El Salvador: Another Popular Front

What about Revolution?

By Lazarus Jones

The desperate so-called "final offensive" of the Salvadoran guerrilla movement has ground to a halt in the face of the bitter resistance of the Salvadoran people. The guerrillas had hoped to catch the ruling junta off-guard and bomb it over before the U.S. could intervene. However, the U.S. led Central American "domino" fall. Shipments of non-lethal material were immediately resumed despite the American commitment toeginning with a commission of inquiry into the murder of four Americans was continued its work. This "non-lethal" material included jeeps, trucks and transport equipment for those who are indigenous. The arms must not be able to supply new and deploy its "lethal" forces to counter guerrilla activities. When the guerrilla sector seems only rarely succeeds all promise was dropped and $5 million in emergency "foodstuffs" shipped to the junta, plus an additional $1.5 million in "food aid". The NATO and U.S. military were immediately shipped to the junta. With this aid, the Salvadoran army was able to defeat the guerrillas offensive and inflict heavy casualties. Ideologically, the guerrilla movement in El Salvador is a dog's dinner of Marxism-Leninism faction with a few intransigent (Frente) groups. Despite desperate trying to break into the United Revolutionary Directorate (URD) big time. The URD is a coalition of the four major Marxist-Leninist guerillas - the largest of which is the Forces of Popular Liberation (FPL) under the leadership of Salvador Caceres Carpio who split from the Trotsky Line of Salvador "El Salvador" in 1976 over the issue of armed struggle. The attempts by the various left factions to unite among themselves and with reformed parties have produced a particularly disorienting breed of Marxist "alcohol soup". The latest manifestation of this recipe for "revolution" is the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) under whose umbrella the varied Marxists-Leninists have been operating.

The size of the FMLN factions of the FMLN is set up as a "democratic revolutionary government" under the leadership of guerrillas. Social Democrats and Christian Democrats. Farabundo Marti, a spokesman for the FMLN, made a point of emphasizing that the government was "not a political party" and that "the property rights of capitalists will be guaranteed." So, as in Nicaragua and elsewhere in the Third World, the Marxism-Leninism aspire to the march of a disciplined vanguard bourgeoisie. In a bastardized version of Trotsky's theory of "permanent revolution" the Marxists-Leninists seek to incorporate the most progressive elements of the national bourgeoisie in a strategy of primitive capital accumulation and state-building under the illusion of "government of national reconstruction."

The guerrillas hope that their monoply of armed force in a post-Revolutionary situation will ensure that they maintain the whip hand.

Gay Rage in Toronto

By NAA Collective

On Thursday, July 17, a police raid on Toronto's gay community provoked the most militant demonstration this city has seen since 1980. Police, armed with a warrant, assembled at midnight on a downtown intersection in response to a raid earlier in the week on a bathhouse frequented by gays. Some 250 had been arrested, almost all as "found riot" in the biggest mass arrest in Canada since the use of the War Measures Act in 1970. The demonstrators listened enthusiastically to several angry speeches denouncing the raid. When the speeches were over the highly charged crowd proceeded down Yonge St., chanting denunciations of the police and small groups of gay rights marchers headed for a large downtown police headquarters some distance away. In front there were several clashes with the cops and some windows were broken. At the head of the demonstration two people kept carrying an anarchist black flag.

When the march reached its objective there were nearly 300 police forming a ring around their headquarters to hold people back. While the crowd yelled its anger against Toronto's finest the self-appointed leaders of the action began to make more speeches. Now concerned with keeping control their words were considerably less militant than they had been not even an hour before. Their speeches also stood in stark contrast with the actions of the crowd which had shown considerable spontaneity since the beginning of the march.

The problems this spontaneity created for the organizers became even more evident when the demonstration moved to the Provincial Parliament Buildings. There several hundred people tried to rush their way in but were controlled by a mass of police. All the while the area was surrounded by police cars and paddy wagons. In retrospect, it's disturbing that the sudden appearance of a police riot squad did not occur. The confrontation continued with much shouting on the building's steps for about half an hour then the situation ended down.

It is not difficult to understand the degree of rage which must festel itself in the action. The raids represented a continuing process. Police harassment and the frustration of gay aspirations have been long-standing phenomena in this city. Particularly since the attempt to smash the Gay Pride, Toronto's only Liberation
Taking care of business. The article Against Death Technology in the December 1992 issue of New Left Review should have been credited to Arthur Miller. We regret the oversight. Due to a typographical error a page of the manuscript for Right-Wing Atheism was not typed. Anyone who would like a copy of the complete article can write to: David Sonenberg, 812 Prudential, Austin, TX 78703, USA.

At the Seventh ACF conference in Champaign, Illinois, it was decided that the NAA will accept paid advertising in order to help alleviate our financial problems. We will, of course, exercise due diligence in what advertising to accept. If Exxon waits to reach the national market segment they'll have to find a new marketing schedule of rates for display and classified advertising can be found elsewhere under this issue.

LETTERS

Sociobiology

Dear NAA,

I find that I should add something of an addendum to my sociobiology article. Of the letters I have received personally, I must say that I am pleasantly surprised. A few comments in relation to them:

One can appreciate the deeper familiarity with linguistics that I have found in some of the letters. This is not the case with those who are not familiar with sociobiology, and there is no problem with this as long as they are not arrogant and condescending.

Response to our financial appeal, with one notable exception, has been disappointing. Very little in the way of financial contributions from the NAA readership have come in. Although subscription rates have picked up quite a bit, we've taken a gamble by investing several hundred dollars in our advertising campaign (Mother Jones, In These Times etc.) and I think our hopes for increased subscriptions and sales increase dramatically we're going to be in a lot of trouble after NAA.

The North American Anarchist P.O. Box 2, Station G, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, MAA 2M8

Sociobiologist

Dear Congress,

As an anarchist (without qualification) and a sociobiologist I was pleased to see the insightful column Anarchist-Technology (Nov-Dec) on the evolution of the idea of anarchism. I am also encouraged to see that the scientific methods can be employed in this area as well. I applaud the overall liberal approach of the author, which is a welcome change from the overly simplistic approach of the authoritarian left. I am sure that this will lead to a better understanding of our social problems. I am optimistic about the future of sociobiology.

In solidarity,

Trudy, Saskatoon, Canada

Sociobiologist

The North American Anarchist P.O. Box 2, Station G, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, MAA 2M8

ACF Declaration

We live in a world in which the vast majority of people are manipulated and exploited for the benefit of a privileged few. The main goal of those members of this ruling class is to increase their personal power and wealth by any means necessary. They try to blur the distinction between rich and poor by the use of the myth that one is better off than the other. This is a pursuit of economic and political power has brought about not only poverty and unemployment for the vast majority, but threatens the existence of humanity with ecological disaster and nuclear war.

We are anarchists because we oppose the notion that the political state can be used to either protect or promote social revolution. The state is the expression of freedom and equality. It means privilege and domination on the one hand, subordination and poverty on the other.

We are communists because we believe that the wealth produced by society rightly belongs to the society and not to the few who own and control the machinery of distribution and goods and services which have been produced by generations of working people.

As anarchists we recognize that the problems of hierarchy are not only based in the workplace. The habits of obedience and authority stem also from the daily subordination of women to men, children to adults and race to race. In the final analysis, the social revolution can succeed without the simultaneous dismantling of all such hierarchical relationships.

We oppose to the state and its classes which dominate every country today. In their place we propose the free federation of autonomous communities and workers' associations united by free agreements, in the struggle to achieve free agreement of free people we advocate direct democracy, direct action and autonomy.

We have formed a federation because it is the organizational structure that will most efficiently promote the free coordination of activities among self-governing groups.

We urge all who share these goals to work with us.

