



anti-prison

insurrection

325

#4

autonomy



ISSUE #4 >> 325 ORGANISE . REPLICATE . RESIST

CONTENTS:

- (4) International Resistance News
- (10) Why Anti-Prison?
- (11) Interview with Rebel Jill, anarchist in Japan
- (18) Report from Nagai Park evicton, Osaka, Japan
- (20) Letter to the comrades of the F.A.I, from Gabriel Pombo da Silva
- (21) Letter from Giannis Dimitrakis, in Koridallos prison, Greece
- (23) From Dendermonde to Teixeira” by Gabriel Pombo da Silva
- (24) Prison Society, Reformism and Insurrection
- (26) Letter from Silvia Guerin, of ‘Il Silvestre’, Italy
- (27) Discussing the Prison Struggle
- (29) Interview with Patricio Pallarès Bayona
- (31) Which Memory?
- (32) Repression & Reports
- (39) Robert Anton Wilson is Dead
- (39) Distro



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“When prisoners empower themselves through collective organisation and solidarity, they become the one force capable of truly frightening those who administer and enforce the prison system. That spirit of resistance is something that should inspire all of us.”
John Bowden, long-term prisoner in UK

This magazine is an infrequent DIY printed project of incendiary texts & images, involving the collaboration of a small network of anarchists and anti-capitalists spread across Europe and the World. Most of the information about current legal situations of prisoners and anti-political struggles changes frequently, check out our web pages for more information and links. Consider becoming a contributor / distributor.

Editorial, April 2007

Since the last issue the world has seen major ongoing insurrectionary incidents in China, Mexico and Denmark, and these are developing and splintering, reinforcing the broad-based global anti-capitalist networks that have reflected their expansion. More and more people are resisting capitalism and the global neo-liberal free market, organising themselves horizontally without fixed organisation and hierarchy.

Social insurgence is growing internationally, the situation exacerbated by resource wars, environmental meltdown and political repression. Decentralised direct action against government and finance is open to all, and people are getting organised to fight for a better world, against all the odds.

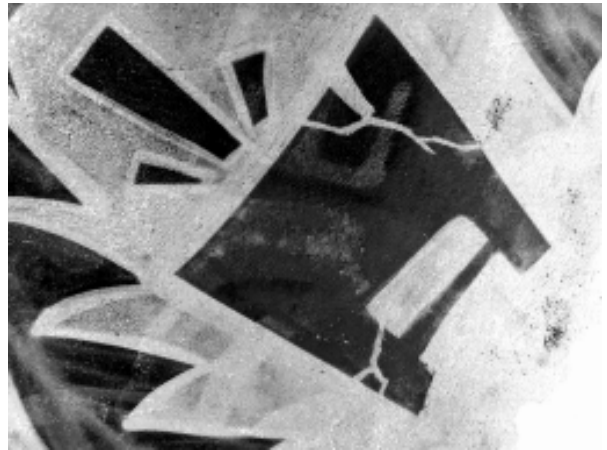
This battle cannot be fought by reforming the system, it must be totally destroyed, as the rich and powerful will not allow themselves to be brought down peacefully. Everywhere that there is finance and hierarchy, there is an anti-political response against exploitation! We have to overthrow the governments and business men who want to wipe out our rebel hearts forever, we want to directly manage our own lives with the



simplest method available - direct communication between equals.

The secret network of prisons around the world ran by the CIA which enabled them to 'disappear' anyone into a hidden world of torture and murder has been exposed. Every major European nation has been revealed to have assisted, or turned a blind eye to routine kidnapping and secret rendition of people suspected of terrorism. These people were held in terrible places which are blanked out of maps, where agents of the United States abuse, torture and murder people. Poland is home to a secret CIA base where prisoners were interrogated in such a way, despite the official denials and watered down reports. British Prime Minister Tony Blair personally attempted to obstruct the official EC investigation into possible 'human rights' abuses, as did Javier Solana, the EU High Representative for Common Foreign and Security Policy. Evidently, the EU is a project of military and industrial power, an advancing prison state of technological control, but it seems all State power is founded on violence and imprisonment.

The collapse of 'Communism' has meant Capitalism has almost enclosed the globe, but still holes in the network of control exist, as do areas of self-organisation. The current growing ascendancy of China as a world superpower, (as the USA outstretches itself on dangerous terms against multiple players,) is a sign of the bankrupt ideological outcome of Leftism and State Socialism in general. The global autonomous anti-state anti-capitalist movements are the only significant opposition to State, financial and religious terror. In China the base population is furiously struggling against



capitalist reform with blockades, riots and barricades, in Oaxaca, Mexico, the battle for autonomy has been brought to its current intense situation of State repression. In the police patrolled yuppie-infested coffee bar city of Brighton, UK, squatters survive prolonged periods of repeat evictions and police harass local people who blockade and agitate against EDO-MBM, an arms company building weapons for the Israeli Defence Forces and the US Army. In Lecce, Italy, anarchists struggle against terrorism charges intended to stop their agitation with those people 'without papers', and across the entire Italian peninsula the anarchists fight to keep their meeting places open. Not just in Italy, but from the eviction and demolition of the 'Ungdomshuset' occupied centre in Copenhagen, (which has been a base for anti-market, anti-state activity for decades), to the daily raids and crackdowns against the okupa/ squatter movement in Barcelona - Power and Capital is fighting hard to suppress of every flashpoint of autonomy and resistance.

Free space is a point of departure for meeting friends interested in a common project of conflict against the system and its logic.

Affinity, free exchange and voluntary co-operation are a threat to capitalist exploitation. They are the basis of the world that remains in our aspirations, transmits itself in our actions and explodes in the fulfilment of our desires.



Anarchy is Inevitable.



This is a list of incidents, neglected news that rarely makes the headlines. As an overview of social conflict, class struggle, self-organisation, etc. it could never be anything but a partial listing, but it is merely a collection of moments defined by their participants.

March 18, London, UK - A Labour Party office was vandalised and spraypainted with the message "Your War, Your Terror", on the eve of the fourth anniversary of the war on Iraq.

March 15, Montreal, Canada - 400 people stormed through several neighbourhoods, breaking windows of corporate stores and damaging vehicles. A few fires were started and traffic repeatedly blocked. The crowd paused in remembrance at Kent Park, where the police had murdered a local man, Mohamed-Anas Bennis, 25. 15 people were arrested. This was done the day after the International Day against Police Brutality.

March 15, Drunen, Holland - Earth First! activists sabotaged the gates of Alcoa's headquarters, and also Alcoa's largest dutch factory in Kerkrade was also shut down. The activists did this against the planned construction of new aluminum smelters in Iceland. Alcoa also plans to build new smelters in Trinidad and in the Amazon. There is fierce local and international opposition to these plans. Effects on nature and climate are devastating. Various planned smelters would be powered by constructing new megadams that would flood large areas of unique wilderness. With this action, the activists declared their solidarity with the 'Saving Iceland' campaign. 'Saving Iceland' called out for an international week of action against heavy industry. This action was done in response to that call.

March 14, Oxfordshire, UK - A Riot broke out at the notorious Campsfield Detention Centre (immigration prison), after racist staff tried to drag an Algerian detainee from his room at 6.30am, to deport him, despite his legal appeals not being finished. Other detainees attempted to prevent this, but 7 immigration staff were injured and 35 police officers and a special unit of riot squad prison officers entered the prison and put down the rebellion. The brave detainees fought hard to wreck the prison and rebel, the fight must continue and all of us on the outside must stop these places running forever. Campsfield Detention Centre is owned by a private US company - GEO UK Ltd, but ultimately by the racist Labour government, who use private companies to try and absolve themselves from the responsibility of repressing immigrants and for making profits out of it.

March 13, Hereford, UK - 14 Land Rover 4x4s were trashed by the ELF, here is the claim : "Fourteen 4x4s were covered in paint-stripper in a Land Rover Dealership near Hereford in an action against climate change. Slogans were also sprayed while the vehicles were left to ruin. This action was taken to warn any dealership specialising in these cars, that they are a target. Driving one of these vehicles is the equivalent to leaving the TV on for 32 years, cars like this must be stopped in their tracks. Climate change is the most massive globally destructive issue that is facing us today. We can not wait for anyone else to take action but ourselves. The new dawn is coming for direct action in defence of the Earth. There will be no more tolerance. Earth Liberation Front."

March 12, Hunan city, China - Around 20,000 farmers and laid-off workers have rioted and clashed with 1,000 police armed with guns and electric cattle prods. This is the latest in a long series of mass incidents that are erupting across the country. The methods include laying siege and attacking party and government offices, blockading public roads, stopping trains and other disturbances.

March 10, Athens, Greece - A riot police squad in Messologiou str. was attacked in the evening. They were beaten with metal sticks and they had their shields and helmets taken. Two cops were injured.

March 1-3, Copenhagen, Denmark - Extensive riots started after the 'Youth House' ('Ungdomshuset'), occupied for 2 decades, was evicted by anti-terror units and masses of riot police. The city was enveloped in the biggest social disturbance since the Second World War. Small groups of people avoided the police and lit fires across the area. Burning barricades and fire reigned in the streets; molotovs, cobblestones and fireworks were used against the police. Activists sabotaged the city's electricity supply and burnt so many police vans the government had to borrow vehicles and personnel from the Swedish state. 600+ people were arrested, and solidarity actions swept Europe. The state initiated raids against known political activists and specifically against prisoner support organisations helping those arrested. All members of Copenhagens Anarchist Black Cross (ABC) group were detained. Despite this, international anti-state, anti-capitalist feelings run high and the battle is not over. If there is not an 'Ungdomshuset' in Copenhagen, there will be a fight for one!

February 27-28, County Durham, UK - Two nights of rioting at Deerbolt Young Offenders' Institution. Two prison wings were destroyed and four prison guards were hurt. One of them was left with a fractured skull. 40 youths were involved in the disturbance. On the third night, six inmates smashed up their cells and were relocated.

February 16, Reading, UK - Activists involved in struggles against detention centres entered the offices of 'Global Expertise in Outsourcing' (The GEO Group, formally known as the firm 'Wackenhuts'), and caused a disturbance. GEO Group was last year given the contract to run Campsfield Immigration Removal Centre in Kidlington, UK.

February 14, Bath, UK - The offices of 'Land and Marine' in Bath were targeted with spray painted messages and super glued locks as part of ongoing resistance to their South Wales gas pipeline scheme. The company is responsible for building the massively destructive and dangerous 150-mile long LNG pipeline, which is set to trash land and communities across South Wales, as well as posing a huge threat to safety.



February 7, London, UK - In a football game between the Greek national team and the South Korean national team, at Fulham football club, 4 people holding two large banners (2 people per banner) invaded the pitch. One banner said "70 days of hunger strike" and the other one added "we don't forget, we don't forgive". This was done in solidarity with anarchists, Tarasios Zadorozni and Gerasimos Kyriakopoulos, who were on the 70th and 54th days of their respective hunger strikes in Greek prison at that time. The game was broadcast nationally in Greece leading to much coverage of the struggle.



January 26, Hamburg, Germany - "Revolutionary Anti-Militarist Activists" burned the Mercedes of a senior manager of arms company Blohm & Voss maritime systems and threw coloured bags of paint on the house of another manager. They wrote "Attack the NATO war conferences in Munich – paralyse the G8 meeting in Heiligendamm".

January 26, Hamburg, Germany - "Revolutionary Anti-Militarist Activists" burn the Mercedes of a top-armor-manager of Blohm & Voss Maritime Systems and throw coloured bags of paint on the house of another manager. They write "Attack the NATO war conference in Munich – paralyse the G8 meeting in Heiligendamm"

January 23, Brighton, UK - Unannounced anonymous action at EDO MBM, (an arms company). 10-20 masked campaigners caused a scene in EDO's car park and loading bay using claxon horns, to let the workers know that the campaign to shut down the factory will not back down until the facility is closed.

January 24-28, Davos, Switzerland - Demonstrations against the World Economic Forum attracted several hundred people each. Actions included a hunger strike of the political prisoners Marco Camenisch and Erdogan Elmas, banner drops in St.Gallen, graffiti, and paint, stone and firework attacks against VW, KPMG, Ernst & Young, SECO and DAP. The people are also in solidarity with the declaration of the 5300 striking workers of VW, whose plant in Forest/Brussels (Belgium) is endangered with closure and relocation. SECO is the economic state department, DAP is a governmental body involved in social control and deportations. KPMG and Ernst & Young, Pricewaterhouse Coopers and Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu are advisory firms who seem to specialise in undermining trade unions, relocating of factories into low wage countries and also care for the rich and powerful on how to evade taxes. KPMG, Ernest & Young and VW are partners/sponsors of the WEF.

January 23, Nairobi, Kenya - Dozens of street

children invaded a five-star hotel food tent and feasted on meals meant for sale at the World Social Forum. The children, who had been begging for food, launched the raid after being told they would have to pay for the food.

January 18, Greece - Another 5 political prisoners (including 3 prisoners accused of being alleged members of November 17 organisation) have been refusing food, in solidarity with the anarchist 2 hunger strikers arrested on the 6 May.

January 17, Athens, Greece - Students and teachers participated in a rally against the government's plans to reform higher education and introduce private universities, turning the city centre into a battleground of billowing smoke for hours. People clashed with the heavily armed anti-riot units, and youths hurled petrol bombs at police, burning four cars and one shop. Police retaliated with several rounds of teargas that choked up the capital's streets.

January 15, Oranienburg, Germany - The 'Militant Group' (MG) puts out of use two cars of Federal police - which MG describes as a central organ of persecution and deportation - by making them go up in flames. The MG directly relates their action to the militant campaign against the G8 and calls for further attacks.

January 12, Athens, Greece - The left wing anti-imperialist group 'Revolutionary Struggle' (EA) claimed responsibility for a rocket attack against the American embassy. The attack happened at 6 am, and caused damage to the building without anybody being injured. In a five-page document, published Jan. 25 in the Greek weekly newspaper Pontiki, Revolutionary Struggle (EA) said that its Jan. 12 rocket attack against the U.S. Embassy in Athens, Greece, was an "act of retaliation" against U.S. military involvement in Iraq, Afghanistan, the Middle East and Somalia. The group aims to break the alliance between the United States and Greece and to rid Greece of any U.S. military presence.

January 11, Athens, Greece - A string of night time small-scale bomb attacks rocked Athens. With a phone-call to SKAI radio station, the group 'Epanastatiki Apeletherotiki Drasi' ('Revolutionary Liberation Action') claimed responsibility for the attacks. Within about an hour and a half from 1am, the group attacked different spots in Athens. 3 banks were attacked



with explosive devices, and fires followed the blasts, spreading to nearby parked vehicles. Just 3 minutes earlier, another explosive device had exploded outside the ruling party's offices situated on Lefkossias 16 Str, in Agios Panteleimonas. The blast caused damaged to both the offices and nearby parked cars. Finally, an unknown perpetrator riding on a motorbike hurled an object at a National Bank branch on Skoufa 11 Str, in Kolonaki, smashing the windows.

January 6, Berlin, Germany - A Molotov sets ablaze a McDonalds, while the writing left on the wall says "McDonalds kills" and "Smash Capitalism" - refined by an A in a circle.

January 3, Berlin, Germany - To criticise miserable working conditions in global factories producing for companies like Adidas, a group smashed each and every big window of the central Adidas company store in the city centre.

