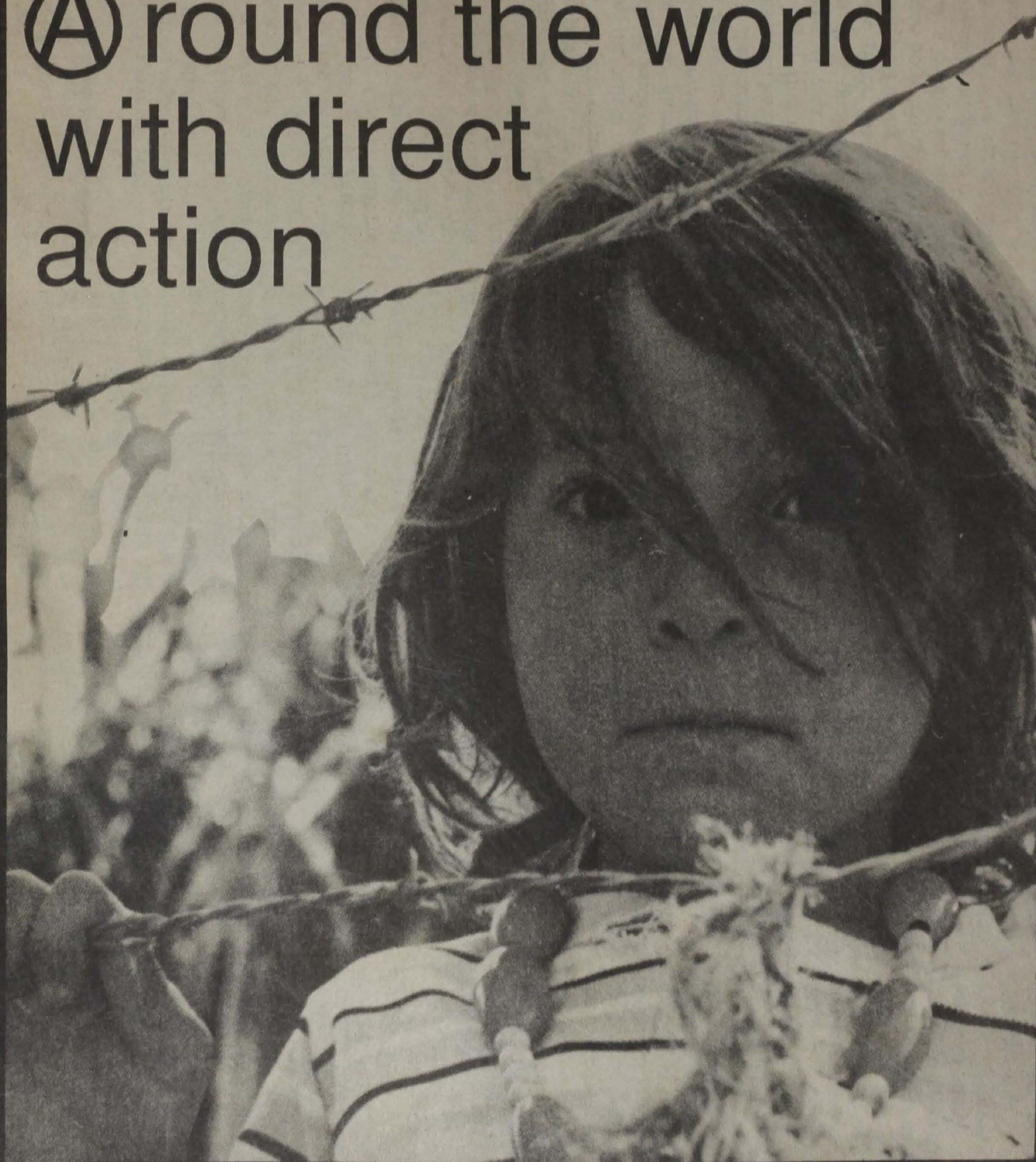


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Issue #23 Fall 1988

Too much meat and few cheese

From May 25 to July 1st, a triangular area along the Berlin Wall was squatted. The intent of the squatters was to impede the building of a major street, complete with tunnels thru the Tiergarten (Westtangent). Although this piece of land is located on the west side of the wall, it actually belonged to East Berlin until July 1st. On the first, there was an exchange of this DDR area for another west Berlin piece of land, thus giving the West Berlin senate the right to build the street.

The official name for the street is "Lenne-Dreieck," but the squatters renamed it "Norbert-Kubat-Dreieck" after Norbert Kubat, who committed suicide in prison May 25, following his arrest for participating in the May 1st '87 riots.

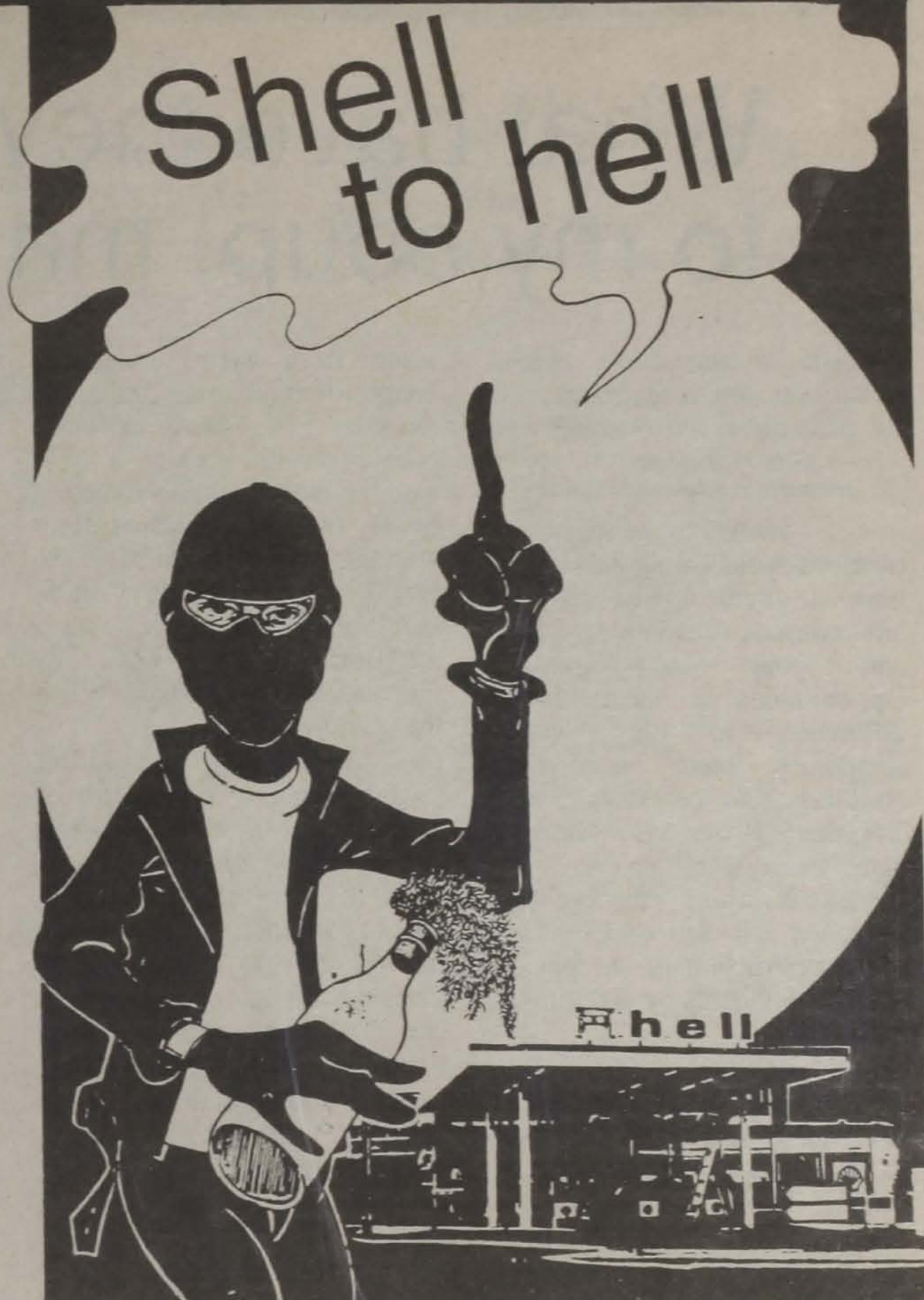
We received the following news about the squat from Echomedia Berlin: "The squatters had at Pirate-radio, and tents, woodhouses -- there had been great solidarity in town (getting food, water, etc). Since some years there is a Burger initiative against the Westtangent. But because of the extremely Mucho-behavior of most of the squatters there were only few women and feministas. Like GORILLAS (you know, the monkey) the recently young men demonstrated their militancy by always wearing masks and having a great speech. Police and Senat criminalised the squatters by building a fence around the area and controlling everyone visiting ore leaving the camp. They pushed the story, that one of the squatters would

have a pistol also they knew that it only was a water-pistol (caliber 300 ml). In the night they put on searchlight and played music (!) and troubled the people by sleeping. They shoot with water-canons and gas-patrons.

"At the eviction of 1st July 900 policemen (and women) came to get the 300 squatters of. Because of Repression most of the people (200) went over the wall from West to East-Berlin and DDR police gave the people a break first! Too much meat and few cheese...funny story.

"Ask for more information (if you are interested), Echo-media Berlin, Weisestr. 53, 1 Berlin 44, Germany.

-- Echomedia Berlin



More and more actions against Shell continued in Sweden throughout the year. Shell stations were bombed and sabotaged to protest the corporation's involvement in South Africa, and Shell headquarters in Stockholm were attacked with stinky butric acid in the summer. The terrible stench stopped work in the office building for several days. And in Denmark, dozens more Shell gas stations were attacked by militant anti-

apartheid groups; many windows were smashed, gas lines cut, and tons of gas destroyed with sugar and paint. From South Africa, Winnie Mandela said of the European actions against Shell: "We welcome the actions against Shell -- The people behind them are true friends of the black people's fight against the white apartheid-fanatics."

-- Brand, Anarkistisk Federation



Will the real CNT please stand up?

A recent surprise heading in Britain's "Guardian" announced that Spain's "anarchists, whose forebearers played a leading part in the strife of the 1930s, were celebrating the most important victory since the death of General Franco..." They referred to how the CNT had topped the poll in elections for the workers committee at the SEAT plant in Barcelona. A victory indeed! But hang on --there was something odd about this...and so we made our usual enquiries.

The facts behind the story are as follows. The SEAT workers committee was notoriously corrupt: officials had soft jobs, they mixed with the bosses, were found to be taking bribes, with jobs being saved for only members of the socialist UGT and the Communist CC-OO unions. The committee even negotiated a wage freeze, compulsory overtime and night and weekend work -- not unusual for the works committees that had their roots in Franco's Spain as a means of controlling popular discontent. Soon the workers at SEAT had had enough. They decided to recall the committee.

At this stage five members of the committee -- all members of the CNT-Catalonia (a reformist split from the CNT-AIT) -- decided to step in and

take advantage of the situation. Leave it to us, they said, we'll organize a referendum to recall the committee. The referendum to which they referred was a legal development allowed under the Labour laws. The response meanwhile, of the UGT and the CCOO, to all of this was to try and sabotage the referendum and did so by using intimidation. But to no avail: the workers voted out the entire committee.

But this is where the story turns sour. The CNT-Catalonia, instead of recognizing that the workforce had no confidence in the committee system, promptly stood themselves for the committee they had just succeeded in getting rid of. The coup worked, gaining them 17 seats on the committee, but leaving the workers back where they had started, with only a change of leaders. All along the real CNT (affiliated to the AIT) called for a complete boycott of the elections and for the setting up of mass assemblies, independent of the state (and management). But it was all too late.

