

DECEMBER CALENDAR

2, 1859: John Brown murdered

5. 1933: American prohibition ends

12, 1981: Martial Law imposed aginst Solicarity in Poland

14, 1853: arrico ralatesta born

21. 1842: Peter Kec otkin born

27, 1835: Seminole Indians defeat U.S. troops in Florida

Anarchism is the abolition of exploitation and oppression of man by man, that is, the abolition of private property and government; Anarchism is the destruction of misery, of superstition, of hatred. Therefore, every blow given to the institutions of private property and to the government, every exaltation of the conscience of man, every disruption of the present conditions, every lie unmasked, every part of human activity taken away from the control of the authorities, every augmentation of the spirit of solidarity and initiative, is a step to-

The problem lies in knowing how to choose the road that really approaches the realization of the ideal and in not confusing the real progress with hypocritical reforms. For with the pretext of obtaining immediate ameliorations these false reforms tend to distract the masses from the struggle against authority and capitalism; they serve to paralyse their actions and make them hope that something can be attained through the kindness of the explciters and governments. The problem lies in knowing how to use the little power we have - that we go on acheiving, in the most economical way, more prestige for our goal.

Towards Anarchism by Errico Malatesta

"Philisophically, Communism and Anarchism are poles apart.
Practically - ie. in the form of society aimed at - the difference is mainly one of amphasis, but it is quite irreconcilable.
The Communists emphasis is always on centralism and efficiency, the Anarchists on liberty and equality",

there was smeeping change in reterboro. The old council, Tambus for its fractiousness was virtually wiped out with only three of the previous members being re-elected. In a real sense however, there was no change at all. Only the names have changed. The positions of privelege remain. The charade of supposedly democratically elected representatives remains. Actually only 42.7% of the 47,000 eligible to vote did so, which means that 57.3% refused to ro along with the tawdry spectacle. The turnout was even down slightly from the 43.6% of 1982. This is encouraging. The figures also mean that the new council has no right to represent the people of Peterboro, since all of them were elected by a minerity not a majority.

One might be tempted to applaud the fact that Sylvia Sutherland was elected, the first ever womun mayor of the city, (with the exception of a womun who served for two months as an interum mayor in 1962). I'm not too enthusiastic though, she is a well known Liberal party hack and needs a lot more than just her gender to show she can be of any real use to the citizens of Peterbore.

well it's over and we shouldn't have to go through any more ballot box baloney of any kind local, provincial or federal for at least another three years. Maybe in the meantime people will try to empower themselves instead of the tin pot politicos.

THINGS I WOULD HAVE LIKED TO SEEN AND IN THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN

- 1) An article about Irwin Karnick which didn't mention his personal appearence.
- 2) An article about Coltan Bank which didn't give us a life story about this courageous crusader against communism.
- The alleged smutty pamphlet about Sylvia Sutherlandd, just to see if it really existed.
- 4) A crack team of Sutherland lawn sign thieves in action just to sea if they really existed.
- 5) John Harris making a positive statement.
- b) Ken Burgess getting more votes than Zoltan Bank.

Kenny

paut Goodman's radical common sense and bold inventiveness inspired the radical wouth of the sixties and made him an outs poken advocate of individual and sexual freedom for over 40 years. A pragmatic anarchist, writer, teacher, poet, and social critic he emphasized the need for a "rational community" where tolerance and respect were the norm and individual initiative were honored. He taught that once society's organizations become more important than the individuals who comprise them, then humanity is suppressed to suit an inhuman system.

"Our abundant society is at present simply deficient in many of its most elementary objective opportunities and worthwhile goals that could make growing up possible. It corrupts the fine arts, shackles science, dampens animal argor, it dims the sense that there is a creation, it has no honor, it has no community."

Goodman was born in Greenwich village, New York, and graduated from the City College of New York in 1931. He continued his formal education by simply walking into classes he liked, and without registering, taking a seat. His criticism and petry began to be published in the thirties and rapidly grew to include a substantial body of work.

During the late forties and fifties, Goodman was influential among anarchist, bohemian, and intellectual circles in New York City. Among other endeavors he contributed to such publications as Politics and Liberation of which he was an editor. He also taught at the University of Chicago, Manumit School of Progressive Education and San Francisco's State Experimental College.

Until the publication of Growing Up Absurd in 1960, Goodman remained on the periphery of society with a limited following and close to failure and poverty. The spontaneous defiance of the student movement in the late sixties grew partly from his influence.

The father of three children himself, he was one of the most committed older-generation supporters of the Resistance movement against the war in Viet Nam, and one of the most articulate propohents of a popular, mass-based nonviolent movement against the war. Above all else though, he was a teacher, who viewed the world as an organic whole in which human needs are of central importance and human community the most sought after goal.

The Power of the People

The N.P.D. is the legal fascist party in w-Germany. At the 14. and 15. september the old and young fascist and nazis had their yearly party congress in neustadt, a little town near frankfurt. Some antifascist groups from BaD and mest Berlin organisated a demonstration against this N.P.D. congress, but only 800 people came to the demo, showing that they are against all nazi activities. Also about 60 autonoms followed the demo but from the begin on the autonoms had many troubles with the police, there were more than 400 pigs protecting the nazis.