January 3, Straumsvik, Iceland - In the first week of the New Year ELF (Earth Liberation Front) struck in Iceland for the first time. The target was the Alcan Aluminium smelter in Straumsvik, Hafnarfjordur which is being expanded into pristine lava fields. This factory is part of ongoing heavy industrialisation of the Icelandic wilderness powered by large dams and geothermal power stations all around the country. Three pieces of machinery (2 diggers and a crane truck) were heavily sabotaged and the ELF signature was left on a work-shed wall.

January 4, Ajaccio, Corsica - In time with the visit of the French Minister of the Interior, Nicolas Sarkozy, to the island, some bombs damaged banks and a state financial office in the capital. Independence groups were responsible.

January 3, Alsácia, France - Hundreds of cars were set on fire by people from the poor suburbs, echoing the disturbances of last year over social exclusion and the poverty of everyday life.

January 1, Setúbal, Portugal - In a district of the Bela Vista area in Setúbal, 6 police intervened in a fight between 4 young people, who immediately joined forces and fought back against the cops. The youths escaped and came back with 20 of their friends and rained down rocks and bottles against the agents. The conflict escalated until practically all the police on service in the area had

Celebrating the death of Pinochet, Chile



December 16, Salford, England - A man parked his car next to the police station of Pendleton and threw 5 Molotov cocktails at the squad cars, damaging 2 cars. He escaped and was not arrested. Police are making an investigation.

December 11, Santiago, Chile - Anti-riot water canons had to disperse Chileans celebrating after having heard the confirmation of Augusto Pinochet's death, near the La Moneda presidential palace in Santiago. Pinochet, whose 17-year rule, marked by the torture and deaths of thousands, became a symbol of Latin American military repression, died at 91. Former UK Prime Minister Baroness Margaret Thatcher claimed she was "greatly saddened" by the death of Pinochet.

been called to Bela Vista, then the riot was exhausted. The death of a resident in this neighbourhood, in 2002, to the hands of a Setúbal cop meant there was a strong feeling of existing anti-police feeling already.

December 28, Tel Aviv, Israel - Israeli anarchists blocked central Tel Aviv with razor wire from the Apartheid Wall. The activists stretched the razor wire across Basel Street with a sign from the Wall that reads in Arabic, Hebrew and English: "Anyone who touches the fence endangers their life." The 20 people from the group 'Anarchists Against the Wall', set up the blockade at around 2pm and started handing out flyers to passers by explaining the action. The action was taken to protest the Apartheid Wall being built through the West Bank, as well as severe travel restrictions on Palestinians.

December 27, Athens - Flash FM radio station was invaded and taken over by anarchists acting in solidarity with the anarchist hunger strikers arrested 6 May, leading to nationwide coverage of the situation.

December 25, Hamburg, Germany - The group "Against Colonialism and War" set fire to the car of State-Secretary of Finance Thomas Mirow in front of his house, which also got damaged by heat of flames and blue paint bombs. He was chosen as a target for preparing the G8 spectacle of imperialist reign and being at the controls of power.

December 22, New York, U.S.A. - The front of the Mexican Consulate was painted with slogans in memory of Brad Will (anarchist and Indymedia volunteer making a news article in Oaxaca, who was killed by paramilitaries in the pay of the state governor) and in solidarity with the Oaxacan rebellion.

December 19, Oxford, UK - Vodafone mast sabotaged by the Animal Liberation Front in protest at their dealings with animal abusers at Oxford University. Here is the anonymous claim: "not too long ago the ALF visited a Vodafone mast near Oxford and burnt the heavy-duty wires

that make the thing work. Drop Oxford or else. ALF"

December 17, Copenhagen, Denmark - Supporters of the building 'Ungdomshuset', which has been used as a base for radical political groups and counter-cultural events for the last 24 years, threw cobblestones, bottles and fireworks at police, and built burning barricades in the capital city, in defiance of its planned eviction. "It was extremely violent. It looked like a war zone and it's been many years since we last had to use tear gas on the streets," said the pigs. Police responded with tear gas attacks and split the main crowd of demonstrators into several smaller ones using armoured cars. Groups of demonstrators walked toward the city centre smashing shop windows, leaving a trail of destruction. The conflict over the youth centre has been brewing since 2000 when local government sold the building that houses the centre to a right-wing fundamentalist Christian church foundation.

December 17, Barcelona, Spain - Decentralized sabotage against property speculation. People glued the locks of 51 estate agents in different quarters of Barcelona (Sant Andreu, Sants, l'Arpa de Clot, Sagrada Familia and Eullia Saint). The people claimed responsibility with a message asking if each estate-agent would reflect on the speculator machine and everything that it causes: interest, "bubble real estate", private corruption, mafia politics, private-property, exploitation, evictions, seizures... The official notice finishes saying "we invite everyone that wants to make this their fight, sabotage all the real estate agents, banks, temporary work agencies and all others that provoke this precariousness that exploits us day by day. It's up to your imagination! Autonomous groups Against the Speculation".

December 11, Istanbul, Turkey - Massive street resistance against the Turkish state in response to widespread repression against the opposition movements. 2000 police with support of anti-terror units had attacked on Dec 7th the democratic structures of the civil society such as the federation "TEMEL HAKLAR" ("basic rights"), and also against critical magazines and newspapers. Infrastructure and institutions were destroyed or confiscated. Whole parts of Istanbul were turned into a battlefield. Organized and autonomous persons began to resist the repression. The people built burning barricades, which were very effective. The police used teargas, gas bombs etc. Many hundred residents tried to attack and to occupy a police station in the Istanbul district Gazi. Many dissidents were arrested, and some were freed due to the fire of the people.

December 4, Lisbon, Portugal - The Ministry of Science, Technology and Superior Education was attacked with Molotov cocktails. The group 'Anti-Technological Shock' claimed responsibility, releasing a communique that stated that "biotechnology and nanotechnology are synonymous with social control and devastation of nature", stating that they are opposed to recent developing projects in Portugal.

December 7, Brighton, UK - EDO MBM, a weapons company manufacturing products for the Israeli and US military, had their air-conditioning system sabotaged and their 3 main gates locked shut in a night attack at the facility.

November 29, Minnetonka, USA - "On Monday morning employees at Antares Pharmaceuticals discovered that over 30 windows at their offices in Minnetonka, MN had been damaged by glass etching solution. This is the price companies pay for working with Huntingdon Life Sciences. Cut all ties to HLS and you will be left alone. It's that simple. Every company working with HLS needs to realize this and stop doing business with puppy killers before they are forced to spend thousands of dollars on repairs to their offices. Dedicated to the SHAC 7!"

November 29, Middlesex, UK - Riots and fires at Harmondsworth immigration detention centre, in protest at intolerable conditions. Many detainees were beaten and there was a lot of damage, flooding and destruction. The private security company, Kaylix, (former UK Detention Services), which is responsible for the facility, was forced to flee, and specialist teams of riot control prison guards were called to put down the rebellion. A BBC television helicopter was ordered to leave the area by police, after it filmed desperate people making the word 'Help' out of bed sheets on the floor of the exercise yard. Stop exclusion and racism!

November 27, Athens, Greece - 11 surveillance cameras were set on fire in different areas of the city. The first one was burned at 11.50 and the actions lasted for 3 and half-hours. This happened 3 days after the General Head Chief of Police of Athens made an indictment of any cases of people being in charge of the 180 (officially) burned CCTV cameras in the city of Athens since the summer of 2004.

November 25, Oaxaca, Mexico - Extensive fighting throughout the city as the insurgent population fought against the return of state forces. The Mexican government is battling hard to put down this popular insurrection before it spreads across the country. Hundreds of thousands of people blockaded the streets in a 'Mega March'. Rebels set fire to government buildings and tourist hotels, as well as cars, on that night, in response to police and government repression and capitalist exploitation. Graffiti on the justice building set on fire called it the "injustice" tribunal. Over 400 people were "disappeared"/ kidnapped and the state forces fired on demonstrators. Many people have been killed and are missing, with extensive reports of torture. In one instance of state provocation, a group of paramilitaries set fire to a residential building and creating a diversion to attack the university, creating chaos with which they aim to destroy the resolve of the people. People are still resisting and defending their autonomous areas and free radio station.

November 23, Abadino, Basque Country - Action against TAV high-speed train at 7:30am. A train in the yard of Matiena was put out of use. The train was filled with paint and this communique has been distributed: "As you already know work began two months ago, for the (TAV) high-speed train, in the Alava locality of Luko. This project very hard supposes a blow against our ecosystem, devastating mountains, valleys; drying and contaminating underground waters. It will happen over a large area and the earth will be exploited and devastated, supposing a long lasting blow for ecology; surely its disappearance. But despite the destruction that is happening to our ecosystem, we know very clearly that the train of high speed, is not but one more piece of the capitalist system to carry out its new economic reconstruction. Behind this project are the interests of the great multinational companies that direct and control everything. Us here, we are ourselves immersed in its world, where we are only merchandise, consumers. Its' progress condemns and reduces our life to going to work, to study, that is to say, to produce

merchandise and in our time of leisure to consume what we ourselves produce. We see everything; it's very black and singular, we only have left the struggle against that which is turning to us into slaves. For that reason, we are not going to remain watching while they do what they desire, using means anyone can take, we face up to this developers project. Capitalism is made present everywhere and therefore in all sides it is possible to strike it. Although the works have begun in Luko, in all the towns can be done something, the companies that are carrying out the Eastern project have seats, the political administration and parties that also protect it. Therefore the fight must open and decentralize, so we animate to everybody to get organized in his or her towns with their people to stop this barbarism. KAPITALISMOARI HORTZAK ERAKUTSI! AHT-rik EZ!"

November 23, Imola, Bologna, Italy - Actelion Italian offices in Imola have been attacked by "a storm of paint bombs", an anonymous communique claims. The action is against the use of HLS by Actelion, one of the main customers for this lab. "We will smash HLS piece by piece, brick by brick, customer by customer", the communique said.

November 21, Barcelona, Spain - Urban unrest as anarchists set burning barricades in two different neighbourhoods, here is the vindication: "Action by the Anarquia... that extends the conflict in all the fronts. In solidarity with the popular revolt of Oaxaca, the revolt of the French suburbs, with the struggle of all the conscious individuals that have become aware of the only means to reach the freedom, is to reappropriate themselves of our lives and to end any type of authority, and in solidarity with our own fight here and now, we want to animate and extend the conflict and the social war in all the fronts. For it, we want to put our small effort; this is the reason why we claim the arson of around a dozen containers in the Barcelona districts of Sants and Gracia. Onward and upward, until all authority ends. By nosotr@s mism@s, the Anarchy, social liquidation, war in all the fronts."

November 20, Correzzana, Italy - 'Harlan' animal vivisection breeders raided and liberated by Animal Liberation Front, here is the claim: "Some buildings may seem like they are impossible to raid, but only a few really are. Harlan Italy is one of

these buildings, a shed full of alarms and security cameras in via Fermi, in Correzzana (MI). Inside this place they breed animals for vivisection. Harlan is one of the major breeders for Italian research labs, part of a multinational dealing in suffering, with divisions in many countries around the globe. Harlan Italy's annual income of 7 million euros is a clear statement: vivisection is a lucrative business. Knowing that mice, dogs, monkeys, pigs, rats, rabbits and guinea-pigs were in the cages, in complete solitude, without any comfort or loving contact, waiting to be deported towards a future of torture, is what moved us into action. The night of Monday 20th of November, a cold and moonless night, as silent shadows we reached our target, a gruesome monument to human callousness. Through a hole in the ventilation system room we gained access to the false ceiling. Lifting portions of the false ceiling and using a stair we found ourselves in the rooms where mice and monkeys are bred, going past the alarm system on the doors. Here we set ourselves at work to bring out as many animals we could, take documents and destroy equipment. Harlan rodents are bred under SPF conditions, which means aseptic ones: dozen plastic boxes under a filtered air system. What they do to these small living beings is pure sadism and is at odds with the idea of humanity's saviours they built for themselves. In this division Harlan offers their customers also surgical preparation of the animals: organ removal or mutilations. Moreover, we also documented the presence in their refrigerators of bodies that the fury of these scientists has made impossible to recognise: mice with smashed skulls or crucified with pins, rats with opened abdomens and completely disfigured rabbits. In a crowded bare cage, full of faeces and with no window, about thirty macaques were looking for comfort, clinging one to the other, traumatized and unhappy. But tonight these animals have met the opposite side of human beings and felt the warm embrace that took them away, far away. Hundreds of mice, many ready to be delivered, and 18 macaques are now in our hands, free. Fronte di Liberazione Animale"





India, Russia, South Korea and other major economies.

November 17, Athens, Greece -

Large demonstrations commemorating the student uprising against the military junta of 1973 happened, but were heavily attacked by police, and many people were detained in a widespread police operation across the whole city. Despite the clampdown, the manifestation was better attended than previous years and a growing current of rebellion is evident.

November 15, Berlin, Germany -

Philippine Embassy

attacked in solidarity with Sagada 11, here is the claim: "We attacked the Philippine Embassy in Berlin with colour on the night of 15 to 16 November. In addition the following Graffiti was added: 'LIBERTY FOR THE SAGADA 11'. We accomplished this action in the context of the international action day for the Sagada 11 on 17 November. . . The Sagada 11 is a group of anarchists, who were arrested in the Philippines due to wrong accusations nine months ago; they were tortured and degraded. Since then they sit in detention with only very little contact to the external world. We see this smashing as the attempt of the State against the anarchist movement of the Philippines. And we cannot accept this unanswered. We demand the immediate release and an end of the torture and degradations. Liberty for the Sagada 11! Liberty for all prisoners! Solidarity is a weapon!" The Sagada 11 have since been released, we wish them the best!

November 11, Birmingham, UK -

Vodafone telephone mast set on fire, here is the claim: "Hi vodafone just a quick e-mail to say how much we enjoyed setting fire to your mast near Rugley outside Birmingham on Saturday. We wrapped an old tyre around a big bunch of cables at the base of the tower, stuffed it with towels, soaked the lot with lamp oil, and lit it. We stood and watched for a few minutes as the flames licked their way up the cables before leaving. Even from five miles away the vertical column of flame above the treetops looked spectacular. You are now the preferred target of the A.L.F. in the UK so please don't sever your

links with the filthy animal torturing scum at Oxford University until we can destroy a few more towers. Watch this space. This action is dedicated to the memory of Barry Horne. For the animals. Animal Liberation Front"

November 11, Nottingham, UK - In an outbreak of frustration, rioters set fire to cars, fought police and built barricades in a housing estate, after the outcome of a topical murder trial was ruled against their interest.