The next story yet to be published in the mainstream press will be when it is seen how moderate and reasonable the "CNT" has become, how it has apparently learnt from the lessons of the strife-torn years to



Delta Airlines recently flooded the Bay Area of California with a billboard campaign that depicted women as a piece of meat. The images, with the words "Bake until golden brown" were transformed by Bay Area women with graffiti and banners calling for women's and lesbian liberation.

be modern, how it will work quietly with the employers and may even get a post in the government ("what a victory, the first for fifty years!") -- unless the resurgence of anarcho-sindicalism among the workers, grouped around the real CNT, catches them on the hop.

While the phoneys play at union elections, using the name and style of the anarcho-sindicalists but not their prac-

tice, the real CNT are using direct action, as in Puerto Real and countless other strikes. The SEAT workers took a step closer to getting rid of the notorious workers committees altogether, but this was nipped in the bud by a false ally. Sooner or later these committees will go and the workers will take control themselves.

-- Black Flag, #184

World Record

Denmark now boasts the world record for prisoners held in custody; about one-third of all detainees in Denmark never have a sentence pronounced. Over 4000 people are taken into custody each year, and the average time spent in custody is two months. The Danish government pays out approximately 300,000 pounds annually for damages charges of wrongful arrest.

-- Anarkistisk Federation



What have they done to my soup, ma?

Radical vegetarianism means abstinence, and a certain degree of obstinacy. It is dialectical, but also a little diabolical.

While it is easy to overlook, your eating habits can have a direct impact on the environment, on animal lives, on and your own health. Opportunities to make a real difference in the world sometimes seem very far removed from our daily lives. Yet, there is one very familiar place where action can have an immediate impact -- the kitchen. Here, we can stop contributing to the destruction of our planet and its inhabitants by adopting a vegan diet.

Health: The consumption of animal products has been conclusively linked to an increased incidence of heart disease, stroke, cancer of the colon and breast, liver and kidney disease, osteoporosis and arthritis. Animal products contain too much fat, too much protein and not enough fibre for a healthy diet. There are no nutrients derived from animal products which cannot be obtained from non-flesh foods. Non meat sources of protein such as grains, legumes and seeds provide better nutrition.

In intensive farming / rearing situations, animals are routinely fed subtherapeutic doses of antibiotics which act as growth stimulants. Fifty percent of all antibiotics manufactured in the United States are fed to animals. This practice is creating a huge pool of bacteria resistant to antibiotic therapy and these dangerous bacteria are passed on to humans through the flesh of animals. The US Department of Agriculture, responsible for guaranteeing that the animal products sold are healthy and free of contamination, recently admitted that their own seal of approval means nothing more than "eat at your own risk."

Animal Lives: In a 70-year lifetime, an average North American consumes the equivalent of 1 calf, 3 sheep, 11 cows, 23 pigs, 45 turkeys, and 1097 chickens. Each year over six billion animals are slaughtered after a lifetime of suffering on factory farms -- large automated plants where, from birth to death, animals are treated like machines. Factory farmers use total confinement systems, completely ignoring the animals' needs and desires in order to make greater profits.

Most chickens, pigs and calves who are raised for food never see the light of day. Egg-laying hens spend one to two years in a group of four in an 18" x 18" cage. For three months, pregnant sows are confined to stalls scarcely larger than their bodies. Veal calves,

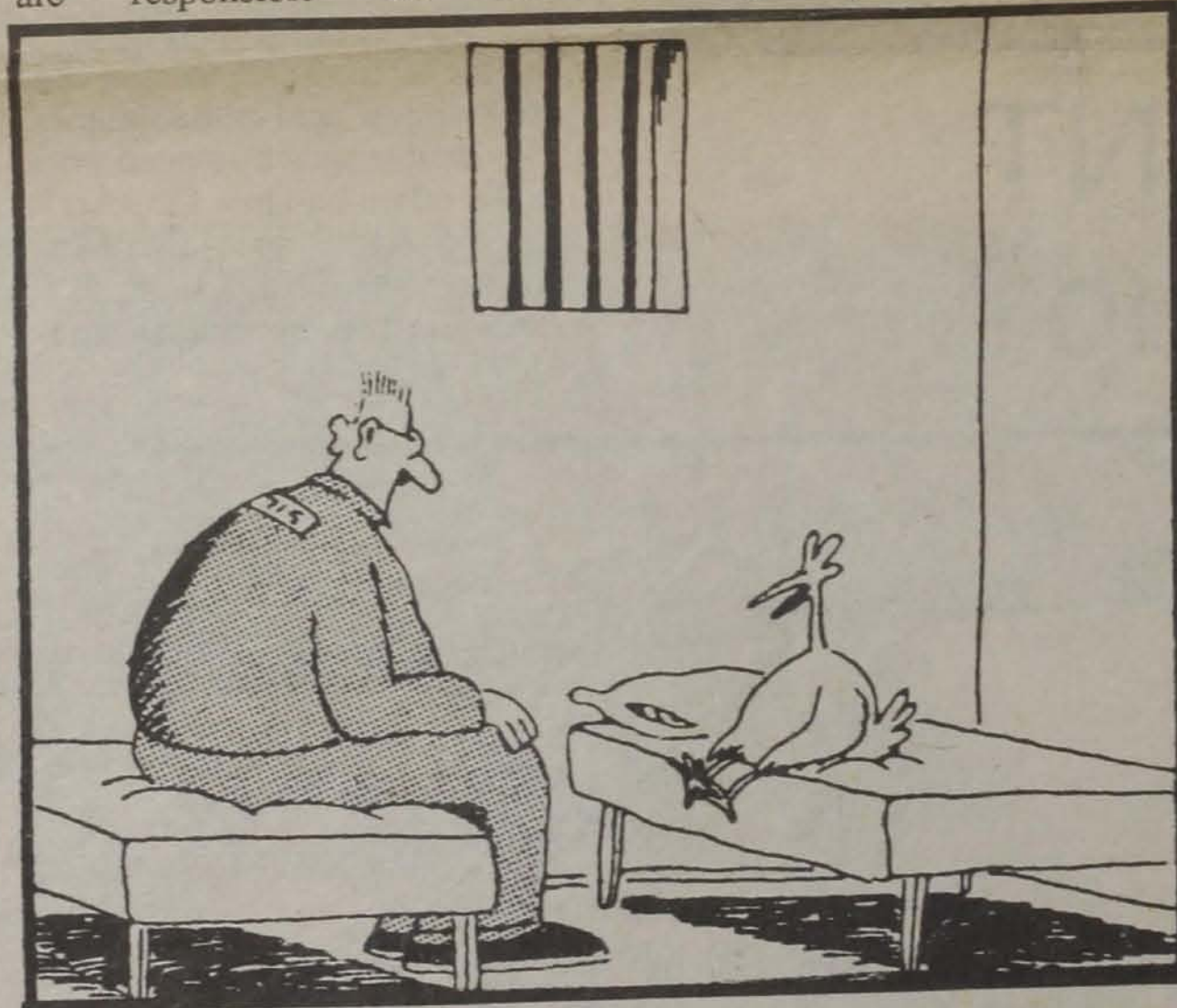
taken from their mothers a couple of days after birth, live out their sixteen-week existence chained by the neck in 2' x 4' wooden crates and are forced to lie or stand on a slated floor without any bedding. To produce large amounts of milk, their mothers (the dairy cows) are confined, kept constantly pregnant and overmilked. When the cows become "less productive," they are killed, having lived only one-fifth of their normal lifespans. Animals are raised in huge buildings, often in cages stacked one on top of another, and they are rarely able to turn around. Conveyor belts carry food in and excrement away. Artificial lighting controls the animals' sleeping and waking cycles. For factory farmed animals, slaughter brings the only relief from a life of constant stress and misery.

Environment: Thousands of acres of forestland are destroyed each year in order to create grazing and crop land to feed animals on US factory farms. Companies like McDonald's and Burger King are responsible for the

the slaughter houses enter the sewage system daily.

Animal agribusiness also wastes water. A meat-based diet requires 2500 gallons of water per person per day to produce while a vegan diet uses only 300 gallons. One chicken processing plant alone uses 100 million gallons of water every day, enough water to service a community of 25,000 people.

Waste: While over 800 million people go hungry in the world, the US uses 90% of its grains and legumes to feed to livestock. In fact, four-fifths of the planet's agricultural land is devoted to feeding animals, who in turn provide only a fraction of the protein they consume. The production of a one-pound steak, for example, involves 16 pounds of grain and soybeans fed to cows. If people were to reduce their consumption of cows, pigs and chickens by only 10%, more than 12 million tons of grain would be available for purposes other than feeding animals. Although a vegan diet is not the sole answer to the politically and socially complex problem of global hunger, it is one big step in minimizing



"So then, when Old McDonald turned his back, I took that ax and with a whack whack here and a whack whack there, I finished him off."

destruction of the South American rain forest to graze cattle for US hamburger consumption. Runoff from these lands carries suspended and dissolved solids and pesticides into lakes and streams, causing more water pollution than all other human activities combined. Soil erosion on US factory farms amounts to five billion tons of soil each year. In fact, animal agribusiness is the greatest producer of sewage wastes in the US. Animals on factory farms produce about two billion tons of manure yearly. In the state of Nebraska, for example, more than 100,000 pounds of carcass dressing, grease, intestinal waste, fecal matter and paunch manure from

waste. Clearly, the food fed to animals raised to feed people could be better used feeding hungry people directly.

It's very simple really! Eating modern corporate foods makes you sick or dead and lines the pockets of such nasty characters as food processors, pharmaceutical companies, chemical manufacturers, air and water polluters, animal exploiters, advertising agencies, and health insurance companies. It also helps to destroy the planet, costs you far more than real food, promotes 3rd World slavery and death, contributes to a bland and homogeneous diet, and makes everyone more prone to just about any disease you can think of. *Any questions?*

ON THE ROAD

Well, here it is, issue #23 followed very closely by issue #24. Who was it that said we couldn't put out three or four issues a year? The delay between #22 and #23 once again can be put down to the same age old problem -- money. It didn't help that the collective decreased in membership to four, from the dizzying height of ten last year. To raise money for this issue (and the next), we've had pub nites which have helped, including the successful evening that the band DOA played acoustic. We've also put on a film night and early next year hope to have an anarchist poster show. As you can see, a lot of energy/time is spent raising the "ready" so that we can come out more often. In this we need your help -- those of you with some "extra" cash can help by sending it so we can continue to send the paper free to prisoners -- who make up a large part of our subscribers.

The last issue, #22, featured a discussion paper about the role of armed struggle and issue #24 features three responses.

Once again we ask for money, money, money and information, articles and letters. Next year (1989) we want to publish four issues and we need your help. Good reading, and thanx for your continued support.

Rainforest damned

An American ethnologist who accompanied and translated for two Amazonian Indian leaders on a visit to Washington, DC, earlier this year, faces charges from the Brazilian Federal Police for violating a law forbidding foreigners from interfering in internal Brazilian policy. If convicted, Dr Darrell Posey faces from 1-3 in prison and/or expulsion from Brazil. The Kaiapo Indians of the Paiakan and Kubei tribes have now also been charged with speaking out.

While they were in Washington, the two tribe leaders discussed some of their ideas and concerns about the destruction of Amazonia with representatives from the World Bank, the State and Treasury departments, and the US Congress. It seems that the charges against Posey and the Kaiapo originate from Brazil's concern that their

visit to the USA may jeopardize the approval of a \$500 million power sector loan from the World Bank. This loan, if approved, will indirectly facilitate the building of many dams in the Amazon region, including those which will adversely affect the lands of the Kaiapo. These dams contribute to the destruction of the Earth's atmosphere and the ravaging of half the Earth's species. For the people living in the rainforests, dams mean death to their culture, as well as most of their people.

