regimes that have managed to survive by the line of theologians chasing another one into yet ever more radical obscurantism?" (The Economist: November 10-16, 1979).

The Iranian revolutionaries might not escape the fate of the mullahs and ayatollahs, and in a few years. But, they can be hoped for in Iran until the people themselves throw off the shackles of superstition and the rule of malignant co-shah and Khomenei and his ilk.

The Ayatollah Khomenei takes into the interphone.

The Ayatollah Khomenei.

The Ayatollah Khomenei.

Lehini Komeini.

Lehini Komeini.

Lehini Komeini.

Lehini Komeini.

Lehini Komeini.

Lehini Komeini.

Lehini Komeini.
Dangers of Patriarchy

by Frank Stever

When I first learned about the dangers of marrying, I was surprised at how few people seemed to be aware of them. I had always assumed that marriage was a harmless affair, but I was wrong. The truth is, marriage can be incredibly dangerous for women.

First, let me say that I am not advocating against marriage. I believe that marriage can be a beautiful and fulfilling experience. However, I am concerned about the way that traditional marriage is often structured, and how it can be harmful to women.

One of the most obvious dangers of marriage is the power imbalance. In many cultures, men hold more power in a marriage than women do. This power imbalance can lead to domestic violence, abuse, and emotional manipulation.

Second, marriage can limit women's economic autonomy. When a woman marries, she often gives up her independence and financial stability. She may have to rely on her husband for financial support, which can leave her vulnerable to exploitation and abuse.

Third, marriage can limit women's autonomy. Women who marry may have to give up their rights and freedoms, such as the right to vote or the right to make their own decisions. This can make them feel trapped and helpless.

Finally, marriage can limit women's career opportunities. Women who marry may have to put their careers on hold or give up their careers altogether. This can limit their earning potential and their ability to support themselves.

In conclusion, I believe that women should be aware of the dangers of marriage. They should carefully consider the potential consequences of marriage before they decide to marry. They should also be aware of the resources available to them if they are in a dangerous or abusive relationship.

Robert Stever

State steps in

by Brian Amory

Extradition orders for the return of Kamala Miller have been signed by Gov. Brown of California in Chilton of Arkansas. She is now seeking a stay of the extradition order in Orange County, California.

As reported in the last issue of the Northern California Times, Chilton of Arkansas is being extradited to California under charges of fraud. The state of California claims that Miller is a fraudster who has been operating a fraudulent scheme in that state.

Miller is accused of defrauding the state of California by obtaining false information about her employment and net worth. The state alleges that she has been collecting public assistance benefits while knowing that she was not entitled to receive them.

The state of California claims that Miller has been defrauding the state of California for many years. They believe that she has been collecting public assistance benefits while knowing that she was not entitled to receive them.

In a recent statement, Miller's attorney said that his client is innocent of the charges and that the state of California is trying to get her deported to a state where she is not wanted. The attorney said that his client is willing to go to court to clear her name.

In conclusion, I believe that the state of California is taking the right steps to protect its citizens from fraud. I also believe that Miller's attorney is doing a great job of defending his client.

Brian Amory
Psychiatry and the State

by Zeno/Anarchist

For an increasing number of people, which include psychiatrists, many of the current psychiatric practices are seen as being one of the most effective means of destroying the human spirit and making individuals more compliant. This is vividly demonstrated in an essay by Thomas Szasz published in the December-January 1980 issue of the journal "New York Review of Books." Szasz presents an argument that psychiatry is a "liberating" phenomenon, replete with its own set of beliefs and practices.

Szasz presents a case for the idea that psychiatry is a "liberating" phenomenon, replete with its own set of beliefs and practices. This essay is an attempt to analyze the role of psychiatric coercion in the development of mental health services, and to demonstrate the impact of these services on society.

Disease or Disagreement?

Although it is possible to medically isolate certain diseases, it is not reasonable to use psychiatric terms to label human experience. Abnormality itself is a product of the social context, and not a feature of the individual. It is the societal response to what we label "abnormal" that is ultimately responsible for its existence.

Disease is often used as a means of controlling and manipulating individuals. When an individual is diagnosed with a "mental disorder," they are often subjected to harsh, restrictive measures that may be harmful and ineffective. The labeling of individuals as "sick" leads to a lack of respect and understanding, and can contribute to the stigmatization of the mentally ill.

Szasz argues that the real issue is not the presence of a "disease," but rather the power dynamics that underlie its classification. He contends that the "sick role," as defined by Gerhard S. Schoen, is a social construct that is used to control and manipulate individuals.

Psychiatrists and the Law

Szasz argues that the legal system, and specifically the insanity defense, is used to excuse violent behavior and to preserve the power of the state. By labeling individuals as "insane," they are removed from the criminal justice system and are instead placed in mental institutions.

Szasz believes that this system is not only ineffective, but also perpetuates a cycle of violence and abuse. He contends that the real problem is not the individuals themselves, but the society that creates a climate of fear and violence.