November 4, Galicia, Spain - Fur farm raid in Galicia. More than 1500 mink were released from cages at a farm in the town of Xinzo de Limia (province of Ourense) during the night, here is the communique received by activists in Spain:

"During the night of the 5th of November we wanted to celebrate the 5th anniversary of Barry's death by opening every cage of a mink farm located in Damil, Xinzo da Lima (Ourense)." More than 2000 minks could enjoy for first time freedom, after being kept all their lives in a cage. This action has been carried out a few days before they were massacred to take their fur. There's no other way to give the minks freedom, so we encourage animal liberation activists to act in conscience. In memory of Barry Horne. ALF"

November 2, Magreta, Italy - Arson in solidarity with imprisoned 'Il Silvestre' eco-anarchists and for the memory of Barry Horne: "We claim the arson that destroyed the meat lorry of Montorsi company in the night between November 2 and 3. Incendiary devices have been placed under the lorry. This action is in memory of Barry Horne and in solidarity with Silvia, Benedetta, Costantino and Federico, forced in a prison. ALF"

October 31, Canary Islands - A group of 144 Gambians deported from Spain went on the rampage at Banjul airport on Tuesday, smashing windows, chairs and air conditioning units in protest at being returned home. Thousands of West Africans have landed on the Canary Islands on rickety boats this year hoping to find work in Europe. Spain has been repatriating illegal migrants detained on the islands. "We were told about a transfer from the refugee camp to Madrid and Amsterdam, not that we would be deported home," said Amadou Garra, one of the young men arriving in Banjul.

October 23, Hamburg, Germany - The headquarters of DAL, the German Africa-Lines is set on fire to remind people of the colonial roots of today's global rule and exploitation. The group responsible called for more actions against the G8, and the imperialist legacy of the countries that make up the group.

October 10, Barcelona, Catalunya - After hooded anti-capitalist radicals threw paint, stones and fireworks at the Museum of Contemporary Art, a meeting of European housing policy ministers was shut down.

October 6, Rotterdam, Holland - Activists climbed onto the floating deportation prisons in the harbour of Rotterdam, and blockaded the entrances by locking themselves to the gates.

November 20, San Francisco, California - Approximately 150 people blocked the entrances to the Oakland Bay Bridge during rush hour. Paint was splattered on the doors of the Mexican consulate, as well as the doors locked shut by demonstrators. These actions were taken in solidarity with the Oaxacan struggle.

November 20 Tucson, Arizona - In the early hours, anonymous individuals made a solidarity action with the struggle in Oaxaca. They smashed out the windows of the National Law Centre for Inter-American Free Trade, glued their locks and painted messages reading, "Viva Oaxaca" and "Free Trade = Death".

November 20 Greensboro, North Carolina - Affinity groups set up coordinated street blockades, shutting down rush hour traffic in downtown in solidarity with the Oaxaca rebellion.

November 18 Melbourne, Australia - The Group of 20 (G-20) Summit took place this weekend in a downtown hotel. Police struck out with batons as protesters rushed the barrier in at least two places and at one site overturned fences and broke through the initial cordon. A number of officers were injured, but only one seriously. There were no reports of injured protesters but several were arrested. Over 100 demonstrators used bins, bottles, witches hats and other objects to smash all the windows of a large police vehicle. Protesters threw brown and red smoke grenades, shrouding the front line area in a pall, and in one place hit police with small stones, large plastic garbage bins and, occasionally, glass bottles. Police stood their ground, sometimes lashing out with batons. Formed in 1999, the G-20 includes finance ministers and central bank officials from the Group of Seven advanced industrial countries and the European Union as well as China, Brazil,

October 5, Concepcion, Chile - On the outskirts of the University of Concepción in Chile, members of the indigenous Mapuche Nation group "Coordinadora Arauco Malleco" (CAM) and supporters of the Mapuche struggle took over streets and battled police. Repression and persecution against the Mapuche people has been increasing and so some people decided to react with a street blockade while a bank was attacked, clearly making a connection between the struggle of the Mapuche and the capitalists who want to take their land. Police responded by attacking with a water cannon and tear gas and then entering the university in search of the masked blockade participants. After close to an hour of combat, with various tires set on fire and a large quantity of Molotov firebombs thrown, the police retreated, and no one was arrested. CAM distributed a communiqué, saying in part: "Freedom to all the Mapuche political prisoners, imprisoned by this corrupt judicial system, in connection with the Chilean government of the moment. Freedom is not obtained by negotiating or begging, nor with pitiful petitions. Freedom must be gained day by day, with resistance and struggle. Out with the forestry companies and the big landowners, and the other capitalist vultures that despoil Mapuche territory and its wealth..."

October 11, Uruma, Okinawa, Japan - U.S. missile interceptor equipment was moved to an American military base in southern Japan after being delayed for three days in port because of protests by locals. Riot police carried shouting protesters away to allow a convoy of trucks that local media said probably contained 24 Patriot Advanced Capability-3 (PAC-3) missiles.

October 10, Niger Delta, Nigeria - Armed attackers seized a Shell oil facility, taking 60 workers and several soldiers hostage. The attack, on a Shell field logistics base attached to the company's Nun river flow station, was carried out by youths from the Oporoma community in the delta's southern Bayelsa state. The station was shut down as a result of the action, resulting in a production loss of about 12,000 barrels a day.

October 6, Midlands & South West, UK - Arson attacks against Vodafone: "the night of October 6th saw two arson attacks against vodafone installations in the midlands and the south west these attacks will continue for as long as vodafone are connected in any financial way to Oxford university. ALF"

September 29, Athens, Greece - A car belonging to the Spanish embassy in Athens was firebombed. Police said the vehicle with diplomatic license plates was doused with gasoline and set on fire in the downtown Exarchia district of the capital.

September 27, Istanbul, Turkey - Anarchists made two actions in support of the anarchist prisoners Erdogan Elmas and Marco Camenisch. There was a concentration in front

of the Swiss Consulate, then the people marched through the centre of the city handing out leaflets and making speeches. Marco is an eco-prisoner of the Swiss State, and Erdogan is wanted in Turkey for the murder of a policeman, the anarchists denounce the lack of evidence and condemn the political decision of Switzerland to extradite Erdogan to Turkey, which is known to torture its ideological opponents.

September 24, Copenhagen, Denmark - Riots broke out during a "Reclaim the Streets" for Ungdomshuset and Christiania, 2 long-running autonomous spaces. The police assaulted partygoers and people were forced to defend themselves, sparking a street-battle in which over 250 people were arrested (3/5ths non Danish), many people were hurt, 1 person in hospital with a broken arm and 3 people are facing serious prison sentences (Irish, Swedish and German).

September 13, West Midlands & Buckinghamshire, UK - Animal Liberation Front cells carried out arson attacks against Vodafone installations in the West Midlands and Buckinghamshire. These attacks will continue until Oxford University and all those associated to it stop trying to build a new animal torture lab.

September 9, Budapest, Hungary - Thousands of angry demonstrators occupied the state television headquarters in Liberty Square, in the heart of Budapest, Hungary. They also attacked the parliament. Some police cars were burned. More than 100 policemen were injured. The people had been gathering at Kossuth Square (in front of the parliament, pretty near to Liberty Square) since Sunday evening, with the strong will to send away the government. Before that on the same day a secret tape was leaked with a speech from Gyurcsany Ferenc, the Prime Minister. He had been secretly recorded giving a speech at a closed meeting for members of his party and the government, declaring that the politicians in Hungary, including him, have betrayed the Hungarian people for years and lied about the true state of the county. 102 police were injured; they were attacked with cobblestones and bottles. Gyurcsany, a former fast-rising Communist official, is reported to be one of Hungary's richest men after he moved from being a state bureaucrat to a private capitalist in 1989. His brand of 'socialism' is modelled on Tony Blair.

August 30, West Yorkshire, UK - Power lines were cut down during a 'Camp for Climate Action'. Campaigners from the camp also blockaded Hartlepool nuclear power station and Drax coal facility. North Yorkshire Police Deputy Chief Constable Ian McPherson said: "It's certainly a coincidence that there should be three events within 24 hours all involving the

power supply." The camp was surrounded by police and the participants heavily controlled entering and leaving.

August 26 - San Polo d'Enza, Reggio Emilia, Italy - Animal vivisection breeder farm 'Morini' has been hit hard. This time activists claim with a communique a daring action inside the farm, where they entered through a hole cut in the fence and quickly managed to put paint stripper and smash windows of the farmer's car, throw litres of paint and lots of stones to the house windows and smash the door of the offices, gaining entrance while the alarm went off and steal important documents. In those documents the activist claim there is also the name of the new vet, with a private letter where it is asked to keep his name secret. No more! This is the fifth time that activists managed to raid the farm, first liberating 99 beagles, then with two arsons of a car and a van, and last year with a similar quick raid where windows and a car were smashed with axes and stones. The communique claims the whole action lasted just one minute.

July 7, Turin, Italy - A parcel bomb, the third of its type in one week, was delivered to Turin's council offices and addressed to the Turin mayor, Sergio Chiamparino. The device did not explode and no injuries were caused. One of the other parcel bombs, which was delivered to a construction company contracted by the Italian government around July 5, was claimed by the Informal Anarchist Federation, but this attempted attack was not claimed.

July 7, Berlin, Germany - The "Autonome Anti-G8 Sports League" set fire to 6 Fiat cars and attacked a police station with paint bombs and stones in memorial of Carlo Giuliani killed 5 years ago during the anti-G8 protests in Genoa, Italy.

kind sent in the month of July, was sent to COEMA, a business that is responsible for reconstruction work on the Temporary Residence Centre for immigrants awaiting repatriation. The package never detonated and was safely defused by police. A note claiming responsibility left inside the package bore the seal of the Informal Anarchist Federation. In their statement of claim, the Informal Anarchist Federation warned, "we warmly advice to rescind the contract" and further, "we will have no scruples about hitting hard those who collaborate even marginally with the COEMA enterprise. We call on the other F.A.I. groups to join this campaign."



Why Anti-Prison?



Some notes..



- Mass confinement is primarily a form of protection to ensure the smooth running of the system of private property, capitalism and authoritarian rule. The vast majority of prisoners are there principally because they have committed crimes against, or in pursuit of, property. Prisons expand and become more developed and necessary as a gap between the rich and poor is created and increases. They clearly reflect the race and class divisions of the system, and are an obvious form of social control aimed at the most precarious sectors of society.



- Prisons do not rehabilitate or reform, they only brutalise. Modern industrial society creates a production line of damaged individuals whose only remedy proscribed by the system are punishment, confinement and death. Prisons only hide the contradictions of the free market and the financial system; they do not resolve the problems of long term abuse, unstable family background, drug addiction, and mental sickness. Present society is a persisting nightmare of illusion, desire for impossible consumption and total obedience to money. This unjust capitalist system through its own contradictions, has produced 'deviance' and 'anti-social behaviour', and hidden away in cells all those who are unfortunate enough not to find a privileged outlet for themselves. The professional psychopaths, sociopaths and abusers find a sure position for themselves in politics, military or industry. All prisoners deserve a retrial without a biased capitalist judicial process. Without liberation of the poor and an equal access to quality housing, healthy food and meaningful lives, this culture of fear and domination will remain. All solutions to the problems of reinsertion and 'anti-social behaviour' are to be found in the community itself, and no-where else besides it.



- Prisons are often sited in areas of environmental fragility, and often herald more development and expansion, often with exploitation of local labour. Prisons are how the bosses would like to treat every worker, as a slave without rights, as

nothing but numbers on a list. When companies can pay prisoners with no rights nothing for their forced labour, why should they employ regular workers? As a result, the rights and pay of a worker is reduced, the companies make savings and the products the prisoners produce pass into the free market at the same value. Penal facilities are usually sited in low-income areas, where the workers who will maintain the prison are usually low paid and poorly trained, these workers usually come from the same target areas that will fill the prison cells with prisoners. Prison privatisation is a massive international business spanning criminal, immigration and military fields. American businesses, such as GEO Group (Ex- Wackenhuts) are a massive multi-national venture, and several private prison companies are/ were involved in the notorious Abu Graib prison in Iraq, and the Guantanamo Bay detention centre in US-occupied Cuba. These companies are always looking to develop new markets to create and exploit. Routine abuse, humiliation and torture are a service provided for by contract and payment, and the companies involved reap lucrative rewards.



- The 'War on Drugs' is a weapon used to fight imperialist wars against rebellious autonomous populations and individuals. It has created a specific class of people that feed the prison industry with bodies and labour, and provide a pretext for war against any social movements that oppose capitalist hegemony. Drug economy workers are an underclass of people struggling to survive, and prohibition is about the suppression of their economy, to prevent their means of existing outside the system, or of the various gangs that maintain it. Prohibition of drugs is also specifically aimed at censoring the alteration of consciousness; to maintain psychological control and prevent subversion of the narrow limits of lived experience allowed by society and culture.



- Forced psychiatric confinement and treatment is abuse and torture, committed in the name of 'health'. It is about submission to common ideas of normality and behaviour and in those cases where

individuals are a danger to themselves or others, simply about protecting society. It is clear that without a widespread radical re-take on the nature of mind, reality and symbolic culture, nobody will be 'cured', only put away from sight. Individuals who fail to be economically useful or conform to patterns of common reality will be hospitalised against their will.

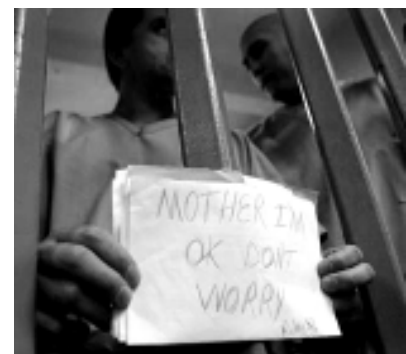


- Modern mass society is an open prison, where everyone is monitored, profiled, subject to arrest without charge, forced biometric processing and indefinite arbitrary detention. It is clear to see that these control technologies and the industry behind them, through the nature of their application and production, are against all that free thought and autonomy struggles to surpass.



- Authority and Capital aim to penetrate to the heart of the individual by forceful and technical means, to control the intentions and movement of the people. It is totally possible that modern capitalist society could socially engineer prison abolition, only for society to become a bigger prison. It may be possible for coercion, isolation and domination to remain in a post-prison society, because as long as capitalism exists there will be exploitation and domestication. Community mediation, assembly and organisation must be accompanied by the total restoration of the wrecked environment and the absolute demise of State and Capital, or 'justice' will remain in the hands of those who wield power and influence.

For us, the destruction of prisons is meaningful only in the context of the complete dismantling of the capitalist system and the entire industrial process of exploitation and alienation.



Interview with Rebel Jill, Anarchist from Osaka, Japan ★



- **To achieve a law in favor of the homeless people, they had to accept the condition, giving in to the system...**

Also, having the bill passed, they thought they would get what they wanted, like facilities for homeless people. This sort of struggle was going on during Summer 2000 and Feb 2002. KSO has been critical to what we were doing and didn't see our point. KSO were not against the Olympics. They thought it would help to get the government to provide people with shelters and other facilities, and it would be good for both sides, for everyone. They overlooked and tolerated eviction. This is how the regulation came in. They say it was introduced, based on the opinions from people who lived in the park, but we don't think it was. It is their leaders who made the order not the people in the streets and parks. The people themselves didn't want it.

Speaking from the side of KSO, it was the most they could do. In order to get support from the government, they had to compromise and agree to the terms, which did not reflect the voices of the people.

Yeah, this is the reality, the constitution made did not reflect any criticism and analysis, became pure compromise. The constitutional clause referring to eviction didn't get turned down. We want to take everything back and start from scratch. The regulation is supposed to be revised after 5 years to reflect people's voices. They said we can change it in our terms. But laws are, once made and put into practice, difficult to change. They will gain their momentum and move forward with massive power. It doesn't matter what they are about, they would be transformed arbitrarily by those who use them for the advantage of the authority. I don't see much point having a law. No matter how many they made, they'll use laws in their terms. It means we have to do it by ourselves and need to figure out what we can do to change the situation.

