The agreement which resulted, provided nothing in the way of real increase in job security. (See page pg. 12) The main objective of a Cost of Living Allowance on pensions was not achieved. This would have provided greater incentive to high netw orks workers to retire sooner in the knowledge that they had some 19 protection against inflation. In addition, the UAW bannai car bears responsibility for allowing the mandatory retirement age to rise from 68 to 70. Both of these developments are now costing auto workers enormous numbers of jobs.

Likewise, the UAW's position repeated its failure to deliver a reduction in the work week. Instead auto workers gained a miniscule increase in the number of paid personal holidays throughout the life of the agreement. In addition, numerous incidents of supervisors using overtime to fill the resulting vacancies have occurred, even though auto workers were on layoff. These incidents are believed to be responsible for the lack of job security gains last year.

Silent about their responsibility for these things highly paid bureaucrats such as UAW President Doug Fraser and Canadian Director, Robert White try to focus our attention elsewhere. Their worst ploy to date has been to promote economic nationalism with slogans like "Buy the car your neighbour builds." What they're actually saying is put North American auto workers back on the job by shifting the crisis onto the backs of Japanese and West European auto workers.

This play of divisive nationalism even puts Canadian auto workers against their American counterparts. In Canada, the UAW, with the support of "left" nationalist organizations like the New Democratic Party as well as the pro-Soviet and pro Chinese Communist Parties, focuses largely on the 1965 U.S. Canada Auto Pact which assured automobile production on the continent. In 1980, while the Auto Pact has worked in favour of the U.S., demands for changing it would still put even more American auto workers back at work for the next 75,000 jobs.

See No Nukes pg 5
Well here we are into our fifth issue and we've actually managed to be a bi-monthly. Around 200 was the very end of the year, 2002 was a cutout from Montreal cautioned us that "the first six issues are the easiest." We're just beginning to fully appreciate what he meant.

These are hard times for anarchist publications. We've heard that No Limits may cease publication because it is no longer affordable. And even though the Open Road is coming out with a huge 32 page issue it's been an awfully long time since the last one. The problem, as always, is time, energy and money.

Well, we can supply the time and energy, what we need from you, dear reader, is money.

Each issue of the NAA goes approximately $1.100 to type up, print, mail and advertise. About half of that $1,100 comes from our club group pledges. The rest is made up of sales, subscriptions and donations.

If worst came to worst we could probably continue to publish as NAA as a quarterly. But we have always felt that a bi-monthly publishing schedule was inadequate and what we really wanted was a monthly or even, dare we say it, a bi-weekly anarchist publication. As for printing costs, NAAV will put us in the red. So, if you think a regularly published anarchist publication is a good idea, please let us know you support us. We hope you will contribute generously to our Sustainability Fund. Any funds donated are not tax deductible.

If you think you're too busy to help put out this paper, help us out by getting involved. Production for NAAV will take place on the afternoon of July 26-27 and distribution on the evening of August 2-3. If you're in the area and interested in helping out, please write to the NAAV offices at the attention of Bookroom, 175 Larkin Ave. (between

Bloop and Dunlop and Land- downe) or drop us a line at our P.O. Box.

The expressions in this issue are not always our own; merely the expression of the ACF or its affiliated groups. The only exception are articles which explicitly state that they represent the opinion of the ACF as a whole.

I wish the North American Anarchist all the luck in the world. However, for now, I don't want it gracing my mailbox.

Keep the faith.

John Smith
Yellow Springs, Ohio
I VOTE YES!

Dear Conrado,

I just read the article by Lazarus Jones on the Quebec refer- endums (No Choice but Abstention) which elaborates as the proposition taken at the 8th ACF conference in Montreal.

I largely agree with the views expressed. Nevertheless I have some reservations according to their practices, which is quite right that the Pari Quebecois come from and represents the petit bourgeois class of Quebec and that their aspirations, rather than nationalisation itself, are more oriented towards (little) a "social democratic" programme. But I don't believe that independence is an actual goal and your phrase "fraud that must be immediately exposed" is definitely exaggerated. Because, if the North American Anarchist was founded to realize political independence for Quebec (and to go on), progressively, as they approached power and, when they attained it, we would be able to judge the weakness of their original urge to make their aspirations clearly electoral (like all the other parties they want respect!!). And in the event of a resounding defeat of the PQ in the referendum (which is not likely) or in the following elec- tions you will be trained in the speed with which they will abandon or abandon their aspirations for independ- ence.

As to the rest, I find extremely difficult to convince people as to the way the PQ want to retake power and let them adopt some of their reservations about the PQ's strategy.

As I write this, all parties, the PQ want to retain power and like them will adopt themselves and their rhetoric of the pretense of the sentiments of the elec-

June/July 1990
A Call to Resistance

By Geoffrey Gurr

Everywhere we turn these days we are being introduced to the revival of the worldwide Cold War. For my part, I don't believe a word of it. This 'New Cold War' is sheer journalistic myth. What has really happened is that the two superpowers have stopped fighting one another.

The overwhelming fact of our lives is that the only brake on the headlong course of the Cold War is that we can remember it is our own affair. In 1980, we are firmly located here and now; the war against nuclear weapons in Southeast Asia by Americans. Worse still, the only American with legitimate claim to masses of people to live in harmony with — if not over the edge and into — a kind of mass suicide. Its motive is the collective and near universal eagerness and utter powerlessness to flee and have done so, with lives too wearied and blandly miserable. The war spirit thrives on alienation from the stress of destruction and the many, on abstraction from the powerful emotions of joy, rage, grief, compassion and fear (as well as the reduction to a minimum of the communal and political objectives of a free people. It is the abstract duty of each of — as much of the time for all by the war spirit and the habits of life which it grows, is the thousand acts of our daily lives, to wage the peace instability.

There is no question that the Cold War is intensifying. Panting after the Presidency, the former Governor of California, like the first chill gust of an unusual severity, will attract many more. But the need for "defence." And clutching as in so few to maintain his position of power, Jimmy Carter — for all the seeming insincerity of his personal handling of the situation, for either speech or policy — proposes actions in the same field no less insane when measured by the rod of his likely consequences. There are the American trickeries in Iran and the fact that no one has yet successfully explained just how the American State Department, the CIA, the arms industry and the oil interests. And there is more. The settlers are taking control of the land, began to privatize it, sell it for profit. What can we do to stop the work and stop him in his track?

Working most intolerable of all is the president's direct declaration of The War against the cities, his decree that come June, and then again, and finally the cost of the registration will be coerced to register for the military draft.

Can we do to stop the work and stop him in his track? One thing we can dispose of at once: the president's resolution that women be included in this registra-

Nuclear suicide or mass action?

tion is a thorough-going liberal trend intended to confuse the issue and discourage the struggle of the people towards women. Without special legislation, the president has no authority to command the registration of women. There are ab-

solute no chance — and the president knows it — that any such legislation will ever get out of com-

mittee and onto the floor of either the Senate or the House. The com-

mittee votes are simply not there. The registration of 19 and 20 year olds in June and July will be as,

ever, for males only.

For months work towards the registration has been under way. Many are lobbying against the legislation that will be needed for the necessary appropriations to carry out the plan. Civil liberties at-

torneys across the country are preparing briefs for suits against the government on constitutional ques-

tions and grounds of discrimination by age and sex. There have been teach-ins and mass demonstrations. There already have been arrests for "Drafty" at the Pentagon and other acts of civil disobedience. All these activities will and should be

continued.

But the question remains: just what should we do during the week in June (probably 23-27) and the week in July (probably 22-26), just after the Republican convention when all 19 and 20 year old men are ordered to troop to their post of-

fices and fill out the registration forms?

According to the reports, the govern-

ment expects that some 150% of the men ordered to will not register. Some will not because they won't know they are supposed to. Others will not register out of indifference to the order and others still out of principled opposition. Whatever their reasons, the government — selectively, of course — will try to

track them down for arrest, produc-
tion and imprisonment. If many

times the expected 15% were not to register, the registration itself would become impossible and go by the boards. It is on the image of just such an eventuality that traditionally, the anti-draft movement has basked its hopes and towards which it has turned its energies.

But there is a paradox here. With

nobody certain about the likelihood of mass refusal to register, we are merely asking a relative few to enroll in prison as an alternative to regis-

tering for the draft? Can we

reasonably expect that very many

19 and 20 year olds have yet lived

enough life and taken enough

thought to have come authentically to the day by day engagements as well as all the social and political prin-

ciples that would both justify and give courage and meaning to the act of refusal and its dangers? For those of whom we can expect this, reasons and register, of course, has its

and its meaning both as prin-

cipled opposition and as testimony against The War. But for the very

many others, might not the choice be made for them of prison driven from more deeply towards the alienation altogether of being drafted into War and its spirit then? Can we expect them to wage the peace from jail? Can we expect willingness of refusal, is this the best way for us to wage the peace and stop the draft? The problem is made all the more urgent and pressing when the president's plan to register men to be drafted by slow increments and at a season when many of them will bedispensed and not available to one another for minimal aid and support. According to this plan, at each registration period there will be fewer called to register, and (fewer who also might resist and refuse) than if all were ordered to register at once.

But wait! We have other re-

sources, and there is the possibility of another approach. It could have the power to cause 19 and 20 year olds not to register by the thousands and without any illegality.