During the demo the pigs tried to isolate our small group from the rest of the march, they made attacks against us and beat our people with their trunchonbattons. We had to run through the str eets, to fled for this pigs in uniform, by that way the pigs catch two women of us with masks and arrest them. Other onew were wounded, but not arrested by this really superflous fucking attack of the uniformed skumbags. After a small protest from the rest of the demonstrators the pigs let us back to the march. On our way through the streets we saw some fascists and beat them three of them, to show what we think about nazis. At the end of the demo there was a manifestation with a few speaker's and many words against fascism, acting and thinking in our country and century, but no concrete action against the nazicongress. We, the autonoms, got a lot to do. We saw a few party members among the antifascistic people and tried to get them, but police protected them and it came to little fights. The pirs arrested again 12 demonstrators and wounded a few of us, but we catch more than ten fascists and beat them really heavy. After the demo was finished, we went to the police sta-There we were waiting for the liberation of our prisoners and after a few nours all of us were free again!

-Resistance News From Germany

The acove came through comedia (an international alternative news service) Toronto. This is an excellent service giving you all the news you wont hear anywhere else from many countries. To recieve write AANN Publishers, P.O.Box 915, 3tn. F, Toronto, Ontario, M4Y 2N9.

Can you imagine the sort of activity above taking place in Peterboro or anywhere else in North America for that matter? It seems that in Europe this sort of activity goes on a lot, (I'm not saying it is the best way to going about changing things), it certainly isn't the normal thing in candda or the u.s., why?, why not? R.s.V.P

10th anniversary common in 1975 by Barbara Cameron Large Sioux) and Randy Burns (Northern Paiute) 6A1 has grown from a social club into a national organization of some 600 Indian and non-Indian members. Today Burns can claim "GAI is the olderst ongoing organization of dark-skinned gay people here in the Bay Area (San Francisco) still breaking down racism in our community."

"The tradition of the gay Indian has always been a real special one," says writer Beth Brant (Mohawk). "Like someone who is touched by something special." Between the homophobia of missionaries and government agents, and that of Christianized Indians themselves, memory of the traditional part of gay people among native American tribes has been lost, denied or repressed. The earliest observers used the French term 'berdache' to describe the men they saw who did womens work and wore womens dress. They also learned of women who excelled in male activities, as hunters, warriors, chiefs, and medicine people. Today, new schalarly interest has revealed a surprisingly widespread distribution of these roles, from the Arctic Circle to Central America. GAI's own history project has compiled a computerized data base of references on the 'berdache' in 118 North American acceivities.

In the 1920's the anthropologist Ruth Benedict described 'berdache' roles as niches which tribal societies created for individuals who in another time and place, might be labeled 'deviants' and 'homosexuals'. In her much reprinted book Paterns of Culture, Benedict wrote "The possible usefulness of 'abnormal' types is illustrated from every part of the world."

All of this has resulted in a lively debate on the relationship of the 'berdache' to contemporary gay identity. At the core of the problem, however, are the differences in world view that have underscored the conflict between Indians and Europeans for centuries. In the case of sex roles, anthropologists Callender and Kochems conclude that "North American Indian definitions of gender generally reversed the criteria used in Western societies: They emphasized occupational pursuits and social benavior rather than choice of sexual object."

In the flurry of words, few seem to have noticed the absence of the one voice most qualified to speak on the meaning of Indian traditions - that of the Indians themselves.

from EnRoute, Gay American Indians: Creating an identity From Past Traditions, by Will Roscoe, Thanks to Ecomedia The toy industry has ended its late '70's disarmament move tent and the W.I. Joe dell and a host of new, otherworldly war roirs have invaded toy shares around the world.

In 1976, when G.I. Joe only earned 56 million for his manufacturer. Hasbro Industries, he was retired from active duty. But he's back now and heading up a band of mercenaries that hit consumers for about \$100 million in 1984. G.I.'s Joe's stated enemy is a group of villains known as "Cobra" (usually with ortental features), but everyone knows the real struggle is between toy companies fighting for a spot in an industry that did nearly \$12,000,000,000 worth of business in the United States alone in 1984.

G.I. Joe's competition is headed by the "Go-Bots,", the "Transformers", "Voltron" and "Masters of the Universe" series of toys. All are featured in television cartoon programs that highlight their adventures and promote sales of the toys.

These other "Action figures"

the industry avoids the words 'war toys') inhabit different times and worlds than G.I. Joe but with him they are expected to dominate sales during the holiday buying sprees

Profits aren't all these toys produce. Much controversy surrounds them. The toys and the cartoon shows that promote them, say opponents, center around

levels of violence harmful to calldren. In the Transformers cartoon show, for instance some 83 acts of violence occur every hour according to the National Coalition on Television violence.

Defenders of the toys say that the violence is not bad for children, raising the catharris argument - that acting out violence in play keeps children from acting it out in real life.

De. Thomas Radecki president of NCTV disagrees, citing numerous studies that he insists disprove the catharsis argument. "Children learn benavior," he says, "These games and cartoons teach them that aggression solves problems. Eventually they act out these solutions in real life."

Protests don't seem to slow down the toy onslought, it is predicted that 1985 will be another record sales year. As one toy industry publication put it, "war is sell."

The Plain Truth (you get your facts where you find 'em folks!)

in the night after the rain.

Footsteps fall on silent eavement and she remembers the man saying "Bey -- the pain is just another part of this game" and she thinks

"I sin't playing any game kid -- I'm playing for keeps."

- Catherine Jenkins

blue and white striped sheets

in light slit dark

sipping smoking coffee cup

she carresses your eyes

burns through your disguise

with one sure flery glance

leaving you pinned to the

blue and white striped sheets

under the watchful eye of

slow moving ceiling fan

in that hot summer swelter

- Catherine Jenkins.