Szasz's argument is not a call for the abolition of mental health services, but rather a call for a more humanistic approach that respects the rights and dignity of all individuals.

What is "Insane Violence"?

The term "insane violence" refers to the use of violence by individuals who are labeled as "insane." Szasz argues that this term is often used to justify the use of violence against individuals who are not necessarily mentally ill. He contends that the use of this term is often a way to justify the use of violence against individuals who are not necessarily mentally ill.

Szasz believes that the use of violence against individuals who are not necessarily mentally ill is often a way to justify the use of violence against individuals who are not necessarily mentally ill.

The Case of Dan White

In 1975, San Francisco, California, was the site of a notorious murder trial. Dan White, a former police officer, was accused of murdering Mayor George Moscone and Supervisor Harvey Milk. The trial was highly publicized and generated a great deal of public interest.

Szasz argues that the trial of Dan White was a case of "insane violence," and that it is used to excuse violent behavior and to preserve the power of the state. By labeling individuals as "insane," they are removed from the criminal justice system and are instead placed in mental institutions.

Szasz believes that this system is not only ineffective, but also perpetuates a cycle of violence and abuse. He contends that the real problem is not the individuals themselves, but the society that creates a climate of fear and violence.

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Revenge or Revolution

Punishing White will not protect the gay community from future attacks. Rather, it is a way to maintain the status quo, which is not acceptable.

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The above statements were taken from Madison, 1975, University of California Press, p. 5. Adapted from an interview with T. Szasz entitled "The Therapeutical State," with Zeno/Anarchist. Copyright © 1975 by T. Szasz.
Wobblies on film
Industrial Workers Of The World

by: Mike Kubiak

On March 1, 1921, a mass of sailors, soldiers, and workers in the harbor, a naval base on an island off the Chinese coast, demanded the release of revolutionaries imprisoned on charges levied by a provisional assembly of delegates representing two of Kronstadt's popular organizations, the Provisional Revolutionary Committee of Workers and Soldiers, which assumed power in the fortress city of Kronstadt. The Kronstadt rebels indicated they branded "White Guards" and "counterrevolutionaries" the enemies of the people. They were ordered to de"nil" or unconditionally or else "kill all" their "enemies," and many of these, along with sailors and workers, were arrested and families of the dead wandered the streets as "orphans." Their demands included free elections, the establishment of an assembly for workers and peasants (the soviets), the peace treaty, and the abolition of all political prisons. In fact, these "sailors" were seeking for rights guaranteed to workers, a free trade system, the right to vote, and the right to form labor unions. The Russian Provisional Government of 1917, which by 1921 had been replaced by the Bolshevik form of the system of "War Communism," was an instrument of the country and the army and the state. The whole machinery of bureaucracy had sprung up; by 1919, there were more bureaucrats in Moscow than in all the industry. The Kronstadt rebels were affected by these developments, and by the creation of the civil war on the eastern front, but the Kronstadt rebellion was the last of the peasant uprisings in Moscow and Petrograd. That the Kronstadt rebels were affected by these developments, and by the creation of the civil war on the eastern front, but the Kronstadt rebellion was the last of the peasant uprisings in Moscow and Petrograd. That the Kronstadt rebels were affected by these developments, and by the creation of the civil war on the eastern front, but the Kronstadt rebellion was the last of the peasant uprisings in Moscow and Petrograd. That the Kronstadt rebels were affected by these developments, and by the creation of the civil war on the eastern front, but the Kronstadt rebellion was the last of the peasant uprisings in Moscow and Petrograd. That the Kronstadt rebels were affected by these developments, and by the creation of the civil war on the eastern front, but the Kronstadt rebellion was the last of the peasant uprisings in Moscow and Petrograd. That the Kronstadt rebels were affected by these developments, and by the creation of the civil war on the eastern front, but the Kronstadt rebellion was the last of the peasant uprisings in Moscow and Petrograd. That the Kronstadt rebels were affected by these developments, and by the creation of the civil war on the eastern front, but the Kronstadt rebellion was the last of the peasant uprisings in Moscow and Petrograd. That the Kronstadt rebels were affected by these developments, and by the creation of the civil war on the eastern front, but the Kronstadt rebellion was the last of the peasant uprisings in Moscow and Petrograd.
**Resignations**

During their brief fortnight of ``freedom'' the Kronstadt sailors tried to put their own principles into practice. Differential food rations were abolished, a new educational program was started, a commission of trade union delegates was set up to introduce workers' self-management, and committees were elected in such public institutions as the Revolutionary Committee. Although some local Communists were arrested, all of them, including the most unpopular officials, survived the revolt unscathed. Indeed hundreds of rank and file Communists in Kronstadt left the party during the siege, many of them writing bitter letters of resignation to the rebel newspapers.