Let us declare each week of the registration: "STOP THE DRAFT WEEK." And so we make each week a prolonged spell of massive non-

violent civil disobedience to gum the works, confuse the computers and render harmless the president's command?

Here is what I propose: hundreds and thousands of us should gather in groups at our local post offices on the registration days to be sure that no young man registers for the draft before taking thought. (In some rural areas a single central focus — the main post of-

ices may prove more effective than our scattered efforts. In the neighborhood stations.) Let there be a crowd — vigorous, detailed and personal — within the post of-

fices themselves to ensure that all who register have consistently what they do. Let us draw our line (outside the offices, risking arrest if necessary, asserting our right to our presence there to be certain no young man registers without the benefit of discussion and reflection. Let us mark their thoughts in detail on every available space of their forms.

But further, we are in the richest spirit of satire, that "If they go, we all go!" And we are by habit in the insubordinate to authority (we have better to do than obey) and, by tacit command of our daily acts, the wages of the peace. Let each of us make a coming of the entire employee body of our birth certificates with the date of our birth and indication of when we were born. When we are all "proved eligible" for the draft, the public will know us all enter the post office, and call one by one and in groups, to obtain as many as we can — for ourselves, our sisters, our friends, the family dog, our Congressmen — and let us all regis-

ter as one man to the draft. All this will be sure to note as precisely as possible on the forms our reasons for wanting to register.

And we shall carry our own weapons and nervous and would know just how to demonstrate our "officers' idler or-

ders," or "my skills are valuable. See Resistance Page 14
Anarchism and the Leninist Counter-Revolution

By Lazarus Jones

A recurring theme in anarchist circles is the proper relationship between the past and the present, and the various Leninist sects and groups. While most anarchists believe that the past is a legitimate guide to the ultimate goal of all Leninist organisations, others believe that the state (or at least a police state — there are some who advocate varying degrees of coercion of “enemies” and criminals) is simply doing “good work.” The implicit threat of violence against the acceptance of Leninists as legitimate “left-wing” groups whose activities in some way help to further the socialist project. To say this is not to say that the past is hopelessly naive; at worst, dangerous, aggressively, to any utopian society that even the most ardent opponents of State power, without bringing about the collapse of the bailing masses, would consist in the elimination of all hope of putting the people into a new harness and heap upon the blessings of their governmental measures.

The much heralded attempts of libertarian Marxists to “utilise” Marx from the grip of Leninism is a further example of the fact that libertarian Marxists are more or less a caricature of themselves. In the case of “anarchist,” we have, in fact, the Marxists as their ideological foundation, an amorphous mass of intellectuals who, in all likelihood, are anachronisms. Like Marx, the anarchists,cepted the belief in the ability of individuals to solve their political problems, the society of the future. Their main thrust was to remove the masses from the state, to create a system of direct democracy. The state, as they saw it, was a tool of the ruling classes. The state was used by the bourgeoisie to defend their interests and to oppress the working classes. The state was seen as the root of all evil.

Social “Scientists”

Both Marx and Lenin owed their power and influence within their respective movements to the fact that they were generally acknowledged to be the leading theoreticians of a natural result of the concept of socialism. The concept of socialism is a “science,” as a theoretical concept. A natural result of this is the fact that some people believe that it is the most important problem of the politics of the working class, and that it is the most important problem of the politics of the working class.

Like father like son?

Now when a Marxist party is out of power, it is a party of ideas, and is primarily concerned with the winning class of the future. The theories of Economy and Revolutionism were denounced merely as the style of debate. Lenin’s style of debate often drove individuals right out of the party and, in essense, was Lenin’s aim. Arif would later declare “the party is a battleground itself by going back.” In the editorial statement of the first issue of Iskra, the journal of the Social Democratic Party, he made his strategy plain. “The class of demagogy must be drawn, he declared, to separate the “true” revolutionary from the backstabbers and betrayers.

To Lenin the incessant debate and the lack of a firm, centralized organizational structure within the party was intolerable. This chaotic jumble of hair-splitting intellectuals would never be able to challenge the Tsarist autocracy. In 1902 Lenin published his views in the pamphlet What Is To Be Done. In this pamphlet he called for a strongly centralized party composed of professional revolutionaries, opponents of moderation and the “unrelentical control. In What Is To Be Done the Bolshevik party became the Bolshevik party even more dramatically than had the German Marxist, who Lenin had called a “bourgeois liberal.” Marx had always maintained that class consciousness arose spontaneously only as a result of working and living conditions under capitalism. Now Lenin began to differ: he declared that “the working class, exclusively by its own efforts, is able to develop only a trade union consciousness.”

On the other hand, Lenin’s opponents were too much the sentimental intellectuals, too much trying to fit into the concept of the peasant, in their political battles. Lenin always spoke with the “voice of history” and was realistic in all its evaluation of the Mensheviks as “intellectuals only,” secondarily, intellectually, and “off-status”.

For Lenin the goal was always a rigidly disciplined party based on the weakness and vacillation of the Mensheviks. Ironically Lenin would never find them in a position where the apotheosis of order and discipline that was the result of the composition of that process would be left to Stalin. In his lifetime Lenin would never have been able to stabilize any of these possibilities. He died as a political force because he had been murdered by the forces of the ussr. The Bolshevik revolution, as a whole, was not a perfect solution to the problems of the bolsheviks.

Bolshevik flexibility

The dispute between Lenin and Martov, the leader of the Mensheviks, over the issue of “counter-revolution” as a battle against an absolute authority, was considered by some to be the key view of the party. The Mensheviks rejected Lenin’s prescription for a disciplined party, a one-party state, and they nominated modules as if the same were Bolsheviks. The Mensheviks were much like the Bolsheviks in the sense of the problems of combining an authoritarian ideology with democratic political instincts. The Bolsheviks would never be able to work with the Mensheviks. They discovered that their own political instincts were not entirely compatible with the ussr. The Bolsheviks were much like the Mensheviks in their political instincts. While the Mensheviks were always willing to play the liber of the party, the Bolsheviks were not required to respond to any particular situation. Thus Lenin could uncharacteristically call for a “united front in the struggle against the Mensheviks” which was not in direct contradiction to his state view of revolution. His support of the state was not, however, based on any commitment to the state. Lenin viewed state activity and Factory Committees as useful in the struggle for the state and his support of them was strictly an instrument of “class struggle.”

Slander and Invective

In the absence of a united and co-operative attack on the Bolsheviks, the Mensheviks found that the state was, indeed, an effective weapon to be used against them. The state was needed to arouse the workers’ and to use their collective power as a battering ram to bring down the political institutions of the state. An argument was put forward as an effective weapon to the state which the Bolsheviks were using.

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Self-Lexicon Page 15
April 26 Anti-Nuke Demo

By Craig Glassner
Here are some photos of the April 27 C.D. at the Pentagon. About 400 of a crowd of 1200 protesters were arrested. It was good to see the anti-nuclear power movement make the connection with the military powers that be. Many people weren’t just sitting around waiting to be hassled — so they spent the day spraypainting, blocking the entrance and exits with trash cans and trash, parking barricades and military vehicles with deflated tires.
On several occasions, buses trying to leave full of arrested protesters were stopped and the tires were punctured or otherwise deflated. Many people talked to who were engaged in such disturbances talked of the liberation of the C.D.4, and how they thought it was better to fight with arrest — engaging in other activities rather than the traditional C.D.4.
About 20 anarchists from Washington, D.C. spotted the day engaged in not-so civil forms of disobedience. After all, why let the government arrest you — much better not getting caught!

Three day assault on Seabrook ends in failure
By Milli Rim
After a three-day running battle, and what a spokeswoman described as “the most violent anti-nuclear confrontation ever in North America,” the almost 2000 activists who gathered at Seabrook, New Hampshire, failed to occupy the Seabrook nuke.
People began arriving at the site on Friday and settled in for the night during which the previous occupation attempt last October was extensively discussed. As a result of these discussions and the weeks of preparatory work, the May 24 action was much better organized. The mass assault on Saturday was replaced by Seabrook guards, reinforced by state troopers, and five people were arrested. One of them was charged with criminal assault after a grappling hook hit a state trooper on the head. A spokeswoman at the Boston College office said that this individual had been nowhere near the scene of the incident and that he had been “selectively arrested.”
Sunday and Monday saw the assault force adopting “commando-style” methods of hit-and-run attack with skilful use of diversionary tactics. A small force of activists remained at the Seabrook site after the Memorial Weekend in an attempt to blockade the site and prevent construction workers from entering the plant.
We hope to have a more extensive report on the Seabrook action in the next issue of the NAA. We would appreciate any firsthand reports or impressions of the action from anyone involved.

No Nukes
Continued from Page 1
No Nukes Is Not Enough!
Nuclear power is merely a symptom of the disease of capitalism. A disease that plagues people’s health and even their very lives. The sterility of liberalism is nowhere more evident than in the anti-nuclear movement. P raised appeals for reform within the system and “nuclear” protests are dead-ends that the powers-they-believe will be quite happy to let us explore indefinitely. What is needed is Direct Action! The attempted occupations of Seabrook nuclear facility indicate the strategy we must pursue in the future. This is serious business. We are talking about our lives and the lives of our children. The time for action is long overdue.
The next opportunity to forcefully express our objections to nuclear power and the social system that produces it will be at the Darlington nuclear facility on Saturday June 7. See you there!

Rage at Three Mile Island
Middletown, Pa. — “We will never forget or forgive what you have put us through... You are no more worthy than a bunch of cowards.”