The real issues involve the right to public debate on Amazonian development, and the native people's rights to have a voice in decisions that affect them.

-- Rainforest Network News

Greek Ⓐ on trial

Anarchist comrades Clearchos Smirneos, Christoforas Marinos, Makis Boukouvalas and Evanghelia Voghiatze, were arrested on Oct. 1st of last year in Athens, and are still in prison today. The charges against them are "participation in an armed group," "illegal possession of weapons," "theft," and "falsification of public documents."

On the same day as the arrests, an anarchist, Michalis Prekas, was shot by police and mortally wounded. He died later that day in hospital. Those arrested were always on the front line of struggles against the state's projects, particularly Smirneos who has already done time for his participation in struggles against the destruction of a park in Athens and his involvement in strikes and demos.

The arrests and murder are part of a repressive action by

the Greek state against anarchists. The state is introducing progressively harsher legislation to make all social upheavals illegal. The Greek state's crackdown on anarchists can be traced to NATO demands that it be able to carry out "anti-terrorist" work and a need to draw people's attention away from the real social problems. The Greek state is using falsified evidence to get guilty verdicts on the four and so claim a great success against terrorism. The Greek anarchist movement has held demonstrations, sit-ins, and rallies outside the prison to protest the arrests and crackdown. More info about the Greek anarchist movement and support work for the imprisoned comrades can be obtained from: Anarchist Coil, Sispirosi Anarchicon, Box 30658, 10033 Athens.

-- Anarchist Coil

AIDS as biological and psychological warfare

DESIGNER DISEASES

It is hard to imagine that a cure for AIDS would be withheld for economic reasons alone. Could there be some other reason?

Despite repeated denials from Defense Department officials, allegations persist that AIDS is a genetically altered virus, which has been deliberately released to wipe out homosexuals and/or non-whites in the USA and reduce populations in 3rd world countries.

At first glance it seems like the epitome of paranoia to accuse the military of conspiring to exterminate citizens of their own country, and even some of their own troops. However, the vast majority of military personnel could be completely unaware of such a plot in their midst, while a relative handful of traitors in key positions could conduct it under cover of classified operations. And the circumstantial evidence is actually quite compelling that the AIDS virus was artificially engineered and planted in several different locations at about the same time through vaccination programs, and possibly blood bank contaminations.

At a House Appropriations hearing in 1969, the Defense Department's (BW) Biological Warfare division requested funds to develop, through gene-splicing, a new disease that would both resist and break down a victim's immune system. "Within the next 5 to 10 years it would probably be possible to make a new infective micro-organism which could differ in certain important respects from any known disease-causing organisms. Most important of these is that it might be refractory to the immunological and therapeutic processes upon which we depend to maintain our relative freedom from infectious disease." (See "A Higher Form of Killing: The Secret Story of Chemical and Biological Warfare" by R Harris and J Paxman, p 266, Hill and Want, publishers.) The funds were approved.

AIDS appeared within the requested time frame, and has the exact characteristics that were specified.

In 1972, the World Health Organization published a similar proposal: "An attempt should be made to ascertain whether viruses can in fact exert selective effects on immune function, eg, by ...affecting T-cell function as opposed to B-cell function. The possibility should also be looked into that the immune response to the virus itself may be impaired if the infecting virus damages more or less selectively the cells responding to the viral antigene." (Bulletin of the WHO, vol. 47, p 257-274.) This is a clinical description of the function of the AIDS virus.

The incidence of AIDS infections in Africa coincides exactly with the locations of the massive WHO smallpox vaccination program in the mid 70's (London Times May 11, 1987). Some 14,000 Haitians then on UN secondment to Central Africa were also vaccinated in this campaign. Personnel actually conducting the vaccinations may have been completely unaware that the vaccine was anything other than what they were told.

A striking feature of AIDS is that it is ethno-selective. The rate of infection is twice as high among Blacks, Latinos and Native Americans as among whites, with death coming two to three times as swiftly. And over 80% of the children with AIDS and 90% of infants born with it are among these minorities. "Ethnic weapons" that would strike certain racial groups more heavily than others have been a long-standing US Army BW objective. (Harris and Paxman, p 265.) Under the current US administration, biological warfare research spending has increased 500%, primarily in the area of genetic engineering of new disease organisms. The "discovery" of the AIDS virus (HTLV3) was announced by

Dr. Robert Gallo at the National Cancer Institute, which is on the grounds of Fort Detrick, Maryland, a primary US Army biological warfare research facility. Actually, the AIDS virus looks and acts much more like a cross between a bovine leukemia virus and a sheep visna (brainrot) virus, cultured in a human cell culture, than any virus of the HTLV group. The closest thing in this case to a "smoking test tube" so far is the AIDS virus itself. If it was possible for such a monstrosity to occur naturally it would have done so ages ago and decimated humankind at that time. Some other life form would presently be in control of this planet (assuming that is not already the case).

The Hepatitis B vaccine study in 1978 appears to have been the initial means of planting the infection in New York City. The test protocol specified non-monogamous males only, and homosexuals received a different vaccine from heterosexuals. At least 25-50% of the first reported NY AIDS cases in 1981 had received the Hepatitis B test vaccine in '78. By 1984, 64% of the vaccine recipients had AIDS, and the figures on the current infection rate for the participants of that study are held by the US Department of Justice, and are "unavailable."

The AIDS epidemic emerged full-blown in the three US cities with "organized gay communities" before being reported elsewhere, including Haiti or Africa, so it is epidemiologically impossible for either of those countries to be the origin point for the US infections.

Another indication that AIDS had multiple origin points is that the 14-month doubling time of the disease cannot nearly account for the current number of cases if we assume only a small number of initial infections starting in the late 1970s.

Before you dismiss the possibility that a US army BW facility would participate in genocide, bear in mind that hundreds of top nazis were imported into key positions in the USA military intelligence establishment following WWII. US military priorities were then reoriented from defeating nazis to "defeating" communism at any cost, and strengthening military control of economic and foreign policy decisions. (See "Project Paperclip" by Clarence Lasby, Atheneum 214, NY, and "Gehlen: Spy of the Century" by EH Cookridge, Random House.) There's no proof those nazis ever gave up their long-term goals of conquest and genocide, just because they changed countries. Fascism was and is an international phenomenon.

It's not as if this was a total reversal of previous US military policy, however. Hitler claimed to have gotten his inspiration for the "final solution" from the extermination of Native Americans in the USA. For that matter, the first example of germ warfare in the US was in 1763 when some of the European colonists gave friendly Natives a number of blankets that had been infected with smallpox, causing many deaths.

One indication of the actual US military priorities regarding BW was the importation of the entire Japanese germ warfare unit following WWII. These people killed over 3000 POWs, including many Americans, in a variety of grisly experiments, yet they were granted complete amnesty and given American military positions in exchange for sharing

their research findings with their USA Army counterparts.

Consider also the callous attitude displayed by top military officials toward veterans suffering from the after-effects of exposure to Agent Orange and radiation from nuclear weapons tests.

In fact, since the end of WWII, over 200 experimental BW tests have been conducted on civilians and military personnel in the USA. One example was the test spraying from September 20-26, 1950, of bacillus globigi and syraceus maracezens over 117 sq. miles of the San Francisco area, causing pneumonia-like infections in many of the residents. The family of one elderly man who died in the test sued the government, but lost. To this day syraceus is a leading cause of death among the elderly in the SF area. Another case was the joint Army/CIA BW test in 1955, still classified, in which an undisclosed bacteria was released in the Tampa Bay region of Florida, causing a dramatic increase in whooping cough infections, including 12 deaths. A third example was the July 7-10, 1966, release of a bacteria throughout the New York subway system, conducted by the US Army's Special Operations Division. Due to the vast number of people exposed it would be virtually impossible to identify, let alone prove, any specific health problems resulting directly from this test.

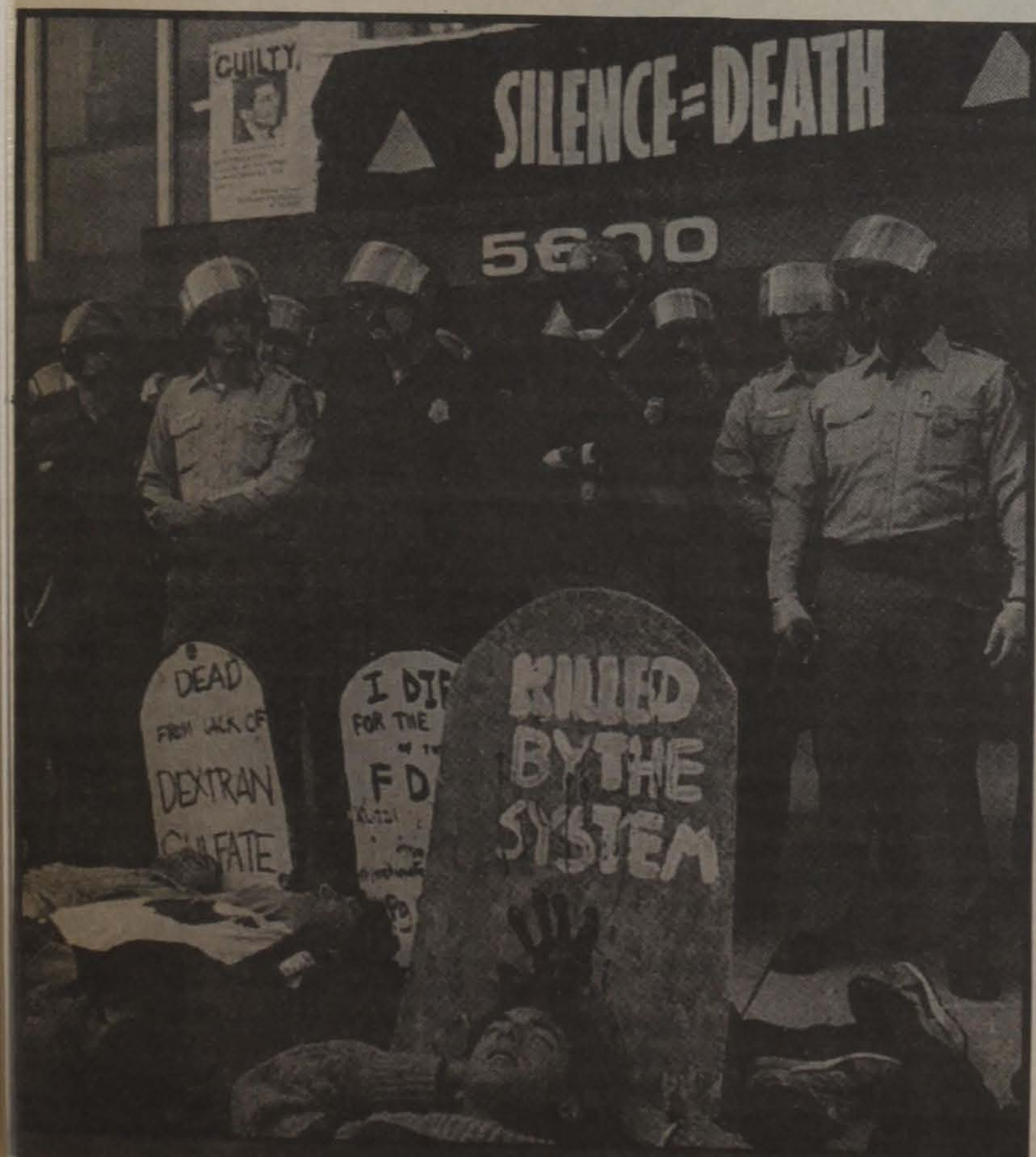
So, despite the loyalty of the vast majority of US military personnel toward their country, clearly there are some military officials who have very different intentions, and they occupy high enough positions to impose their priorities on military programs and get away with it, so far. The first detailed charges regarding AIDS as a BW weapons were published in the "Patriot" newspaper in New Delhi, India on July 4, 1984. It is hard to say where the investigations of this story in the Indian press might have led, if they had not been sidetracked by two major disasters shortly thereafter: the assassination of Indira Gandhi on October 31 and the Bhopal Union Carbide plant "accident" that killed several thousand and injured more than 200,000 on December 3.