- **As a group, KSO is the oldest?**

Its base was Kamagasaki Day Workers Union and other groups who belonged to the union. They tended to conform to the local government, accepting various conditions from them, like playing a role of the police in the community.

- **Is Kamagasaki Patrol (KP) one of them?**

They are not one of them. They are an autonomous group. The official name in English would be Kamagasaki Patrol for Self-Defence and Mutual Aid, otherwise it is easy to misunderstand as it sounds like the police... As KP, we've been going around parks and talking to people who sleep in the tents, to find out what they really need, what we can do with them for their benefit. KP started in 1996 as a self-defence group of activists, which was triggered by an incident of an outside sleeper being pushed into Dotonbori River by a teenager.

In Spring 2006, after weeks of police attention and media build-up, a squatted camp in Utsubo Park, Osaka, was evicted by a mass of city officials and police. The park is being re-developed for the World Rose Convention, which is a touring spectacle of money and specialist horticulture. That people were living there was no consequence to the authorities, they were merely displaced. The city parks of Japan hold many people, who, excluded from the industrial, technocratic city create neat villages of blue tarpaulin, and try to live their lives as beautifully as they can.

Rebel Jill is a local anarchist living in the Kansai area, who has been involved in the struggle for many years. We talked to him about the evictions, about anti-capitalist resistance in Japan, and about fascism and the Yakuza (Traditionally organized criminal gangs, often involved in right-wing politics).

- **So, Rebel Jill, Can you talk about the recent eviction in Utsubo Park?**

Rebel Jill : Osaka Council used a method that hasn't been employed before. They used to give us a notice in advance, which meant we could do our best to avoid eviction by seeking ways to resist. For example, the case in Nagai Park five years ago, we could bring it to a stage where we got them to negotiate with us, to agree to stop the eviction in the end. This time, they did not respond to our request for negotiation. No matter how hard we tried to get the opportunity to have a talk with them, they did not accept our request till the end. Many problems could be resolved by negotiation. Even on the 30th January, we were ready to solve the matter by talking if they wanted.

- **How about the eviction in Nagai Park? Is there anything that caused that eviction five years ago like the World Rose Convention this time?**

It was the Olympics. There was an initiative to invite the Olympic games in 2008. Osaka was one of the four cities that were left till the end of selection, which included Beijing, Toronto, Paris and others. In the end of Feb or the beginning of March, the IOC (International Olympic Committee) came to investigate the

city. The Osaka authority made a schedule to "clean up" the city for their visit and wanted to start evicting people from parks.

- **So it was a similar situation. That time, they accepted your request for negotiation.**

Yes, unlike this time.

- **What sort of organization is happening in the park amongst the homeless people?**

There are NPOs (Non Profit Organizations.), and local support groups like us who actually get involved with people who sleep outside and fight with them in eviction etc. Roughly speaking, the groups can be divided into these two sides. NPOs are mostly old radical Marxists, I am ashamed to say this and not many people overseas would believe it, but most of them are.. One of the groups that politically took the side of people who sleep on the streets and help them is Kamagasaki Support Organization (KSO) (kamagasaki shien kikou). They are based in Kamagasaki. They think what comes first, before finding work for homeless people, is to assure the roof over their heads. Work and other rights only come after making sure that there is a place to stay, which is their stance. In July 2001, with co-operation with the government and financial body in Osaka, they made constitutional rights for homeless people, (Homeless Tokubetsusochiho). Kamagasaki Support Organization contributed a lot to the birth of this constitution by making a draft themselves and lobbying parliament. One of the conditions of the constitution being passed was to kick people out of the parks and to normalize the situation. KSO agreed to the condition and they forced it through, I would say, talking from our side. They had to make a compromise as they always make strategic moves.

- **Does each park have something like an autonomous community?**

Yeah, something like that. Each park has different problems and the situations vary from one community to the other. So it's necessary to have a local group. For example, a group in Nagai Park, Friends of Nagai Park originated in Nagai Conflict. There's one in Nishinari Park and one in Utsubo Park. Locally made groups unite with each other and fight together when something happens.

- **There is also Nojuku o Kangaerukai in Nagoya, a union for people who sleep outside.**

Yeah, that's the same group organized with some of us. One of the members of a group we used to have was called Kuroi Bu (Black Group : anarchist / autonomous group), with Otake-kun as one of the main members. We don't have representatives in our groups.

- **Tokyo has also a homeless union?**

Yes, there's Noji Ren based in Shibuya. They are the biggest and the most closely knit organization, a sort of nationwide group. We started with them. Others are Sanya, Kotobuki in Yokohama, Sasajima in Nagoya, Kamagasaki in Osaka. We started a different group as we wanted to work closely with the people we see.

- **Is Noji Ren still active?**

They've been going for more than 10 years.

- **There are many homeless people in Chiba as well.**

I guess some people move from Tokyo. Of course some are local, starting to sleep on streets after losing their jobs.

- **Could you tell us about the resistance against Capitalism in Japan? Do you think that the main surge of the struggles was with the student & labour movements in the 60's / 70's?**

Yes, you could put it that way in short. What we are doing is probably a new type, coming from people on the streets.

- **When did this new type start?**

Support groups for rough sleepers started in the mid 90's, around 1994. The incident directly related to it is the eviction which happened around Shinjuku West Exit (Tokyo). If you ever have a chance to go to Shinjuku, you'd see the place where there was a big riot, a square in Shinjuku West Exit. It happened in January, 1994. Since that time, more move-

ments to support and work with homeless people have developed. We were conscious of and taking an example in overseas approaches like Food Not Bombs.

- **What could be the focus in the movement?**

It's a problem of poverty. To think of poverty, Capitalism plays a great role. Capitalism running down the hill, like a cart with broken brakes, running around frantically, without regulation. Well, it doesn't make much difference to us whether it actually has regulation or not, but it creates the source of poverty. The kind of activity that we do is a sort of anti-thesis to it, supporting



community by helping out people who sleep outdoors, those who after being used by Capitalism and Government are abandoned, dumped and forgotten. What we are doing is fundamentally resisting the effects of Capitalism, as well as Japan's monarchical hierarchical society. The struggle against poverty is related to various kinds of problems.

- **Looking at some movements, for example, anti-nuclear power station movements or campaigns against construction of an airport like Narita airport, I get the impression movements in Japan seem to be largely single-issue and operate independently...**

They exist separately.... I guess that's what they seem objectively and they are certainly like that. That's a good point.

- **How about networking in Japanese anarchist movements? Has there been any sort of network?**

Well, in the old days some efforts were made to make a network, which lasted for a short time. Individualism gradually took over the trend. People started to think, "Yeah, we are doing

our thing, they can do their own stuff there." On the other hand, in the eyes of authority, they don't really see who is doing what but just see us on the macro level as those who would bite them back. It doesn't mean anything to them the fact that these movements operate separately. It's also for the benefit of each campaign because each group has its own local issues to deal with. However, these days, repression has got harsher and stronger in the past decade. Especially in the past five years since Iraq war and really starting from 9/11. The United States makes demands of Japan, saying "What are you doing in your country? Do something!" The repression coming from the Japanese government is getting severe. There's a strong need for solidarity. We need to fight against it together.

- **Are there any anti-war groups?**

Yeah, there are some...

- **Anyone in particular to name?**

Well, I don't really like them, personally, but there's a group called P.S.M. I can't remember their official name. Because I hate them, I can't even remember and don't know their name.

- **Are they leftist and conformist?**

They talk to the police.

- **Oh dear...**

It seems like they try to maintain a policy that they need to talk to various kinds of people to gain their point, and they also want to make a movement which is more extensive and open, which I understand. But...something's not right. They don't talk or listen to people. To be accepted by the system, they tell radicals not to do this and that... Once we were at a demonstration, their stewards constantly told us to walk inside the permitted lines and listen to their organizers. They like to take control over a situation from the top. At one time, they even held a dinner party with the police public safety department to eat together and become friends, to assure that they're gonna get along although they stand on the different sides. We got furious, thinking who the hell are they? We decided not to do stuff with the people like them. The movement was getting bigger at that point but the Kuroi Bu (Black Group) couldn't stand their attitude and decided to leave after taking some part. The anti-war movement became big but when the left-pacifist organizations tried to make it bigger they got sucked into the system. They were content to keep peace with the authorities if they let them appeal what they want. At the same time, there were so many people who got arrested. Their conformist attitude repulsed us.

- Will you name some groups you used to work with at that time?

That would be a Japanese anarchist network, which didn't become public. It's not that they were a secret society but it wasn't really official. This group issued a monthly libertarian magazine, Free Will. Looking back, you could say that it was a sort of philosophical movement. Since 1970s, anarchist groups had been scattered around and worked separately, which they tried to get them in a network again based on the free will as a free union. They had a radical part and idealistic part in the group. Conflicts between the two groups, non-violence group and pro violence group have been incessant problems.

- I've seen some books on Japanese anarchism and some web pages, but there are only a few sources online.

Anarchist movements started after the war, quite later than Marxist movements which set up a Japan communist party. Anarchist groups were trying hard, supporting workers movement in coal mines etc., but could not stand up to the communist power.

- Are anarchist groups in Japan still visible in workers struggle?

They were at that time and I think anarchist movements should be supporting workers movement, varying in degrees depending on the time. What we are doing at the moment may be close to what they did at that time although we hadn't been unable to make quarterly journals. That's some thing we'd like to do in future, discovering what they did in the past.

After the war, there were two groups, anarchist club and anarchist union. They remained till the end of the 70's and the beginning of the 80's, when the government clamped them down. In the 90's, the anarchist movements revived once again. Around that time that's when anarchist movements in Poland started and we supported each other... We tried to use Esperanto...

- Can you say something about environmental movements in Japan?

Greenpeace in Japan is just about noticeable. They don't seem to stand out much...

- They don't seem to have done much

activity but collect money?

- How about other movements like against nuclear power stations?

There are very strong movements around the Japanese islands and many of them exist, like in Obama in Fukui. Wherever there is a nuclear power station or a location for it, there's resistance. In Ashihama, people have fought more than thirty years against the construction of a nuclear power station. It is one of the locations where Chubu Denryoku, an



electricity company that used to be a public sector planned to build a power station. They control power supply around Aichi, Shizuoka, Mie and Gifu. Ashihama is in Mie, on the beach near the sea and Kumano River. Their fight was successful because of the strong community solidarity. The company and authorities used harassment which was really evil, trying to inflict some damage on them. But people resisted with the strong solidarity of the community. Without it, they would have failed. Most of the resistance movements are connected to environmentalism.

In Ashihama, a project called Urashima Project (comes from a tale called Urashimataro) was supporting the community of the fishing village. People involved are ex-hippies and activists who have fought in various places in Japan, for example, against Shiraho airport in Ashikaga Island. Some of them were involved in the campaign to protect coral. Some are from a sort of commune in Amami Oshima (island), called Nigari Dojyo. Various people were helping the project. Anti-nuclear power station movements are strong and interesting to look into among others.

- Does Nigari Dojyo still exist?

They're gone because of repression and intervention from the authorities. It's a bad comparison, but like AUM (cult who did poison gas attacks on the Tokyo subway), the government clamped them down.

- What kind of practice did they have?

In short, they were focused on nature, and practiced the ways that people can coexist with nature in a form of commune. They were an autonomous group with self-sufficient farms for their food supplies and operated as a base of network to send off messages and newsletters and to receive other radical information and contacts from outside.

- How long did they last?

It must be in the 80's, so around ten years. In 1988, just before the emperor died, they were clamped down.

- And it is them who were involved in the actions to preserve coral reef?

Yes, it is. So that sort of people who do environmental actions. Another interesting feature to their history is that they invited AIM (American Indian Movement) to give a talk in various places. Also, you know Kumano that is in fashion now...

It's a shrine - Kumano Taisha, World Heritage Site, located in the Kii Peninsula. On the bank side of Kumano River, they invited some activists for an event with plays and talks. They constructed a sort of sub-culture, hippie community. There's some interesting things going on in Japanese environmental movements. Also, in Fukui, there are many environmental activists and communities. In Takefu, some people who used to be activists run an organic farm, living like hermits, engaged in natural farming. Hokkaido is another place for the environmental movement as well. Another example is in Kumamoto prefecture, there was a big struggle against the building of a huge dam. Many people fought when Itsuki village went under water, and the people struggled to preserve the Kawabe River.

- How about movements against American military bases?

The biggest one is in the metropolitan area, Tachikawa, Yokota base etc. In Tachikawa, the US made a base for the Japanese Self-Defense forces and anti-militarists built a village of tents near the base, a bit like the anti-nuclear base in Faslane, U.K. They have been getting repression from the police and the government just for giving out leaflets in the base of the Self-Defense Forces. In Yokohama, Zushi, the

residential area in the American base has been having problems. It's still Japan and they are in their own houses, but just because the houses are in the base, they have to show ID or pass card to go through the gate, or they have to let the soldiers know who are coming to visit. They need to get registered with them.

- Is there any resistance?

Yes, not that the people particularly want to get involved in it but there's no choice. They live in the base and are forced to register with them and get checked up for ID every time they go home. There are supports from outside against the base as well but often the residents are not so tied to the support groups because they are normal people who don't particularly want to interact with activists. Still, the right wing, pro-American base people see them standing on the same side. The residents have been appealing to the government but it's not going well. In the north, in Misawa base in Aomori, there's a resistance movement. There's, of course, one in Iwakuni in Hiroshima around the bay area, it's the navy base where the US sends forces to Iraq and Afghanistan. Also, in Sasebo and Nagasaki, not to mention Okinawa. Okinawa is the main place for resistance movements against the American base. It's been occupied by the American base since Japan lost the war.

Since 1945, 30th of June when Japan surrendered to America, it's been subjected to the control of the American base and occupied.

Before that, it was occupied by the Japanese army. Before them, it was the Satsuma Clan, who invaded into this island, claimed that it's their subject state, exploited its people by trading and made a huge amount of money. Okinawa is the place that has the most American bases. It has been constantly invaded, by the American army, which just cannot stop invading all around the world, and by the Japanese army, I wouldn't like to call it 'Self-Defense Force' as it is an army, who's been living on a part of the profit of the American army. The land has been lent to the American base, which doesn't mean the people in Okinawa can do what they want. It is supposed to be given back to their hands years later. They've been suffering from this extremely inconvenient and exploitative situation. Many of them have moved to the Kansai area (Osaka and surrounding regions) and formed their own communities as they have been discriminated against for a long time. In Osaka, in Taisho-ku, they live in a sort of ghetto.

- What kind of discrimination do they meet?

A sort of idea started before the war. Some people say the Okinawans speak a different

language and they are not Japanese. Sometimes, people from Okinawa cannot rent a house or room. Some estate agencies in Osaka have a note on the door saying "Not rented to those from Okinawa" and say things like "We don't deal with them as they are irresponsible and don't pay rent."

- Do you think people moved from Okinawa escaping from occupation of the American base?

Well...yes those who moved after the war. The American army destroyed their farms and lands with bulldozers. They couldn't make their living in Okinawa anymore as their fields are robbed for the base. They faced the choice to move to what they call 'Daichi' (the earth) or Yamato, the Mainland. Then, they came to mainly Osaka.



- Once they are in the Mainland, they underwent discrimination.

That's right...