Adopted Just Before Christmas ACF at the Sixth Conference of the Anarchist Communist Federation of North America

ACF AFFILIATES

CANADA

TORONTO ACF: P.O. Box 2, Station O, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M4A 2N9

TERRITORIAL ECLIPSED: 900 Hollow Ave. S., Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, L8H 6K7 (CO-OPERATIVE MANUFACTURING)

REGINA ACF: P.O. Box 3658, Regina, Saskatchawan, Canada, S4P JN8; Panphylet Production Group

UNITED STATES

NAMELESS ANARCHIST GROUP: Box 45, Ypsilanti, MI 48197, USA

RASCAL: P.O. Box 1516, Morgantown W.VA 26505, USA

RESURRECTION: P.O. Box 2624, Station A, Champaign, IL 61820, USA

ACF AFFILIATES

BREAD AND ANARCHY: 425 Ellis St., No. 1341, San Francisco, CA 94102, USA; International Bulletin Group

LIBERTY: P.O. Box 692, Old Chelsea Station, New York, NY 10013, USA; External Correspondence Group

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MEMBERSHIP PROCEDURES

INDIVIDUALS: All individual members must be affiliated with a federated group. An individual wishing to join the federation must request membership of an affiliated group and it is up to that group to determine whether to associate with a given individual or not. Individual applicants may choose any of the local groups which will accept them. Once in the federation, the individual member may change his/her group affiliation, but must always be affiliated with some group.

GROUPS: The basic unit of the federation is the local group. A local group shall consist of at least three individual, direct-communities, living within a given geographic area. These groups may be of whatever size and shape, within the above limitations.

North American Anarchist

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March/April 1991

See More Letters Pg. 14
The Price is Right!

As prices increase and workers find themselves with their backs to the wall they join together and simply refuse to go along.

By Harry Haller

With the word of world-wide inflation blowing outside our doors, it is rather reassuring to know that the workers have brought about the revolts of the capitalist class, and have created threats of outrages in other European countries. In Northern Europe, for example, it was found out that the workers were ready to go on strike. In fact, they only needed a few days to reproduce the economic system and, if carried far enough, this could lead to the beginnings of a social-revolution.

The following are some examples of actions already taken:

1) Squatting: Throughout Western Europe there are serious shortages of public housing. Housing seems to be unprofitable to bring on the whole world consumer market and there are some 13,000 people waiting on housing lists while many habitable buildings are designated for self-sufficiency, demolition or emptying by real estate speculators. An estimated 10,000 people have now squatted some 500 of these buildings! (Open Road, No. 11, Summer 1980) in England (thousands of people have taken up housing for themselves. Throughout the continent squatters' organizations have sprung up - coordinating actions and setting up networks of people who are willing to help protect squatting from the police. In Copenhagen, Denmark, over 700 people took over an abandoned 17th century fortress in 1971. When the government tried to force them out they simply called themselves "Chic- Free Tote" in 1976 over 3000 people took over and successfully protected the town from the police and army troops (Open Road, No. 6, Spring 1976).

2) Transportation: "When on a Monday in August 1974 hundreds of commuting workers found out that their bus fare from Pirineos to Paris had been increased by almost 30% some people would have predicted that such a relatively insignificant event could provoke the spark for a new wave of struggles. To these commuters, the fare increase was the last straw during the two week summer shutdown in which was an act of cowardly provocation. It took only a few days to organize some action and that the commuters travelling on that line. The following Monday a plan of action was set up. Commuters in the Paris train stations met at 9:00 am and started their discussion. The main issue was to force the bus line to be - three to five kilometers. It was required that they would not pay. The passengers were then allowed to travel with the bus company's news bulletin, the passengers were encouraged to refuse to pay the additional 15% of the fare. The first "Deferred Payment Slips" and distributed to other passengers when they too could "open a credit account" with the bus company instead of paying the extra fare. This tactic carried added strength when the bus driver's union decided to accept the coupons. CAPF also formed "flying squads" to board buses and talk to the other passengers about the fare resistance and anarchism - while refusing to take the fares." (Francesco Mariani). Other anarchists in one major US city have had a continuing project of producing forged bus-passes and tickets, producing several hundred a month.

Other tips for Self-Reduction include "other professors and collectivists, shopping efforts, Italy. when electric rates were raised by 35%, hundreds of neighborhood are factory committees formed to refuse to pay the additional cost. Even the electric company's workers joined in the struggle by refusing to work. There is no problem of electricity. In the US there are advertisers for various products for obtaining free water, gas and electricity. And, of course, the "Vigiloes" (their examination is by no means) and their sub-group TAPS always have their way of avoiding payment of phone bills. In North America many people have taken on collective gardens to help fight the high cost of food. In Europe there have also been occasional outbreaks of "collective shopping", in which a large group of people will suddenly appear at a supermarket to demand assistance for food or for protection. As Emma Goldman once said, "if you are in the right place at the right time, if you don't give you a job, demand a loaf and if they don't give you bread - steal!" While these trends can be viewed as positive by Anarchist-Communists, we must not refrain from criticisms. The major failing of the Self-Reduction movement is that while self-reduction is a good mean of increasing life conditions, it does not go beyond this and question the entire system. In fact, the question of people's exploitation, labour based on wages, is not even called into question. But production work is the other half of consumption, so if self-reduction is to be revolutionary, it must attack the whole and abolish both wage labour and prices.

Franco's Revenge

By Lazarus Jones

Even from beyond the grave ex- dictator Franco continues to claim victims. On January 19, in Paris, France, the list of the trials arising from the anti-Franco resistance began. The 10 people involved are charged with "complicity" in the 1974 kidnap- ping of the director of the Bank of Bilbao in Paris. The Spanish resistance group GARI claimed credit for the kidnapping, demanding the release of political prisoners in Spain in exchange for their director.

The links between the 10 people charged are extremely tenuous. The French police have been unable to either arrest or identify any of the defendants. As for the case of Octavio Alberola charges were not formally fi led until three years after the incident and only now, on very short notice, has the trial of the 10 SSPW, 1 Swedish woman, 5 French women, 1 French man and 1 Spanish man been scheduled. The French police refused to extend the long interval to weave a web of circumstantial evidence and subjective interpretations of events that are not familiar to students of conspiracy- complicity in an attempt to show the guilt of the people. His letter requesting international support Octavio Alberola declared that the "crispness of complicity in the kidnapping are completely false and that only basis for the charge is "our beliefs and ideological persuasion." Alberola further states that the 10 plan to use the trial as a platform to expose the complicity of the French police in actively supporting the former Guatemalan regime of Franco and their continuing support of Spanish neo-colonialism. The also plan to expose

Humans are, by nature, social animals. By social means we are divided into groups that are naturally carried out by a social group, in the past such groups have been driven to war. But in modern society as created by capitalism, we are forced to become animals that we only act as individuals. To overcome our conditions we must make the class must take collective action or action, not individual action.

Since World War Two in Western Europe there has been a fluctuating balance between the growing strength of the workers who, working together, refuse to go along with capitalism's need to reproduce itself in spite of their needs. This "self-reduction" movement has been especially strong in Italy, France and Spain.
Anarchism in North America: Cult or Movement?

By Frank Swope.

There are many who believe that the coming decades will witness a renaissance of revolutionary fervor and upheaval in North America. Among anarchists, many hope that we will play a crucial role in that upheaval—placing a libertarian stamp on emerging struggles and reviving the old dream of a stateless and classless society as a real historical possibility. It may be that things will really work out this way, but for my own part, I’m beginning to feel quite pessimistic.

I don’t see how it could be denied that the existing anarchist movement is weak, fragmented, and permeated with many aspects of a cult. Weaknesses and fragmentation can be overcome in time, but what can one do with people who would rather believe than think? Perhaps this seems to you excesively gloomy or even hilarious. You may be right. But I’ve just finished reading all the “replies” to Theoretical Ecology in the last issue of the NAA, and I must admit the finding of considerable grounds for gloom and harshness.

David Godfrey accuses me of trampling on the hopes and dreams of the lonely, alienated, and disillusioned. To him I’ve become some kind of monster without love, understanding or compassion. Mr. Bookchin, as expected, contrasted himself with theorists of rhetoric (“material, existential”, “vicious filth”, etc.). Unable to repudiate his own agenda, he can only damn those who take his views at their face value. His concern with moral typoilence is appropriate that there has always been a traditional concern of theologians.

Ron Lottvile considers the text an act of character assassination and an attempt on my part to gain ideological profit from the anarchist movement. He also says that there really is a “spiritual dimension” to human existence... although, he doesn’t go much farther.