These are the words of Michelle Lewert, one of the hundreds of angry residents who showed up at a hearing by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). The NRC, expecting a routine, sparsely attended meeting, was stunned by the vocal storm. Technicians who attempted to explain why it was “necessary” to release “small amounts” of radioactive Krypton from the damaged reactor at Three Mile Island were shouted down by chants from the crowd: “Keep your Krypton! Keep your Krypton!”

“We hate your guts!” shouted one man from the crowd. “You’re an animal!” cried another NRC technician. “Do the people here think we’re liars?” asked NRC Operations Chief John Collins. “We don’t trust you!” was the shouted response.

General Public Utilities, owners of the crippled reactor, want to repair it and put it back in operation. The cheapest way to do this involves the inevitable release of unknown amounts of radioactive gases into the atmosphere. But residents of the area are so angry that the reactor may be scrapped instead.

Politicians from central Pennsylvania understand the new nuclear technology better than anyone else (who is still alive, anyway). “I’ve been having a hard time of making a decision that is going to affect thousands,” said Michelle Lewert, and perhaps that is an attitude that could spread even faster than radioactive gases. For all our sakes, we’d better hope it doesn’t.

"Oh say can you see...?" Seabrook guard uses pepper fog generator on a member of the Seabrook assault force.\n"
Anarchist Feminist Notes

Sexism and Science

Many scientists claim that there is a value-free field. Interestingly, some claim that the field of science or even a PhD in North America, 90-95 percent of which are male, is not the case. It is this gendered presence in the scientific fields that has feminists questioning the supposed ‘value-free’ of scientific research and proving that the value-free image of science is a myth.

The sexism of science can be a very early age where science is a “man’s world.” The first male teacher I had in the primary grades was a “science” teacher. Even now, 15 years later, 70-80 percent of male teachers teach science or math, mostly to the older grades.

Other factors also discourage young women from developing scientific interests. In a grade 7 textbook on biology discussing simple chemistry, physics and biology experiments, boys are shown setting up the apparatus and seriously contemplating the results while the girls sit behind them, reading, doing worksheets.

In a series of educational toys designed to teach children about electricity and magnetism, not one girl or woman is shown on the packaging or in the instruction leaflets, while white middle-class father-son images abound.

In university textbooks, the student is always referred to as “he” although up to 50 percent of the undergraduate science students may be female.

The worst sexual bias probably can be found in the life sciences. Ellen V Rothenberg, a professor at the University of California, San Francisco, demonstrated in her article published in ‘Politics and Education’ that the male overrepresentation in the biological sciences has a profound effect on what we perceive as the truth about ourselves as male and female human beings. She critiques the innovative reporting of her colleagues. Male weaknesses are ignored while female strengths are often attributed to the intense development of the self.

Differences between the sexes is a valid biological study while sex similarities are ignored. Many are often assumed to be stronger than women. One author (male) reported that the process of men overpowering reluctant females over the years resulted in the selection of strength in the male and a tendency toward submission and dependency in women. This claim may be supported by these books. A discussion on how to justify rape, the implication is that male strength is the reason all males and at all times, an assumption which has been shown to be untrue.

Other research is more disturbing. Rape of females is often justified as a result of being too tall, too thin, or having a body shape that is unfavorable (Hemmings, Rape and Sexual Selection Among Acanthopelmus Wart—Seclus, 1997). This reinforces the beliefs made obvious in a biological phenomenon, natural selection. Is it any wonder that women in society are underrepresented in fields such as philosophy, art, and humanities and degrade women.

Science and technology forms a vital basis of our society. It is through science and technology that a large portion of our everyday life is designed and implemented. Our homes are built by men, our cities designed by men and our food grown by men because it is men who hold the knowledge of stress on a beam, the properties of concrete and the processes of cross-pollination. Important solutions to environmental pollution problems, nuclear power and microchip industry could be found through science and technology and assist men. In order for women to make decisions about their lives and to take control of their lives, they must understand the technological aspects of those lives.

The old idea that science is a male domain and that women should stay at home brought up by women as partners in the scientific and technological breakthroughs must be broken down. Only then and men and women may daze for institutional programs which retrain women in non-traditional careers and for a wider availability of non-sexist teaching aids. Work must be continued and expanded to provide research and studies and hold conferences for women as well as providing factual, clear information on human biology. Any ban to women in any field must be answered by protests and demonstrations. All non-traditional priorities in a given scientific area are to be encouraged.

A society that concentrates its skills in an unrepresentative small portion of its population is bound to produce sexual, economic and social inequalities. It is essential that one does not accept these inequalities and fight with them.

Luisa Capetillo

Very few people know that most of the early Latin American revolutionaries’ labor movements were greatly influenced by anarchism. There were anarchistic influences in Mexico, Cuba, Ecuador, Cusco, Argentina and Chile. Another little known fact is that anarchists and socialist women played in these movements. An example of this is the life and work of Luisa Capetillo. Luisa Capetillo made important contributions as a promoter of the anarchist-feminist and the women’s movement in Puerto Rico.

Luisa Capetillo was born in Aréoito, Puerto Rico in 1880 or 1882. Her mother, Margarita Peron, a French woman, came to Puerto Rico at a young age as the governess of a wealthy family in Aréoito. Margarita Peron worked hard as a domestic, the condition of women in Puerto Rico, the status of the working woman, the working conditions of the Puerto Rican women and the mechanisms of the wealthy townspeople. Luisa’s father, Luis Capetillo Y Vélez, was a white Puerto Rican originally from Spain. He became a prominent businessman in Aréoito where she was called the “daughter of the French maid.”

Her mother’s place in the family. In 1910 Luisa Capetillo wrote to her mother. She wrote, “You, mother of mine, whom never I see, I admire you so much for your industriousness.” She considered her a great house maid but she never received much recognition because the spirit that fuelled her was her desire to be an anarchist. When she decided she was too controversial.

As a woman she gave ideas of free love. “Not the love which can be interpreted as sexual promiscuity she believes. The love of a responsible free love.” She said, “The continual despoilation of women was due to economic reasons and saw women’s emancipation was a struggle. It was her opinion that legal status of the human being of the woman, the man, who in turn, treated her like his own property. She believed that marriage was a contract and live together without legality, or common living, and she considered herself to be the representative of the hypocrisy of the established class.

When Capetillo was young she often visited the home in which her mother worked. The son of Don Gregorio Lede, who later inherited the title of Marquis of Aréoito Puerto Rico, fell in love with her and made her his mistress. They lived together for several years. She had two children with Don Gregorio, a girl named Lelia and a boy Gregorio, both children had their father’s surname. The Marquis wanted to marry Capetillo but the Marquis, his mother, would not allow it. A Marquis marry out of his class and Capetillo would always be a maid. She decided to spend her life as only a mother, housewife and lover. She was not a common woman but a special one, a woman with grace, a woman with a heart, but a servant who waited night after night. As the years went on the work and work increased when the Marquis married a Puerto Rican woman who was an ordinary woman. Luisa Capetillo could not be a sexual partner, she thought men desire to be in the raising of children. She broke off with the Marquis even though she loved him and found work in the needle trades. Capetillo soon found out that she could barely make a living and the Marquis had to pay for the education of their two children. Capetillo went to work as a reader in a tobacco factory. In those days, the factories had readers who would read to the people while they worked. The reader would sit on an elevated wooden platform and read the day’s paper. She read the books of interest including ones on anarchism and socialism. This is why many workers, even though they could not read or write, were nevertheless intellectually sophisticated. Through her readings Capetillo was influenced by syndicalism and anarchist theories. She joined the local Tobacco Union and read to the members of the Federated Unions of Tobacco.

Capetillo believed that women should emancipate and educate themselves in order to be good mothers and wholesome individuals. How could a woman, illiterate and enslaved, raise her children to become independent women and men? In 1910 she proposed the founding of a cooperative agricultural school where the skills and the values of a free society could be taught. Among these values was the recognition that sexuality is an important part of our lives and should not be hidden. It is ironic, Capetillo would say, that woman is kept in ignoration of the sexual facts of life and yet, when she marries, the man expects her to be a sex expert.

Capetillo excelled as the merchant from Aréoito, lived with him, and had a third child by him. She named him Luis Capetillo. Her son followed in her footsteps and became a distinguished labor writer and took part in the social struggles of Puerto Rico.

Capetillo often discussed her articles with her children and said that the children often made recommendations which she incorporated into her writings. Capetillo believed that children should be brought up in an atmosphere of freedom. In her books she showed her intense love for children and said that she felt whole in being a mother. "I don’t think I’ll be fulfilled as a woman unless I am capable of being the man that I am a mother..." Capetillo became increasingly involved in the leadership of the growing Puerto Rican labor movement. In 1907 she participated in a strike at an Aréoito factory and became a member of the Free Federation of Tobacco Workers. She was active both as a women’s movement and as a reporter for the local newspaper the Worker’s Union. At the 1908 general assembly of the federation she proposed a resolution setting the basis for a union in Puerto Rico without regard to literacy. (Twenty years later only three Puerto Rican women were allowed to vote. Universal women’s suffrage was delayed until 1930.)

Capetillo caused a scandal in Puerto Rico, Cuba and New York because she was not even in public. She wore a short trimmed hat. In 1913 she was jailed in Cuba, forbidden to wear “men’s clothing.” She pleaded her case and convinced the authorities that no law forbade women to dress as they pleased and was acquitted.