- Are there any resistance movements against racism and discrimination?

Yes, there are some. It might sound a bit strange but the Okinawans might have preserved their traditional arts and culture in Osaka more than those in Okinawa. This happens sometimes as in the example of overseas, like Japanese communities in Brazil kept more traditional things. They've been playing traditional Okinawa folk music etc. very enthusiastically, as a sort of voice within the Japanese anti-war movements. They say the Mainland, what they call 'Yamato', has always troubled them. There's a saying in their words "we are not their pieces on a game board." Even in anti-war movements, they are marginalized. That's why they want to look for the roots of their identity, their origin. I guess this is an issue related to

people from Korea and North Korea living in Japan also. Osaka is the city where most of them live.

- They have community organisation in Osaka?

Yes, they've been there for long time and their community groups are coming to a stage for negotiation with the council and the government, trying to do things allied with the council, as there's an issue of their disabled people. Before they were quite radical but now they are communicating with the government. Before the war, they were tremendously discriminated against by people in Osaka, which lead them to form a sort of Mafia for self-defense to protect their lives. Some youth became like kids in overseas and some belong to motorcycle gangs. The reason why they became like this is they needed a way of self-defense, otherwise they would have been looked down on and treated badly. They had no choice other than protecting themselves. Some

became elite like Kan San Ju, a professor in Tokyo Uni. I think the existence of their self-defense gangs has saved their communities till now. Without them, they could not have kept them as they are. They fought extremely with Japanese. Still now in Osaka, there is a general fear towards Koreans and North Koreans living in Japan, which comes out as emptying aggressive behaviors towards them when something disturbing happens in Korea or North Korea. For example, when North Korea was threatening Japan, high school girls in Korean schools in Osaka were attacked

with knives and had their school uniforms of traditional Korean dress cut through.

- Do you want to talk about fascist movements in Japan?

It's very timely as the 11th of February is a day for fascists, a national holiday for the Commemoration of the Founding of the Nation. It's a day to celebrate the origin of Imperial family in Japan. It is called 'Kigen setsu' referring to its origin, also used to be called, before the war, the 'Jinmu setsu' as in the Emperor Jinmu who was the first emperor in Japan. On this day, a lot of right wing and extremely conservative people gather to Kashiwara shrine in Nara. You can see them driving frantically on the route 24 in the morning of the day, fighting for the first arrival!

- Is that like Yasukuni* shrine in Tokyo?

Well, Kashiwara is much more important for them, like a heaven. All of them come to celebrate this day in this shrine with their flags in their hands.

- **Can you talk a little about Yakuza, and related issues about organized crime and day-workers?**

In Tokyo, there are many so-called "Iranian people", as not all of them are actually from Iran. Especially in the early 90's, there were so many of them that the ruling class institutions felt threatened by their presence. Well, it's actually the ruling class who called them over in a way.

- **Do you mean governmental officials?**

It's Yakuza who arranged for them to come, so in a way they had to reap as they have sown. Especially the police and other areas of the ruling class who saw a sort of crisis, thinking Japan would be full of foreigners in the streets. They ran many campaigns against "Iranian people" using a big media network including FFC (Fuji Sankei Group), TV, radio, magazines to influence on public opinion.

- **Could you tell me more about the relationship between Yakuza and "Iranian people"? Do they invite them as workers?**

Yes, Yakuza works as a broker and use them as a means to get money, having them sell things like forged telephone cards on the streets. Yakuza do not pay much and "Iranian people" don't earn much in the end, but it's them who are on the streets where the police control. They just oppress "Iranian people" not Yakuza.

- **They were living in parks, weren't they?**

Yes, they had a sort of community in parks to exchange information, with a sort of market etc. and they would spend the whole day in the area. The police tried to kick them out of the parks. At that time, there was a group called "Inoken" (a liberal network to defend life and rights) in Tokyo, who worked with "Iranian people" and fought against the police oppression. Also, a group like us from Kansai went to give them support so that they can keep their community. In the end, despite all our efforts, they were removed from the parks.

- **Considering the fact Yakuza was working behind "Iranian people", I wonder if they gave them any back up in that kind of situation?**

No, not at all, they only regard them as their hands or legs, or rather lizard's tail as if it doesn't matter if it is cut off. So, when the police informed them that "Iranian people" were illegal, they just said, "Ah, they are illegal. They've been troublesome for us as well..." as if they have nothing to do with them. Of course we knew what they were doing so we tried to do something in the case of them not being paid their salary.

- **Did you sue them or run a campaign?**

We just went directly to their broker's office



and urged them to pay the "Iranian people".

- **As for Yakuza's activity, you were saying that they have strong power in Nishinari district... can you tell me more about it?**

Mostly they are involved in gambling.

- **How about prostitution?**

They are not so involved in brothels officially now, as they are used to the extent that they can get a part of their income. For now, it's gambling that makes them money. On the streets and in front of the shops, they open gambling dens. They get some money from those places. Not only that but also, they try to get money from those who are working. They stop day-workers on the streets saying things like "Hey man, you have a quite well built body, don't you? Do you wanna come to our office today?" They work as a sort of middle men.

- **They get in between construction companies and day workers?**

Yes, and then they take the profits. So these are the ways they make money, by opening gambling places and forcibly working as agents. Sometimes, not only being an agent exploiting workers, the actual boss of a construction company could be Yakuza. In any case, Yakuza exploit workers. Day-workers and we need to do something to fight against them. There are many fights and arguments going on. For example, 'till last year, well, it's still going on now, we had a big conflict with Asahi Kensetsu (a construction company) who were running violent construction camps.

- **Are they owned by Yakuza?**

You could say that... they take people

from "Yoseba", which are the areas where day-workers hang around, like Kamagasaki in Osaka, Sanya in Tokyo, Sasajima in Nagano and many other places in Japan, to their "Hanba" which are the places where they have their own lodging facilities, in so-called construction camps, and force them to work with hardly any pay. They charge for lodging saying, "You slept and ate here so you have to pay for it." Day-workers won't have any money left at the end of the day. In the most extreme cases, they say, "You used the tooth brush, which is such and such a price. You used the pillow, which is such and such a price." They put prices on everything so that day-workers won't have any money left. They get totally squeezed out.

One of the construction camps was in Yamanashi prefecture, in Otsuki. They took day-workers to the camp and sent them to various places. It was built for experiments to run linear motor cars, something that Japanese high tech companies are proud of. The construction site was filled with big constructors like Tekken, Kashima Kensetsu etc. These big companies use Yakuza and get them to send day-workers, who are completely exploited, sometimes loaded with unlawful debt. They say, "You have too much debt for us to pay you." They could get kicked out without being given their share or get beaten up for the debt, which was made out of little payment and extra charges for their lodging. We made claims against these unreasonable acts, saying what they are doing is totally wrong. Sometimes day-workers die by their illegal punishment and get buried in secret. There were three or four people killed as far as announced in the newspapers. We could not make much of a move till these incidents were disclosed because most of the people who managed to run away from them are scared of risking their lives and do not make claims, which made it difficult for us to know what was actually happening. After the announcement, we gave out flyers in places like Kamagasaki, wondering if we might find more of their victims. A number of people who hadn't been paid turned up, telling us stories like not having been paid 100,000 yen (500 pounds) and so on. We complained to the

Labour Standards Bureau etc., and managed to get some money out of them. We were suspecting that Asa Kensetsu, formerly Asahi Kensetsu was also responsible for these incidents, and we secretly traced their movements.

- Is that a part of the reason they changed their name?

Yes, they have had various names... This is only the tip of the iceberg. I'm sure there are many other things they have done, and the incidents related to Hanba just happened to be made public and were the worst cases. Hanba literally means a place to eat and has a system of exploiting workers, varying in degrees, by charging them for a place to sleep and eat even when there's no work which would leave them nothing in the end and then the company would cut them off. This becomes a struggle against Yakuza.

- Are there any groups in mainstream fighting against Yakuza?

I don't think there are any as far as I know because if a group publicises itself, it'll be a good target for Yakuza and would be clamped down. Being underground and unknown is the only way to deal with them. Yakuza also have a connection with the police working as a kind of informers for the police.

- Wouldn't the police do anything about Yakuza?

Well, the police seem to be doing various things to control them but Yakuza work as a sort of informers, which becomes a part of the police system. The police seemed to think that it would be better to use them as their tool rather than doing something that would make them stick up to them more. They would be useful, as they are the ones who have a control over day-workers in towns, and control over places where day-workers gather to be recruited for work. This is a really traditional system between Yakuza and the police.

- Could you name those areas like Kamagasaki?



Sanya in Tokyo, Sasajima in Nagoya. Big cities always have one. Kyoto used to have one but now they only have a system to take people away (to construction sites). It's a fucking scary system really. Yakuza control them and Day-workers have no power. On top of Yakuza, there are the police and big construction companies who cannot control day workers by themselves and use Yakuza. This kind of system has existed since very old days as it is shown in a period film having people always bullied and chased by Yakuza for their debt on the bottom and a evil judge on the top.

- How are right wing organizations related to Yakuza?

Yakuza often form a political party as a way to get away with paying smaller tax. Often a right wing political party equals Yakuza although some are totally unrelated to them. Broadly speaking, 80 % of the right wing is related to Yakuza.

- And the noticeable activities of right wing extremists?

A lot... I might have told you before, on the 11th of February, National Foundation Day, but they call it Jinmu setsu after the name of the first Emperor, all of them gather to the Kashiwara Shrine (Nara) and Ise Jingu to make a speech saying things like Japan is in a serious crisis etc.... well, this is all they do on that day, but in the past history, they've been involved in various actions, political assassination etc. Japanese right wings are really active, militant and dangerous.

- Can you give us any example?

One of the most suitable examples after the war is the assassination of Inajiro Asanuma, the chairman of the Socialist Left. He was killed by a youth, 16 or 17 years old, with a knife. The boy killed himself too. When it comes to a crucial moment, they cause terrorism.

The latest racist incident is Korean female students having had their school uniforms slashed with a knife. This is not done exclusively by a right wing organization but by some people driven by public opinion or the fear made by mass media saying North Korea trying to invade Japan. The government has been saying we need to prepare for it, having an armed force etc. There are many Korean people and their schools in Japan, where students wear

uniforms that are traditional Korean costumes. A lot of female students wearing Chima Chogori met this kind of incidents, having their uniformed slashed or splashed with paints and so on. It happened so many times that most of Korean schools in Osaka decided to stop them from wearing it. Some of them had incidents of some people driving into the school to shout at students and teachers. Most of extreme cases of terrorism are done by the right wing while terrorism by the left is small compared to the right wing, except for Anti-Japan Armed Front. Once they decided to do something, it's gonna be big, the coup d'état. They've been preparing for one all the time.

- Do you think the right wing is hostile towards foreigners in general, or mostly to North Korean people in Japan?

Well... for example, the right wing in Tokyo area and National Socialist Party, which mostly consist of people who worship Nazis, were very aggressive towards so-called "Iranian people". I think they are still so, it's just not as bad as before. They used to shout at them, "You are not supposed to be in Japan. What are you doing here? Get out of Japan right now! Otherwise we're gonna kick you out!" Not only saying these things but also they used violence, throwing glass bottles at them. They went around to the parks where the "Iranian people" gather and throw plants pots or bottles at the crowd. Some people got injured there. In other cases, they stopped "Iranian people" on the streets and threatened them with a knife telling them to go back to where they come from. In an extreme case that happened in a train station, people who appear to be Iranians were tackled by them on the platform and pushed onto the rail just before the train came. I don't remember if they were run over by the train or not.

- What about media coverage? How was the attitude towards these incidents?

They put it up on TV news and papers but made it as if it was "Iranians" faults who came to Japan illegally. A lot of them were kicked out of Yoyogi Park and Ueno park although some remained up to now. Most of them were forced to go back to their own countries or sent to a detention centre in Ushi-ku, which is on Ibaragi prefecture side in Chiba, north of Tone River. There are other two detention centres for Asylum seekers and illegal immigrants in Japan, one in the west is in O mura in Nagasaki, the other in Nagoya for people in the east. Those who get caught are sent to the one in Ushi-ku, which is like a prison. Immigration Center is in Ibaraki in Osaka and they usually treat people like Chinese or Afghan who claimed Asylum quite badly.

- Does Japan accept any economic migrants?

Japan has had a policy of stopping them

before they land for a long time unlike Korea. Very few people enter Japan except for those who are sent or brought by gangs illegally.

- I wonder how they manage that. How do they come through passport controls? Do they have fake passports or something?

Usually they come legally first on a tourist, student or short time work visa. Of course, those with student visas have their names at schools but they don't have money or a will to go to schools so never attend.

- So Yakuza do these procedures for the people who want to come to Japan and work.

Not only gangs but also brokers in their own country are involved in the system. Yakuza make a connection with local brokers who fix up jobs in Japan. For example, women from Philippine called Japayuki san (people who go to Japan) are sent through this system. The number of people who come never stops increasing because both brokers and Yakuza make a lot of money out of them. People who have been brought over here with just 1500,000 yen at the most, 1000,000 yen at the least per year including flights, food and accommodation. They have hard lives. Sometimes they get ill and have to go back. Usually the extreme xenophobic and nationalistic attitude of the Yakuza means they are abandoned, or told to go back to their own countries, to get out of Japan. It doesn't make any sense to bring them here and bully them.

- Is that because it is Yakuza who brought the people why the police don't do anything?

I guess the police just tell Yakuza to have them under their control. Some of the illegal activities get exposed but usually left to their own control. Until it gets too much the police leave it to them and make use of them as a way to control people and as informers. This is the system the police employ, to work with Yakuza and gangs. It is very well made. I guess it is not only in Japan but also established in many other places, Middle East, Spain, Italy etc. The government and ruling class sit on top of this system safely, having people who rebel against them under their foot with gang power. I guess it comes down to the point where we have to figure out how to fight against this system, which is quite difficult...

- Do you have any activities you can mention?

As a strategy against Yakuza, we cannot publicize, as it is dangerous, risking our lives... Recently the government made a constitution to control violent organizational activities, which is supposed to be applied to Yakuza and the extreme right. But, in reality, once it is made they can use it in many

ways. Even without a constitution, they have a measure to control people outside of the law. Although some people might think we have some kinds of rights and will be protected by the law, I think the law is only made for the benefit of the people who use it, as it is well described in the scene when people get caught by the police, hand-cuffed, beaten up and told that they have a right to do such and such.

- As a way to fight against Yakuza, we can collect the fact from the people who are damaged by their activities and make a militant workers union/syndicate.

We don't have so much armed force now so...but in the 70's, some people made unofficial groups and went to attack Yakuza, taking them by surprise at night with the masks on, beat them up or scraped their nails. Of course, at that time some people in Sanya were killed by Yakuza, two as far as I know, Sao san who was a film director and Yamaha san, which caused the tension. With a strategy to fight back if we were attacked, we ended up losing some lives. Yakuza is powerful with lots of weapons but we don't have any, incomparable.

They also import various kinds of stuff and make money by getting people to sell them, for example, LSD. Yakuza is the people who control the drug market but never get caught. Only the people who work for them and sell them get caught. Another way of financing their activity is consumer credit business, violent credit companies. Many people who are swindled to use it and end up committing suicides or sleeping on the streets. Half of the people who sleep outside are chased by Yakuza for non-payment and cannot come out in public. There used to be no control on this kind of business. The general opinion was against people who borrowed money from them, seeing them as bad and stupid who use evil companies. Lacking imagination, they never think of an occasion where people have no other choice than using Yakuza's loan. Yakuza is always somewhere in a system of control. It's a traditional old thing in Japan. You can see it in some period dramas on TV.