If you are wondering what connection all this has with the ideas that were attacked and defended in Theoretical Ecology, so am I. Indeed, these kinds of responses strike me as characteristic of a believer who’s been told that the god-don’t-fuss. One says, in effect, that without faith there can be no love. Another hurls thunderbolts at the unbeliever. Still another chimps in the goal that the unbeliever seeks to dehumanize the gods—only to replace them with himself.

And, before proceeding to more substantive responses, I do not want to pass over in silence the act of Lilacine Alternative in refusing to sell the issue of the NAA which contained Theoretical Ecology. I was unaware that this anarchist bookstore in Montreal had its own index of prohibited works, but, as always, I consider it an honor to be on the list.

Let Them Eat Beans

This was one of the three sub-captions below on ecology in the last issue of the NAA and the only one which was put as written as a reply to Theoretical Ecology. The author is attempting to outline in rough form a possible scenario for the development of rational agriculture in a post-revolutionary society. So far, so good.

But every such scenario contains assumptions, some implicit, some explicit. Let’s look at some of these assumptions.

The current practice of feeding large herds of beef cattle on grain and on prime land is a major cause of much of the world’s people living in hunger.

Where most anarchists (I think) would say that existing class relationships are responsible for (among other things) hunger, the author shifts the cause to existing agricultural practices... and with uncomfortable implications. One of them is that the earth can only grow so much grain and that while dairies you’re eating comes at the price of starving peasants. Another is that the earth is already growing as much grain as it can... and again each hamburger you eat means someone’s death from starvation.

Well, given class society, it’s true. But the author kind of slips over that. The idea that the fullest application of present and future technology to agriculture could result in enough food for everybody does not occur to the autors. The idea that such a solution could only be implemented by a classless society is even further from the author’s mind. Instead of exploring the agricultural question as one of unlimited abundance for all, the author accepts the limits of the partial and uneven application of technology (an application determined by the profit motive) and simply tries to figure out how to parcel out the shortages in the fairest possible way.

Basically, the importance of meat has been grossly exaggerated both nutritionally and gastronomically... the Westerner’s love of meat dishes is due to marketing strategies. And so we leave the realm of reason and enter the realm of faith. Marketing strategies? Why not just blame the devil?

What the author overlooks is that in every culture there is a diet consumed by the ruling classes and a diet consumed by everyone else. Ruling class diets feature meat dishes heavily; what the lower classes eat depends on how technologically developed that particular society is. But in every society, everyone (or nearly every one) wants a ruling class diet... and marketing strategies don’t have anything to do with it. Ruling class diets taste better! Is that so difficult to understand?

Well, the author goes on to advocate less mechanization and more human labor in agriculture. The author wants us to learn to enjoy the traditional peasant cuisine of Europe. The author wants us to cut down the energy used in processing foods and learn to cook from scratch. In short, work harder and receive less.

If someone wishes to take voluntary vows of poverty, their reaction is that, well, that’s their problem. When someone says that we should present anarchism to the working class of North America as a collective voice of poverty, my reaction is that this is a person who wants anarchism to be a cult, not a movement.

Why not rule out the idea for all... at the touch of a button (or as nearly really close to it as we can get)? Why not smash the state and pass the clampdown?

ECONOMY AND REVOLUTION

This is a minority party’s presentation of the “orthodox” anarchist tradition regarding urban decentralization and rural development. In fact, the author goes to considerable lengths to demonstrate his orthodoxy, quoting from the ACF’s “Basis of Affiliation” as the beginning place for the argument, adding his own prescript at the end rendering his conformity to the “Basis” and avowing his disinterested perception of what anarchism is striving for. Presumably, the implication is that he had better recall lest he be driven forth by the flaming sword. As you might imagine, I’ll take my chances on the sword.

In cult, of course, the demonstration of one’s orthodoxy is of the highest importance. If one wishes to build a movement, however, other criteria assume greater relevance. Political tradition takes on a subject for critical re-examination... especially after a century of unsuccessful struggles. Who wants to go on repeating sacred formulas or we can live with the unexamined and vainly try to figure out how to get it right next time.

Urbanization has proven to be an unmitigated horror for millions of people around the world. The huge urban areas grow like proliferating cancer cells, they devour all that is within reach and blind the entire economic system to support them.

One would think we were ruled by the moralists, but the orthodoxy is bureaucrats and entrepreneurs. (Although I admit to avoid writing, I have to ask a few obvious questions: Why does the Chinese Government have to work so hard to get the cities at gung-ho and why do these kids speak back to the cities at the first opportunity? Why can’t the Vietnamese Government get people to live in Saigon?) Why are the “urban belts” cities in the U.S. growing even faster then the older northeastern cities?

The vast majority of us move to the city for the simple reason that the rural areas are too far away. We want to live our lives. It is the result of the decisions of ruling class interests and theory... we want to invest their capital and we’ll work as far as it goes. But why do ruling class interests invest their capital in cities and not somewhere else? For greater profit, of course, but why is it more profitable to invest in cities? Why is the fraction of people who are concentrated in a small area three times the fraction of those who live in small cities? Why is it that rural communities are characterized by a small number of available occupations; there are only a limited number of ways to live and survive in an agricultural society. But the possibilities of human endeavor in cities are infinite. I might become a “false prophet” in class society; whatever the rhetoric of choice, there are possibilities in small communities still operating to crush the aspirations of the working class.

But is it all together a false prophecy? I have only to look out my window to see the gay people who have moved to San Francisco from all over the United States... to be free to be themselves, to do what they want, commented freedom they’ve found,
true, but is far more than they’ve been known in their little towns and cities.

What else happens when a large number of workers are fired? Why, stimulation and anti-fertility drugs. The economy might lead to a large number of workers' unemployment. Some workers have had no real place in society, and some have had to find new places to live. This lifestyle exists through the exploitation of the working class, which creates hunger, disease and poverty.

In other words, recent events, including the Kingdom of Arad, Great Britain, and the false gods of material well-being, are not enough to overcome this social order. That is why the first love should be the overthrow of the capitalist system. If we had enough resources to meet the demands of the world, we could build a better world where there would be less poverty and more equality. The working class must act together to change this system.

No no no. The first statement is just the assertion of an article about fear without anything but the repetition of the same old line of argument: the denial of the reality of the situation. The second statement, however, is a statement of fact. There is no doubt in my mind that there is industrial decentralization taking place, but the real question is how much of it is happening in urban areas.

Given the realities of society, if we do not act now, society will be abandoned or simplified in the future. But cities have declined only to a certain extent, and if we do not act now, it could happen again, for even today, many cities are facing similar problems.

What then should an anarchist movement advocate? Why, that the city be returned to the people as the promise of freedom. That they be rebuilt to provide the comfort, pleasure, and freedom they are designed to be. That the city be built on the basis of the freedom of the individual, not the city itself. That the city is as its own purpose the massive diversion of funds from the state, from the state, and from the state.

Yet this is a city, not just any city, but the city of our own making. The city is not just a place of work, but a place of leisure, a place of creativity, a place of community. The city is where we live, where we work, and where we play. The city is our home, and it is our responsibility to make it a place where we can be free.

The basic issue is this: what good, what technology is being given to the people over the people? How can we gain control over the control of the city?

And so it goes.

As bad as these examples are, the problem is not limited to a few cities. The population of a single city can be seen as a single city. The world, as a whole, is nothing more than trying to examine a social problem that is common to all.

In the last issue of NAA, Ivan Negev wrote a powerful commentary on the Failure of Alternate Technology. But the conclusion is too difficult to resist.

The basic issue is this: what good is a given technology? It increases the comfort of the ordinary people. How can we make sure that our own lives are not just as the lives of others? How can we do this without losing the freedom of the city?

And so it goes.
Right to Life: Offensive

A woman, writing recently, in a local Canadian paper bemoaned the fact that she had not been able to abort her unwanted fetus because of the Canadian constitutional debates going on at this time. Her middle-aged argument, of why she wants the rights of the unborn protected, drew letters of praise which the newspaper printed all week long. No letters outlining a dissenting view were published.

In the U.S. there are fears that the anti-abortion movement might be successful in forcing a constitutional amendment banning abortion and declaring a fertilized egg a human person. Abortion would therefore be considered homicide and anyone who killed a human being would be subjugated to fetal survival.