Capetillo wrote many essays, pamphlets and a couple of books. In her My Opinions she gave her philosophy. “I am a socialist, because all advancements, all benefits, all improvements, all achievements should belong to everyone, that is to establish their socialization without privileges. Some understood it as needing a State to direct the march, I understand it as having no government. I do not want to say that I oppose their reasons for wanting government control and regulation of morals, but I maintain my dedication to no government Socialism—Anarchism.”

Capetillo read and was influenced by Zola, Tolstoy, Malatesta and Kropotkin. She made her first political debut in the 1907 strike of the tobacco workers in Aréoito. In 1908, as a member of the Union of Tobacco Workers, she participated in the Fifth Workers Congress of the Free Federation of the Workers of Puerto Rico, that was held in Aréoito. At the congress women’s suffrage was discussed for the first time.

Capetillo spent much of her time traveling around the island and at times she experienced some opposition from the townspeople. In Utuado a leaflet was passed around one of her lectures which severely criticized her. She responded to every point in the leaflet from the podium and made the

See Capetillo Page 14
New hats for bureaucrats

By Jeff Stein

Socialism is becoming respectable these days. In the United States a relatively new organization, the Democratic Socialist Organizing Committee (DSOC), is growing rapidly. The organization was formed in 1972 when the Socialist Party split over the Vietnam issue. Since that time, DSOC has grown to 40,000 members, including 1,000 member Youth Section. Its members are mostly professionals and intellectuals. Many well-known figures in entertainment, publishing, politics, and labor have joined up. Powerful union officials like William Winpisinger of the Teamsters, James B. Hunt, Governor of North Carolina, and County, and Municipal Employees, maintain open lines. Despite the DSOC's rapid growth, the organization places an emphasis on what it calls "cooperative-building." The DSOC is not organizing DSOC to work with just anybody, but with those who are on the left of the Republican Party. Certainly DSOC is relatively politically and economically moderate.

One reason for DSOC's growth is that it is probably the best-financed group on the left. DSOC's ties to the labor bureaucracy has provided the organization with financial backing. In the dozen union federations in which DSOC union volunteers have filled out the lobbying staffs for various union legislative efforts, DSOC is building "Democratic Agenda" (a DSOC coalition within the Democratic Party), where union DSOC volunteers have built the bank for financial support for DSOC, its coalitions come from "trade union leaders."

More comforting to believe that the red states and witch-hunts of the 1950's and 1960's are a thing of the past. Yet when socialism suddenly becomes acceptable to many of its former enemies, it is a lot of questions. DSOC is currently working within the Democratic Party to pass a resolution of support for the peace movement. Even the staunchly conservative AFL-CIO Building Trades Department has contributed money to DSOC. DSOC is working hard to constitute the left by all groups within the party. Currently the traditional policies and programs of the Democratic Party and the union bureaucracies are under attack. With inflation targeted by the government and the corporations as political oligarchs, demands for union power are being made to dismantle the so-called "welfare state." The DSOC is creating in the 1970's that has jeopardized the interests of the capitalist service sector that is subsidized by them. The unions, which is increasingly voiced by a minority of DSOC labor boards for their survival, are also part of this "welfare state." Lacking in this collapse of the union officials, must collaborate with the government to find solutions. DSOC seeks to resign itself too, by involving itself as a go-between in forging alliances between the union officials, welfare state bureaucrats, and service sector business executives. In the U.S., any movement is a movement that will be found within the Democratic Party.

What is shaping up in a confrontation between ruling elites. Since the protests of the 1960's, the future of opposition by themselves, they must turn to the labor movement. Corporate directors have thus spawned the "the right wing," and the "left wing" DSOC. Playing its role as chief leader, the welfare bureaucracy, is now searching out allies among the popular protest movements. It is doing its best to revive the myth of pragmatism and realism. The "New Deal" was a slogan given by the government to symbolize the reforms in the depression to head off a social revolution. The same slogan is used today. Michael Harrington, describes that the government can render "...the most dynamic social movement in American history..." a "...falsehood..." to the public (The Other America, p.5). The problem with DSOC's approach to socialism is that governmental welfare measures are not under the control of the people. They are supposed to benefit. Initially these programs provide concrete benefits to ordinary people. However these benefits seldom last any longer than the protest movements they were intended to placate. The "success" of the programs is usually measured by the market response of the welfare bureaucracy's private service business. And where does money come from for these programs? Corporate contributions. Ultimately it must come from the working people's income. The money comes from the workers and their families. Without direct worker and community control, the corporation's programs, there is nothing to prevent the bureaucracy from using the programs becoming a new source of exploitation.

The same time it is unlikely that DSOC's political alliances will translate into such worker and community control. In spite of the welfare state bureaucracy only act to sabotage movements seeking popular self-management. Take the labor movement for example. One of the most significant realizations of developments of the past few years has been the growth of a rank-and-file movement within the CIO unions that more and more rank-and-file members of the unions have become aware of the power of an independent organization. As a result, the union bureaucrats have been required to change their behavior to accommodate the new power of the unions. Both the pressure of union activism and the new labor movement of the past few years have been the growth of a rank-and-file movement within the CIO unions. The Union of Machinists, whose leaders are DSOC members, are run in the top down bureaucratic fashion as the less "enlightened." The "...movement that will be found within the Democratic Party..." These rank-and-file workers are trying to change the union bureaucracy. Changes in these unions, DSOC will be faced with a choice of supporting either the rank-and-file rebels or the union officials. Since it is union officials that are financing DSOC's bills, it is not hard to imagine why DSOC will give support.

Another movement where DSOC is being asked by DSOC to support the movement's natural leadership is the anti-nuclear See Bureaucrats Page 14

Michael Harrington shown counting the number of real workers in DSOC. Do you think he'll have to use his toes?

CUPW wins one year agreement

By Tom Markov

With the unconditional support of 2.13 million members in the Canadian Labour Congress (CLC) the Canadian Union of Postal Workers (CUPW) has been able to force the government to bargain a one-year collective agreement. This represents solid improvement for those postal workers who had been forced back to work, unconstitutionally, by the state in their last attempt to alter the course of work during the strike of October, 1978. They have finally clarified the tactics necessary in the wake of the post-war boom.

When the postal workers defined the unconstitutional Postal Services Continuation Act in 1978, as was their obligation, their union's offices were raided by federal police, members were fined and key department heads were jailed including the union president, Jean-Claude Parrot.

The postal workers' demands were not minor; they included provisions for alleviating bureaucratic, authoritarian management techniques as well as means for preventing repeated government domination of the collective bargaining process. The demands included in over 12,000 grievances, intimidation of the employees by supervisors, the use of casual labour and arbitrary technological changes and a contract of no contract. Beyond this CUPW also fought against Bill C-28 which would have cut public sector workers' wages with unrealistic comparisons with arbitrarily chosen private sector occupations. As well, CUPW insisted on a reduced work week which is also a general demand of the CLC.

However Dennis McDermott, the president of the CLC, was clearly opposed to this demand during CUPW's struggle with the state in 1978-79 and encouraged the isolation of that union. This laid open the union to government attack. The federal state solution had been the summer of 1978 therefore continued to use the new legality to override the CUPW demands. A new agreement provides for a reduction in the work week from 40 hours to 37 hours by extending the lunch break to one hour from one half hour a day. The extra half hour would not be paid though.

The main drawback to this benefit as presently formulated by CUPW is that it is conditional to state demands for a productivity clause in return for it. In Halifax CUPW members rejected the new agreement for just that reason although it found wide acceptance in the Montreal area.

There is no denying however, that closer ties between union officials of the CLC has facilitated better conditions of employment for postal workers than was the case in 1978. This signals a new trend in the industrial relations of the 1980's.
The Impossible Quebec

The Impossible Quebec

The Impossible Quebec

The Impossible Quebec

The Impossible Quebec

The Impossible Quebec

Without a Trace

Press, 1960
125 pp., $4.95

As the line between "legal" and "illegal" forms of political dissent becomes ever more blurred there is a growing need for specific information on the technological capabilities of the police. Without a Trace, from Press, clarifies this need admirably.

The authors of Without a Trace are quite explicit in their aim of providing the left with a technical manual that details the vast array of sophisticated techniques that the police have at their disposal to track and apprehend "criminals" and, more importantly, how to circumvent them. Without a doubt Without a Trace should be required reading for every political activist.

All of us, as we go about our daily activities, censure minute changes in the environment. We have "trace" and, in turn, pick up traces from our environment. "Traces," as the authors point out, exist in the criminal sense are understood to mean material objects and evidence which are traced in the course of a crime which allow one to draw conclusions about the process or circumstances of the act itself or about the perpetrator.

In today's world of high technology these traces far go beyond the fingerprint, footprints of ballistics tests that might at first seem to mind. In undertaking an action the elementary counting of seeing goggles would likely be followed. But how many would be aware of the fact that the police routine would go on to develop traces at the scene of the crime to compare with smoke marks in an attempt to underline the fingerprints. Some gloves, like surgical gloves, have even been known to transfer fingerprints to other objects. And before you throw those gloves away you should be aware that you've probably left fingerprints on the inside of them.