The Soviet press picked up the story in October 1985, making it easy for US Defense Department spokespeople to dismiss the charges as "Soviet propaganda," even though many other countries carried it. The Soviets recently retracted the charges, in the new spirit of USA/USSR cooperation.

A variation on the AIDS BW theory that is popular in far-right publications is that AIDS was developed in Soviet laboratories for use against the USA. An obvious problem with this idea is that the victims of choice of a Soviet BW attack would be anti-communists, not minorities or homosexuals, who are generally more left-wing. The people at greatest risk from AIDS in the USA are in fact the very elements most disliked by arch-conservatives. In any case, it is simplistic to assume that one country, USA or USSR, is conducting this campaign against the other. Although concealed in apparent conflicts between nations, the real culprits are multinational fascists on both "sides" still bent on massive population reductions and global domination.

Other motives include the old "divide and conquer" principle: AIDS is

continued on page 10



Since the white man came to this continent, native peoples have been struggling to survive in the face of genocidal colonization. These days their patience has turned to outrage as they see time and again, even as they jump through courtroom hoops and have a real desire to share, that the white man serves corporate interests and not the people, least of all theirs. Canada is seeing renewed resistance in the form of direct action as native peoples come together to protect their land and way of life from encroachment and destruction.

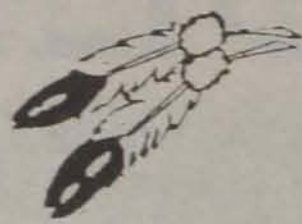
The Gitksan-Wet'suwet'en of the Skeena region in northwest BC recently claimed a victory with a blockade at Sam Green's Creek on the Babine River. Since May of '87 (see OR #22) the Gitksan-Wet'suwet'en have been fighting the provincial and federal governments for legal recognition and jurisdiction over 22,000 square miles of their territory. In spite of this land title action, Westar Timber was going to build a bridge across the Babine to access these northern territories. But the Gitksan-Wet'suwet'en for weeks had set up a blockade of tents, smokehouses and sweatlodges, forcing Westar into the courts where the two filed applications for opposing injunctions. In passing judgment, the judge used the Babine River as a dividing line, allowing Westar to log south of the river, but preventing them from building a bridge. Since the logging companies can't get logging permits unless a bridge is built and the Gitksan-Wet'suwet'en never disputed the territory south of the Babine, this is definitely a victory.

In mid-October, the Lubicon Lake Crees set up barricades on roads near their settlement at Little Buffalo in Alberta's northerly Peace River region. After nearly half a century of patient, persistent attempts at negotiations with the Canadian state for a reserve, the Lubicons had had enough. They renounced the jurisdiction of Canadian courts and authority, stating no one would be allowed to enter unless they had the Lubicon's permission. Well, it got premier Getty moving; he ordered the queen's cowboys to dismantle the blockades and, in the process, arrested 27 people. But Chief Bernard Ominayak stayed firm with his people -- he said more blockades would be set up if the premier wasn't prepared to negotiate in good faith. Sixty hours after the blockades were torn down, Ominayak and Getty agreed that the band would receive 204.5 square kilometres of provincial crown land for a reserve and the surface rights to another 40.5 square kilometres.

The attorney-general's department has offered to drop the contempt of court charges if those arrested apologize to the court, but none of them is willing to do so. Terry Laboucon, the first of those charged, has been fined \$200 but refuses to pay, and his lawyer declares that his client did not recognize the court's right to hear the case. Frederic Lennarson, who is also charged said, "We acknowledge the power of the police state stormtroopers to drag us before the court, but we don't recognize the court's jurisdiction."

While the Lubicons and Alberta have agreed on the size of a reserve, the federal government will only provide services to band members who qualify as status Indians. The band says everyone of its 478 members must be included in the settlement. The difference in figures involves anywhere between 75 and 200 people. Meanwhile, in the absence of any agreement, Alberta has encouraged extensive oil exploration. The Lubicons say this has destroyed their way of life; oil

hidden WAR



drilling near Little Buffalo has brought alcoholism and crime but no benefits. The wells in the Lubicon's hereditary homeland produce more than \$1,000,000 of oil a day. None of the 245 kilometres they've been allotted has any oil wells on it.

Ka-Daki-Menm, "Our Land," known as Temagami, has been the homeland of the Teme-Augama Anishinabi for 6000 years. These people have never ceded their 4000 square mile area in any government treaty. "Officially" the Teme-Augama Anishinabi occupy a 100 square mile reserve, Bear Island, at Lake Temagami's southern outlet in Ontario. They have been involved in a legal battle for recognition of their land rights and jurisdiction for their entire traditional area for fifteen years.

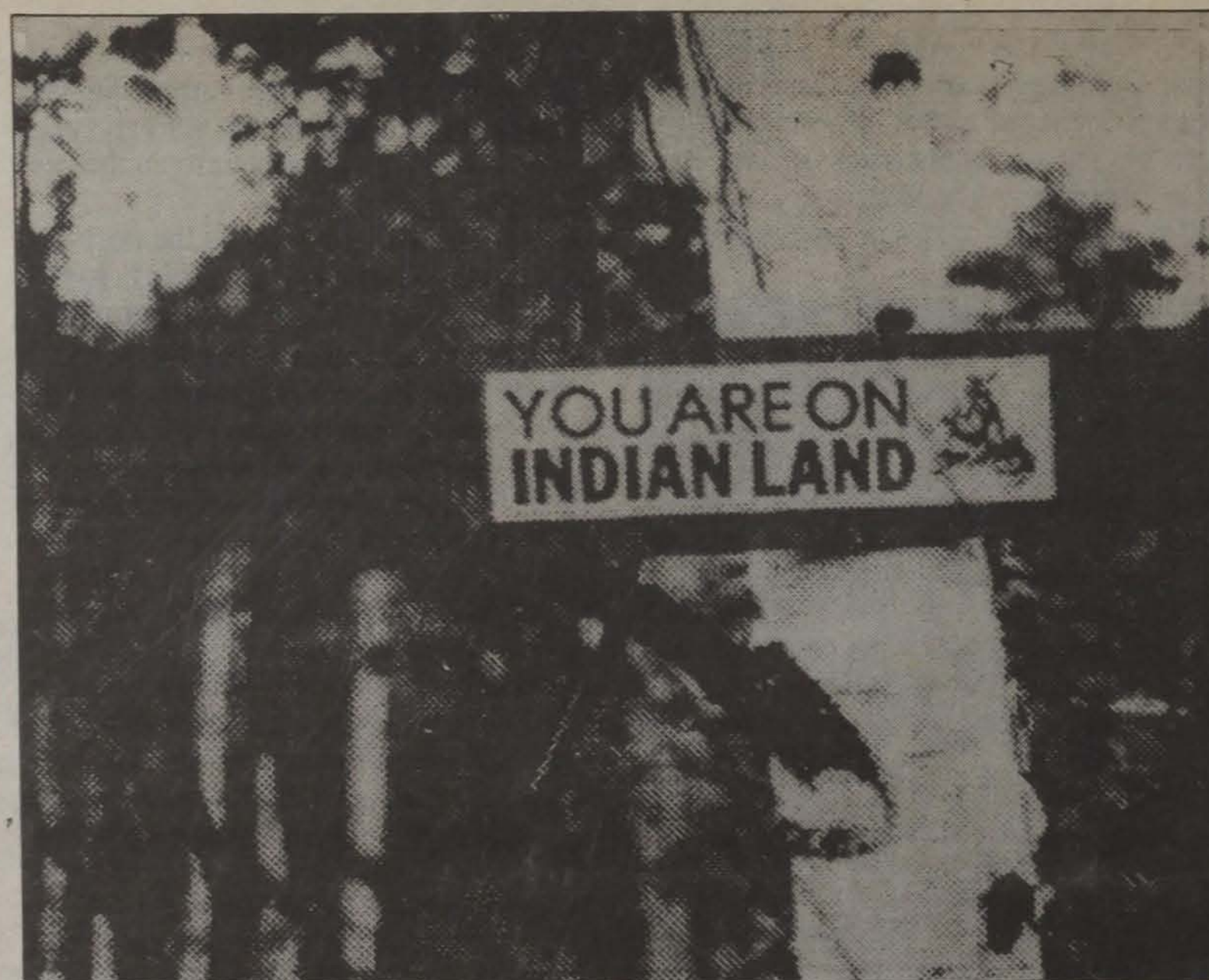
Plagued not only by the genocidal violence of white invasion and colonization, but more recently by hydro-electric flooding, clearcut logging, white tourists, and the ensuing hunting and fishing prohibitions -- all contribute to the erosion of their land-based economy. The final degradation has been thrust upon them and their land, and they are fighting back.

On May 17, 1988, the minister of natural resources announced that the construction of the Red Squirrel Road extension and the Pinetorch Road development would go ahead. If completed, this extension would link with Liskeard Lumber

On the east coast, the Innu of Nitasinan in the Quebec/Labrador/Newfoundland region have resorted to doing sit- and camp-ins on the air force runways and bombing ranges in an attempt to stop the low-level military flight testing that has been destroying their way of life.

In Goose Bay, Newfoundland, 150 natives were arrested in October after occupying the main runway at the Goose Bay Air Force Base. They were protesting military aircraft training. The queen's cowboys joined the military police to clear the runway of the people of the Sheshatshit Innu Band. Nine were charged with mischief. Jets from Canada, West Germany, the Netherlands, Britain and the United States do approximately 50 testflights a day. 10,000 Innu live in Quebec and Labrador.

The Barriere Lake Band in Quebec is also using direct action to protect their land and way of life. The Algonquins of the Rapid Lake Reserve, numbering about 450 members, have a 59-acre reserve north of Ottawa. The reserve is eroding badly and there is no more land to build houses, existing homes are overcrowded, and they need a new school. They have been severely affected by clearcut logging and see the installation of hydro lines as another infraction. All this development scares away the animals; most members rely on hunting and fishing for their survival and the band is



road, enabling the government and corporations to obliterate, through clearcutting, the land they stole.

On May 22, the Teme-Augama Anishinabi Tribal Council decided by consensus to form a blockade on the west and east ends of the proposed Red Squirrel extension to "stop further bush road developments in our unsundered Motherland." On June 1, they established two blockades -- the Wendaban and Misabi Camps, and are committed as a community to maintain these camps until there is no threat of further road developments and their still active land claim has been settled. The Ontario court of appeal hears their aboriginal claim in January 1989.

worried about the environmental damage and the effect this may have on their children.

The Barriere Lake Band has never relinquished jurisdiction over their territory. The Wampum belt agreement recognized that any use of land and resources would be negotiated with the First Nations. Despite repeated efforts at gaining rights, the band was getting nowhere. So in July, they set up information blockades on the highway running through their land. They also set up an encampment to impede further development of hydro lines. Regular hunting and fishing activities continue from there. The band also set up an encampment on parliament hill in late September/early

October to force a moratorium on clearcutting and other environmentally damaging activities. About 70 people took part in the action. The tents were torn down and people served with notices to appear in court.