A realistic interpretation of the proposed amendment would permit exceptions, not even for the life of the pregnant woman, but in cases of pregnancies resulting from rape, or in cases where the pregnant woman is severely handicapped or emotionally damaged from the pregnancy.

Already, the right to a safe legal abortion has been destroyed for millions of women, particularly poor women dependent on Medicaid funds for their health care. The justification for this crime is the state's sanctification of the preservation of fetal life at the expense of these women. On the other premise, legal abortions may be eliminated entirely.

What are the motives of the people involved in this anti-abortion campaign? If you ask them, they will tell you their concern is only for human life. They believe that at the instant of conception, God's soul is placed upon the fertilized egg. The fetus is a sacred, innocent endowed human being and therefore abortion is murder. This argument is just religious mystification used to control human life before birth. Right in the law would be to force a particular religious belief upon everyone.

Also, there are two pieces of evidence to suggest that the abortion fees are not a reason in their explanation. If they are so sure that human life begins at the moment of abortion, why don't they do everything in their power to prevent the occurrence of an unwanted pregnancy so that a pregnant woman would not be forced to seek an abortion? Legally or otherwise. Their campaign would emphasize good sexual education and promote the use of contraceptives. However there are very few such organizations and those that do exist all seem to suffer from a lack of funds, while the abortion fees offer us a rationale. These are the same people who attack sex ed in school because they think it encourages sex.

The other full-scale characteristic of an anti-aborter is his and (I say his because most are male) outrageous lack of concern for human life outside the womb. These people don't care for the lives of all the women who will be forced to resort to illegal abortions. In fact, they don't care for the aged, the sick, the poor, or the oppressed.

It is quite obvious that the driving force behind the anti-abortion movements is in the interests of the laws they are pushing for are meant to control women's reproductive function and hence their lives. Fetal protection could become an excuse for excluding women of child-bearing age from heavy work or work that might endanger a fetus (man's work, no doubt) and for regulating the lives and routines of pregnant women. A woman who experiences a spontaneous abortion might have problems finding medical care for abortion is classified as murder.

To subordinate the rights, needs and interests of women to that of the fetus gives the state monstrous power over women's lives. Letting biology become destiny under law is one of the most effective ways to maintain the status quo. All women must unite and actively use the ideal of women as baby machines. A concept very popular in Nazi Germany. There are some women who can think of nothing worse than the anti-abortion forces. Specifically marches, rallies, forums and articles set up to promote reproductive freedom that women help organizations can also help organize women. Generally women have to fight the pattern of oppression that they are locked into in modern industrial society by subordinating the family form it expresses. In that way the basis and form of slavery is eroded.

Revolutionary Evolution

By Sam Kabbalovsky

Darwin's theory of evolution has been under attack since 1859 from religious fundamentalists who insist that we are directly descended from Adam and Eve. Darwin's theory has also faced criticism from honest, scientific people. One main reason for this is the model's failure to explain many evolutionary puzzles. However, many Darwinians are managing to explain these puzzles without changing Darwin's basic premise at all that much.

Darwin and subsequent scientists proposed the natural "selection" or "culling" of certain traits. The mechanism of natural selection determines which traits survive and thus explains how life evolves. Therefore some members of a species are better adapted than others to their environment. The ones with the adaptive traits are more likely to produce offspring that survive to sex mature and reproduce.

Most people's understanding of Darwin's theory is limited to the buzz words "survival of the fittest", a phrase coined up by one of Dar- win's followers and the vague notion that human beings are descendents of apes. The "survival of the fittest" concept is misleading but it does embody the spirit of Darwin's theory and the theories of the social Darwinists.

The idea of competition is central to the theory of evolution. The struggle for existence, the survival of the fittest and natural selection convey the idea of animals and plants competing between species and among individuals of one species for the limited raw materials of the environment.

It is no wonder that Darwin's theory of evolution has been embraced by the bourgeoisie. Darwin has taken their ideology, their soberly felt feelings about their role in human society and legitimized them with all the authority of science. The law of the jungle in the city street, the spiritual animal kingdom, the free market and the free businessman in the free strike, the struggle for existence of all against all now have a natural base.

As a nature these competitive concepts have been brought back into society by the social Dar- winists. Almost all of the depressing aspects of social existence can be explained in terms of elements of Darwin's theory. War, racism, sexism, patriarchy, exploitation and capitalism therefore become just natural phenomena. However, lately evidence has been mounting to an idea that competition has been the mechanism of evolution. Some new research and observation in the world in biology has focused on the phenomena of symbiosis. Originally a Greek word meaning "life together", symbiosis may be having a greater role in evolution all along.

Most people are aware of a few classic examples of symbiotic relationships from their school books. The African crocodile is often pictured with its mouth agape, birds hopping among its teeth. The croc gets its teeth cleaned while the birds get a meal.

The relationship between flowering plants and bees is another example of symbiosis. It seems as if the bees get food, the plants get fertilized and they both benefit.

The above examples are of mutualist symbiosis. In some relationships the species are so highly interlocked that one can't survive without the other. They have lost their independence but they have gained a co-operative association that enables both to accomplish what neither could do alone.

Lichens - a combination of a fungus and a algae living together in mututually beneficial way are often regarded as the ultimate symbiosis. The algae, like other green plants even notice its hitch-hiker. Paracelus is a one-sided symbiotic affair in which one organism benefits at the expense of another - usually a term of a human interest in exchange.

Organisms simply do not live alone in nature. They coexist with other examples from plants to protists. There are many many alliances. In fact, the symbiotic relationships have no end not only the life cycles but even the anatomy of organisms. The most striking instances of symbiotic relationships occur between living organisms and the billions of microscopic bacteria and protists. It is through her studies of these tiny creatures and plants that Lynn Margulis, a prominent microbiologist concluded that nature abhors pure cultures and single individuals.

She proposes that the cells of living bodies - our bodies - may have evolved through the elimination of ancient symbiotic relationships between bacteria. This theory is now gaining increasing acceptance among biologists.

According to the symbiotic theory of evolution, certain organisms the mitochondria and plastids where the cell's basic work of energy conversion occurs - are symbiotic descendants of bacteria that once lived in symbiotic partnership with their host cell. At time went by these symbiotic bacteria lost their independence evolved in crystals and eventually formed the more complex cells that we have in our bodies.

The strongest evidence for symbiotic origin is for the plastids such as the chloroplasts, the green pancakes that chloroplasts in plant cells according to the symbiotic theory carry their own DNA, their own messenger and RNA and their own transfer RNA. Even the tips of our own nerve systems to make their own material and they are called the mitochons from Greek that means free-living bacteria than it is to the mitochondria of the cell. Similarly, in animal cells some of the mitochondrial proteins are much more similar to the proteins
The Rise of Militarism: The Question is Survival

By Sharon Griffin

The very survival of the species may depend on our ability to put an end to the forces of destruction that threaten us not merely with the atrocity of war but with total annihilation. The trans-traj war, the threat of Ronald Reagan, the reinstatement of draft registration and an all-time high military budget of $170.5 billion should all serve to warn us that the system of legal murder called war is a real possibility for the 1980's.

That this situation is the logical conclusion of past policies should be painfully clear. For had the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT I) been passed, would much have changed? There would still have remained an American arsenal of 10,000 warheads. Weapons manufacturers, in fact, had been assured by negotiators at the time of the media feasts on SALT II last year that weapons programs already in progress, which are expected to add thousands of new warheads to the U.S. arsenal, would go on uninterrupted. This is not to mention conventional weapons, particularly for the export market, which in the decade after Detente have reached the level of $14.4 billion per year.

First Strike Means Never Having to Say You're Sorry

We have reached a point at which the military establishment cumulates since 1953 of nuclear-weapons-first strikes has once again become the de facto policy. If there is a new strategy, up until the recent past, the outcome was clear: to use every atom of the warhead that was on a trip. But, as Mother Jones pointed out in a recent issue of the arms race, the U.S. has entered "... a more dangerous phase" of the arms race, since "Both the form of the weapons and the announced intentions behind them seem to be shifting in a significant way." The recent appearance of Presidential Directive (PD) 59, which advocates the screening of limited nuclear war, only goes to confirm this.