I guess we need to be able to use force, violence to fight against them, but especially young people in there 20's don't really want to use any violence. It has always been a class war for us but it is class peace for them! It is nonsense to live with them in peace! The only way is to use

violence. Of course, the best way is to avoid it but it is not possible. Even if we say, ok we do things in peace, then we'll get stabbed from behind. We need to have a defense system.

Repression against 'M', comrade in Osaka, Japan

'M' has been involved in the Kamagasaki Patrol (KP) for ten years; it is a support group for/with homeless people to fight against the police and the councils repression in Osaka, Japan. Although since 2001, the members and activities of the group have changed a lot. 'M', who originally started the group, got arrested and tortured, kept in a police station for 20 days last October, after an incident of the group filming the council's attempt of enforcing sanitation; the officials walk around spraying disinfectants on people's houses in the park. Five got arrested: four for obstructing the council officers in the performance of their duties on the spot just by filming and complaining. 'M' was arrested at home for a minor benefit fraud. He's been on benefit because of his severe depression mainly caused by working on construction sites as a day worker in hard conditions. He worked for a short time last year so was waiting for tax office's letter for year end-adjustment.

The claim is nothing but the police's intention to clamp down against the movement by seizing a central figure on minor charges. His lawyer contacted the group (KP) after a few days and KP decided to expel him from the group and stopped giving him support! The police started to press him harder with questions, yelling at him, kicking the desk and chairs, not allowing him to leave the room for toilet. Still, he kept silence. 'M' was not allowed to have any contacts with the outside except for his lawyer, and kept in solitary confinement. The police refused to give him any medication, which he needed. Conditions worsened and he was unable to eat any food. Instead of putting him back on medication, the police forced him a liquid diet.

When he finally came out of the cell, the activists welcomed him with numerous questions based on the police information about his private life. Surrounded by the men sitting in hunches in a circle gleaming at him, he was only saved when the other one, his best mate and comrade turned up with a present from others. He's been a main force of the struggle, which influenced throughout Japan. Now his condition is worse than ever after the days in the cell, losing supports and betrayal of his fellow activists. He's lost his will to return to the movement and even to live.

Any support/encouragement to be forwarded to him are welcomed to: 325collective@hush.com

- *Is there any kind of community support groups struggling against Yakuza?*

No, not really at all.

- *When it occurs, it is very isolated and it's just individuals fighting back?*

Yakuza also have undercovers in various places, so we are forced to live and do things with a sense of terror somewhere in our mind. You never know when you get attacked or where they are coming. It is quite difficult to foresee their attack. I guess this is the big task for us to think about, how to manage Yakuza.

Thank you very much for talking to us, Rebel Jill.

*A Memorial dedicated to the Japanese war dead, including known war criminals. It is a source of much friction between Japan, and the surrounding countries which it invaded in previous wars. Fascists often have a presence outside, agitating and giving out propaganda. Fascists can often also be seen in some Japanese cities, in blacked out SUV's, buses and motorbike gangs. Touring the streets or parked up giving outreach, it's not unusual to see them on loudhailers calling for the return of the rule of the Emperor, the subjugation of foreigners, and the usual fascist hate speech.



Nagai park eviction

Report from Nagai park eviction, Osaka

This is a brief report back on the eviction at Nagai park in Osaka, Japan. Nagai was a large gathering point for day-worker squatters who pitched tents on its wide grasses throughout the 1990s. The squatting population was largely evicted in 2000 only to rebuild a smaller tent community, which was unique in its efforts to build links to other parts of society including the wider community living around the park, children and the disabled.

The city hall had been coming around since around November (06) telling people to get out of their tents. This action wasn't unforeseen by the tent inhabitants since the national games were coming to Nagai stadium in 2007. However, the level of events around the eviction was a bit of a shock. The city entered into an offensive repressive strategy that centered on arresting leaders of the squatter movement, holding

them in jail and then beginning larger assaults on parks that would ordinarily not be as vulnerable. Five arrests were made in September knocking out the major leaderships of Nishinari kouen and the day laborer's union in Kamagasaki. In the meantime evictions of small parks all over the south side of the city took place, including Tennoji park (in central Osaka) and many around Nihonbashi (the electronics district).

In December came an unprecedented police raid on the Kamagasaki liberation hall (kaihou kaikan), with the police investigating how it was possible that over 4000 people were registered to the hall's address. Actually the kaihou kaikan functions as a mail and coordination center for those living on the streets and allows them to function like human beings, get mail and receive work since you need an address to do that, and of course, to collect welfare and social services. The ward office had long known that the kaihou kaikan had been a registrar for those without a fixed address and thus the raid was blatantly political, meant to crush the basic self-defense institutions of

thousands of the jobless proletariat.

Fast forward towards late January and the same process is being undertaken at Nagai as we saw last year, the procession of legal paperwork, the posting of 'notices' and 'warnings' etc. Many people organized to do what they could to oppose the eviction of the tent village and also record what would happen when the police came. From the start, the attitude was unfortunately defeatist and for that reason problematic. Standing up in the face of the national games must have been pretty intimidating because by late January, the Nagai dwellers were still demanding 'to speak with the administration', as if exposing the contradictions of the lying and rampaging administration that had already evicted so many like them would stop anything. This sort of political innocence is dangerous and only instills illusions. The city workers are men employed to destroy the autonomy of these workers and unemployed, who were brought to Osaka by the economy, but have learned to refuse the traditional worker and welfare accommodations (which are characterized by high daily rent).

Nagai's struggle against eviction was launched thus with a stubborn adherence to negotiation, despite everyone's obvious pessimism that the inhabitants could not stop the inevitable.

Tent inhabitants and their supporters managed despite this to organize some very creative resistance to the eviction, and a model that could serve in future evictions. On January 21st, a smaller version of the yearly Nagai festival was organized. Bands played, heaps of art and beautiful banners prepared. Food was dished out, everyone got drunk. Discussions were held and speeches were made.

A beautiful day that encapsulated most everything that made the Nagai community the powerful rock that it had been for almost ten years. Community support, horizontal ties, links with disabled communities, friendships with children, a food-producing garden in southern Osaka etc. These things made Nagai one of the most important semi-autonomous locations in the city. I was similarly optimistic that the 'festival' nature of the resistance and its humorous, ironic potential could potentially communicate the nojukusha struggle in a different way from the park evicted last year, which for all of its flaws, was until the end a committed defense of the tents.

Before the day of the eviction we had organized recording crews to capture all angles of the park under attack, including tents located far away from the target zone (which had no legal obligation to leave, but were feared to come under attack on the same day). We also posted people at parks around the city to counter/record the destructive path of the administration, which if you remember, unexpectedly struck in four parks at once during the eviction last year (Osaka-jo, Utsubo, Ogemachi and Nishinari).

The day of the eviction came and I was posted at the park nearest to my heart. We woke up at 5 a.m. in the cold winter park to the sound of recyclers stacking cardboard and dogs pitter-pattering across the cement. We held a lookout until 7:30 when one of us left to go to Nagai. Myself and my other comrade stayed until about 10 when it was obvious that the administration was not coming (and this was essential since two comrades from Nagai had moved into tents in that park, and their tents were vulnerable). When I made it down to Nagai, the resisters (approx. 150) had gathered around the main tent/stage and were surrounded by security guards, police and city hall officials, although there was an ongoing rush of these employees from one side to the other as people tried to storm in to join the defenders. Those

trying to rush in were kicking barricades down, smashing them etc. This peripheral action kept a good amount of the security forces distracted from their main task (even though they numbered around 500). People were periodically carried out from the sit-in who had become 'unruly' within the enclosure. The videos so far sent around incidentally do not convey even the slightest sense of the scope of the event, which hundreds of people were watching with a massive media presence.

As the security forces got closer, the Nagai nojukusha launched into their 'oshibai', a hilarious play, whose plot is um...hard to describe but basically is about a bunch of adventurers who encounter each other and interact. At one point the main female lead threw a bunch of rubber balls and paper clips at all the guards, which bounced off their helmets. Amidst all the conflict and chaos, watching the play was truly surreal.

It was like some mad sanity in a situation where people were eating each other.

At precisely 11:40 the guardsmen rushed the sit-in and began pulling everyone up at once. The scene was very chaotic and I was unable to see everything that was happening, but according to a comrade of mine afterward, many of the people performing the sit-in then GOT UP ON THEIR OWN and began exiting the zone with locked arms, in other words abandoning the defense of the site.

Afterwards this was justified with the trop that 'no one was arrested'. Well, if we hadn't put up any resistance at all, no one would have been arrested either right? This couldn't have been everyone because many people were putting up a real fight against removal, but it shocked me to hear how much the commitment to intransigence was really just a commitment to spectacle. Just as problematic, as people began to be ejected from the eviction area many of us tried to fight back against the displacement and being pushed out, only to be basically ORDERED by the kamagasaki patrol to 'fall back fall back'. Later we understood that their reasoning at that point was that if people continued to fight, the police would not allow us to get home. A few people were not satisfied with this and kept fighting only to be corralled into an absurd 'scrum' in which everyone started dancing

around real 'militant' and then doing the typical raised fist, denunciation thing. Wow, what a disappointing end.

I can't really address the impact of Nagai in such a short report, but needless to say it is huge. What is also significant is that the entire strategy behind resisting the eviction was media-oriented and that, after viewing much of the media afterward although the coverage is not BAD per se, the shibai (play) is not mentioned anywhere and neither is the resistance put up portrayed in the least. These efforts were whited out.

What are the lessons? That 'using the media' is almost always futile. That no matter how beautiful and important the festival-esque resistance at Nagai park, that creating a false impression of resistance for the wider population (and the wider class), and indeed producing a spectacle in which some people are stage managers, retards resistance because it channels it into sound bytes, gives it a representative and manages to encapsulate what is a multi-faceted, widespread NON-SPECIFIC struggle into a 'social problem'. No matter what was accomplished at Nagai, the ongoing evictions in central Osaka over the past year have robbed over 200 people of their improvised homes, some of whom now live on the street. The others are back in the exploitative 'worker hotel' nightmare. In this sense, the defeat at Nagai could have been worse, but definitely demands a re-assessment of the isolation of the nojukusha (squatters) and the tendencies which demand attention by the media and the state.

要らない大阪市は
ゴミ箱へ!



**Fascist osaka city,
NO THANX!!!**

To the Comrades of the Informal Anarchist Federation (F.A.I.)

From Gabriel Pombo da Silva

This letter was written in response to a meeting of F.A.I. Groups which took place in December 2006.

"Dear reunited comrades of "Paperopoli" in the house of "Paperino" : your letters arrived to me, (from the Grabada assembly) which I read with extreme attention for I am interested in the content of your reflections, and in addition I get along with and I identify so much with the project of the F.A.I. (obvious informal) like with all and each one of the actions that you have carried out.

The reason for writing these letters is not of course "advice" of some type, for this world is full of "advisors", "theoreticians" and "celebrities" of all color and condition... No, I only want to send from this camp of extermination words of subversive tenderness, revolutionary spirit and rebellious complicity; words as much from my companion Jose as my own... And of stepping to comment on some of the things on which you have reflected and debated in the assembly...

Indeed the attacks serve to demonstrate the vulnerability not only of the State but also of the idea of the State that has been composed by symbols, things and people, for they are the mediators and reformers of one and the other.

On the criticism that some comrades have spilled on to you in relation to the possibility "of hurting" or "of killing", "innocent people*" (for example the mailman or secretary). I think that it is a question of the technical means of the explosive package, rather than the methodology (armed attack). I suppose that the one that must decide, must be each group, based on what it has decided to carry out... It is undoubtable that if it is decided to attack a servant of the state one must study the movements, customs and places that the target frequents to save in this way disagreeable surprises.

Once being in possession of all the information only then can the attack be valued. All the valuations (Objective-subjective-moral-etc) are unique and the exclusive work of those decided companions who will carry out the action (Not in vain if someday they fall into the hands of the oppressors, for they will be themselves and only they who will undergo the weight of the laws and the consequences of their acts).

Personally, in the fruit of my experiences, I am convinced that the fact to identify (or not) with the armed actions is a question of the

"degree of individual conscience", plus of the oppressed who would act the same. With this I mean that all those that are not oppressed, do not identify with my answer to answer force with force. This has always been the way and there is not an idea or movement that is going to change anything without understanding this.

And I am not a theoretician companions, but one of the oppressed, enamored with the freedom (and liberty) that infects the oppressed with the passion for a worthy life...

And in 22 years and six (seven) months that I have been jailed (and for that reason tortured until unimaginable limits by "oppressed" "others"). I have said that to be oppressed in fact does not bring even a radical desire to finish yet what oppresses us...

One needs to have "pride", dignity, conscience, hatred and intelligence to wish to face the enemy and all the consequences...

I ignore that thing which is "the social thing" and doubt that the opinions of these "oppressed" "vague beings" like, "movements", "subjects" are going to influence in some way my ideas and actions. I was asked if also they are going to "accuse" me of thinking and acting in a "vanguard" form since my hatred of class is not "reproducible" by "the oppressed" others...

Considerations aside, I want to declare that your project of informal and insurrectionary organization has demonstrated clearly:

A) That it has grown at least in quantity and not only in the Italian Peninsula (referring to the adhesion of new groups to the F.A.Informal), then it is possible to be seen clearly in the actions of other groups that the essential of the proposal (the diffused attack, the informal organization, etc) has been extended and assimilated by other companions as their own project, even though they have not made use of the acronym F.A.I.;

B) That it has demonstrated that the attack is possible and reproducible by all those that know that things have become very bad, and are tired of hoping and have decided to now shift today to the offensive, not delegating its management to "elites" and

"specialists"...

Finally I mean that all projects of these characteristics require time for their development and evolution (without mentioning their social understanding)...

And of course I am in favor of the objective value (and not for fetishism) for the reach of this project to use the acronym of the F.A.I.... And I want to finish these considerations (that I always consider unnecessary) with wise words of the comrade Errico Malatesta :

"Amongst the anarchists there are the revolutionaries whom think it necessary to use force, to bring down the violence that maintains the present order, to create the atmosphere in which the free evolution of individuals and the collective is possible; and then there are educationists that think that it is only possible to arrive at the social transformation after educating the people by means of propaganda. They exist in favor of nonviolence, or the passive resistance, that avoids the violence although it is for rejecting it. Well they are divided as well, with regards to this nature, and the degree of violence. In addition, there is discord with respect to the attitude of the anarchists as opposed to the union movement, and also on their own organizations, with permanent or occasional differences between the subversive anarchists and other parties. Exactly these and other similar questions are those that requires that we try to be understood; or if, according to the understanding it is not possible, it is necessary to learn tolerance, to work together when one agrees, and when not, to leave it alone without preventing another. Because, in truth, if all the factors are taken into account, nobody always is right..." Errico Malatesta

A Warm embrace for your comrades!
For the extension of the Revolt,
For Anarchy!

Viva la F.A.I.!

Aachen, Germany, 28.01.07.