Tools such as crowbars and screwdrivers create distinctive markings both on themselves and the objects they are used upon. These markings can be compared to place a particular tool at a particular time, a particular place and sometimes can even specify a particular minute. Minute fragments of broken and broken and broken

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Love and Anarchy

Love and Anarchy is an appealing movie, often clear in its view of human interactions, but dangerously distorted in its political content. By its sensational use of the word "anarchy," it is an obvious comment on the lives and acts of thousands of Indian anarchists. By its use of the word "love" it is an obscenity to all of us who love enough to fight for a better life.

In the movie, a man chooses to commit an assassination, to be an "anarchist" true to the simplistic definition he heard as his mother knew—so to kill a powerful ruler and to be killed in return. He is motivated by personal revenge and a general knowledge of oppression; he acts in spite of being taught that it is better to howl down and live than to stand up and die. It is believable that outrage can move a human spirit to act; this much is beautiful and real. But to succeed, this spirit must be armed, because unarmed, it spells failure and despair. The director knows Tunst's spirit when she plays on our prejudices toward the "country bumpkin" who appears to be the perfect dupe in the hands of manipulative politicians.

She goes on to portray the spirit of everyone who loves and everyone who fights by setting them against each other. The battle on the bathroom floor between the women perhaps shows Tunst's struggle of death and life—love and hatred. The author is not an anti-political victory. It is a false conclusion. Naturally, everyone loves life and life, but to live, the spirit of politics synthetic with death and rest too is suicide—doom of the first order. An anarchist would perhaps have risked his life, but he would not have been interested to give it away for nothing. Even the most desperate of the anarchist installations came out of the belief that the act would help to destroy old society and create a new life.

Tunst's act may well be based on a desire for revenge, but it is also apparent that the desire for revenge is not the only one. Two are inseparable linked in Tunst's mind, so much so that when he is depressed, he is still committed to the suicide. This sets us up to conclude that it is really a death wish that motivates this suicide, and not an imperative to defeat tyranny, whatever the cost.

Not only is this political perspective misleading, but love is equally misrepresented as a harness and a betrayal. The movie, involving misuse of love and 'anarchy' is suited when our heroes call, "Long live anarchy!" while shooting wildly into a crowd. In the guise of love and anarchy, it is fear and powerlessness that concocts all.

We are revolutionaries who recognize the validity of the anarchist perspective and methods of organization. We also recognize that powerwags, whatever they may call themselves, have reason to label the anarchists despicable, unrealistic fools. Anarchists are fools because they don't seek power over others or a bureaucrat's position. Anarchists are fools because they know how to conceive government (redundant) is inefficient, and does not protect people from those who prey upon them. Instead, government agencies (FBI, FTC, HEW, etc.) give free ride to and collaborate with those true criminals who would enslave us, who would poison our minds and bodies.

Anarchists are fools because they believe that most "crimes" result from an interlocking system of laws and economic oppression; they are not the result of a basically evil human nature, needing control by church and state. Anarchists are fools because they believe that if people get together, they can take care of themselves and their communities, that a basic human need is co-operation, not competition. Anarchists are fools because they believe in the elimination of all restraints on life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. When asked, "What would you replace it with?" we are the fools who reply, "With what would you replace a tumor?"

Every day we are teased to glistening spectacles to divert us from the boredom and dissolution of our lives. Death and murder of every description are plastered upon our consciousness by the media. As if to incite the mass of people to suicidal outbursts or sadistic adventure, everything is depicted in its most bloody form. People are incited to direct their violent feelings towards one another. Cops shooting people is rampant in the movies and TV. And the lesson is clear in every sector: fight back, resist, and you will unleash a torrent of annihilating brutality. The authorities make sure to teleseize the message: be passive, pray on each other, commit suicide, but if you revolt you can expect less than a shower of ashes to bear your resemblance.

In spite of all this inhumanity, we know that we are fighting for ourselves. In a world delirious with destruction, we who have not yet surrendered know that the revolution must be fought on many fronts. We know that one of our mightiest enemies is our own fear and powerlessness. We cannot forget the chaos and confusion within each of us.

These words are neither the beginning nor the end to our dialogues, to our struggle, to our love.

Excerpts from an eight-page leaflet produced by a San Francisco anarchist collective and distributed at screenings of Levy Wermuller's film Love and Anarchy, in late 1974. This excerpt originally appeared in the anthology Reclaiming Anarchy.
ANARCHY IN GREECE

By St. Stateless

Six and a half years ago Greece inaugurated a repressive, criminal social change — or so many liberal-minded people thought. The major events of this period have been the fall of the CIA's sponsored Junta — the Greek junta — and the restoration of parliamentary democracy with Constantinos Karamanlis as Prime Minister.

But the real 'democratisation' of Greece is a political regime shaped by its reaction to those groups which oppose it at its foundations. This could not occur as a result of a struggle which laid the foundations of a particular social system. Thus parliament and the system of parliamentary opposition are insignificant in this struggle and it is the only political force which is a real barrier to the establishment of a totalitarian system. The anti-parliamentary movement in its various manifestations is the only real barrier to the destruction of the institutions of society and thus is the only political force with potential for resistance to the movement which threatens it.

In the last ten years Greece has seen the emergence of a militant opposition movement which is ideologically and especially among young people. This opposition movement has been nurtured by the Greek government which is not slow to recognize a repressive force. The government's reaction was a vicious witch-hunt directed against political 'deviants' — people who rejected the parliamentoary road to social change. This was a political witch-hunt which was implemented in the name of law and in truth the only difference between witch-hunts in Greece and the Western states is the number of footsteps you can take before you are shot down.

The witch-hunt began with illegal arrestéz and house searches of the opposition workers. A typical case was one in which three high school students were arrested being suspected of an investigation into the theft of an antifascist poster. Such incidents have also occurred in West Germany. A typical motive for this was the case of West German students who were being locked up for supposed involvement in the establishment of a new political party with 'terrorism' as the foundation of the opposition to the Fascists. In this case there is a search for any action which acts as a weapon against leftists from terrorist activities in Greece. What do you find almost everywhere? The search for a response by the use of torture or domination of the social relations. The arrestéz and detention are a way to get information and to keep a check on the activities of the opposition. In the summer of 1977 the police arrested four students in Athens, in Bucharest in 1978, in Madrid. This is a political witch-hunt in which the authorities have been active.

On October 7, 1977, a bomb was placed in a movie theatre that injured 18 people and on June 20, 1978, 14 other people were injured in a bomb explosion in an Athens cinema. On June 20, 1978, Athens was rocked by 23 separate bomb blasts. In one instance police found a car bomb that exploded near a police station. In this case the police are in a real dilemma. They are on the one hand on the side of the police who are responsible for the destruction of the opposition. On the other hand they are faced with the possibility of being involved in a political witch-hunt. The police are therefore in a real dilemma.

Since 1976 Greek police have killed or arrested over 1,000 people who refused to stop when they were stopped by the police. These events are part of the manifestations of dissent that have been suppressed in increasingly brutal ways.

On January 14, 1980, two policemen ( Petrois and Stanislov) were machine-gunned down. This prompted the Greek authorities to initiate one of their own man's attacks. Several attacks have been carried out in recent years. Various anarchists were arrested in the wake of the killings. They were being detained as 'troublemakers'. The following nine 'witnesses' of the killing of Central Police Headquarters

Kaimis was shot down by police while he was sabotaging an AEG plant. The trial was conducted in a way which was a clear violation of the rights of the defendant. Kaimis was convicted and sentenced to 20 years in jail. The appeal was not granted.

The leaflets had appeared in various Greek newspapers and the anarchist journal Kaimis.

On the 25th of February police searched the home of Kaimis and the home of Leonidas Christakis the publisher of Idees. They were looking for documents and books which could be used to find any explosives they seized various papers and leaflets and arrested Christakis. At first they claimed he was being held as a "witness:" later they announced that charges were pending.

On the 5th of March Elefro Kolinou, who had worked on Idees, was arrested and on March 10th the police issued a press release claiming that they had broken up an "antifa-terrorist group" whose members were Leonidas Christakis, Nikos Soutsis, Elefro Kolinou and Marcus Kologridis. The principal prosecutor's office against Christakis and Soutsis and was understood to be a judicial proceeding. It is very likely that Christakis had been given the plant of explosives for making manufacturing bombs and that Soutsis was organizing a group of people for the same purpose. The police then arrested Christakis and Soutsis.

Repression is on the rise in Greece. Leonidas Christakis (upper right) was released after 4 months of jail and all his charges were dropped. Greece is the left under violent attack from the state.

SOURCES: The Greek anarchist magazine Idees and various Greek newspapers.

Republicans to Convene in Detroit

This summer the Detroit area will experience an invasion making it a virtual police state. The idocy will come to its conclusion July 14-16, when the republicans hold their convention.

In preparation, millions of dollars are being poured into select areas of the city. This money will be of no benefit to those deperately in need of it. Rather, it is enhancing the power and reputation of those standing to gain by Detroit becoming a "convention city."

They do this, the quality of life in the rest of the city continues to decline. This is the Detroit the delegates will never see, but will build.

The republicans reflect a suicidal culture being borrowed. We do not oppose them alone. We intend to express our rejection of everything that destroys our freedom. It is our hope a similar reaction will be prepared for those deperately in need of it. Nor do we want the focus of their macho-media machine. We have only one demand — Get Out Of Our Lives!

We invite everyone who supports the rights of the people and other politicians to join us. To come dance with us and express our collective determination to live freely, creating a world without political leaders or bosses of any kind.

Any interest should be directed to either of the two addresses below.