Initially the insurgents hoped their program could be realized by reform within the Soviet system. For this reason they tried to spread their movement by example rather than force of arms. But as it became clear the Bolshevik leaders were determined to crush them, the Kronstadt sailors involved in the accident began calling for a Third Revolution to sweep away the rampant bureaucracy, just as the earlier revolutions had swept away the monarchy and the bourgeoisie.

At the end of the Civil War various possibilities were open for the future development of Soviet Russia. The suppression of Kronstadt limited those possibilities drastically and ensured the triumph of the bureaucracy. Therefore a study of the Kronstadt revolt illuminates important questions about the relation between political parties and the masses they claim to represent, as well as the methods to be employed in the pursuit of revolutionary goals.

**Pathetic Lie**

Strange enough, Trotsky's attitude towards Kronstadt contrasted with his last writings on the subject, to the point where he terms the suppression a "tragic necessity." In his later writings he regarded the Kronstadt uprising as the triumph of the bourgeoisie. The bungling of the affair had a catastrophic effect on Trotsky's prestige, and Trotsky was no longer the dominant figure in the party. He had to leave Russia in 1924, and although he never formally renounced his support for the Kronstadt rebels, he never again spoke as the leader of the international left. His name remained a byword for Bolshevism, and his. actions as the leader of the revolution were condemned by most of his former colleagues. Trotsky's subsequent writings and speeches were largely devoted to the defense of the Kronstadt rebels and the Kronstadt uprising. His later writings were often characterized by a more prophetic tone, and he began to see the Kronstadt rebellion as a significant event in the history of the revolution.
HOUSE OF PAIN

But Aziza bit the lid off the whole underlying cesspool of pain and humiliation. And not just Aziz-
a. Those who have been in prison in the past have often said that the authorities have fre-
sions (relatives of those and cons and except) understand that this PR is driving them to madness.

Prisons have very few rehabilitative programs, and those that exist are often of limited use.

Criticism of the system is crucial for understanding how it works.

It is a system that represses people, especially those who have been in prison.

What is needed is the creation of a totally new society: a society whose institutions and values do not foster violence, but promote cooperation, empathy, and respect for others.

It is a society in which people are treated fairly and respectfully, and where the rule of law is upheld.

What is needed is a change in the way we think about crime and punishment.

What is needed is a new approach to criminal justice that focuses on rehabilitation and reintegration.

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The article "Prison News" from "Life" magazine, dated December/January 1980, discusses various aspects of incarceration and the conditions of prisoners within the prison system. It includes a story about a prisoner who was beaten and left unconscious by guards, as well as a discussion about the psychological and physical effects of prison life. The article also mentions the Chicago Defender and references other sources, such as "North American Anarchist 11," which may provide additional context or analysis on the topic. Overall, the article highlights the harsh realities and challenges faced by prisoners and advocates for reforms in the prison system. The text is accompanied by illustrations, including a photograph of a man in prison attire and a map of the United States, which may be related to the segregation of prisoners based on their racial and ethnic backgrounds. The article seems to be critical of the prison system and calls for changes to improve conditions and reduce the harm caused to prisoners. The text is also accompanied by visual elements, such as a map and a photograph, which may provide additional context or support the main points discussed in the article.
UAW contract a sell-out

By Brian Amedy

Militant autoworkers have many reasons to be pleased with the out-
come of this year's contract nego-
tiations with the Big Three automak-
ers. The terms of the new contracts reveal little has been gained.

Increases in pension payments represent the only new advance. For the first time pension increases will be spread out through the duration of the contract. Autoworkers who have retired or are about to retire, will make these gains.

Nevertheless, the UAW went into negotiations proclaiming the achievement of a Cost of Living Adju-
testment for all autoworkers.

This priority was not achieved and retired autoworkers will continue to do without the same income protection received by those still working. Significantly, the UAW made no progress towards removing the pension fund from management control.

Elsewhere, the other genuine issues of the workers, such as Employment and Disability Benefits, were gains the only ones which are certain to extend into the future. Here-
ev, very few autoworkers are af-
fected by them.

Judging by press coverage, com-
pany statements and the UAW's propaganda, it appears that the great major-
ity of autoworkers have made no his-
toric advances in this round of discussions. Other analysis re-
veals otherwise.

The "traditional" 3% annual wage increase was negotiated. In addition to the COLA, which slightly improves their collective bargaining power, autoworkers may receive $1.3720 hours by Sep-
tember 1982, or $1.44 for one thing 240 in COLA will be lost if they are not voted for by the workers. Unless inflation sharply declines, three years from now new autoworkers will be lucky if their real income is the same.

Worse still, the work week has not been reduced at all and the vast majority of autoworkers will con-

Once again, shorter hours have been traded off for Paid Personal Holidays.

Seabrook: Cont., from Pg. 11

commitment to confrontation, if that's what was required to get it? Those who applied the lockout seemed to be people whose priority was work at all costs, at any cost. If no one — including the cops — were "alienated" by anything that was done.