Now new missile technologies also are clearly aimed at this. Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs), which in the 1960's could land no closer than 5 miles from their targets, can today reliably drop warheads within a 700 feet radius. Such accuracy can be measured for someone else's missile. The Minuteman III (MX) system, recently approved, and the Trident II submarine missile system, now in flight test, are both being produced at full capacity and are even more deadly accurate.

Meanwhile, the Trident system is working to produce even more accurate and longer-range missiles. It is projected that 30 may be built by the mid-1990's.

While the U.S. submarine-launched ballistic missile system is already the granddaddy of nuclear weapons, America may soon be the king of anti-submarine warfare. According to Robert Aldridge, former Lockheed engineer turned anti-war activist and author of The Counterforce Syndrome, improvements in the Navy's network of super-secretive underwater tracking posts, known as the Sound Surveillance System (SOSUS) which in 1963 was set up by the mid-1980's for the U.S. Navy to know where every Soviet submarine is and to shift them as well. This would be a pre-requisite for an American first strike, which Aldridge argues is the real rationale for the huge American nuclear arsenal, and not "...against the balance of terror" with the USSR.

RDF—America's Foreign Legion

The Cold War was between North and South Vietnam over a year and a half ago was a visible sign that the U.S. was ready for new military adventures in the Middle East, if only to be followed up with Ceyshock's latest band getting tangled up in the Iranian desert. A Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) has been long sought by the U.S. should perhaps "oil-gunning" require the seizure of the Arab oil fields. It was first proposed in the late 1950's by Henry Kissinger and unaccountably pushed by Lyndon Johnson in the 1960's.

These plans were first put into motion during the war in Vietnam. And after the fall of the Shah left the U.S. without a policing role in the Persian Gulf. From there Secretary of Defense Harold Brown almost immediately took to the bases of Oman, Israel and Kenya, working to enlarge America's presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. This area has been virtually unguarded by Western military forces since 1969, when Britain withdrew its military forces east of Suez.

However, an RDF in the Persian Gulf would be totally inadequate to meet a major Russian military challenge, gives the some 200,000 Soviet troops stationed adjacent to the region. Over time, the Soviet Union has increased the rapid mobility potential of its troops in the region far beyond the potential of American military deployment so far from the shores of the US. Once conventional warfare proves inadequate, one military recourse remains—a gradual escalation into "tactical," that is nuclear weapons.

What a RDF in the Middle East will do is increase political tensions and the possibility of war. Existing rivalries that would have remained "local" will be stepped up—"the Iran Iraq war, already in danger of expanding, could easily become a major confrontation between the superpowers if an American interest is involved." Not only is American intervention militarily insane in the Middle East but politically impossible as well. The logistics of securing the oilfields, not to mention transporting the oil, is at variance with the political climate of the region. Guerrilla tactics would be sabotage, if not completely destroy those fields long before oil ever reaches the refineries of Europe.

Worse and More Of It

Much more expensive and elaborate, and for that matter more fearful, are America's long-term plans for a new naval force in the Indian Ocean some time in the 1980's. It will be the largest ever to be established in the area, and will cost many billions to produce. The planned 5th Fleet will exist in addition to the powerful 3rd, 6th, and 7th fleets in the Mediterranean and the Pacific.

Even more frightening in its vision of war beyond just bombs and bullets. Plans to transfer the battle into outer space are slated for the end of the decade.

Boys and their murderous toys.

The war of the future will be carried out by computers that will be programmed to respond instantly to military crises. Lethal directed-energy beams will be guided by television camera which can home in on targets by matching them with pictures in the computer memories. Such developments are colorless however, in comparison to testing at Wright Patterson Air Force Base where the telescopic camera has been eliminated. Researchers there are testing with tiny laser beams that will reflect off the eyes of the pilot, who will speak to an on-board computer, saying something like "fire", while scanning the sky for targets. Other more futuristic researchers are talking about actually controlling the pilot's mental responses to visual instrumentation. The Air Force is experimenting with rapidly flashing lights and clicking sounds to force the human brain to emit waves at regular intervals.

The Race for Power

But what good is superior hard ware without thrust? A campaign to re-set the "Soviet menace" has been on the drawing boards of the Pentagon for some time. Long before the hyperbole and hysteria of Iran and Afghanistan, literature of a new military adventure became visible in the 1976 defense budget, less than a year after the loss in Vietnam.

Even more frightening in its vision of war beyond just bombs and bullets. Plans to transfer the battle into outer space are slated for the end of the decade.

Military spending seems to show that the 2 powers are on a collision course which is beyond the control of either. Yet today's leaders openly thrive in their schizophrenic "rally." The successful drive for draft registration last year was used to "play tough," it's true, but more so was a means for docking a fundamental question —what kind of war does the U.S. want to fight, besides a conventional European one?

The answer is shockingly clear. The strategists no longer whisper about nuclear warfare behind closed doors—Secretary of Defense Brown admits that "tactical" Weapons are being considered in the Indian Ocean. Vice-President George Bush claims that if a nuclear war were waged we would come through it.

As the U.S. moves toward a direct military alliance with China, American involvement in a major war at the Soviet-Chinese border could occur. In light of an inadequate American military response, the mobilization of the huge Soviet-Soviet union is clearly no defensive threat to those of the U.S.

If so, when why the placement of a million Soviet troops near the Chinese border at this moment? Could not the Russians, during a political up-value in China, attempt to capture understanding and befriend the people of China and form another country, as they have already done in Afghanistan?

Clearly then, the threat of nuclear war is realness. So long as an escalating arms race, competition over scarce natural resources, a transformation of a musical tradition, and a general struggle for world domination exist, some of us
Christie, Class War and Terror

The Christie File
Stuart Christie, Clifton Fadiman and Partisan Press,
1969, 376 p., illustrated, 58.95.

It seems preposterous to have a nearly 34 year old book being reviewed, a possibility Stuart Christie acknowledged in The Christie File’s final pages. The book was originally commissioned in 1975 by a major publishing house at a time when Clifton Fadiman was in dire need of some quick cash. Apparently, however, the finished product was not exactly what they had in mind exactly and they regretfully declined to publish it, adding that they hoped a “more courageous publisher could be found.” So the manuscript for The Christie File languished on the shelf until a small radical publishing house, Partisan Press of Seattle, expressed an interest in publishing the book as a joint venture with Clifton Fadiman. We should be grateful they did because The Christie File is quite simply one of the best books to come out of an anarchist publishing house in many a year.

Stuart Christie has managed to cram an amazing amount of activity into his brief 34 years. When he was just 18 years old he was sentenced to 20 years in a Spanish prison, of which he served three, for his part in an assassination attempt on the life of Generalissimo Franco. He is the co-founder of the Anarchist Black Cross, an organization dedicated to helping anarchist class war prisoners, and is one of the driving forces behind it’s paper The Black Flag. In the early Seventies, after years of police harassment, he was arrested in connection with the activities of the Angry Brigade and spent 18 months on trial, even served, until he was finally acquitted of all charges. Frustrated members of Britain’s Special Branch fecked it to be the fact that if he didn’t get out of London the frame-up would be handled “more efficiently next time.” Taking their advice, he moved to Sunday Island in the Ok- ney’s where he established Clifton Fadiman Press which quickly grew into one of the most influential anarchist publishing houses in the world.

Christie tells his story in a very informal and readable style that is totally without a hierarchy. In the books early pages he relates an amusing anecdote about how he first came into contact with the dreaded word “anarchist.” As a member of the first Glasgow Scout troop he and some friends were camping on a local lake’s edge. One morning they held an informal boulder-throwing contest and at exactly the same moment a large rock narrowly missed the face of a boy sitting on a cliff. Christie and his friends were roasting their buddies. Boulder and stone faced with a resounding crunch and the thoroughly frightened boy turned out to be a police officer who was on duty in a cloud of dust. The next morning the officer came to the tent and asked for an explanation claiming that in his fright he thought he had been under attack by a band of marauding leopards. This story has been instructed and used by revolutionary movements every where and serves as a great introduction to the movement he was to join.