On June 1, 1988, members of the Mohawk Warrior Society set up a roadblock that lasted 29 hours. They blocked the Mercier bridge outside of Montreal with cars, trucks and gravel to protest a raid on the Kahnawake Reserve earlier that day. At the centre of the raid is a dispute over the sale of tax-free cigarettes. During the raid 17 people were arrested and \$450,000 in cigarettes were seized when



200 RCMP wearing bullet proof vests and armed with machine guns swooped down on six cigarette shops on the reserve.

Under the Jay Treaty signed in 1794 between the United States and Britain, all Mohawk Nations are allowed to trade and carry out business deals with each other. These treaty rights were brought into Canadian law when the constitution was signed in 1982, and are protected.

Kahnawake residents said they wouldn't reopen the road until federal officials initiate negotiations addressing "the invasion of our territory, the sovereignty of the Mohawk Nation and our mutual treaties." Kahnawake Council member Brain Deer said "this isn't about cigarettes, it's about a foreign government invading our territory."

The blockade came down when Chief Joe Norton met with Ottawa for negotiations. No guarantees were worked out though; the feds wouldn't promise to not raid the reserve again and in turn Norton refused to guarantee that the sale of "contraband" cigarettes would stop.

Sovereignty has always been at the bottom of disputes between the Mohawks and the Canadian state. In 1958 the St. Lawrence Seaway was pushed through Mohawk land in the wake of a settlement that many Mohawks say was signed illegally by the band councils.

Self-determination and autonomy in the face of degradation and repression by the state should be regarded with utmost respect. Each and every one of these actions are the result of a culmination of decades of refusal by the Canadian state to give recognition to native peoples and their right to self government. Give your support and write to the tribal councils to find out how:

* Gitksan-Wet'suwet'en Hereditary Chiefs; Box 229, Hazelton BC, V0J 1Y0 (604-842-6511).

* Naskapi Montagnais Innu Association; Sheshatshit Labrador, A0P 1M0.

* Teme-Augama Anishinabi; Bear Island, Temagami Ontario, P0H 1C0 (705-237-8944).

* Mohawk Nations; c/o Akwesasne Notes, PO Box 196, via Roosevelt Town NY, USA, 13683-0196 (518-358-9531).

* Lubicon Lake Band; 3536 - 106th Street, Edmonton Alberta.

* Canadian Alliance in Solidarity with Native Peoples; 16 Spadina Road, Toronto Ontario (416-964-0169).

-- thanks for Ecomedia Toronto for some background information

14 different ways to say *SMASH THE STATE*

The following summaries are presented here as a wide-ranging but not comprehensive survey of direct actions taken by people around the world. The focus here is on actions which have received little or no media coverage, in either the mainstream or alternative press.

Direct action has been employed by people since the beginning of oppression to take direct control over our lives, both individually and collectively. It is confronting the oppressors and acting in a way that, if only for a moment, turns the tables on the balance of power. Direct action is any action we take to directly stop injustices and/or begin liberation for all life. But direct action is not just reaction; we must also act directly to create alternatives. Direct action is unfiltered by any institution. It does not rely on anything or anyone else to get its message across.

The achievements and actions of people around the world to resist war, nuclearization, exploitation, and the destruction of the earth should inspire us to see just how much power we really have to push our planet away from the brink of destruction, and towards a more balanced and cohabitative relationship with the earth and all life.

Western Europe

Throughout Western Europe, the 1980s have been an intense period of nonviolent direct action on many fronts. The massive anti-nuclear marches and civil disobedience actions received much attention in the early 80s. Most of these actions focused around the placement of American cruise missiles in Europe. Less attention have been given the ongoing and self-sustaining anti-nuclear and environmental actions which are continuing. The strong community support for these actions is perhaps what most sets them apart from similar actions in the U.S.

Spain

The radical history of Spain is well reflected in the response of Spanish communities to the attempts to nuclearize their homes. In Catalonia, the heart of anarchist resistance to fascism in the Spanish civil war, direct action has headed off at least one uranium mining venture. Peasants there formed an information network to counter Chevron's efforts to do geological explorations for the mine. As soon as a member of the network spotted a geologist she would phone other members. Within half an hour, the geologist would be surrounded by twenty or more local people demanding the ore samples. Chevron soon decided that Catalonia didn't have enough uranium to make a mine worthwhile.

Direct action has also played a significant role in foiling the plans of the Spanish government to have built 38 reactors by 1984. By 1987, only seven reactors were in operation, with six "under construction," but with entry into service of these reactors postponed indefinitely.

Portugal

Portugal has no nuclear reactors. It almost had one, but thanks to the villagers of Ferrell this did not come to pass. On March 15, 1976, over 1500 people, summoned by the ringing of the church bell, marched to the nearby construction site and destroyed all the construction equipment. The plant has never been officially cancelled, but construction has never been restarted. The villagers have covered the entire construction site with vegetable gardens.

Scandinavia

Currently in Scandinavia there is a Nordic-wide civil disobedience campaign which aims to shut down the nuclear industry in Norway, Sweden, and Finland. A roving strike group is carrying out nonviolent blockades of uranium and nuclear waste shipments.

In Sweden, the nuclear waste disposal program has been the chief target of activists. At Almunge, protestors boarded up the door of a drilling machine and kept people sitting by it 24 hours a day to keep the drilling from continuing. This action caused the nuclear authorities to retreat, because the site was in the home district of the Minister of Energy who feared the adverse publicity. Ecoteurs have also destroyed drilling equipment at three potential disposal sites. Residents of other areas targeted for exploration are preparing to resist drilling.

West Germany

West German activists are also dedicated to shutting down the nuclear industry in their country. Some of the methods the German activists have employed, however, are far more radical than those used in Scandinavia. Sabotage is an integral part of the anti-nuclear movement in West Germany. People living near proposed nuclear sites, such as the Gorleben waste disposal facility and the Wackersdorf reprocessing plant, have given the saboteurs strong support, including shelter from the authorities. Saboteurs have become a serious political force in West Germany. There is no way of knowing just how much damage sabotage has done to the nuclear industry, because the companies involved will not release these figures, but the figure is undoubtedly in the millions and millions of dollars.

According to hearings in Bunderstag, 186 sabotage actions linked to environmental issues took place in 1985, and 588 were recorded in the first half of 1986. By now there may be as many as 1000 attacks a year. Most of these are actions directed against the nuclear industry, though actions are spreading to address other environmental and animal rights issues. Saboteurs have not limited themselves to attacks on actual nuclear installations and construction sites, but have also targeted factories and offices of companies that are tied into the nuclear industry.

Actions not involving property damage have focused on stopping traffic and occupying construction sites. Some road blockades have been clandestine, while others have been mass public demonstrations.

Saboteurs are almost never caught, because of the support they receive from local communities and the lack of any identifiable network for police to tap into. The government is now making an attempt to lump saboteurs together with terrorists in the public eye, and in the eyes of the law. This crackdown is an attempt to discredit saboteurs and split the anti-nuclear movement. So far they have not succeeded, and sabotage is still generally perceived to occupy one end of the spectrum of widespread nonviolent resistance.

France

In France, communitywide hostility has led to public mass action at least twice in the last two years. On August 27, 1986 at Beaufort 300 people systematically destroyed equipment for uranium research that had been set up that morning by the government-owned firm Cogema. Beaufort is a wine producing area, and the farmers there were worried about the potential damage to their crops and livelihood from radiation contamination. Cogema has not returned to the site.

In the summer of 1987, in the department of Deux-Sevres at a site selected for a high-level nuclear waste laboratory, 700 people removed all documents from the office of the waste disposal authority. They then dumped 50 tons of granite on the tractors and excavating equipment. Participation from people in all political parties kept the government from retaliating.

Denmark

Denmark is a nation with no nuclear industry, therefore this significant target of direct action is lacking there.

There are many examples of direct action, however. In a recent 100 people attacked 28 different Shell gas stations throughout Denmark causing over \$20,000 in damage. The purpose of the action was to show Shell a little bit of the violence which the company is involved in daily in its operations in South Africa. The actions were claimed by a group of people calling themselves Solidarity Steve Biko.

Soviet Union

One of the USSR's most vocal independent peace groups is the Group to Establish Trust (between the USA and the USSR), or the Moscow Trust Group. Focusing on disarmament, peace, and human rights issues, they have staged several demonstrations in the past years, including one in the aftermath of the Chernobyl explosion. While the Trust Group's activism resemble the symbolic approach in the West, in the Soviet Bloc it is direct action for unofficial groups to hold demonstrations: it directly foils the State's denial of their existence and their right to public activism.

Similarly, samizdat (underground) literature directly negates the ban on unofficial publications. One recent venture is a "Green" journal with a 1000-copy circulation in Leningrad.

The USSR also has known an underground hippie culture -- promoting peace, long hair, and rock'n'roll -- since the late sixties. Bands have staged anti-war rallies on the Day for the Protection of Children, and celebrated John Lennon's birthday by blasphemizing the well-known Soviet slogan, "Lenin lived, Lenin lives, Lenin will live," with banners proclaiming "Lennon lives, Lennon will live." While glasnost has largely ended police-station haircuts, vicious press and psycho-ward visits, hippies can still fear the nightstick: recent hippie gatherings and pacifist demonstrations have been brutally dispersed.