Nameless
Box K, Ypsilanti, MI 48197

Fifth Estate
4403 Second Ave., Detroit, MI 48202
Walla Walla prisoners "win" class action suit

A "class action" suit brought by former and current Walla Walla inmates was so convincing that it forced a federal judge to declare in his oral judgement on May 23rd that conditions at the Washington State penitentiary amount to "unconstitutional cruel and unusual punishment.

The "action" by the inmates is against state functionaries such as governor, Dixie Lee Ray; secretary of the department of social and health services, Gerald Thompson; and right on down the line of authority to their hirelings: superintendents of the penitentiary, James Spradling; a few at the local level: head guards, Stanley Hansen, twelve month inmates of the segregation unit "green squad", 50 John Doe guards known as the "flying riot squad" and 50 other staff.

The inmates decided to concentrate their energies against the state apparatus last June following a "kicking down" by the institution that inmates already lived under unbearable conditions. They stated, that "the conditions under which they were kept in the penitentiary is as it is operated by the defendants, falls far beneath standards of humane decency, inflict needless suffering on prisoners and creates an environment which threatens prisoners' mental and physical well-being... Prisons as the penitentiaries have been turned into a living hell. The inmates systematically subjected to "unjustified humiliation and degradation" through debasingly bodily injury, unjustifyable theft and destruction of personal property, threats of violence, harassment and harassment of minority groups.

Last December the inmates were brought to Judge Jack Tan- ner's attention. Carl Harp, a member of the Washington Defender Collective and co-editor of the Anarchist Black Dragon, stated in Vol. 1, No. 6 of The Dragon, "...when the riot squad entered the building and came down A and B tiers, five prisoners were in the library. Not one was injured or threatened or attacked the squad. Over fifteen guards in various riot gear dressed first hand-cuffed them to the cell bars, cleared out of their cells and then left. Twenty minutes later, they returned in force."

"While the prisoners were still handcuffed to their cell bars, the guards first maced them, then unmercifully beat them with lead-lined gloves, night sticks, and boes. After unscuffing them and re-cuffing them while beating them, they kicked and dragged them out of their cells. While they lay with their hands handcuffed behind their backs they were again beaten and kicked mercilessly. The whole time they were doing the beating, the guards called the prisoners' names, laughed, and cheered. I didn't demolish my cell, but at this gross indignity my rage drove me to my feet in my cell and I began protesting and demanding that it cease."

"For this, they entered my cell and sat upon me unmercifully. When I went down they tore my pants down and raped me with a night stick, then kicked, beat, and dragged me out of the cell to the cell where they surrounded me so I lay on the floor, and then beat and kicked me some more, calling me "political prisoner", "jailhouse lawyer", and every foul thing they could. All of us were then lifted up on our feet by the cuffs behind our backs, then beaten and run out of the unit to "black-out" up stairs in cells in another unit where they beat us again as other prisoners watched. After this we were unscuffed and forced to crawl naked on our hands and knees into the cell and lay face down. I was so hurt and internally and externally torn up, split, et cetera, that I had to take to an outside hospital in the city of Walla Walla, where I remained for a week. They told me as I left the prison that they would let me if I mentioned their names, but the moment I was in the hospital I exposed all to the world, which caused the shit to hit the fan on all levels. Even the federal government became involved..."

Also involved was the trial was that associate superintendent of custodial at the penitentiary, Larry Kincler, issued a "kill order" to guards sent to 8-wing on July 7, 1979. This "kill order" authorized the screws to kill any prisoners found outside of their cells and set the psychological stage for actions of guards in events to follow. Later that night, a goon squad dressed in full riot gear with helmets, face shields, and riot sticks, entered 8-wing. A Sherman most sprayed pellets out of the side of the toner on the lower deck, hitting several prisoners locked in their cells.

Prisoners were individually removed from cells, handcuffed and thrown against a wall with hands behind their backs, and forced to run a gauntlet of guards who beat them with riot sticks. They were then forcibly shaved down a metal staircase, causing them to fall down stairs with hands wired behind their backs. After forcing prisoners face down to the ground, the guards walked across their backs or necks, beating them with riot sticks. A guard would stand on the neck of an inmate while other riot sticks would beat him in the crook arm with riot sticks while splitting and urinating on him. Observers on the prison wall, who included the wardens and his bureaucratic thugs, shouted en- couragement to these guards parti- cipating in the beatings.

Also included in the trial were sound arguments made by the inmates, pointing out blatant inade- quacies in the areas of overcrowding, sanitation and safety, the arbitrary, clarification and parole system, in- adequate medical care, etc.

But the effective nature of the situa- tion cannot be ignored and, in a pedagogical sense, the example set by the inmates of Walla Walla State Penitentiary is a valuable experience for us all.

In the past, the state has been very effective in avoiding direct confronta- tions with convicts, students, pa- tients, inmates or whatever name they choose to give to those individ-

about a death threat against her.

Support Continues
American Indian Movement's The House New World has been experiencing in- ternal problems, support activity is the prevent crisis. In addition to the campus being on a "lockdown" the movement's anti-authoritarian left organizations, support work has al- ways been going on in Britain, Holland, Portugal and Australia. This activity must be continued and expanded to involve even more people.

Money is desperately needed to sustain the awesome legal and agi- tational expenses involved. So is any form of publicity, especially since mass media coverage has been too oriented to dropping off. Interested persons are also encouraged to send unprovo-
**Time to Fight Labour Laws**

By Jeff Stein

The 1970's was a decade of wildcat rank-and-file rearguard actions during the period of the labor movement. At the end of the decade, the labor situation can be summed up by a number of events. After a brief flirtation with internal democracy, the United Mine Workers (UMW) is once again in the hands of a petty dictator of the Lewis ranch. The international headquarters of the United Steel Workers is helping the steel companies force wage cuts. The president of the United Auto Workers, after negotiating one of the worst sellouts in union history, has now also become a member of the Chrysler Board of Directors. The new head of the AFL-CIO has signed the "American Accord" committing that union federation to co-operate with the government on the establishment of an austerity program. The 1970's has been a decade of the "take-back" campaign by the management to re-establish worker's interests. In a word, the labor situation is desperate.

A significant factor in this decade has been the massive intervention of the State on the side of the employers. The 1978 UMW contract with the steel companies was an extreme example. The coal mine heroically resisted company union and employer's efforts to institute an austerity program. But the union was finally broken after government intervention made it difficult to co-ordinate resistance. That same year the industry-wide railroad strike of the Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks collapsed under the pressure of federal intervention.

Particularly hard hit, have been public employees. In Kansas City a recent strike of school teachers was broken by the use of National Guard troops in support. Strikes by municipal transit workers and teachers in several cities have been defeated by court injunctions and the striking of workers. On the national level, the victory of the Republican Nixon regime of helping employers fight wage utilization has eliminated much of the democratic Cartag regime. The support of union officials for "wage and Price Guidelines" has been won by the government helping union leaders feed off court suits, electoral challenges, and wildcat strikes.

These developments have not gone unnoticed by rebel workers. They are actually beginning to see the mask of government "neutrality" in labor-management confrontation stripped away. Sentiment is growing against the infamous Taft-Hartley "neutral" in labor-management relations. This sentiment among industrial workers is the direct result of post-World War II strike wave.

Harley. It has also severely restrict- ed union organizing efforts in the southern and western U.S., where most strike activity has been focused. These laws facilitate the efforts of employers in creating "company unions" and in getting close-co operation with local courts and police in breaking strikes. The recent developments in the United Steel Workers has had in organizing the shipyards at Newport News, Virginia can be traced to such laws. The threat of employers abolishing the Taft-Hartley Act is growing. There have been rallies, educational events, union resolutions, passed, and committees set up in Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Mexico, Texas, and West Virginia.

The provisions of the Act ban sympathy strikes and boycotts, provide secret ballots for presidential "back to work" orders, allow employers to use union for wildcat strikes and other branches of the contract, and permit state government to pass laws requiring the open shop (so-called "right to work") laws. Much of the union-busting that took place during the 1970's was a direct result of Taft-Hartley. The Act is a direct result of "right to work" resolutions, passed, and committees set up in Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Mexico, Texas, and West Virginia.

Last memorial day weekend, 110 members of Workers Education Local 189, an independent labor education union, held a conference in Berkeley, West Virginia. The main item on the agenda was repeal of the Taft-Hartley law. The sentiment of those present was, as summed up by one activist, that the Taft-Hartley "is an issue that faces the labor movement today.

In May of 1979 a meeting of nearly 100 union members was held in Minnesota to organize the Minnesota Coalition to Repeal Right to Work. The coalition was formed in anticipation of a right-to-work campaign in Minnesota. As a co- conference organizer put it, "That's what's behind the effort to start this movement, to educate our own members for if and when they do try to introduce right-to-work legislation here. Not just the future of the labor movement, but the security of our own union is involved."

Springfield, Massachusetts was the site of a successful Taft-Hartley in September of 1979. Over 300 people attended the rally sponsored by the "Committee to Repeal the Taft-Hartley Act." A paper delivered by the group's leader, a state legislator, was the only union leaders present at the rally. The participants are lowest level union of icials and liberal politicians. The view that the government presented is that a potential union nationism will destroy the "new right", business interests, etc. The police were forced to precipitate the Democratic Party "organizing "back to work"

The dominant threat of this budding movement is that it is a "pro-business" Wagner Act of the 1930's. Unfortunately this does not go far enough. The act is designed to maintain minimal industrial stability and market, regardless of whose party is in power. As a parasitic growth on the economy, the State must maintain the wage system at all costs. The State only permits unions as long as they are not interfere with management's "right to manage."