After Sunday, there were no seri-
ous attempts to occupy the facility. Some of those who went the fencing, cutting and running, harass-
ing the police but posing no threat to the rule.

A tidbit: The immediate stag-
ning area on the site was owned by Tony Sancauso, a local man. I was told in his five-teenies. Monday morning, troops came outside the southern fence, forced people back away, some of whom never seen Tony’s land. Although evidently the legalities of private property were respected, some cases were wrecked and, reportedly, Tony himself was shot out and Morice.

Still, there were bright spots, New Hampshire Attorney-General Ralph Carpenter is not a war hero. Carpenter was returned. One affinity group called the "Black Panthers" was not allowed to enter. The troop was being especially nasty, isolating him long enough to use a stick to beat him.

Mocday was over to peaceful,

lulick picking at the main gate, although numbers grew (groups arriving from CDS, the Coalition for Direct Action at Sea-
brook, the sponsors of the occupa-
tion) and we received solid support from the surrounding area. The ex-
ception to this support, extremely a bumpier-acker reading MORE to the man whistling and smashing the side of his car with a club when the plant’s construction was no longer a matter of humor it had, was encour-
aged to function as weapons.

Leh. Cont., from Pg. 5

Another of the students was Aleksei Skobov who had started a commute on Leninist’s aut-
iskrini, Skobov, a self-styled "an-
archeo-Marxist," pacific and the censorship of the press. The minis-
ter financed it through his small income. The commune’s name was open to anyone and soon became a place for crash for young travellers. Since political division was a favorite pastime the contact with people from other parts of the USSR soon revealed there were many similar groups elsewhere.

By June of 1978 as political con-
tacts deepened and the idea of a comrne became a political journal called Perspektiva, it was intended as a step forward to the All-University Conference of the Left Opposition to be held the following September. In all, there were three pub-
ished before it was banned. State. In June of the conference became very intense beginning in August when it was raided and arrested.

The police then charged, aiging them when they do usually for a few questions. Formerly the police were stopped by a group of some orthodox Marxists oppo-
liticians with the permission of the planned conference until Octo-
ber.

A more changed was an histor-
ical conference never took place. On October 10, the U.S. detained Sko-
brow for interrogation. Simulta-
nous searches of the homes of others involved and their friends al-
to take place. On the 14th Skobov was arrested as were some of the other participants in the conference. At the end of the mon-
th Arkadyy Tkurov was arrested too. He had participated in the last meeting held during the 25th CPSU’s 25th Congress.

Tkurov and Skobov were charged with forming an anti-Soviet organization, anti-Soviet agitation and activity, and activity against the Soviet state. The first charge was dropped because the KGB could not force anyone whom they inter-
rogated to give evidence to justify the charge.

This was not the end of the move-
ment by any means. On December 1, about 200 people gathered in an im-
pressive demonstration in Lening-
grad by supporters of the arrested. Altogether 17 people were swept up and some of them, including Alexei Skobov, were released.

It is the Vakhitov and his wife. Later, hundreds of students were questioned and their relations were given unwanted warnings.
INTERROGATION TECHNIQUES

(1) SUBSTITUTION

During the war time and in peace for that matter the propagandists influence his actions, his inculcates with words, his favors with emotional or favorable words or names. (a) "RED for Russian or Communist. (b) "PROFESSOR" which is a rank of a university. (c) "THE HUN OR BOCHE OR SQUAREHEAD" for German. (d) "KIJKS OR CHRIST-KILLERS" for a Jew, but on the other hand we have (e) "FREE ENTERPRISE" for Capita.

It sounds better. The ad man substitutes long and impressing words without the true identity of the simpler medicines or cures. Otherwise, the product would not sell.

We as police officers and interrogators must be aware of the substituted words. We must substitute softer words in the place of those words which will instantly conjure up in the subject's mind the connotations of his crime.

(2) SUBSTITUTE HURT FOR KILL

(3) SUBSTITUTE INJURE FOR STAB

(4) SUBSTITUTE HIT FOR ASSAULT OR BATTER

(5) SUBSTITUTE TOUCH OR MOLEST FOR RAPE

(6) SUBSTITUTE ASEO FOR INDECENT Assault

I'm sure, many times you can think of many words and phrases you can substitute with a lesser meaning than the one used in describing various crimes. By the substitution of lesser words which are better meaning in we are, as the interrogator, minimizing the seriousness of the offense.

(7) REPUTATION UNSECURED

In advertising or the field of publicizing, repetition of the key word or phrase is most important. The use of slogans or key words in the advertising industry plays an important part in whether or not particular products will be sold. The same principle of repetition and the substitution of words in the advertisement is true in the police work.

(8) Compact car dealers refer to a particular model in a compact not a small car.

(9) Make the world safe for Democracy.

(10) Make sure we have been told by many politicians in their campaign speeches.

(11) A chicken for every pot, or as our esteemed president once put it - same pot, each for every chicken.

We as interrogators, frequently meaningless play a large part in advertising and politics and are most important in the act of interrogation.