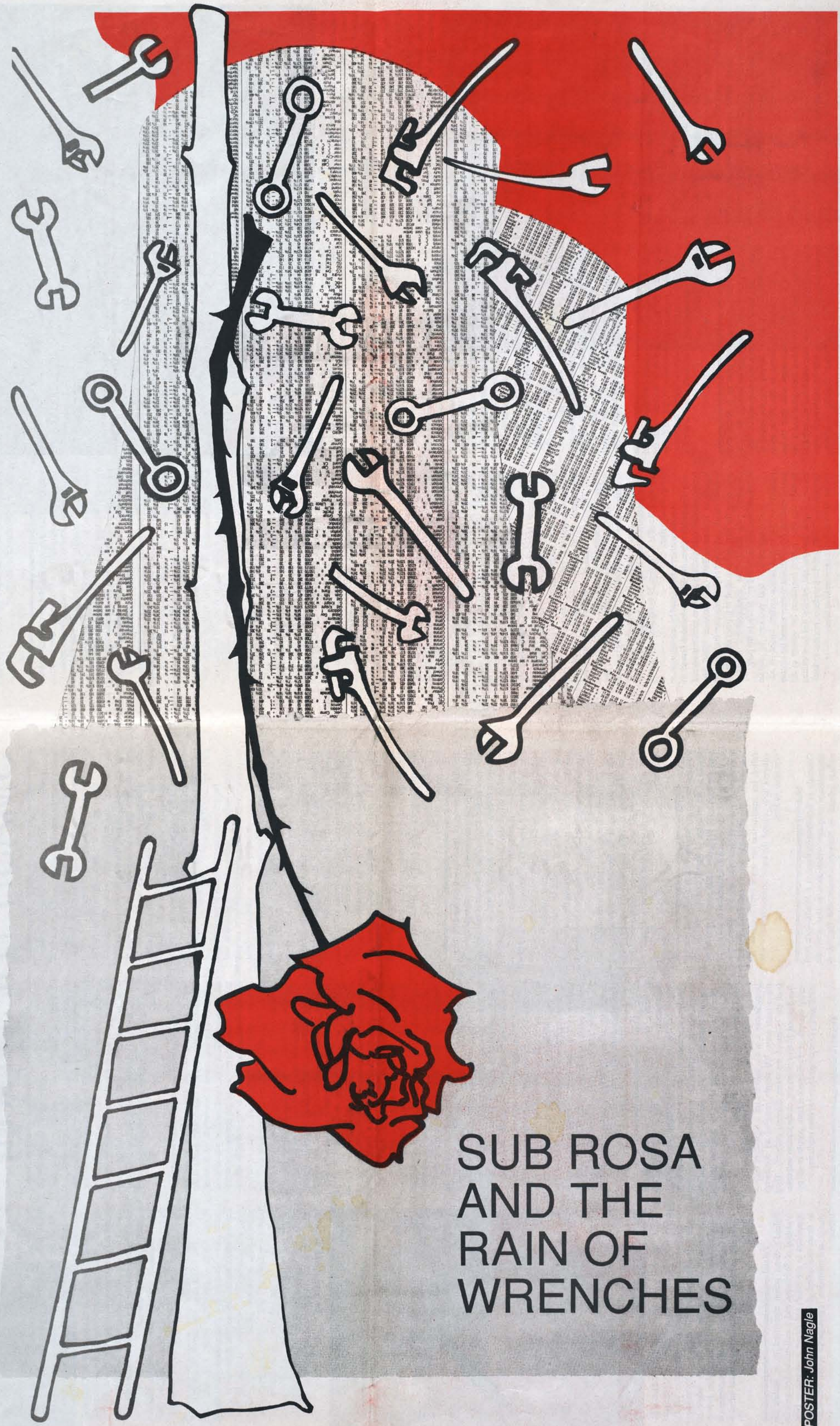


Another youth movement has been draft resistance, especially during the occupation of Afghanistan. One opponent of the Afghanistan occupation and the USSR's arms shipments to Nicaragua went beyond non-cooperation to sabotage the tank factory where he worked. Over a period of seven months in 1984-5, Leonid Gromov broke the locks to various management offices and set fire to files containing technical information.

Poland

Poland's direct action movement exists against the backdrop of Solidarity, and a well-established socialist opposition to the Polish and Soviet governments. Next to these established groups' campaigns for economic change, anti-militarism is perhaps the hottest area of activism.

At the forefront of the strong anti-draft movement in Poland is WiP (Freedom and Peace). While



SUB ROSA
AND THE
RAIN OF
WRENCHES

DIRECT ACTION

As cadres of "popular professionalism" we reply to your question on how to saw down the pylons of the atom mafia.

The best way is the following:

You need 6 hacksaws. Advantage: easier to carry, make less noise, far less expensive. Disadvantages: sawing takes a long time.

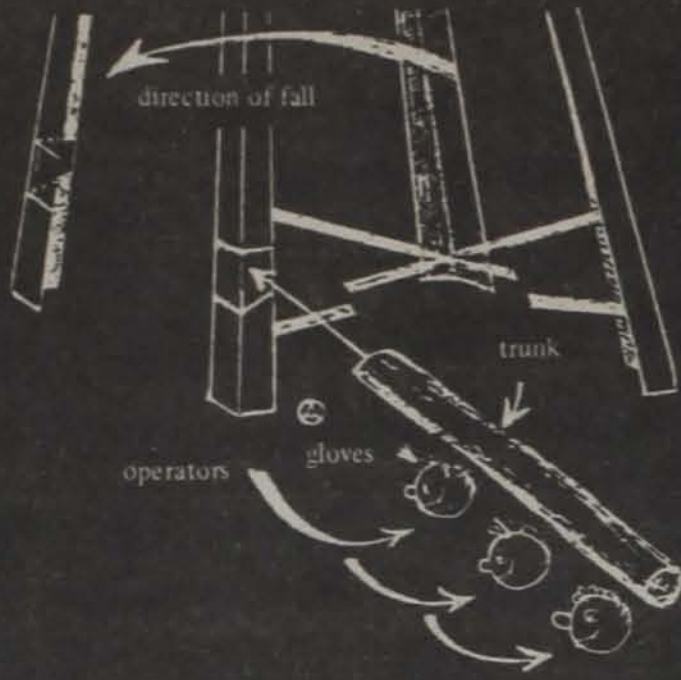
Moreover you need:

6 100 ml bottles of oil, 15 spare reinforced blades, 2 pocket torches with side light screened, something to mark parts to be sawn, a handkerchief (on which to change the blades), a tree trunk about 2 1/2 metres long by 15 cm in diameter, heavy winter socks to wear over shoes, gloves.

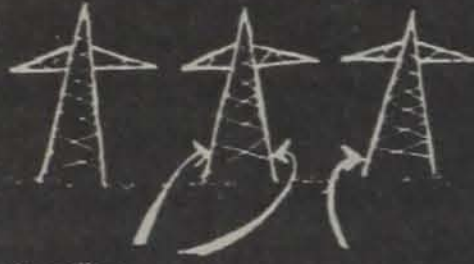
The best recipe is:

1) Mark all the parts to be sawn, saw all the inferior transversal bars joining the four pillars (at the same level as central pillars are to be cut).

2) Saw a wedge in the two pillars in the direction of the fall (the pillars chosen must be parallel to the electricity



cables). For the wedge, first saw diagonally towards the direction of the fall (about 30 degrees) towards the bottom. From a 90 degree angle continue to saw



horizontally. Complete the cut, then saw the two pillars horizontally about 15 cm above the oblique cut. Use the saw in two each using both hands (it should only be drawn: it's less tiring and makes less noise).

3) When the pillars have been sawn, put all the tools that have been used together and go to about 150 yards away

along the line of escape. Two or three people stay by the pylon. With the help of the tree trunk push the wedges out of the pillars. Nothing happens after the first wedge. When the second wedge falls it is

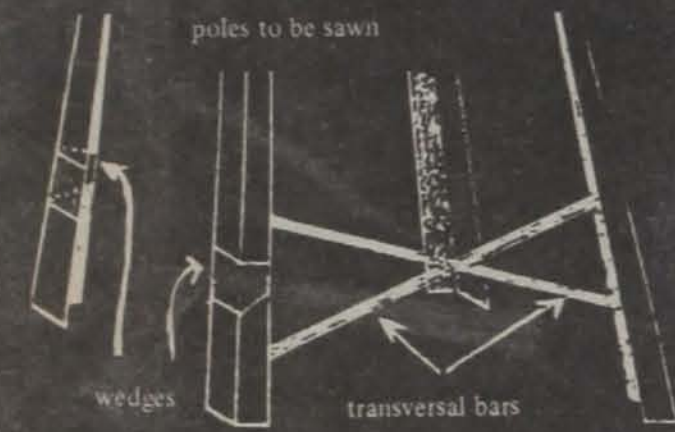


time to leave in the opposite direction to that of the fall (taking small steps, one foot always in contact with the earth). The pylon falls in the direction in which the pillars have been sawn.

4) The time of the fall is a minimum of two seconds. The cables are pulled to the ground by the pylons. Stay bent and very stable. When the cable makes contact with the ground a short circuit is formed. We consider the only dangerous phase to be that of sawing the pillars.

Revolutionary Operators

Till we saw again



supporting many Polish resisters, both in and out of prison and the army, and recently holding a hunger strike in solidarity with an imprisoned Hungarian resister, it also has been active in other campaigns, including a 1987 march of 1500 people against a nuclear waste dump near the German border. WiP works with a broad range of groups, including Solidarity, and stresses its plurality: "We are different kinds of people: anarchists and church activists, politicals and moralists, hippies and punks...What we have in common are the problems that we want to solve, and our opposition to the violence that pervades our world."

WiP's black-sheep counterpart in the youth/anti-militarism movement is Gdansk's RSA (Movement for an Alternative Society). The RSA is explicitly anarchist, criticizes the Church, the work ethic, and the "self-limiting" revolution of Solidarity, and fights off the police with rocks. In a dramatic May-Day demonstration in 1985, locals ended up sheltering cops in their houses to protect them against RSA demonstrators.

Wroclaw activists give cynicism a more humorous twist -- mocking the October Revolution with a hobby-horse brigade, demonstrating for the just distribution of toilet paper and panty liners, and calling for a reduced work-day for employees of the Security Service -- all in the name of "Socialist Surrealism," the main platform of the New Culture Movement (aka the "Orange Alternative").

Czechoslovakia

Charter 77 and the Jazz Section provide a foundation of radical dissent for the youth and punk movements of Czechoslovakia. Charter 77, named for a declaration of human rights signed by underground activists in 1977, has remained strong for over ten years, growing to include a wide spectrum of peace, justice and ecological concerns, despite police repression. Last December the Chartists spoke at the Prague youth's peace demonstration that annually commemorates John Lennon's birthday. The next day Charter 77 held a rally demanding the release of political prisoners; nearly 2000 people attended.

Similarly, the Jazz Section, an underground group agitating for cultural freedom, finds some less-organized soulmates among the Czechoslovakia punk movement. Despite routine police beatings and harassment, the punks insist on their rights to spike their hair, listen to punk music and wear punk regalia. Vokno, a leading samizdat magazine for underground culture in

Bohemia and Moravia, writes of a man who shouted "Long live national democracy" from a stage during a police raid. "Since then, none of his friends have seen him," it reported.

Czechoslovakia has one of the best samizdat networks, including the Palach Press, (named after a young man who set himself on fire during the Soviet occupation in 1969), a London-based literary agency that distributes Czech literature worldwide.

Malaysia/Rainforest

The Penan people of Sarawak province of East Malaysia are engaged in a fierce struggle to protect their rainforest home from logging company clearcuts. Half a dozen years ago, the Penan began petitioning to have logging company applications for clearcut lumber rights denied, but the Penan petitions went unheard and licences to log millions of acres of irreplaceable rainforest have been given to timber tycoons and politicians. In 1987, with no where else to turn, and the hardship imposed upon them finally become unbearable, the Penan began to barricade and blockade the logging roads to directly stop the destruction. Twelve blockade sites were set up over two district areas in Sarawak. Communities spread over thousands of kilometers united to paralyze the logging industry in the province. Millions of logs were held up in timber camps because trucks were unable to pass through the barricades maintained by thousands of natives.

Army troops were sent in to "negotiate" with the blockaders. Braving the presence of heavily-armed soldiers, the Penan continued their blockade with the rallying call "Avek matai ame maneu -- Until we die we will block this road." For over two months they maintained the blockade until government troops crushed it in October 1987.

India

Natives of the Himalayas have risen up to defend their mountain forest against deforestation through the emergence of the Chipko (embrace a tree) movement. Chipko uses nonviolent resistance to directly stop the cutting of trees. The movement originated in the 1970s when women in Garwhal protected trees with their bodies against foresters. The movement soon grew into a national environmental movement which has succeeded in implementing a fifteen-year ban on commercial green felling in the hills of Uttar Pradesh, banning clearcutting on the Western Ghats and Vindayannasa, and pressuring the Indian government to draw up a sustainable forest policy.

The Chipko movement is a remarkable example of a nonviolent direct action oriented grassroots environmental movement. It was initiated by the hillpeople and villagers most directly affected by deforestation and environmental destruction. A popular movement in every sense of the word, it was spread largely through folksongs and long foot marches between villages by messengers spreading the Chipko philosophy and approach to nonviolent direct action.

United States

In the US, Indian people at Big Mountain in Arizona are "illegally" occupying land that is theirs by treaty and ancestral right in order to protect this land from corporate exploitation. According to Congressional Law 93-531, passed in 1974, all native people remaining in the Big Mountain area after this time were illegally trespassing and occupying the land. Intense pressure was put on the Dine people to leave their traditional homes and way of life by the 1986 relocation deadline. The Bureau of Indian Affairs and the US Congress want the area abandoned in order to clear the way for a massive corporate onslaught to dig up the vast coal and uranium deposits.