The last Wagner Act was passed in 1935 in the midst of massive wildcat strikes, factory occupations, and worker revolts. It required employers to "bargain in good faith" with union officials which the government felt, represented the majority of the workers in the bargaining unit (see scope of this "unit" to be worked out between the government and the employer). The Act was meant to create relatively harmless government sanctioned unions which would refrain from sabotage, wildcat strikes, and factory occupations. Radically minded unions, like the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), were weeded out of industry through the collaboration of the employers, the AFL, and CIO unions, and the government. In effect, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the union federation created during the 1930's, was the U.S. government's "One Big Company Union."

It is a dangerous illusion to depend on the State to win greater worker's rights. Worker's rights cannot be used against itself. It is especially true now, when the State's top priority is cutting labor costs to ease inflation. The 1990's are likely to see an intensification of labor costs and the increasing use of wildcat and work stoppages. The government will have to rely on direct action instead of government labor boards to build their organizations. Only widespread solidarity carried out in the streets will defeat court injunctions, "back to work" orders, and police violence.

This approach was first proved in 1976 when 100,000 coal strikers forced the state through a federal court injunction against a wildcat strike at a mine in West Virginia. It will not be before legislation elections, or a nationwide wave of action that will shift the situation in favor of the workers. The 1980's will be a time to challenge the labor laws and "de-regulate" the labor movement.

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**Kamalla**

Continued from Page 11

**Fight Back**

Continued from Page 1

workers on layoff! So much for the government's "anti-inflation" plans. But the government had already jeffed there is no way the U.S. government would even consider the possibility.

On Capitol's Side

The UAW's response to the Chrysler situtation shows how an business unionism serves as a group to uphold the social order of capital. Chrysler has taken over the company's operations or at least demands which would impose the biggest sacrifices upon management remain unrealized. The company's managers are always wary of the situation where demands for layoff of 50,000 workers were appropriate this is.

Likewise, one UAW demand with out any attempt to act on them from many politicians is to get foreign automakers to build plants to help serve the S.A. and European, market. Javacar and West Germany are already responding their "acceptance" to the idea. So again we see another UAW solution on Capitol Hill.

By contrast, one positive thing the UAW did was to make an unsuccessful bid to act the program of Transitional Assistance Benefits (TAT) established by the government of Ontario in the mid- 1960's to aid auto workers due to the highly cyclical nature of the industry. This attempt was made with Windsor, located right next to Detroit, in mind where 80% of the city's auto workers are laid off. These auto workers' plans are the dominant industries there. Consequently, union Supplementary Unemployment Benefits funds are running out and growing numbers of workers find themselves on the welfare rolls.

This outcome has led to widespread labor and community opposition to the crisis. The state and federal government have to provide a consciousness for the people to start getting together on their own terms. Hence the basis could be laid for the formation of autonomous, horizontal, and other workers' organizations based on the workplace afftined by the crisis.

Only such a movement could make the conditions for change possible, necessary for a successful struggle, and for a new UAW legis- lature. In doing so workers would be able to shift the burden of the auto crisis back to the bosses and open the way to the only logical solution, a self-managed workers' society based on workers' power.

**Struggle Needed**

The lost the bureaucrats' way to see is to the emergence of an effective, ongoing mass struggle by workers themselves against the crisis. Like true labor crews they will do whatever they can to prevent this.

Both methods, action must be taken. Talk is already beginning to be force the bureaucrats to someways with the unity of the ranks of the organizations in state, provincial, and national capitals. While these alliances could change little, they would provide a useful opportunity for rank and file to start getting together on their own terms. Hence the basis could be laid for the formation of autonomous, horizontal, and other workers' organizations based on the workplace af-

SUSTAINING FUND

D. M. Seaberg......10.00
D. B. Brown, Ste. Marie, 5.00
May Day Picnic......50.00
L. I., San Francisco......5.00
M. S., Tucson......10.00
C. W., San Francisco....5.00
E. C., San Diego......5.00
Total, May 28th......83.10

Many thanks to all who contribute to the NAA editorial staff.
Kirkland's Shady Connections

By Mitchell Miller

Unlike Lane Kirkland's predecessors, he is a member of the Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (FLO-CIO) whose national headquarters was in New York City. Kirkland's office is in Washington, D.C., and the federation's national headquarters are in Chicago. Kirkland's home is in Washington, D.C., and the federation's national headquarters are in Chicago.

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Bureaucrats new hats

Continued from Page 7

movement. Nuclear power is a concern in the world. There are many factors to consider in the development of nuclear power. One of the concerns is the safety of nuclear power. This is because there is a nuclear industry that produces power from nuclear fuel. This is significant because it affects the safety of the public. With the use of atomic energy, there is the possibility of accidents, and this has led to calls for more stringent regulations to ensure safety.

Luisa Capitello

Continued from Page 6

leaflet's authors look like the souls of the dead. The main themes in the leaflet are the struggle against the government and the struggle for democratic rights.

Luisa Capitello corresponded with other anarchists and socialists in the 1910s, including Emma Goldman, with whom she was close. In 1918 she led an agricultural strike in which she demanded better working conditions and higher wages.

Luisa Capitello's work is still relevant today, as her struggles against the state and for workers' rights continue to inspire generations. Her message of justice and freedom for all is a reminder of the importance of solidarity and collective action.

Luisa Capitello's life and work are a testament to the power of the human spirit to overcome adversity and fight for a better world. Her legacy continues to inspire us all to stand up for what is right and to never give up on our dreams of a more just and equitable society.

Resistence

Continued from Page 3

mechanical and I am possessed of a will to be heard, words and electronically governed, anti-personnel weapons into ploughshares," or "I am a humble chisel and urge others to desert at the least provocation," or "will power is infinite and need to be restrained only by the scope of our imagination."

If the police throw us cordons and attempts to admit only those with passes, this can be a safe strategy, as long as those seeking greater government control over energy. According to Harrison, the nuclear problem is a continuation of the social struggle. The same underlying issues of power and control that led to the rise of the anarchists are still at play today. The struggle for control of the energy sector is a symbol of the struggle for control of society. The nuclear power plants are not just sources of energy, but also symbols of the power that those who control them have over the rest of us. The resistance to nuclear power is a resistance to the control of those same systems, and a resistance to the power that they represent.
FEARING THE FRYING PAN

A 24-year-old Ontario man, Keith Young, was fired recently for refusing to work in a Zone Two radiation area at the Bruce nuclear power plant near Kincardine. Radiation levels in Zone Two average 0.5 millirems per hour, but at the Toronto Star noted "the average Canadian receives about 12 millirems of radiation a year from natural sources." Apparently the Star saw nothing amiss in comparing an hourly radiation rate with a yearly rate. If both rates were calculated over a year the comparison would read 220 millirems per year for Young versus 12 millirems for your "average" Canadian.

Young had been working outside construction when his foreman ordered him to move into the Zone Two radiation area. When he refused, citing his fear of exposure to radiation, his foreman and Hydro officials declared that "there was no radiation risk at all and that his head wasn't screwed on right." When Young remained adamant he was suspended for one week. In an interview Young declared that Hydro officials had given him "an big manual to read about radiation levels, safety procedures and radiation protection," but as Young stated "I'm a heck of a lot of good that did other workers who have been overthrown in the past."

When Young returned to work, at the end of his week's suspension, he was again ordered into the radiation area and upon his refusal was fired. Ontario Hydro officials, who administer Ontario's nuclear program, told Young that "they couldn't have him doing this (refusing the transfer)." It looked bad, in public and would create a precedent for any worker who didn't want a transfer." Young's union, the North American Federation, refused to back him up and agreed with the employer that "workers can't refuse assignments because they fear radiation." However, Young's Local has promised to submit a grievance on his behalf.

BLOWING IN THE WIND

Canadians were outraged to discover that during the early 1950's the U.S. Army carried chemical warfare testing in Winnipeg. The chemical, called sodium thiophosphate, was sprayed in aerosol clouds "to determine how it would spread over a city and how it would penetrate structures." At the time the city of Winnipeg, a large city in western Canada, were told that the clouds of zinc cadmium sulphide were an experiment to determine if cities could be hidden by "smoke screens" in the event of war.

This incident is just one example of the undetected war on the citizenry of the U.S. and Canada conducted by the U.S. Army in the 50's and 60's. In 1966, to give another example, a supposed "harmless" bacteria was sprayed over the New York City subway system to determine how it would spread and to ascertain what counter-measures could be taken. The effects of the experiment were severe. Exactly how many casualties this secret war resulted in will probably never be told. It serves as one more example of the madness of the State.

LENINISM

Continued from Page 4 to 5. To make a slight and Balbrachin withdraw his resignation. Even the party congresses were still under party control and the political dissension Lenin had undertook, until 1917, was total. To Lenin's few acquaintances, finally stripped the party into the straight jacket as well resigned in What Is To Be Done.