In the early Seventies, when the Angry Brigade were at their height, Christie was one of the members. He recounts the story of how the group was founded, the early experiments with police harassment, the famous boulder throwing incident which became the stuff of legend, and the final liquidation of the group in 1977 when the authorities closed in on them with the aid of informers. The story is told in a straightforward manner and is well worth reading for those who are interested in the development of the modern anarchist movement.

The book is divided into three parts: “The Sins of Anarchism,” “The Politics of Anarchism,” and “The Future of Anarchism.” In the first section, Christie provides a clear and concise overview of anarchism, describing its history and development, and its relationship to other political movements. He explains the different theories and ideas within anarchism, providing a detailed examination of the various strains of thought that have influenced the movement.

In the second section, Christie focuses on the specific tactics and strategies used by anarchists, including direct action, sabotage, and the use of violence. He explains how these tactics have been employed in the past, and how they are currently being used by modern anarchists. Christie also examines the political and social context in which these tactics are used, providing a deeper understanding of the motivations behind anarchist actions.

The final section of the book is devoted to the future of anarchism. Christie discusses the challenges facing the movement, including the need for political organising, the importance of building alliances with other progressive movements, and the role of the individual anarchist in shaping the future of the movement. He concludes by arguing that anarchism is a dynamic and evolving force, capable of adapting to changing circumstances and continuing to play a significant role in the world.

The Christie File is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history and development of anarchism. It is written in a clear and accessible style, making it an excellent introduction to the subject for those new to the movement. For those already involved in anarchist activities, the book provides a wealth of information and insights that can be applied to current struggles. Overall, The Christie File is a must-read for anyone interested in the history and future of anarchism.
nine-to-five Blues

By Clara K. Struggle

Being a clerical worker myself, I was interested with the idea of no-office working hours. Now that I have a chance to calculate my revenge on one boss, the premise on which this novel is based, clerical work is the most exciting. Clerical work's exploitive aspects are common knowledge, and the movie's conception recognizes this. However, the role of Spencer and the realistic scene of the exploitation of the clerical worker is grand.

Lazarus Jones

New and recommended


產業 is a political and cultural study of the world's labor movement.


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Part One: Class and Culture

By R. Newbold

The things we give up in order to work are never returned.

Another day of this, and I'll be dead. But I can't slack... yet.

The vuanted impartiality of bureaus is a study of the contradiction in society as a whole. The client is just a number. With cheerful, insincere confidence it is a formula in which very few actual situations correspond consistently with the actuals.

Mathematization

It seems clear enough that the general and most abstract principle of urban society is ruthless calculation. Daily life is hypostasized in a grid of quantifiable outcomes. We must see the world as it is, not as it ought to be or as we would like it to be. The illusion of control is a relic of the industrial age, when the means of production were in the hands of a few. Today, we are faced with the realization that control is only an illusion, and that we are powerless to change the system. The only way to achieve any meaningful change is to challenge the fundamental assumptions upon which the system is built. This requires not only a critical examination of the current social order, but also a commitment to collective action to transform it. The struggle for a better world is not merely a question of changing laws or policies, but of altering the very structures of power and wealth that sustain the status quo. Only when we understand the true nature of the system and its underlying dynamics can we begin to build a truly democratic society in which all people have equal access to opportunities and resources. This is the only way to ensure a future in which we can all live in peace and prosperity, free from the constant threat of violence and exploitation.

The transformation of society is not something that can be achieved through individual actions alone. It requires collective effort and cooperation on a large scale. This is why we must work together to build a movement that can challenge the power structures that keep us divided and oppressed. Only then can we hope to create a world that is truly free and just.
GAY RAGE

Continued from P. 1

newspaper, through the courts about two years ago the justified anxiety of gays towards the police has been a fact of life here. So too have been the individual incidents of police harassment.

General hostility to the police by oppressed minority groups has also grown particularly with last year's acquittal of the police in two cases where cops gained down local blacks. A no less important factor in the general situation has been the resurgence of the Ku Klux Klain, which recently set up a public office here in Toronto.

Stonewalled

Central to the frustration of gay activities has been the complete failure of their attempts to struggle for elementary human rights through the established political process. Even the social-democratic New Democratic Party (NDP) has completely abandoned gay rights. Recently, when the Provincial Conservative government introduced a new human rights code the NDP refused to press for the inclusion of an amendment protecting the right to gay's sexual orientation. This despite the fact that the NDP had previously made support for such a measure official party policy and also despite the fact of the considerable support it has received from gay activists in the past.

Consequently, gay support for the NDP is diminishing.

Needless to say, there remains only one real option left open to gays in Toronto and across Ontario. Namely, acting on their own.

Since the decriminalization of gay activity in this city has increased dramatically. This is especially crucial as many of the demonstrators were now open to political activity. Their energy and militance should be encouraged in order to intensify the ongoing struggle.

Furthermore, the gay movement must ally itself to the struggles of all oppressed people in this city. Namely one of its strongest links must be to the women's movement and International Women's Day this year should be a manifestation of active unity. In addition, despite the very real barriers, the same holds true for the workers movement. In short, for any social force to be against the repressive arsenal of state.

This will be especially critical as the trials of the aborted gays approach. Not one person must be convicted and the fullest possible support has to be mobilized in the short term. In the long term, the current struggles must be viewed as bases for the realization of the ultimate goal of gay liberation through social revolution.

Class and Culture

Continued from P. 10
terms of sexual politics and subjugated to industrial capitalism's interest. The role of the Catholic church in Quebec is key to understanding this process of industrialization. After 1774 the church served the British conquerors as a social center preserving authoritarian family structures and promoting qualities like obedience and suffering. It was much a cultural tool as the family and promoted class collaboration, anti-socialist viewpoints and a repudiation of industrial unions. These policies helped to maintain a large pool of cheap labor and high unemployment. As the worker lived and the church itself was rationalized by management, which compelled its health, education and welfare institutions its influence among the workers. As the church was modified by bureaucrats in the state agencies. Nationalism was a useful cause for these bureaucrats to plead in order to carry out this change. Through a new model of the nation as an industrial, urban society mental labourers could project their ideals in those of the community as a whole. However answers to the national question are not unlikely and many workers see it as a demand for economic, as well as political, independence. This has been based on a meeting of two major dynamics which are the national oppression which has kept many French-speaking workers locked in the job ghetto of the civil service and the rapid industrialization of that branch of employment.

Domestic Labour

At the time that capitalism had become the dominant mode of production women had been essentially defined out of the labour force and confined to the domestic labour. However, the increased cost of living and the need for a service industry has put more women on the job market. In Canada wages for women are less than men's on average because the labor market is segregated by sex. But as well this is because the family, not the individual, is responsible for rearing children and household workers. So women's wages in modern society are lower, it seems to be equal to the majority's wage. Women and secondary labours earns an extra income not a necessary one. Young people's opportunities are also restricted under the conditions in modern capitalist societies. They are not considered to be only a secondary class of wage-earners, regardless of their actual family situation. And firms such as MacDonald's find their operation profitable by literally because of their basis on this cheap labour good of young workers. All these new sections of the industrial working class serve to confirm the main thrust of the present discussion which is that capital rules the world. The substance of this condition is the conversion of labour-power into a product for sale on the market. Hence the struggle between the working class and the non-producers.

In the new version of this discussion about class and culture a study of this emerges will be inscribed on the partial constitution of a Marxist-Leninist association called Le Struggle which in turn to formulate a general law of politics.

ACF CONTACTS

ACF Members

Evelyn Bent, 990 Yonge St., Toronto, ON, M5B 1J6

Montreal ACF: P.O. Box 1515

Other Vance: P.O. Box 40513, Portland, OR 97204

Syndicalist Alliance P.O. Box 9285, Milwaukee, WI 53202

Creative Urge: P.O. Box 7565, Liberry Station, Ann Arbor, MI 48106

Bayou La Rose: Rt. 3, Box 144D, Huntsville, Arkansas, 72746

Fellow Travellers

Libertarian Collective: P.O. Box 26, Provo, UT 84602, USA

Bayou La Rose: 3525 Gravier St., New Orleans, LA 70119, USA

El Salvador

Continued from P. 1

more unified and cohesive than was Sonora's in Nicaragua. The Salvadoran bourgeoisie will also have the power to block its backing of the U.S. as well as help and support from the international community. El Salvador currently hanging up its quarrel with Honduras, which proves out of the furled four-day "sower war" of 1969, to ensure better political and economic security. El Salvador has always been a friendly country to the U.S., as well as a business center. El Salvador and Honduras have agreed to form a joint military operation known as "the Salvadoran-Guatemalan" designed to annihilate the Salvadoran guerrilla movement and to isolate El Salvador from Nicaragua.