As most legal appeals have proven to be futile, supporters of the Dine resistance at Big Mountain have not shifted focus to concentrate on direct material aid to the people remaining on the land. Support groups are providing food, hard goods, medical aid and supplies to the people at Big Mountain. In addition, construction brigades have been formed to build (in disregard of the ban on building and repair in effect under Law 93-531) community projects and to repair existing homes. Regardless of the outcome of the continuing legal appeals, the harsh realities of day to day survival in the high desert under the restrictions of Law 93-531 make this kind of direct action absolutely essential for the resistance of the Dine people to continue.

Canada

In Canada, native people have led several blockades and actions to stop logging of old growth forests on their traditional homelands in British Columbia. The most effective of these blockades occurred at Meares Island on the pacific coast of Vancouver Island. When logging plans for clearcutting Meares were approved in 1984, the Nuuchah-Nulth people and a local support group prepared to nonviolently block any attempts at logging the island. In 1986, protesters set up camp on the island and directly blocked the attempt by MacMillan-Bloedel, the giant logging company, to unload logging equipment onto Meares. The company sought a court injunction against the protesters after repeatedly being denied access to the island by nonviolent blockades. After arguments were heard from both sides, Mac-Blo was barred from any logging until the case could be heard in court, and months later, the court ruled in favour of reconsidering aboriginal land claims to the area, and all logging was suspended indefinitely.

In a similar case, with a less happy ending, Haida people in the South Moresby region of the Queen Charlotte Islands of BC blockaded logging roads to prevent logging of old growth forests on Lyell Island in 1985. Despite the arrests of 72 Haida people, the island is to be logged under a five year plan.

Blockades by environmental activists in the Kootenay region of BC forced the CP Rail conglomerate to abandon its plan to spray railway beds with a controversial herbicide this past summer. Protestors had been stopping rail traffic in the area by lying across the tracks to stop the spraying.

Another victory was claimed by eco-activists in early September when the BC government bowed to public pressure and legislated an end to most mining and logging in Strathcona Park on Vancouver Island. The government also admitted to poor resource management policies in the past and to a need to protect and expand provincial park lands. The announcement followed months of road blockades and eco-action in the park.

And hungerstrikes and petitions by female prisoners of the federal justice system forced an all-party committee of parliament to recommend the closure of P4W, the only federal institution for women in the country. Prison activists and inmates had been calling for closure of P4W, and the transfer of inmates to institutions closer to their homes and families.

-- Reprinted, with adaptations, from South South Alliance

West Bank youth keep it up

The cultural stereotype presented by the media in past years of the "Palestinian-Arab terrorist" has miserably crumbled over the past months. The true and only terrorists, even to the most politically naive eyes, are the officers of the Israeli army who are ordering their soldiers to turn their guns on young people whose only arms are sticks and stones.

It is striking to see the victims of so many massacres carried out by the Nazis now in the reversed role of persecutors and racist exterminators of another people.

Certainly this is not something recent, but it seems that the world has only just become aware of it.

Now we have before our eyes the vision of a Hebrew colony which, coming from the United States or elsewhere, has invaded the land of the Palestinian poor, using the organized force of their army, one of the most equipped and militarily prepared in the world, to chase them out of their homes. The numerous acts of violence addressed against this people -- ignorant of history and divine intentions -- by the Israelis brandishing a gun in one hand and a bible in the other, are to inform the former that this is land promised by God and anyone who is not prepared to leave it voluntarily can in His name be chased off with iron and fire.

In this way the Palestinians, victims of such Zionist logic, have for their invaders done the wrong of living for over two thousand years in that territory. The powers who came through the Second World War as victors constituted the Israeli State which, by a macabre irony the Hebrews owe to their holocaust in the Nazi concentration camps, and its existence today is made possible by the camps built to keep the Palestinians in.



Instead of fighting to affirm the freedom, social equality and sense of justice among people, Jewish communities in other countries (apart from the dissent of a few notable individuals who have denounced the atrocities taking place) have chosen to support this racist society purely because it belongs to their own ethnic strain. This strikes a chord with Hitlerian racism against ethnic minorities carried out in order to save and purify the Arian race. This is happening in Palestine today.

The young people rebelling in the camps of Gaza and Cisjordan today were all born under Israeli occupation. Their oppressors and torturers had deluded themselves that after having chased the PLO militants away it had vanquished



internal resistance. Twenty-one years of military occupation and colonization of these territories presumably should have erased any trace whatsoever of the old economic and social conformation of the area; and the Israelis were counting on the fact that this new generation of Palestinians born under their State domination would not have the same motives as their parents to rebel.

It was not like that. In past months all illusions of social pacification have died for the Israeli State, and the Zionist dream of socio-political integration of the occupied territories is disappearing. On the other hand the weight of the PLO inside the Palestinian camps is no longer what it was. Now most of its militants have been living in exile in nations territorially far away from the area. The revolt of the young was born spontaneously, not organized by political organizations, so the PLO is doing everything it can these days to recuperate it.

The young Palestinians no longer believe in the politics of diplomacy acted out by Arafat, nor do they believe that it is enough to carry out some armed action against the Israeli State outside the occupied territories. They mean, as they are demonstrating, to radicalize the violent social clash precisely in the territories in which they are living. In this sense they are showing a social insurrectionalist practice that is far more dangerous for the stability of the Israeli State than the strikes which, although they cause economic damage, do not worry it in the same way. Threatening the Palestinian workers with hunger or mass sackings has been a tactic that has always worked up till now.

All the same, although the PLO has been greatly weakened, the same cannot be said for the Islamic religion which seems to be strengthening itself behind the scenes of the conflict. The main internal danger for the young Palestinians is precisely Islamic integralism taking root within their ranks, shown by the fact that the religious caste has, for its own ends of power, unconditionally supported the revolt. The Palestinian worthies are not coming out into the streets but they are there, waiting like vultures to take the place of the Israelis.

A dark shadow falls over the liberation struggle taking place today by the Palestinian people in revolt. It is the will to form a new State either secular or religious depending on the forces that prevail.

What is to be hoped therefore is that the armed clash in this insurrectionalist movement should deepen in such a way that the question does not simply concern itself with the institution of a new State but of going beyond such a miserable political horizon and with it the reproduction of capitalist modes of production.

The young Palestinians, acting directly without leaders, self-managing their struggle, could in fact take this road, utopian as it might seem, having already put the old PLO leader Arafat in crisis. To a journalist interviewing him, asking who their "leader" was, a Palestinian boy replied, "Whoever has a stone in their hand."

But now they must also put the Ayatollah of fundamentalist Islam in crisis to widen their horizons of real liberation.

-- reprinted from *Insurrection*
May 1988

SAYS WHO?

Who says you can die for a State at the age of twelve?

Who believes that behind the stones thrown and the bottles launched against the Israeli soldiers there is the desire to see oneself represented in a Parliament of Palestinian politicians?

Who has an interest in making us believe that the objective of this insurrection is that of substituting the bible-thumping baton wielders with those of the koran: the double-breasted bosses with those in kaftans?

What is the real reason for the goading reports that the radio, TV and newspapers are reserving for the events taking place in the Gaza strip?

The same attention reserved to the Iran-Iraq war when the dead were hundreds each day? Or when the Italian fleet was heading in that direction? A true bombardment of news all filtered however through "common sense." The journalists are always ready to condemn excess on one side or the other.

Always ready to exalt any diplomatic solution that puts things in a democratic framework. Always ready to erase, to deny, any hypothesis that goes against the present state of affairs.

In South Africa the strikes in the mines or the revolts in the ghettos -- their reporting is always inspired by unions or because of the colour of their skins. We never got news from Iran and Iraq of all the proletarians on each side who were hanged because they refused to fight in a war they did not feel a part of.

The solution of the "Palestinian problem" is to be found in the recognition of the inalienable right to a State led (naturally) by the PLO.

No,
No, we don't agree,
We don't believe anything any

more!

Whoever comes out into the streets in the occupied territories of Israel, as in South Africa, does it to rebel against the material conditions that capital imposes on their lives.

Conditions that, in order to be reproduced, require social peace, the elimination of any conflict that is not symbolic.

But we are not interested in symbols.

We know perfectly well that the system of capital is our enemy and survives thanks to men who are quite identifiable with precise structures such as the banks.

These are the final links of a chain that supports the continuation of oppression and exploitation. It does so with precise instruments (such as the International Monetary Fund) which organize exchange of goods and the subsequent starving of entire peoples.

Only if it is carried to within the class struggle will the struggle of the Palestinians be our struggle.

-- Leoncavallo Social Centre, Milan
Leaflet given out during a blockade of the "Cariplo" agency in Milan on January 29 in solidarity with the Palestinians in struggle.

ANARCHY IN POLAND

Ask about anarchism in Poland and you might get a noncommittal shrug or a lecture about the pre-WWII cooperative movement and the libertarian socialist philosophy of Edward Abramowski.

Or, perhaps, you'll be told about "those crazies" in Gdansk, the RSA. The Movement for an Alternative Society (RSA) gained national notoriety by leading a youth contingent which fought the police in the May Day demo of 1985 (see Direct Action story).

Street militance, especially in the period after martial law, is not in itself unusual. What makes RSA unique is its explicit anarchism. Its newspaper "Homek," which published 28 issues from 1983 to 1986, has carried articles condemning the authority of the state, the army, and even the church and the more traditional, Solidarity-identified opposition groups. "Our philosophy," said one "Homek" contributor, "is that it is forbidden to forbid."

Many people in Poland, from all segments of the political spectrum, would dismiss RSA as a fringe element, agreeing with the description of the RSA philosophy as "a naive and anachronistic rehash of leftism...based on an impetuous attack on the state and the law from a position of the 'state of nature' (hence the name Homek), which provoke only laughter, pity, and...outrage at the trampling of church and the insults to Walesa..." (from an interview with RSA activists in Gdansk in 1985)

But this same interviewer went on to say that these groups have a certain respect for RSA's practical good sense in concrete actions such as the campaign against military service and the May Day demos.

The influence of explicit anarchist philosophy along with the less tangible anarchistic attitude toward society has made itself felt in the new forms of political activism of which WiP (Freedom and Peace) is the most visible example. RSA has taken an active part in the anti-militarism campaign led by WiP, though the groups are quite different



from each other. WiP is national, RSA is primarily a Gdansk group; WiP maintains close contacts with the Solidarity opposition and has a public profile in which people act in their own names; Homek's contributors all use pseudonyms. (And WiP has had a far greater impact on the country, the opposition, and young people generally.) Yet both these groups share a libertarian "youth culture" plan. This is especially true of the WiP group in Gdansk, which publishes a journal called "A Cappella," with the A always circled.



Designer diseases, from page 3

inspiring fear and mistrust between people, and scaring them away from relating to each other at the basic level of sexuality. It is acting as a barrier to the attempted cultural resurgence toward peace, love and co-operation. Of high school students surveyed last year as to which decade they'd most like to have grown up in, 90% chose the 60s. The last thing pro-war fascists want is another "love generation," especially if it is more politically sophisticated than the last one.

Apparently homosexuals were an initial target in the USA because their sexual practices would help in the rapid spread of the disease, and because it was correctly assumed that very few non-homosexual citizens would pay much attention during the early years of the epidemic. Also, the stigma of a "homosexual disease" would interfere with rational analysis and discussion of AIDS. Bear in mind that homosexuals were among the first to be exterminated in Nazi Germany, before Jews or other minorities, so fewer citizens would object.