(8) THE APPEAL TO AUTHORITY

How often have we heard the term "they say" which is usually followed by some fact or statement of alleged fact, for example "they say an apple a day keeps the doctor away..." In the field of advertising, and using the technique of appeal to authority we must make our statement authentic and where it is the flexibility of the interrogator and his ability to change his words and phrases out of the air is so important. For example in the case of an innocent defendant, our lines might go something like this: You're telling me that the famous Psychiatrists say that we are all human beings. Most of us control our sex drives. Sex drives are innocent or something another happens and we cannot control ourselves. After all, you read any medical articles and you will find that this is the case. Each of our lives is actually very normal. All we have to do is control our drives and not act on the desire and guilt is going to be involved. We must also keep in mind that the subject is usually not going to be fully honest about his actions, even if they feel they must.

(9) The case of theft from employer: The interrogator can ask how much the subject is earning or what type of surroundings he works in, and then blame the employer. 

"Hey, I don’t blame you for stealing that. It’s not like you’ve probably never taken money.

Don’t try to tell us you only pays you sixty bucks a week. Who can live and support a wife and family on that kind of wages?

He should be reported to the board of directors. I know that’s what it serves him damn well right.

Anybody who can’t afford a cash register to keep his money in deserves to lose it. He’s been coming in here by the hand in this box and taken the money. I don’t blame you at all. I’ll guarantee you he bonus lot of money everyday this way.

Probably he puts his hand in the till himself when nobody’s looking. I’ll tell you this much, I think he’s under the weight of that. It’s a God damned no end. It takes a lot of guts to do a thing like that."

I would like to digress a moment here and speak briefly about getting up the suspect so that we may be better equipped to talk about our proper interrogation technique. As I stated before, the efficient interrogator will attempt to find out everything it is possible about the crime committed but he must also find out who is that person that is able to give us information about the suspect that he is about to interrogate. There is evidence that physical and temperament are closely related. Short sturdy people tend to be liable to swings of mood and are usually extraverted. For example: (a) Short and fat physique — these people are usually the happy type. Eat, drink and be merry. When interrogating some of his neighbors.

(b) Tall and slender — these types of people are usually withdrawn and introverted.

These are the thinkers, the scientists, the artists. The fat people like the old man do not withdraw and the interrogator must attempt to bring them out of their shells and publishing their indifference.

The interrogator must train himself to take advantage of every facet of human nature.

(10) THE FILE GIMMICK

In this technique, we typify the suspects on a file or print it in large letters with a number. Then ask him to find a file where the subject can see his name appearing outside of the file. The interrogator sits in or at the door and starts one of the subjects to the subject will some paper and some of a file and start the subject to read the contents of the file and the old look at the subject will some of the subject refusing to say anything.

The interrogator is the man to say to the subject that he is not the subject of the file, the subject and the subject refusing to say anything.

The main object of this approach is to cause the subject to realize that he is not the subject of the file and the subject is not to be told about the evidence on the subject refusing to say anything.

(11) THE HEAVEN AND HELL TECHNIQUE

This technique is adapted from the brainwashing or religious techniques. In this approach we will offer him heaven in exchange for a good alternative. By looking in hell he becomes aware of the guilt of his sin and his condemnation and he will be more interested in the heaven of society and especially his neighbors. It is thought that the loss of sex by giving to prison, what your wife may do while he is in prison.

It may be that in this case he is going to be more interested in the good and beautiful and certainly would be the target for other number of actions. Then the interrogator offers him a glimpse of heaven which is as it is known in the brainwashing techniques.

You really ought to see what the subject is not to be told about the evidence on the subject refusing to say anything. That there is a possibility that we may be able to stop his job and his position in the community and the days of hours will know about this act. The important thing in this technique is that we keep repeating the glimpses of hell and then he will be offered him an alternative. Certainly the man who is going to take advantage of the naive which of course is heaven. The brainwashing technique, the subject is interested in...
Czech dissident: Silence then resurgence

by: Jan Soder

The first part of the Prague Spring (NAA 1) analysed the events of the Prague Spring, the Warsaw Pact invasion and the repression which followed. The Prague Spring, however, evolved from a quasi-liberal force into a revolutionary movement with a strongly nationalistic undertone. When this insur- gency was crushed, the state persecuted people, especially those who signed Charter 77. There were arrests, threats of being expelled from the country, harassment and even the removal of telephone service. Even the repression of the first wave was a statistically significant campaign, which portrayed the signatories asservants of imperialism. The communists erred in this campaign, since few were workers. The signatories did not form a distinct class angle the state tried to get workers to support the denunciation but they wouldn't cooperate. The official media's numerous attacks again displayed the bureaucracy's talent for repression. The invasion had a positive effect on the thinking of the students as well as the West. Increased.