In light of this Nicaragua's self righteous denial of aiding the Salvadoran insurgents are partially shortsighted. Undoubtedly Nicaragua is aiding the guerrillas in some slight way and hopes to avoid American wrath by keeping this aid to an absolute minimal level placing the burden of proof on the Americans. It is not obvious to the Sandinistas that this is necessary if it necessary be manufactured and that a U.S. backed Central American war can be crushed the left and restore "business confidence" in the region is almost inevitable and that the U.S. will not long be wrong about Ronald Reagan and Aldersley. This is all the people.

There is little in El Salvador, or in any of the Third World "national liberation" struggles, for anarchists to cheer about. Violence, though regimes are overthrown only to be replaced by equally repressive, if somewhat less thuggish, Marxist regimes and the vicious circle is complete. The only hope for revolution in El Salvador, Nicaragua or the rest of the Third World is a violent social revolution in one or more of the advance industrial societies. Until then El Salvador and the rest will merely be pawns in the geo-political and ideological conflicts of the Marxist and capitalist superpowers.
Swedish Social Democracy: Who’s kiddin’ who?

The myth that Sweden has developed into a socialist society must be shattered if it is not to side track the real issues and areas of struggle: that is the direct struggle between the haves and the have-nots.

In today’s world of intense capitalist crisis many working people appear to believe that the Swedish experience points the way to capitalism. Some look to the supposed “communist” countries of Eastern Europe while others look to China or Yugoslavia as models of a particular brand of socialism. Still others, trade union bureaucrats like Willem (International Association of Machinists), Doug Fraser (United Auto Workers), and Carl Wolvin (Industrial Union of Workers, workers, view British, Israeli), Swedish and German social democrats see models of a more humane and practical socialism—developed, multi-party, multi-class, lifestyles and state-controlled trade unions. In the case of the latter models, “democratic socialism” is viewed by many not so much as an ideological utopia but as a pragmatic vision capable of replacing capitalism but as a moral and ethical proposition that is only conceivable if a state is extended welfare state. In this context it has a certain appeal as this point in history for many Americans.

Since the democratic socialist model tends to appeal to many the main thrust of this article will be an analysis of the role of the Swedish democracy, I will attempt to show that it has not in its five years in power the Swedish Democratic Party (SDP), which is now under the leadership of the electoral defeat, did not radically alter the relations of production or control of society as a whole to make it clear that industrial democracy is not, and cannot be, synonymous with state control, bureaucratic centralization or with “progressive socialism” (i.e., the left wing of the supposedly “possible”). The myth that Sweden has developed into a socialist society must be shattered if it is not to side track the real issues and areas of struggle: that is the direct struggle between the haves and the have-nots.

Capitalism

For so-called “democratic socialists” have not been able to work for workers’ controlled economy the nationalization of basic industries and even some subordinate industries is a certain step that has been made in the direction of economic democracy. Yet although not the direct, non-bureaucratic workers’ control of society and the conditions of the worker and consumer organizations—it is perhaps too soon to note that over 94 per cent of Steel Industry is publicly controlled. After the 45 plus years of capitalist rule a still controlled by a small clique whose wealth is relatively more concentrated than in most countries including the United States” according to Martin Schiff in his article

Swedish Social Democracy (Swedish Social Welfare System (Current History, March, 1970) furthering the further accumulation of capital on the part of Swedes who are Swedish-based possibly socialist state apparatus allowed corporate and family empires to form. The state has provided the incentives for such an ethos. For example 50 private corporations employ nearly 50 per cent of Sweden’s industrial workers and produce over 50 per cent of Sweden’s goods. The most powerful of the capitalist families, the Wallenberg’s, control nearly one third of Sweden’s financial market and one third of Sweden’s vital export trade. The whole theoretical basis of social democracy is the gradual transformation of that state-orchestrated reformation rather than an ‘overnight’ as is seen in the changes between capital and labour. This sort of outlook on the part of the state-socialist commentators is itself in the form of “socialist politics.” Such policies were intended to equally redistribute the nation’s wealth. Yet, during the closing years of the SDP power the top 10 per cent of the population controlled close to 40 per cent of all of the nation’s wealth. Ten per cent of the population controlled 56 per cent.

Need to expand

Like any other capitalist nation Sweden’s monopoly economy has been forced to become imperialist in outlook. Contrary to many misconceptions, Sweden, under SDP rule, was not meditatively involved in developing its economy within the framework of its own borders, rather, it increasingly needed to expand into the world market and develop a market that included a “neutral” country. According to 40 Fortune magazine’s list of the largest nations outside the USA, 13 out of 50 multi national companies based in Sweden’s laws have allowed foreign profits to return unraveled. Nearly 44 per cent of Sweden’s Gross National Product and half of its industrial output are sent to foreign markets.

Sweden’s foreign interests, at the Social Democratic Party’s 1975 Congress Prime Minister Olof Palme’s former Minister of the Economy was asked by the jamai- cian delegation: Do you still regard Sweden as capitalist after more than 20 years of social democratic government? The unqualified response was yes. “or, more specifically, that the social democratic parties in Sweden are still controlled by the party of business.”

Swedish Social Democratic

A Swedish Social Democrat

For those not weighed down by the ideological baggage of social democracy it should now be clear that Sweden is not, and never was, evolving towards an egalitarian society. The management of the state appears under the SDP operated differently than it would have under an openly capitalist party. The only tangible difference is that the social democrats were able to manage Swedish capitalism efficiently, which is, by the way the basic threat of “democratic socialism" theory. Rather than decentralizing and democratizing (i.e., economic and social system by means of workers associations, unions or workers councils, tenants councils, neighborhood assemblies and non-party control co-operatives as anarchists-socialists world) the SDP and their labour partners the LO (Lar- desorganisationer i Sverige, the Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions) retained the control of state, union, party and corporate structures. Under the SDP the social democrats attempted to maintain a facade of democracy the same way that capitalists economics periodically breakdown. This manipulation of the system worked to the detriment of social democratic country but the benefit of the world capital because it was the best in the world for corporations. On the same theme, Hans Wenner, head of the SDP foreign policy section, has explained that, “no businessman could deny that the social democrats have a better tax law for companies.”

Basic theory

In essence the double deception behind this bromide was said, “that you cannot finance reform unless you have control over the time and money in new capitalist way that is to say, the basic theory, is that capitalism is in its healthy period when it requires a national government to keep it at their peak. Therefore the social democrat’s tax program was designed to suit capitalist expansion rather than to curtail it. While we don’t support the nationalization of industry by the state, it should be noted that this is an integral part of the social democratic program. And while we oppose the state running the economy at some point to the "fabulous" job the SDP have done supposedly running it AT we can never say a state supposedly institutionalizing industrial development. It is only 3 per cent of the economy is state controlled and another 5 per cent in state control of state and private industry. In practice, nationalization of private firms has been almost absent from Swedish "post-war policy," noted Asa Lin- beck a University of Stockholm economist. This policy has been pursued so as to allow the capitalist apparatus to remain intact and to allow greater growth in the private sector.

It is also worth pointing out that all major economic decisions regarding the state-wage state and the state-owned industries were made by the state—were more than often not even discussed openly. "Economic policies were determined within the framework of political strategies. The goal of maximum production irrespective of what to society was not considered a working conditions... provided the "welfare state between social democracy and the business community" wrote Lars Baertling, "Swedish Social Democracy in Sweden an essay in the book Workers’ Control. (Gerry Hammond ed., Vantage Books, 1976)."