Leninist

Counter-Revolution

The strategy, tactics and form of party were established by Lenin in What Is To Be Done in 1902, and brought to horrific perfection under Stalin in the 1930's. In today's theoretical and organizational background by the Leninist organization in the world. It should never be forgotten that the campaign of mass action against the working class and all other left-wing organizations remain a cardinal and even undefined purpose of Leninist politics. The various Leninist groups are more groups whether they call Moscow, Peking or Tirana their capital, are inherently counter-revolutionary. The sole aim of Leninism is political power and Leninism will use anyone or anything to further that end. To kill this project in any way, shape or form is to contribute to the death of the world to a night of unending darkness and reaction.

To present the tactical initiatives of the Leninists against the capitalist regime in North America as "good work" worthy of the support of anarchists and other leftists is to display an ignorance of, or worse, blindness indifference to the record of Leninism in power. The aim of any organization in the work-place is to foster the self-confidence of the working class and to encourage an awareness of their collective power and ability. The Leninists on the other hand seek to sub ordinate the struggle for the working class into an assortment of self-managing and self-managed local initiatives that are put together for political advantage. Upon assuming that power they would immediately turn the autonomous organizations of the working class over to "democratic control." Anyone who doubts this, feels that this is a mark of a particular brand of Leninism is "deficiency," and that Lenin is often a beneficiary and that every individual "capable individuals" and so on.

Gregory Maxmoff, the anarchist author of the book The Great Revolutions At Work, concluded this by admitting: "Lenin says Russia serve as a lesson to all other nations, let the mountains of corpses and the oceans of blood shed by its people be a redeeming sacrifice for all nations, for the toilers of all countries."

Let us not, as those who have seen the lesson of history invariably are, condemned to repeating the mistakes of the past. The consequences, in our case, could well be fatal.

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Votre avis nous intéresse.
Quebec Votes No

By Lazarus Jones

Almost 20 months to the month after the victory of the Liberals under Jean Lesage and the beginning of the "Quebec" revolution, Quebec on the road to independence an impasse has been reached. With the overwhelming defeat of the May 20th Parti Quebecois (PQ) referendum proposal for a sovereign-association, 40.5% "Yes" to 35.6% "No," the limits of the bourgeois independence project have been graphically revealed.

There was so massive that premier Rene Levesque had to fall back on his second line of defense—the claim that a large majority of French-speaking Quebecers supported the PQ project. It had been expected that the English and ethnic unions of Quebec would vote solidly against sovereignty-association and they did by a margin of 58% to 42%. What was more surprising was the rejection of sovereignty-association by a majority of French-speaking Quebecers.

The referendum campaign itself was a travesty as the debate centered on the abstract clash of symbols devoid of any meaningful content. In the campaign's final weeks, the PQ even committed the sin of "sovereignty-association" itself by the PQ to Gilles Duceppe, the PQ's leader of the province, on the question of whether you were for the PQ or not.

The PQ had hoped to hall the electorate into a semblance of organization and a campaign that stressed how independence would be the solution. The masses were to mobilize through the ICQ's "societies," but that mobilization must only lead to a building effort through the PQ. The result is a small proportion of PQ voters who indicate they are for independence, but is a lot of people who believe the PQ has not done enough to convince them that independence would be the solution they seek. The PQ has been an embarrassment and the perception that the day has long since passed.

Seperatist Skirmish

Different Drummers

By Frank Stevens

SAN FRANCISCO — A concert featuring black female performers performing before an audience of 4,000 people, an ugly confrontation when 30 to 40 women loudly attacked the presence of the group.

When Ray Obidio walked on stage at the Fillmore West, he was greeted by shouts of "get the pricks off the stage," "you don't have the right to play lesbian music," at this point, Tillery replied to the critics with the with-known lesbian finger and called for support for the women. "The women have been hanging through the hall and the program began to show the stage with trash and at least one score of scores." Women walked out and, in the lobby, the concert organizers, de-mressed and, in one case, in panic, chased one of the protesters in the face.

Although the protest did not stop the concert from continuing, it did reveal the diversity of the divided women in the women's movement in a very dramatic fashion. Following the protest, women were walked to the Fillmore by feminist organizers from the San Francisco Bay Area to explain the situation and the response to this protest.

The musicians, the concert organizers, and many of the women attending through the mystery was clearly racist. Comments ranged from a simple "this wouldn't have happened at a Holly Near concert" to a condemnation as a "fascist tnatmen" to the claim that the "call of the Klan and the bloodbaths hurting in the distance." The protester attacked for refusing to acknowledge the frankness of their existence and that black women are fully capable of choosing what to play and whom to play with in the total absence of white feminist guidance.

But some women were even further, toward an outright attack on the separatist politics of the protest: "Separatism is a reactionary and misguided stance which accentuates all oppression to biological determinism, that is, men are by nature racist, antifeminist, and violent. Philosophy with bio-determinism as their base weight old and heavy in the ears of people of color. Blacks are stupid, Chinese are lazy, Asians are exotic, etc. Political power is a tool to maintain the omnipotence of men and change the possibility of class struggle, is not only harmful but dangerous—leading to...by example of their behavior, woman-on-woman violence."

Still, no matter how convincing these arguments may be, one cannot simply pass over the change and anger of the women who walked out. This is what one woman wrote:

"Women's space is small enough. It is precarious, gained through bloody, arduous, tragic work. It needs to be guarded and matured, to defile that space without prior warning is to perpetuate an act of violence upon one's sisters. Tillery and Watkins have done no less than this. Their irresponsible conduct, March 1, 1980 remains a raw wound in the breast of women's community."

And so goes. The ideas and attitudes that divide us as far as more powerful than the ideas and attitudes that divide us as far as more powerful. This struggle between those sets of ideas and attitudes will be a protected one. Which side those are you on going to get harder to decide before it gets easier.

(Author's Postscript: Plexus, the Bay Area feminist newspaper, is $6.00 a year from S&K Athol Avenue, Oakland CA 94606 USA.)

Labour Pains

HARD TIMES FOR UNION BUREAUCRATS?

Double digit inflation is hurting every union member—but the heads of major U.S. unions. The pay of top union officials averaged $151,000 in 1979. Eleven of 15 big union presidents made it into the $100,000-plus club.

Topping the list for the fifth straight year in a row is Teamsters President James Hoffa, who made $239,000 excluding a $56,000 tip in straight pay and another $540,000 in personal expenses.

United Steel Workers also shelled out $124,000 to pay lawyers to defend their members from charges by the Teamsters for a Democratic Union that he corrupt.

The list of well paid bureaucrats also includes (in following): United Auto Workers: Douglas Fraser, $71,386; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers: David Pitzmiller, $92,509; Hotel, Restaurant Employees: Edward T. Hanley, $103,485; United Mine Workers: Sam Church Jr., $56,283; Postal Workers: Edward Andrews, $55,603; United Rubber Workers: Peter Buscombe, $49,516; Service Employees: George B. Heilman, $120,000; Association of Federal, State, County & Municipal Employees: Jerry Wurtzel, $101,424.

U.S. Steel Workers: Lloyd Melride, $92,256; American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations: Lane Kirkland, $79,750.

The figures, compiled by Business Week magazine, show an inverse relationship between the amount of union democracy and the salary of top officials. The Business Week article also states that the salary of the AFL-CIO's Building Trades Department head Robert Grogan had to be rated 33% last year because Grogan was considering a more lucrative job offer from a big construction company.

The new salaries only go to show which side of the class line these labor leaders are on.

Detroit Burger King Organizes

It was a small but symbolic victory. For the first time ever, workers at a Detroit Burger King fast food chain voted for union representation. The April 3 vote at the restaurant's Midtown store was won by the United Food and Commercial Workers.

There are 1.2 million fastfood workers in the U.S., many of them teenagers working part time; and in major urban areas the majority of the workers are black or Hispanic attempting to eke out a meager living. High turn over has made organizing very difficult in the past.

Catering to Scabs

For all those hard-core executives who worry about how to keep management and scabs fed during a strike, fear no more. Gaper's Caterers of Chicago has just the thing—a corporate lock-in catering service.

Gaper's "personalized service" provides "attractive meals" for employees under the motto, "anxiety-provoking conditions.

"They'll even bring in beds and recreational equipment."

With ten years experience in the lock-in field, they've got quite an operation going for them. But they've got all systems on alert, personnel on stand-by, and food ordered—then there's 'droppin' ship' with well stocked refrigerators-freezers trucks.

Westinghouse's Union-Busting plan fails

According to the United Electrical Workers at the Hamilton, Canada switchgear division of Westinghouse the company is attempting to bust the local by relocating operations to three new places. On April 28 the Ontario Labour Relations Board convicted Westinghouse of trying to break the U.E. Association. Although ordered to compensate the union for organization costs incurred in certifying new Westinghouse operations, they refused to offer jobs to employees of the Hamilton operation the company is appealing the decision in order to evade the ruling.

Out with the Bad Air

Air quality both in offices and mines is being sacrificed to high profit interests both in Toronto, Canada's commercial sector and the Sudbury area mine owned by Domerltd in Gonderch, Canada. This is a deduction from the daily Canadian Environmental Protection Act.

It can be viewed as a deduction from the gross wage bill, its net effect is to conceal a value-adding productivity.

At the salt mine in Gonderch underground laborers are subject to breathing headaches due to poor air conditioning. They and surface workers walked off the job in May to protest these deteriorating work conditions in the mines.

Of Toronto's clerical employees, inadequate air conditioning has been linked to increased ventilation systems with high energy filters. These operations often contribute to downdraughts and physical ill-being. Adequate filtration systems should become a higher priority in new collective agreements.