The details of precisely how the AIDS virus was synthesized, mass cultured, and then spread by incorporating

it into vaccination programs are available but intricate. It is beyond the scope of this report to present a crash course in virology, epidemiology, genetic engineering, and the military strategies of international fascism. Readers are encouraged to obtain and study the references cited here, and demand a full inquiry. The officials who are actually involved in coverup will reveal it by their inaction when pressed to investigate.

Evil is hard to confront, especially on the preposterous scale we have here. If you acknowledge the presence of those who think their only hope for the survival of their kind is to kill off two-thirds of all the other kinds, and their ability to manage it, you then pretty much have to do something about it.

Three good sources, each of which lists many other key references, are: Covert Action Information Bulletin #28 (\$5), Box 50272, Washington, DC 20004; Bio-Attack Alert (\$20), Dr Robert Strecker, 1501 Colorado Blvd, LA, CA 90041; Radio Free America #16 by Dave Emery and Nip Tuck (3 tapes, \$10), Davkore Company, 1300-D Space Park Way, Mountain View, CA 94043.

-- from Waves Forest

Dear Friends;

We are writing this letter as Polish anarchists -- participants in Ruch Społeczeństwa Alternatywnego (RSA: Movement for an Alternative Society). We have been working in organized form since June 1983; since September 1983 we have been publishing our own magazine -- illegal, of course, like the whole movement.

Our anarchism comes not from reading classics, but from an analysis of the present situation in Poland. Everything in our country belongs to the State. The means of production, communication, and repression are monopolized by the one-party government. The only exceptions to this are agriculture (70% privately owned) and the Catholic church with its own organization and press. Totalitarian rule gives birth to totalitarian opposition, fanatically anti-communist (which is why it is so admiring of capitalism and the Western world), nationalistic, dependent on the Church, intolerant of other people and ideas; and just like its government, it uses censorship, and describes those who do not agree with it as "unpatriotic." The only difference between government and opposition is that the opposition does not have a political police.

But there are worse things. The main problem with the opposition is its stagnation and the way it paralyzes street demonstrations, so disliked by Walesa and the Church. Organizers of such demonstrations are condemned by them as agents provocateurs and police agents. Both Church and opposition prefer to wait for the good will of the government or pressure from Western countries, meanwhile being content with the role of mediator between government and society (this is especially true of the Catholic church, which has never prospered so well as under martial law, since 13 December 1981).

Fortunately there is a change

lately, as more people (Solidarnosc activists included) are turning their backs on Church and opposition leaders. There is no acceptance of passive opposition while living conditions are worsening drastically. This is a chance for radical groups who do not seek the exchange of communism for capitalism but negate the system as such. This tendency is popular mainly among young people, especially counterculture youth, who do not want to go into the army (mandatory in our country), breathe poisoned air, or learn and work in places which look like prisons. Our movement is among them. We think it is more important to build the alternative society right now, than to wait until the communists give up power.

Creation of an alternative society seems easiest in the areas of culture and propaganda. In the situation where mass media and all means of spreading information are strictly monopolized by the state it becomes important to enliven the walls. Especially the sad, gray, expressionless walls and the walls dominated by communist slogans. In order to oppose this we need spray paints in bright colours. Unfortunately, this kind of equipment is not available in our country. We would be extremely grateful for any kind of contribution in the form of paints. If you are kind enough and want to participate in creating graffiti on Polish walls, please send us as much paint as you can, but the packages should each contain no more than three containers. Paint can be sent to: KRZYSZTOF Galinski, Ul. Kraszewskiego 37/34, 81-815, SOPOT, Polska; WOJTEK Jankowski, Ul. Swierczewskiego 10/2, SOPOT, Polska; KLAUDI Wesotek, Ul. Stupska, GDANSK, Polska.

[Note: we don't think aerosol cans of spray paint will make a safe journey to Poland; we suggest people send atomizers and bright paint -- the Open Road collective.]



Out of the mail bag

Dear Open Road;

Thanks for the time you took to write us your note. We can carry a bundle of five copies for now. Soon we are starting up a tea-room and so may have a larger demand.

The special feature in the last issue is a serious analysis I appreciate. Sorry to be late in response, the gathering in Toronto intervened along the way.

eibie Weizfeld
galerie Fokus,
Montreal, Kebek

Dear Open Road comrades;

It's okay to be tolerant, it's okay to have the opinion that there are different ways for revolutionary struggle -- but it's not by accident that in Germany anarchists and a great part of the autonomous movement can't talk to the anti-imps and RAF; that there are no discussions possible because anarchists are only accepted if it is possible to use them for campaigns or use their papers. Think about that!

Anarchist
greetings,
Wolfgang
West Germany



Dear friends;

I just received my first issue of Open Road. Bless you! Yes, I definitely want to subscribe. Please put me on your regular mailing list.

It is publications such as your that infuse us prisoners with new hope and courage.

Sincerely,
Marta Helm
FCI Numen
Lexington,
Kentucky

Hello;

Here's a small bit of cash. Thanks for the Spring 1988 issue.

A small correction on the "Anarchist Black Dragon"; I have copies of #2 through #10, except for #7. Also while I believe I have complete file copies of these issues, I don't have multiple copies.

If you reprint this info, I can only send copies if I receive photocopy money, say \$2 US currency. Other than this, no news.

Project 1313
Box 1313
Lawrence, Kansas

bigger cages, longer chains
Spectacular Times, @ 1987

The new Spectacular Times, *bigger cages, longer chains*, is out. The booklet is mostly a critique of "the left," and makes good connections between governments, religion, unions, single-issue politics, charity, radical-chic, etc. It's also funny, interesting and easy reading -- mostly made up of a collage of quotes, clippings and graphics. But the gaps in the author's analysis left me a bit cold at the end.

Prisons, and prison-support work are not mentioned at all; racism and sexism are mentioned in passing as "single-issue" politics. And while it may be true that "...a preoccupation with present suffering...is a means of social control..." I don't think you can therefore write off the work that is being done in these and other areas, or the necessity for it. We do need to be working towards what we want, and not just forever bandaiding, but more concrete suggestions please!

Science as Culture, Free
Association Books, quarterly,
subs: \$35 individual

"Science as Culture is a new quarterly journal on science, technology and medicine, broadly defined, as they relate to the rest of life. The values and power relations of the broader culture can be seen in what are sought out as facts and made as artefacts, what are designed as processes and products, and what are forged as weapons and filmed as wonders. Our culture is a scientific one, defining what is rational and what is natural. SaC explores all the ways in which science is involved in shaping the values which contend for influence over the wider society. The journal will encompass everywhere that experience intersects with expertise, that is, the exercise of power through specialized knowledge."

My first impression of this journal was its physical weight. It is printed on heavy uncoated paper which gives it the feeling of being a work or reference book like a car repair manual or cookbook rather than a throw-away magazine or academic journal. The second thing I noticed was that the type is BIG and is set with lots of white space between lines and between words. It looks easy to read.

The biggest and most pleasing surprise was the graphics -- line drawings, photos, cartoons, logos, charts, etchings and what I call doodads or gewgaws used in the margins. All are used with style and whimsy to spice up the brew.

The contents are almost as much fun. One of the things I like best about this mag is the handy little packages of info in easy-to-use format which appear at least once each issue in the midst of an article. For example, a list of "Top Private 'Star Wars' Contractors" from 1983 to 1986 with dollar amounts of their total contracts.

The subject matter for articles is diverse: Star Wars, poetry, community radio, gurus, sex selection, home computers, science shops, a system for winning at cards, science fiction, electronic surveillance & security systems, computer games, mental illness, and health maintenance organizations. Whew!

I admit to having a previous fascination with the idea of science as culture. So in a way I was predisposed to like this publication. However it drew me in from many of the varied interests and concerns in my life, including peace, alternative media, and feminism. It also hooked me as a personal computer user, a consumer, a science fiction fan, and as a person who has had to deal with mental illness among friends and family members and ill health in my own life.

I won't say this journal has something for everyone. And I must say that probably most of us will have to lobby our local librarians to get our hands on a copy. I certainly can't afford it! However, it does seem to be doing what it set out to do -- explore the vast realm of science and culture. If, for you, "science" or "technology" = BAD, just look at the pictures. Otherwise, there will probably be at least one or two articles in each issue you'll want to dive right into. Good luck to Free Association Books in this ambitious venture.

Gender and Expertise
Radical Science Series, no.
19, Maureen McNeil, ed.
Free Association Books, @
1987.

Gender and Expertise is a collection of critical reviews and essays discussing the sexual politics of expertise from a

Marxist-feminist perspective. The editor, Maureen McNeil, suggests that these essays "demonstrate the need for a feminist politics around expertise which: (1) emphasizes the need for transformative strategies; (2) is not idealist -- that is, does not make changes in ideas and images our only goal; (3) is not defined by recourse to nature; and (4) is constructed around gender relationships rather than women or masculinity as fixed categories."

Many of the essays are frustratingly academic, relying heavily on references to other authors and theorists, assuming reader familiarity. Frustration aside, some articles are worth the effort, providing useful and interesting insights, and others are effortless and simply interesting.

Maureen McNeil's long essay "Being Reasonable Feminists" lays a foundation for readers not expert in feminist theory and history. She discusses the changing views of women and rationality from the days of Mary Wollstonecraft to the women's anti-nuclear movement.

Grazyna Baran discusses her experiences as a science instructor in "Teaching Girls Science". Dealing with her working class pupils' resistance to science and technology, Baran works to make course content relevant to their lives and also to encourage critical understanding of technology and how it does and will affect them as women. Her innovative approaches attempt to teach the girls to value what they already know, by appreciating both the technical skills of modern house work and the different technologies of other cultures.

Slash, Jeannette Armstrong,
Theytus Books, @ 1985

Any book that exposes the injustices of the white man's system imposed upon native people of this land deserves honourable mention. There isn't enough of them to go around.

Slash is one of these books. Janet Armstrong takes you across Canada and dips into the States with *Slash*, the main character, who incidentally or unfortunately is male, through the '60s and the emergence of the American Indian Movement and Red Power (Canada). It'll introduce you to some of the characters in the forefront and

the spiralling effect these movements had on the reserves and native people. Jeannette poses some of the questions surrounding the destruction of native culture, the suffering it has caused and how it brought these people together as they name their enemy and set about reclaiming their lives.

Jeannette's simple style makes the inspiration accessible to everyone.

Social Anarchism: a journal of practice and theory, No. 13,
Winter 1987-88, \$3.00
/issue, semi-annual.

Simple design and portable format. At first glance, this magazine looked promising. Especially the back cover, a quote from Jorge Rebelo with graphic:

FORGE SIMPLE WORDS
THAT EVEN THE
CHILDREN
CAN UNDERSTAND

WORDS WHICH WILL
ENTER EVERY HOUSE
LIKE THE WIND
AND FALL,
LIKE RED HOT
EMBERS
ON OUR PEOPLES
SOULS.

It's too bad the writers for this mag don't follow Rebelo's advice. The presentation is academic and hard to read, with constant references to theorists and terminology that only scholars would know.

This issue contains reviews, analysis and poetry. I was initially interested in a review of two recent books by well-known feminists. However, it was written in a university-essay style which I found inaccessible. As were the features. The lead feature discussed the aesthetics of work and the attempt to unify art and work, but neglects to question the work ethic.

This journal appears to be an effort by progressive educators and/or academics to provide a forum for the discussion of "anarchist" ideas. For a working class anarchist such as myself, it may not be worth the effort. This is not the magazine to turn to for an education in the basics of anarchist practice and theory. However, those scholars familiar with current debates and writings in the social sciences may find it of interest, whether or not they consider themselves anarchists.

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