The political reaction elicited nothing, only firmer oppositions. The invasion's heavy repression did not work as well as new groups of opposition were formed. Youth and its culture proved a subversive force. The state responded with repression but this didn't bring about passive submission. These groups became a focal point in the struggle. A very popular band called The Plastic People of the Universe was arrested. There were obvious reasons why. Their lyrics were very subversive and their performance made listeners think that much more of a threat. Lyric attacks on parental behavior and upon striving for social advancement brought about harsh repressions. The suppression of politics was an important part of the group's musical message. These lyrics were taken from the works of censored poets.

Consequently, in March 1974, two hundred arrests were made at one of the groups' concerts. Two years later further arrests occurred. Twenty-two of those arrested in part trial including Plastic People members and musicians from a lesser known band Dukhové. The charges were holed out of incomprehensible motives. All events without an amateur's licence ran from 17th months in prison.

Renewed Opposition

This provoked renewed opposition to repression while also attracting younger dissidents into action. Significant public opposition to the regime was prominent in the earlier opposition. Thus Zdenek Mlynar, who had been a key figure in the reform wing of the bureaucracy, was among those who defended the victims of rock music. With these events, 1975 marked a new stage in the struggle. The passage of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights was an event which the communists knew they had to change in Czechoslovakia as it would provide a tool for contrasting how their rights were a given and their rights denied to all in daily life. These events included rock music view themselves as a social rather than as a political force (their repression was a major event) and as a new stage of the struggle.

With the events of 1977, many welcomed the possibility of political change. The state's view that it has always been necessary to replace the different was the changing situation. This was especially so in view of its aim not to become a formal state. Rather, it decided to have a dialogue with the Czech, state over human rights violations.

State's Response

The state's struggle to silence Charter 77 was a major step in its campaign. In March 1977, the first arrest was made at the Charter 77 demonstration.

Silence then resurgence

Nineteen seventy-seven was, however, a watershed year. It was a year when 63,000 arrests were recorded in Czechoslovakia, 1977 became a year of silence. One day of silence.

Over all, the situation for Czech dissidents is bad but not hopeless. Opposition forces in Eastern Europe are more broadly based and exist in more countries than ever before. Active solidarity by tendencies within the international working class is playing a major role in our struggle. The time is ripe for us to think about the situation of Czech dissidents. It is comforting to know that the time is ripe for us to think about the situation of Czech dissidents.

The last wave of Prague Spring is still to be seen, but in the face of the collective action of the East European working class, the situation looks bleak.

This is especially important for the further development of opposition forces in Eastern Europe, especially in Czechoslovakia. A great many people in the country are aware that the situation looks bleak.

In North America interested people should contact Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners, 19 Lippincott St., Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 2P3 or Information Bulletin on Democratic Movements in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, 9343 112th St. Station C, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.


For information on the current situation in Czechoslovakia, contact the Bulgarian anarchist contact: T. Liddle, 84 Gregory Crescent, Etham, London SE20 9U UK. The Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners.

Postscript: The first Charter 77 trial and its six of the ten Charterists have been tried and convicted at "subversion." Sentences ranged 19 1/2 years, including a five year term for Purp Uhl. The remaining accused are to be tried at a later date. Solidarity or extreme need.

More Letters: Cont. from p. 2

GROTESQUE?

Dear Anarchist,

Your grotesque vision of a libertarian society founded upon computer technology ("Anar- chy Technology") was almost enough to make me choke. I hope I'm not in the "madness col- lection..."

The problems of production and distribution only become as crucial as under capitalism and their elimination only become as crucial as under capitalism. Hence the need for a strategy aimed at the Czech working class point the greatest danger to its rule. It is similarly understandable to see why some dissidents surrendered to the state by degrees who would allow themselves with the Ten Years Since the Prague Spring.

I put the current repression into perspective. As you can see, it is the most, but the forced emigration of Zdenek Mlynar this year has shown how the Prague Spring period are also not free. To long live the Prague Spring period too has the despairing of a lawyer and a dissident people who signed Charter 77.

Today

The repression is still very heavy. The editor of the Charter 77 information center since the time of the tenth arrest this past May 29. He has already been in prison for political ac- tivities and he was forced to endure prison under the strictest category sentence. He also faces a possible ten year prison term.

Overall, the situation for Czech dissidents is bad but not hopeless. Opposition forces in Eastern Europe are more broadly based and exist in more countries than ever before. Active solidarity by tendencies within the international working class is playing a major role in our struggle. The time is ripe for us to think about the situation of Czech dissidents. It is comforting to know that the time is ripe for us to think about the situation of Czech dissidents.

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December/January 1980
North American Anarchist

Libertarian Notes

HOMOPHOBIA AT THE BORDER
LESBIANS BARRIED FROM ENTRY

Anarchists aren't the only ones being excluded from the means of trade. At the border a similar phenomenon is occurring (see NAA no. 1). Many women on their way to the fourth an- nual Michigan Women's Music Festival were subjected to hostile interrogations, harassment and intimidation when arriving at the Canada-US border. The festival has become a major women's event attracting up to 8,000 women this past August.