Gabriel Pombo da Silva
Krefelder Str. 251
52070 Aachen
Germany



Gabriel is an anarchist from Spain who escaped from prison and was caught on the Belgian-German border, with fellow anarchist escapee Jose Fernandez Delgado, Belgian anarchist Bart de Geeter and Begona, his sister.
More info: www.escapeintorebellion.info

The **F.A.I.** are a decentralised network of anarchist groups which practice anarchist direct action & propaganda.

* On "innocent or guilty" there deserves to be written a volume for the simple-minded...



On the afternoon of 16/1/06 an armed robbery took place at the national bank of Greece in the centre of Athens. After an exchange of fire with 2 cops from a special unit, one of the participators Giannis Dimitrakis, 28, was seriously injured when shot by the cops 3 times at several parts of his body. The other 4 participators managed to get away from the scene with about 50,000 euro with one of them being slightly injured too. Giannis, who openly admitted that he is an anarchist, stayed in different hospitals for a few months till he recovered, then he was sent to Korydallos prison of Athens. In another parody of the Greek justice system Giannis was charged with 7 robberies! Also he was charged with numerous counts of attempted murder, topped with the anti-terror law! Its not the first time that a fixed charge is given towards anarchists in Greece. This is the letter he sent from prison on the 23rd of June where he explains a lot about what happened in the meantime and his personal position on the robbery.

Comrades,

This letter is my first attempt to communicate and comment on the events that took place and I experienced due to my participation in the bank robbery of the National Bank of Greece that took place in the centre of Athens on January 16th. Before I go on to enlarge upon the actual events, I'd like to say a few things in regards to my motives that lay behind my choice in taking such action and what it means to me.

For me, present-day society is a wagon following a pre-defined course that leads straight towards its complete dehumanization. The role of its passengers, its wheels and its horses- in other words of its driving force- is played out by ourselves, the people. The wagon's driver has the cruel face of capitalism and its co-

Letter from

Giannis Dimitrakis

driver is a faceless and vague state. The path the wagon follows is of course not strewn with rose petals and flowers but with blood and human bodies. With individuals or groups of people that wanted to either resist and change its frantic course or to stand as an obstacle in front of it. The list of those is long: insubordinates, rebels, leftists, anti-authoritarians and anarchists fill many bloody pages in this journey's storybook. Somewhere in between the last two groups is where I place myself.

So, to the degree of consciousness that my world-view and perception offers me, what I can easily discern is that present-day society relies only on violence, oppression and exploitation. A society which aims at the loss of human dignity in every way, by all means. This is something that is experienced and received by each and every one of us in their everyday life, either by being forced to deal with state institutions either at our workplace and from those who manage and profit from our work. Employment, work: words whose true meaning is wage slavery, enslavement. Work and its surplus-value are the pillars of today's economic system while the individuals that carry it through and the circumstances under which this takes place confirms that people are treated as expendable goods, as modern slaves. We see workers that are rotting away from illnesses that are due to their long-term exposure to hazardous substances, that die either by fall or by explosion in the capitalist temples they are building, losing their urge, their liveliness, their spontaneity all that characterizes a would-be free person. Working exhausting hours and employed in two or three jobs simultaneously just for a few crumbs. When to cover their most basic needs a person is obliged to mortgage to those cold-hearted oppressors that are otherwise known as banks and under the burden of this financial responsibility start showing signs of subservience and submission whereas in the case that they cannot in the end cope and are led to bankruptcy and in the end commit suicide or are publicly ridiculed by the mass media as one more human wreckage, leads us to one conclusion.

The state and capital in order to continue existing manufacture modern-day helots who can easily be compared to the Spartan ones. A system which at the alter of profit sacrifices human lives inconsiderably and with audacity. As I've already mentioned one of the main partners in this crime are banks which are nothing less than legitimate loan-sharks and are partly to blame for the plundering that's taking place at the expense of peoples' work.

Taking all the above into consideration we can understand Maki in Brecht's ... When he asks 'what is a bank robbery compared to the establishment of a bank?' But also taking me into consideration who wanting to resist on a personal level- as on a mass level all that know me personally know that I have participated as much as I could - to my future yoke, to determine myself the conditions and quality of my life, to put in to practice my refusal to 'work' and also to play the role of yet another productive unit, of yet another wheel in the wagon, wanting to attack the monstrosity that is called a bank (however at the same time having no illusions that I'll inflict any major blows to this economic institution), choosing to mark a course of dignity in my life I decided to rob a bank. An act which I consider, amongst many others, as revolutionary and which claims deservingly its own place as such.

In all honesty I must admit that the money I was going to acquire through the robbery was going to have me as the end-recipient. At the same time, however, as an anarchist and as a person who wishes to show their solidarity through deeds I'd be one of the first to actively and with joy help in contributing to monetary needs, which might come up in this scene which I belong. Finally, what I'd like to point out here is that all which I have mentioned up to now does not in any way mean that I support a notion that whoever is an anarchist should be a bank robber or that whoever works is enslaved.

Going on now to recount the chain of events that took place, I take as a starting point the scene where I'm lying on the ground seriously injured by the cops' fire and I have to let myself be taken into the states' 'warm' embrace. The welcoming is to, say the least, impressive as an image, as most people saw, but also exemplary towards anyone who is considering acting in a similar way: A pack of hunters in blue

uniforms and me in the role of the injured game being surrounded and receiving 'friendly' kicks- which later I found out where part of the framework to disarm me- and comments like 'we fucked you' or 'you're not such a big shot now, you fucker?!' amongst other brave words. Finally, being handcuffed from behind despite the fact that I couldn't move or breathe having received bullets in my lungs, liver and elbow completes the picture. I refer to these events without the slightest trace of bitterness, complaining or disappointment, as I didn't expect any better treatment from my enemies in the case that I did fall into their hands. In any case, a similar attitude has been displayed to less 'dangerous' villains and as a mere example I'd like to remind you of images such as the arrest of protesters and immigrants or the pogroms at gypsy camps just to name a few. I do refer to these events, however, as, in a tragic and insane way, these are the people who at my trial will come forward as the ones who defend and honor human life and dignity, while I'll have the role of the immoral, hardened, violent and heartless criminal.

For the time that I was kept at Athens General Hospital I literally experienced the violation of every human right as an arrestee and later as a prisoner. There were early signs regarding how I was going to be treated when at my parents first visit to see me at the ICU (Intensive Care Unit). While there are very strict rules about the number of visitors- even in the case of relatives- an armed to the teeth police officer barges in and places himself in a corner which as a consequence destroyed any concept of at least sharing a private moment with my family, as from the drug-treatment I was receiving I couldn't even open my mouth, much less hold a conversation. Following this incident and at an unsuspected time, while in a hazy condition from the heavy drug treatment I was undertaking due to the pains I had from my wounds and swimming in a sea of tubes that were coming out of my body, I realized that a guard was now permanently positioned inside the room and right next to me. This situation really irritated me and didn't allow me to rest and I made it known to him. Strangely enough he then left the room and instead stood right in front of it. Of course when the doctors and the head of the ICU came to examine me I reported this incident and truly astounded and irritated by the event they got rid of the cop, wondering who had let him in.

Here, a big thank you needs to be given from my behalf to all those people, from the doctors to the nurses, who paid me attention and who irrelevant of their own political beliefs took care of me as best as they could. Some of these people also resisted as much as they could to the different pressures put on them by the prosecuting

authorities, either in regards to my guarding or my transport and exit from the ICU.

On the third or fourth day of my hospital treatment I was informed that prosecutor Diotis was coming to see me later that afternoon. I must confess that to start with I wasn't sure whether in my condition I would be up to facing him. The head of the ICU, however, assured me that he would be by my side for the duration of the interrogation and made it known to me that due to my condition I had a right to stop the process at whatever moment, something that I was unaware of. So when Diotis arrived escorted by a security police chief and another person whose official role I can't remember, but was probably the interrogator, and as soon as each of them had spoken to me to me for a couple of minutes I signaled to my doctor that I wanted them to leave. On his way out Diotis told me that in any case they were going to find who else was with me and that to talk now would just make it easier for me. Of course his words fell on deaf ears. The second time he came I was given a chance to understand who Diotis really is when in a lively exchange of words with the head of the ICU a very strange phrase slipped his mouth. Having finished his monologue and having delivered me the arrest warrant and the list of accusations I was facing he asks me to sign. My doctor immediately intervenes and explains to him that I am incapable of doing such a thing at the moment and asks him to leave as my strength was deserting me. Then Diotis, to both our surprise, answers: 'Of course I respect the boy's condition and I don't intend to give him a hard time, because if I did I could just pull on his tubes a little and put his pressure up to 50'. I realized at that moment what would have happened in that room if the doctors weren't people with willpower and values but simply pawns. I would have, no doubt, discovered the 'famous' interrogation methods that prosecutor Diotis has used in the past.

After this incident the conditions of my detention really worsened. Two armed guards were permanently placed inside the ICU and pressures were put on the head of the department for me to be admitted out earlier, which was achieved. I was then transferred to an especially laid out room in the Eye Clinic with the excuse that they would be able to guard me more efficiently. In this new space in which I was placed I was sleeping with two undercover cops by my side. Another

two cops were permanently stationed in front of the open door of the room while one character kept trooping in and out every half hour to check up on things, another 5-6 cops were in the waiting room and an unknown number of individuals in the corridor outside.

The result of all this was for me not to be able to sleep for 3-4 days and to feel like a monkey in the zoo as every jumped-up cop came in looking at me up and down and discussing me on his mobile phone or with his colleagues. I was at the end of my tether and so made a complaint to the head of security about it all who replied that I was a prisoner now and that they'll be the ones to judge how I should be guarded and that they're protecting me from myself meaning, if you can believe, that they were watching over me so I didn't commit suicide. Other amazing scenes that took place included me, still bed-ridden, relieving myself in front of them while they watched undisturbed, or me being handcuffed to the bed inside the ICU, again with the excuse of preventing me from committing suicide and other such incidents. Like the attempt to kidnap me from the Eye Clinic and to transport me to the hospital at Korydallos prisons while I still had stitches in from the surgical incisions, falsely claiming that the doctors had given their permission and which in the end was, for the time being, avoided due to my parents notifying the doctors.

I believe the sole purpose of all this was to humiliate me, to make me lose all sense of self-respect and to generally make me realize the fact that I was a captive in their hands and I no longer had any rights. These situations drove me to think of the hospital and prisons at Korydallos as a haven of mental tranquility.

In the mean time, while I was waiting to be transferred to Korydallos prisons, we all saw an orchestrated attempt by the prosecuting authorities to manufacture culprits with their only indication being that they belonged to my friendly environment or to the anarchist scene. I am now sure that the taking in of people to be interrogated, the making public of names and the issuing of arrest warrants were triggered by the police finding some of my personal photos, calls to and from my mobile or whatever document proved I had a friendly relationship with these individuals. I want to express my solidarity to all of them.

According to the police and journalist scenarios we form an, unknown at least to me, 'gang in black' which consists of 10-15 individuals, anti-authoritarians and anarchists (which leaves open an option of the authorities involving other individuals) and this gang has committed another 6 bank robberies, goes on holidays in expensive resorts, has close ties to Passaris and so



In August 2006, 28 prisoners were able to escape from the prison of Dendermonde (in the northwest of Belgium). 2 guys broke out of their cell, put the 3 guards in a separate room (that they locked of course), took their keys and opened all the cells of the wing! Only 26 decided to follow them, some prisoners even went to liberate the guards... 15 lucky ones are still on the run. Gabriel Pombo da Silva, an imprisoned anarchist in Germany, had this to say about the incident:

"The person who fights back can never be a 'prisoner', and those 'prisoners' who fight stop being slaves..."

This means that a word does not summarize everything that we are, as individuals...

Some authorities (Media - Judiciary- Police force, etc.) think that they can replace REASON with FORCE...

They think that having jails - weapons - laws of all type and condition will make us follow the game so that they can gag, torture, explode, ignore or assassinate us...

But they are mistaken and the revolts of the excluded ones, of

the rebellious individuals, explode from Dendermonde to Teixeira... The free spirits rebel themselves; they want freedom and sometimes they get it!

Qué viva la libertad compañeros!!

In other occasions the rebellion does not persecute to win freedom but to call to attention; the prisoners want dignity, want respect. The forms that the revolt adopts are the ones for that reason are less absurd considering the "means".

What prisoner can "kidnap" a "kidnapper" - a jailer? Where is the objection? What about in the course of a revolt and it is possible there is a death? Death forms part of life! Those who are put

under the violence of the State and its wage-earners, they must have no mercy with its enemies. The fight to recover freedom and dignity does not know borders nor has limits.

One does what one must do.

And for this (and for many more things) I am glad for the 28 rebels of Dendermonde who knew to conquer their liberties with honor and anger... and my solidarity with the rebels in Teixeira and A Lama that they have demonstrated once again that dignity refuses to be fenced before the fascist tortures.

They say that one of the jailers died of a heart attack... It should happen more often to those screws who "are excited" from having beaten the prisoners...

No, I am not worried at all about the death of a jailer.. if there are more, I am glad.

When you have lost so many friends as I within a jail and have seen it with your own eyes the smiles or mocking commentaries of these people (that are nourished on the human suffering), when they have offered a suicide cord to a friend or companion then yours... you do not have a place to feel pain for the death of a jailer.

And my last desire with these words is to show support to my comrades that were present on the 2 of July demonstration in Brussels. Solidarity with the prisoners in struggle!

Gabriel Pombo da Silva

on. As far as the money that had been gathered by various comrades to cover needs of the anarchist scene and which I kept in a bank deposit box, it was labeled as the product of robberies.

As an outcome of all the above, I ended up defending myself in front of the interrogator for 7 bank robberies, for attempted homicide and for money laundering plus being put under the anti-terrorist law.

That the state and its underdogs have as a standard tactic for years now to tarnish peoples' reputation, to inflate briefs, to manufacture culprits, to organize trials that are judicial parodies and generally in all kinds of ways to demonstrate their hate and vengefulness towards whoever resists is well known. One question however forms when taking into serious consideration all the above. What kind of treatment and what kind

of methods will the state use in the case of the arrest or voluntary coming forward of the three comrades in order to get a confession out of them and to send them to trial but also how will a 'fair trial' be secured for whoever goes through with this procedure?

Finally I have one thing to say to all those who are planning our physical, ethical and political annihilation, once and for all: no matter what dirty and unethical means they use, no matter how much they hunt us down and imprison us they will never crush us and tame us. Because those who are just are those who revolt not those who snitch and bow their heads down.

I also want to say a big thank you to all those who have chosen, chose or will chose to give me their support and

solidarity, by whatever means, even though the nature of my case is, I believe, very difficult.

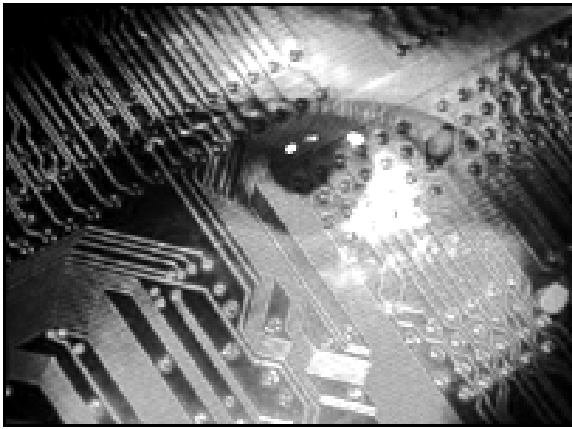
In struggle,

Giannis Dimitrakis

Korydallos Prison,
Greece.