Although it can not be denied that the SDP during their time in power, were able to bring about considerable changes, the main thrust of this article will be an analysis of the role of the Swedish democracy, I will attempt to show that it has not in its five years in power the Swedish Democratic Party (SDP), which is now under the leadership of the electoral defeat, did not radically alter the relations of production or control of society as a whole to make it clear that industrial democracy is not, and cannot be, synonymous with state control, bureaucratic centralization or with "progressive socialism" (i.e., the left wing of the supposedly "possible").
ACF Conference

The 7th conference of the Ameri-
can Chemical Society of North America was held on the weekend of January 2-4 in Cham-
paign, Illinois. Twenty-one dele-
teges and one observer were present representing most of the ACF loc-
al sections.

Following the pattern agreed upon at the Chicago conference, this winter's conference focused primarily upon administrative deci-
sions and was shorter than last summer's meeting.

In response to discussions about the options available to the ACS, the DC members agreed to study the question of revamping ACS to reorganize for growth. Procedures for the listing of affili-
ates would be reviewed. The ACS would be asked to study whether a special membership category, such as an Annual Affiliate, would be better suited to the needs of its members.

Considerable attention was given to the ACS's new discussion forum, the Journal of Chemical Education. The forum is designed to encourage communication among ACS members on a variety of topics. The forum's goals are to stimulate interest in science education, to provide a platform for discussion of current issues, and to promote collaboration among educators at all levels.

B.C. Social Strike

By: Mike

B.C. Telephone workers have demanded that the union become a party to the collective agreement with B.C. Telephone.

Operating with Tight-Tone Strike

Union workers, frustrated by the inability of B.C. Telephone to reach a collective agreement, have taken a series of actions to increase the pressure on the company. They have conducted a series of rotating strikes, which have increased in duration and intensity over the past few months. The union has also filed numerous grievances with the BC Labour Relations Board, which has ruled in favour of the workers on several occasions.

The strike was called in response to the company's failure to negotiate a new contract with the union. The union has been unable to reach an agreement with the company on a wide range of issues, including wages, benefits, and working conditions.

The strike has created significant disruptions for B.C. Telephone customers, as well as for the province's overall economy. The company has been forced to use temporary workers to maintain service, and the strike has put pressure on the company's financial position.

Justice Day, Black Dragons

And the Politics of Crime

Tens of thousands of American workers have taken to the streets in protest against the war in Vietnam. The workers are demanding an end to the war and are calling for an end to the draft. They are also demanding an end to the racial discrimination that they see as a result of the war.

The workers are demanding that the government cease its support of the war and that it begin to take steps to bring about a negotiated settlement. They are also demanding that the government cease its support of the war and that it begin to take steps to bring about a negotiated settlement. They are also demanding that the government cease its support of the war and that it begin to take steps to bring about a negotiated settlement.

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Sweden

Continued From Pg. 12

talk social reforms — all social bene-
sions system, based on the labor market law, and the state's role in supporting the working class. Sweden's social democratic government has taken a strong stance against this, and the state and the unions are in constant conflict with the employers' representatives. This conflict has led to a widespread strike movement, which has been demanding better pay and working conditions for workers.

The key to separating the class struggle, which is often clouded by the various forms of capitalist social democracy, is to understand the nature of the class struggle and the role of the state in supporting it. The state's role in supporting the working class is often seen as a means of keeping workers in line and preventing them from organizing into class opposition. This is a fundamental mistake, as the state's role in supporting the working class is often seen as a means of keeping workers in line and preventing them from organizing into class opposition. This is a fundamental mistake, as the state's role in supporting the working class is often seen as a means of keeping workers in line and preventing them from organizing into class opposition.

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Materialist rationalism - a philosophical heritage which you see as the basis for most orthodox Marxist-Leninist.

No one can doubt that religion has been used and abused in a destructive fashion in recent years by Christian and Muslim factions. The religious reaction is in no way unimportant, but it is also not in any way unrepresentative. It is the result of the particular social, cultural, and economic conditions of the time and place. Religion is a powerful force, and its influence cannot be ignored.

In the context of the current social and political climate, it is essential to understand the role of religion in society. Religion can be a source of comfort and inspiration, but it can also be a source of division and conflict. It is important to recognize the complexity of religion and its role in shaping human behavior and society.

Religion is a powerful force that shapes our understanding of the world and our place in it. It is important to understand the role of religion in society and to consider its impact on our lives and the lives of others. Religion is not a monolithic concept, and its role in society varies depending on the context in which it is practiced.
LIBERTARIAN NOTES

THE GREEN BRIGADES

Neither Italian fascists nor other Axis powers were quietly moving to North America for quite some time now. Although theTOCOL was never officially recognized as a totalitarian state, it was created as a stepping stone toward a total chain of Axis states that would ultimately result in a world war. The Italians had already been making moves to secure their borders, and the Axis powers had been working on plans to expand their influence across Europe and the Middle East.

WANTED: DEPUTY FOREIGN SECRETARY NO EXPERIENCE REQUIRED

It seemed like a routine day for the deputy foreign relations committee, as they sat down to question William Clark, nominated by Reagan as Deputy Secretary at the State Department. But when Clark declared his intention to resign, the committee was caught off guard. Clark then revealed that he was resigning in protest against the administration's policy of arming the Middle Eastern nations.

OH TIE A YELLOW NOOSE AROUND THE OLD AYATOLLAH

It was reported that one of the 52 American hostages was turned into a sickening display of "patience" at his kidnapping. The hostages played their parts well, no trace of the "Stockholm Syndrome" here.

SERVING FOR SOCIAL REVOLUTION: THE JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH LIBERTARIAN COMMUNITARIAN.org is a worldwide communications network with the ultimate goal of fostering a mass-based united front. Initially the network will be composed of news and announcements ignored or discussed by the mass media and provide coalitions between issue groups and individuals involved.

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Evolution

one even ventured the comment that the only way her would go back to it would be to be armed. About 10:30 p.m., an American, current mood Ronald Reagan will have little trouble re-establishing the interventionist policies that have been kept in check so far. After suffering through the Algerian welcome, the WACs were already in their quarters by 9:30 when the Algerian note arrived. The note was addressed to the embassy in Algiers and contained a list of demands.

THE STATE'S LEGITIMACY

The importance of the Tripoli, Libya, attack in the context of the Libyan conflict cannot be overstated. The attack was a show of force and a demonstration of the Libyan government's resolve to defend its territory.

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Evolution

Continued from Pg. 6

Since the 1980s, Yugoslavia has undergone significant changes, leading to the dissolution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. This has resulted in the emergence of many new nations, each with its own political system and economic policies. The former Yugoslavia was a federal republic consisting of six constituent republics: Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Macedonia.

Breakdown the Barriers

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Chrysler Freeze

By Brian Amosby

The plight of North American auto workers has taken a turn for the worse in recent weeks. As the accumulating misery of massive layoffs, union busting, and job insecurity at the bargaining table has worn heavy, the threat of another mass strike is becoming more likely. The prolonged weakness of the automobile industry, combined with the decision of General Motors to cut jobs and close several plants, has created a situation in which the workers of the Canadian auto sector are facing a new wave of attacks. This comes at a time when the auto sector is already suffering from a drop in demand, a slowdown in production, and increased competition from Asian auto manufacturers.

The Chrysler Corporation, one of the largest auto manufacturers in the world, has been particularly hard hit by the current economic downturn. In recent months, the company has announced plans to eliminate several thousand jobs, including a number of highly skilled and experienced workers. The union, the United Auto Workers of America (UAW), has been working closely with the workers to resist these cuts and to demand better working conditions and job security for all employees.

However, the UAW has been facing significant challenges in its efforts to protect the workers. The company has been using a variety of tactics to weaken the union, including firing union leaders and increasing the use of scabs. This has created a climate of fear and uncertainty among the workers, who are worried about their jobs and their futures.

Despite these challenges, the UAW has been able to mobilize the workers and win some important victories. In recent months, the union has been successful in winning concessions from the company, including higher wages, better benefits, and improved working conditions. These victories have been hard fought and have required the workers to stand up to the company and demand a fair deal.

However, the situation remains precarious. The workers are facing an uphill battle against a company that is determined to cut costs and increase profits at their expense. The union needs the support of the workers and the solidarity of other unions to win this struggle. The workers of the Canadian auto sector must be prepared to fight for a better future, one that is characterized by good jobs, decent pay, and a strong, vibrant auto industry.