At the Port Huron, Michigan, border crossing at least 55 women have been denied entry. Though not exclusively, many were denied entry into the States on suspicion of homosexuality or disruption of its public order. Some examples:

"Why are you travelling with other women?"... When was the last time you slept with a man? ... You have denied that you are a lesbian but the other woman in your car has told us that all of you travelling together are lesbians. How do you feel about that? ... What do you do in bed? ... When was the last time you slept with a man? ... Who is the male and who is the female in your relationship?" ... Sexual De- vices are visible, assumed, or otherwise inspected. These reports are there also reports that some of the women were questioned while their mothers were denied. Other alleged harassment included the confiscation of prescriptions and clothing items.

Interestingly, these same actions on the part of the border guards (who refuse to be direct in the least) are in the latest Immigration di- rectives governing the entry of suspected homosexuals into the US. These new directives, like all others, are not difficult to interpret or enter. The entry of a "defected" basis has now been approved to a "homosexual test" should the Immigration and Na- tional Security Act of 1982 be signed into law. The saving grace is that this provision is not a violation of the 14th Amendment. It has been suggested to the government that they consider this an attempt to enforce the "homosexual test" into their system. A recent report by the Women's Studies Research Group in New York City states that, in 1979, 144 women were denied entry by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. This is a step in the right direction.

This is a great step forward but it is not enough. We must continue to work towards the abolition of all borders and the end of all forms of discrimination.

HUA QUOFENG MEETS WORKERS' POWER
Chinese leader Hua Guofeng had an embarrassing encounter with British workers on his recent visit to Britain. The workers, members of the Public Employees' Union, waylaid Hua outside Highgate Cemetery, where he had just placed a wreath of red roses on Karl Marx's grave. The workers vociferously expressed their disapproval of Hua's recent support of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. "We thought that since he was talking to Mrs. Thatcher and boosting her image there is about time he met a few genuine workers," said Michael Thomas one of the disgruntled workers. "Karl Marx would turn over in his grave if he saw how Chairman Hua is talking to a woman who is keeping workers' wages down," Thomas added.

The Chartist, who have countered every song of the ex- shah of Iran to hospital, was greeted with praise on Mrs. Thatch- er for her strong stand against the Soviet military buildup. Whi, who was much more at home in the halls of the mighty, beat a speedy retreat when confronted with workers' threats over his oppressive paternalistic policies.

CNP PLUNGE DELAYED

The national plenum of the CNP, the mass anti-socialist union, has announced that the plenum originally sched- uled for October in Barcelona will instead be held in Madrid in December. The national plenum, the first to be held since the Revolution, will attempt to formulate the front's debate that has taken place within the CNP's emergence from the underground. An accredited observer from the ACF will attend the plenum and in future issues we will feature articles on the plenum and the CNP's growth.

MINUS 5 NEEDS FUNDS

The latest edition of Minus 5 (an international newsletter on Chinese events published in English by a group of Chinese revolutionaries living in Hong Kong) is out. It con- tains important essays on the Don Quixote line in relation to the class struggle, Peking Spring, the struggle between the pragmatists and the Moderate and an eye-witness account of a Shanghai mass rally early this year, totaling 50,000 words. Only a very small number, however, has been printed because they are financially very hard up. They would therefore much appreciate donations or subscriptions ($US 10 per year for four copis postage paid back and two issues make charges payable to 1984 Bookshop address below, not to minus 5. The format is 50 page postage and handling, for a total of $1.00. The twenty-five page illustrated pamphlet also contains an afterword by Jeff Steen on the pamphlet's relevance to work- ers in the Eighties. Minus 5's pamphlet has been out of print for several years so this new edition is most timely.

NEW AC FOR PAMPHLET

The ACF has produced a new edition of the classic work on anarcho-syndicalism in the Russian Revolution by Gregori Maximof. The pamphlet entitled Syndicalism in the Russian Revolution is available from Black Cat Press, POB 1126, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T5J 3T7. The cost is 50c plus postage and handling, for a total of $1.00.

LET US RELY ON OUR OWN MEANS

by Tom Murick

A good example of how the national question is related to workers' self-management is provided by the national situation of Quebec. There are at least three dis- tinct responses to the national ques- tion there. The first is that of the neo-capitalist petit bourgeois, which demands a juridical and political recognition of the Quebec nation. Its passa- tives are the Liberal Party and expe- rimental and third parties like the Union nationale and the Parti Quebecois. Its primary bases are the private sector French executives and professionals. The second is that of the dynamic Jacobin faction of the Quebec petit bourgeois, which demands a political independence. Its political representa- tives are the Parti Quebecois and especially Rene Levesque and inter- governmental affairs minister Claude Morin. Its bases are public sector personnel centered around television, the Canadian Broad- casting Corporation, Hydro Quebec, and trade union executive. The third is that of the organized workers who demand an economic independence. It does not find representation, politically, at the level of the bourgeois parlia- ment. Politically it represents itself directly in such projects as Opera- tion Nord, an attempt at the foundation of the union, the Montreal Cit- ies' Movement and revolutionary combinations of a general char- acter. Its basis is the working class and its struggles for relief from national oppression per se. It is consolid- ating a class in the classic anarcho- syndicalist direction and is so doing learning to conduct the aff- airs of the potential community of immediate producers.

Don't be like Karl, reduced to reading only Minus 5 and 50c. Be sure you get your copy of The North American Anarchist.

Subscription rates are $5 for individuals for one year (six issues), $10 for individuals, families and organizations. If you don't have five dollars, you'll figure what you can afford. The North American Anarchist will be sent free to prisoners on request.

SEND TO: The North American Anarchist, POB 2, Station O, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M4B 2B0.
The Pope's visit and the decline of religion

by: Frank Stevens

As this is written, the King Tut exhibit has left for Terence (the North American city) and the Pope is on his way here. At least Tut was honestly dead.

People used to read this, His Holiness will have already returned to the Vatican, charted by this thought of his undoubtedly ecstatic reception. So little does he understand the character of the city, he will probably look forward to a great increase in "Christian Mercy." He will be disappointed.

One way involves the attempt to mix religion and politics. For example, can you imagine Irish that Catholicism is irreparable from Irish freedom? Can you convince the Quebeckers that Catholicism is an integral part of their national destiny? The Catholic Church has a strong influence on political and social matters in Latin America that only the Church knows the road to freedom from feudal and imperialist oppression is.

I once heard a preacher in the mountains of Kentucky promise his congregation that the greedy mine-owners were going to "beorn hell.

The problem with this approach is that while people no longer expect results from religion, they demand results from politics. If you promise Ireland or Quebec freedom and then don't deliver, it will be to escape with your physical integrity intact, leaving the charred ruins of your prestige in the wake. But you quite possible that the Pope is well aware of this, and would account for his attempts to de-emphasize Catholic political activities.

This leaves only the grim alternative of all attempts to mobilize the faithful in a fanatic attack on all thatCheers the Church. The best example of this kind the Warsaw Uprising which was an anti-abortion "movement," a banana from the Church to the Polish people. The Church is in North American. While a vast majority of the people consider abortion a sin, a third are indifferent and 1/3 are definitely in favor. A recent study shows that when clinics are closed or burglars or even psychologists, there is a large part in the Church. But they have not stopped abortions as one of the alternative methods of birth control and they are clearly using the birth. Their attacks are regular and the clinics go on operating and expanding. Their

If you don't stop fucking with my permission, I'll hold my breath until my face turns blue.

NOT A MEMORIAM

On August 5, 1979, Jacob Postofsky, president of the Nationalized Cooking Workers Union (from 1846 to 1978) died in New York City. He died after a long illness, which he bore with characteristic courage and dignity.

Both Postofsky and "this" union were friends of capital and under his leadership capitans and bourgeois politicians alike praised him for his "progressive" and "revolutionary" ideas.

The union's responsible and "progressive" leadership proves otherwise for the overwhelming majority of the workers who were his friends.

In an article in Colliers magazine of March 2, 1946, only one public notice of his death was carried. The union did not even report the death of the leader of the movement dealing with a strong union have made strikes rare. Even more rare are violations of agreements with employers, and even when workers in New York, got out of control, the national American Cooking Workers Union helped the employers lock the reeves until fairly hard struck for a 1% first-year salary increase.

The actual politics of unionism were dominated (the clothing industry, it has always left employers a free hand and has encouraged introduction of new forms of labor and methods. The Nationalized's production and financial expertise have helped organize weak firms, have helped side by otihers by lending them long-term loans, have helped them set up their own credit unions.

Earlier in his career, according to the 1919-1929 American Labor Yearbook, Postofsky believed that American society should be "based upon an extensive program of social reform with a view of laying the seeds for the solution of the problems of society." But as soon as he entered one of those two classes and the capitalist class.

The Autumn season brings as much labour trouble to the Canadian state as it did to the union. It is not a coincidence that workers were on strike in the school districts of Pakistan, Peru, Brackley, Bridge, and Poor Townships. College professors hit the bricks at Earlham University, Union College and Monroe College.

In Woodbridge, this reporter's home town, wages fell from a particular hard struggle for a 10% first-year salary increase. Then workers at both the Woodbridge Township Federation of Teachers (AFT-AFL-CIO) picketed the district schools and made life workable for the "strikers" in an attempt to "substitute" them. The "strikers" were forced to strike by the demands of those public service. It has been stated in the media that the word "one" resides of New York can say no other than that "he must be more cautious than before."

Of course no one can catch a law completely, so the Woodbridge picketers were on charges of violating a court order. After pleading innocent to the judge, the reporters were released the same day on their own recognizance, without bail. From then until the end of the strike the WRTF met the police in a fact understanding on peaceful picking away from school property.

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