Prison Society, Reformism and Insurrection



According to Privacy International, a civil liberties monitor, the United Kingdom is an 'Endemic Surveillance State'. In terms of how much time, money and energy, government and business spend on spying on their population; we are the most observed nation in the world. Britain is a tightly controlled society, but it is evident to us that without substantial resistance, technologies of social control will extend across the whole of the planet, spearheaded by various corporate and State interests. Patricio Pallares Bayona, an anarchist comrade who spent 20 years in jail in Catalonia was stunned when he came to London. Recently released from prison, he said 'in all this time things have changed, now they build prisons on the outside as well'.

The new developments in technologies of social control are being placed everywhere that they can be useful in manipulating and controlling people. So-called 'intelligent' CCTV surveillance networks which recognise faces and other biometrics, detect voice stress levels and 'unusual' behaviour; MMW Cameras, 'x-ray' type devices which visually strip a person to the skin; automatic vehicle tracking systems. The British Government aims for all movements of people and vehicles to be tracked and databased in the next decade. Access to social services, transport network, and consumer services such as retail, banking, Internet & telecommunications subject to intensive monitoring and profiling. These control technologies have enveloped the UK, and they will unfold to totally underpin and maintain the brutal order of the globalised modern society. These partially completed prison-states have completely bypassed the scope and reach of most peoples' understanding and capabilities for intervention. All this is becoming entrenched in society seemingly without neither question nor rebellion. So much so that the people themselves seem paralysed and unable to prevent the all-encompassing penetration of control into their daily lives.

Damaged relationships are endemic because confinement permanently damages the individual. Everywhere social cohesion is disintegrating. One half of the population drugs themselves with ignorance, random violence and consumerism, all because the total alienation and complete loss of meaning could not be so evident. Everyone is

condemned to a life of competing for just enough to get by on; dead-end lives in a corrupt society whose future looks bleak.

When the UK media started to cover urban gang shootings on housing estates in January 2007(1), it was in response to youths being shot in drug related feuds. None of this is new, and we know it has been getting worse. No-one is denying this, nor how bad things have become in our communities, nor the pain of losing a brother, sister, parent or child, but something is really missing from how the State wants to remove all context from these senseless killings over money and territory. This isn't just in some isolated ghetto; this is in the suburbs, everywhere. But the question is of what is it going to take for the weapons to be turned against the State and all those who exploit us, not against each other. There is nothing for anyone in these estates. For all the talk of the 'community building' that needs to be done, getting exploited in

dead-end jobs in a pointless society of self-deceit and exploitation is the cause of the problem, and will never be a solution. Society is open-air technocratic detention centre, maintained by violence, coercion, dispersal and exploitation. Without making a clear break with the entire present way of doing things, the only way that remains is cradle-to-grave prison for all of us.

The repression of assembly, of expression and movement, is nothing short of the will to dominate all popular sentiment of dissent, to crush it out in spirit, through fear, harassment, and imprisonment. The environmental and social reformists have totally failed in their efforts to prevent the destruction of the biosphere and the creation of a murderous neo-liberalist economy. There has been a failure by the leftist ideologues, and reformist organisations to control or mediate the alienation and rage, but they continue to propagate widespread confusion over the extent that technology and consumerism dominates our lives. Without widespread revolt and sabotage leading to the complete overthrow of the entire present order of society and industry, capitalism will destroy the Biosphere; it cannot resolve its contradictions. It will attempt to adapt to the climate chaos by passing laws that suppress free movement of the population. 'Climate Change' will become the new reason for compliance. Industry, militarism and science continue to loot, manipulate and exploit every valuable resource until it is gone.

Every time the media and politicians throw a lie to the public the reformists and liberals take it up. They tell us our direct action is hooliganism, insanity, extremism, terror, that it harms the 'dialogue' with power, that it brings repression, that it is against the 'workers' interests, that now is not the time to act. Political repression exists right now against anyone who questions hierarchy. If we act against the prisons, police and capitalist system we can expect immediate clampdowns. The use of harassment, detainment, torture and murder exists - what deceitful things words become when subservience to power is concealed. It is enough that we act at all in the face of this production-line genocide. We merely move to what our hearts tell us, which is enough to be condemned as a prisoner, one of those excluded from the lie of 'civility', and forced to witness its brutal contradiction: isolation, torture and death.

Technological developments will continue to produce finely tuned prison societies where our entire social relationships are subject to profiling by the information economy and authoritarian control. It is imperative that we act immediately against all forms of exploitation and hierarchy, and



generalise the social war on all fronts. There is a need to act immediately against the architects of this prison society, we want more than this in our life times, and in the face of intrusive surveillance and total social control, we will organise and resist. Avoiding payment, the boss, the police, the social contract, and the prisons - it's clear that this is the beginning. However, without destroying the free market, capitalism will cause an imminent ecological collapse: snowballing species extinction, climate chaos and resource exhaustion is here to stay, and is going to get a lot worse. Intervention in environmental and social struggles, against the tendencies of nationalism and statism is critical.

Our perspective has absolutely nothing to do with reformist or representational politics. When anarchists / anti-capitalists participate in social democratic activism for reform without retaining their revolutionary militancy, it dilutes our effectiveness, and our movements become penetrated with ineffective ideas and methods. It creates a theatre of easily policed charades on the street, and weakens our long-term goals of autonomy, free exchange and liberation. Our energy and participation is used by social managers, to lend credibility to their goals, the recuperative power of this process is the absolute negation of grass-roots organisation and practice, and leads to the further ghettoising of anti-capitalist, anti-state ideas. If we participate in trying to convince ourselves and an alienated public that anyone will make any difference to ecological collapse and social exploitation with any symbolic, representational appeal to power and finance, the more time we will have to wait before any real change happens. This is not to say that we should retreat from areas of conflict we have spent time and energy fighting for, only that our actions become more insightful,



provocative and uncontrollable, accompanied by a wider spread of information and activities dedicated to free exchange, autonomy and liberation.

In anticipation of a total breakdown of society and industrialism through economic collapse and climate meltdown, it is vital to radically self-organise, and attack the state and the corporations now, increasing pressure. The media parade has to stop, and our carnival of dreams has to begin. Capitalism is a social relationship and cannot be fought through lobbying, or parliamentary means; it must be fought in the streets. Looting supermarkets and chain stores, trashing symbolic targets such as corporate businesses, banks, police stations, embassies etc. is a key part of our presence on the streets. But it is necessary to widen the frame of our activity to encompass a total attack on the infrastructure and

capabilities of production of the modern society. It is certainly not enough to cause economic sabotage 2-3 times a year in orchestrated theatres of police management and training. As long as we carry out low-level rioting and minor acts of sabotage we remain marginalised and open to recuperation into our given role as predictable dissent within the spectacle. To be seen by the base population as a credible force able to alter reality in a profound, permanent way. There is a need for a greater visibility of our intention and capability to be a real active threat to the very order of State & Capital.

A threat so large as to wreck the fabric of society

and radically transform the situation beyond recognition. We need to think about what it would take to create situations of absolute social breakdown and auto-organisation, to create situations where no-one is able to control the scenario, not the political leaders, the police, military, not anyone, least of all ourselves, the 'political militants'. We need to accelerate this process of rebellion and recognise our long-term aims, and think about the type of disorder that is necessary to get there. It is in these moments that the economic market and hierarchy is fragile, when all things are in motion, but the system frequently gains from chaotic situations, lots of commodities are destroyed and are remade. Media stereotypes are employed in propaganda to bend the minds of the population, and the time passes according to the clock. That is, as long as these events remain within the parameters of recuperation. Successful direct action is propaganda, when done by an individual or on mass. Face-to-face organisation on the basis of affinity, networked informally within mass struggle, is a form of organisation that governments have a difficult task policing. Our subversive project of insurrection and informality is spreading, igniting anti-systemic fires everywhere, burning up the chains of our imagination.

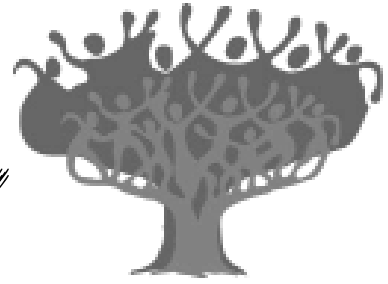
Revolutionary direct action cannot be recuperated, that is why it must be repressed; it communicates action & theory to all. Aiming to provoke an incredible rupture, which could open the realms of the impossible, is a reality.

(1) - Three 15 year-old boys were shot to death over gang related disputes in the space of a week, in London and Manchester, UK.



Letter from

Silvia Guerini



Silvia Guerini was arrested as part of the raids to shutdown the eco-anarchist paper 'Terra Selvaggia', produced by the group 'Il Silvestre'. She is accused of various acts of sabotage, attempting to overthrow the State, and subversive association for the intent of terrorism.

"To my comrades

I'm ok; in the way it is possible to feel ok in jail.

Jail is a passage that soon or later people have to cross, when it's been decided to live life following a path of revolutionary struggle.

Since we are men and women who have been civilised, we can get used to living in jail, walking in circles, or up and down, like animals in circus....in my opinion then it is good not to get used to this kind of life, and I enjoy all the reactions I get from my body, which does not want to get used to jail: head and stomach aches, cuts in the mouth...

It means I'm still alive, and not a slave to this place. In my room in prison there is a window, from which I can see the blue sky through a mesh...

The window is always open, I could not live without feeling fresh air on my face.

A human in jail can realise more intensely how animals feel, in cages. The difference is that the animal is used to become a lab animal, a cloth, and food for human beings. This is a difference and a meeting point at the same time, when men and animals are used at the same time as means and tools to make the system work. I'm saying this because the first sensations I felt here in jail were like being in a cage. I thought of animals in labs, in breeding farms...

Maybe people can find it absurd to

compare men in jail to animals in cages. For me it is absurd to think that there are living things that can be put in cages...and see how crazy they become, or sick, and see in their eyes that they can feel and understand freedom too...and maybe their feeling of freedom is more strong than ours, since ours has been rationalised, while theirs is still an instinct.

The most important thing for me now is to see that fights keep going outside. The biggest solidarity is to keep on fighting even if repression exists. They think of reducing us to silence, one by one, with these big investigations with a common aim, but they won't win, till the day someone outside keeps fighting.

Do not use the few strengths you have to organise talks or demonstration for me, but keep working on your own projects, and fights that the system wants to stop.

With the last number of "Terra Selvaggia" we wanted to present the new campaign against biotechnology and the world that produces it. Please make this campaign effective and spread it around, while I'll try to widen it

from here, together with people who are interested in it. And I'll try to contribute to the campaigns for animal freedom, and I'll keep editing my bulletin "Abortion".

Biotechnologies and nanotechnologies represent the last steps of the system to get an even more totalitarian power, from nature, animals and men being enslaved by other men, now the system wants to modify, project and create new living organisms, opening new terrifying views to the enslavement of nature to men.

New sectors are investing money and resources in these technologies, that are able to hit where the stroke can be more harmful and painful, and the system obviously cannot lose...it is then necessary, urgent and important to start fighting against a system that produces living things.

Never a slave to this society of death and slavery,

A big hug to all the comrades in jail, or in other prisons."

Silvia Guerini
Carcere "La Dozza"
Via Del Gomito 2
40127 Bologna
Italy



DISCUSSING THE PRISON STRUGGLE



In October 2006, a number of anarchists from Spain and Italy came to the UK, and gave a few talks about prison abolition and the fight against the State. Amongst the anarchists were Patricio, a long-term prisoner from Catalunya, and Ruben & Ignasi, two young men who were charged with two attacks, one against a Sabadell bank, and one against C.I.R.E, a public-private institution which manages prison labour. Part of this discussion was recorded by them, and is presented here >>

Translator:

The idea of this talk is on the one hand to inform you on various situations in Spain, and especially around Barcelona, and to give an outlook on what's happening in another country with prisoner solidarity groups and the anti-prison struggle. This talk is going to focus on how people have organised outside prisons, and how organisation happened inside prisons.

So, we're firstly going to explain the various situations of repression and the State trying to crack down on the solidarity movement outside prison. And explain what has happened to various groups that did act with solidarity and bring an anti-prison discourse, and how the State has cracked down on an anti-prison movement that developed between the prisoners themselves with the experience of the 'Presos en Lucha' (Prisoners in Struggle) committee. This talk is to inspire and expand international solidarity, I hope that a discussion comes out of this, because we gave a talk yesterday, and various ideas came out, and the distinction in what is solidarity and how we can actually do solidarity, without assisting, that sees solidarity as something active that has to move on. Now we will illustrate various situations in Barcelona with the arrests and prisoner solidarity movement.

Ruben :

In February this year, we have been involved in one of the latest blows from the State to the solidarity groups, brought on by the police of Barcelona, and the Judge of court 13. This is not an isolated event, it is part of the wider attempt by the Spanish State to stop the solidarity movement that was expanding in the area of Barcelona and Catalunya.

So initially we have been accused of arson in a bank, arson of C.I.R.E, an institution partly private-public, they make prisoners work and produce, and work in rehabilitation, reincercion.

We were both picked up (by police), one at work, one in the house, early morning, followed by a full search so the police could find evidence where they wanted. After this they took us to the police station at Zona Franca (An industrial zone out of the city). So after this we were taken by the secret police who interrogated us. The interrogation was about trying to understand the links we could have to other groups, especially in Italy. They were trying to link us to other prisoner support groups. So they begin to take us from one police station to another, keeping us incommunicado, trying to puzzle people who wanted to support us, our families. So after 3 days of being moved from one prison to the next, we were taken before a judge. Initially the prosecutor asked for an unconditional prison sentence without communication, but we received unconditional with communication.

I'm explaining this because it is a curious decision that the Catalunya state, didn't have any concrete proof, but with the small proof they gave us remand (imprisonment before trial), but

the Catalunan State is obsessed with cracking down on the anarchist movement.

The treatment we received was as 'political prisoners', high security, lots of police to escort us, when we arrived in prison they tried to isolate us. So initially we were taken to the Modelo prison in the centre of Barcelona, initially for a few days they put us in the same cell together, but then the penitentiary institution has a policy that high risk prisoners do not remain in a same cell.

So from there they dispersed us into various prisons in Catalunya. So the treatment we received is a special treatment for political prisoners, they listen to our communications and separate us in the prison, isolated.

So we tried to place an appeal and they didn't accept it, even though legally, we could have had liberty with charges (bail), but the justification of the State was that we would re-offend, our actions would be repeated. We would do the same again, we were unrepentant.

After a few months, first Ignasi gets released under caution, bail, and after 5 months I (Ruben) am released on bail.

Ignasi :

So this repressive crackdown wasn't so much the Catalan State itself, but also this new police force/system which has been enforced in Catalunya, (the Mossos d'Esquadra) and this was their first operation, and it seems the way they operate is very much linked with Europol. In a matter of fact the last annual report of Europol, in the section called 'anarchist terrorism', which is what they call it on the report, half of it is about Barcelona, maybe because of the links they have. After having said this, we must say that this is simply, not an isolated act of repression, but part of a process of repression, as a crackdown of the movement began several years ago.

We can say that the repression against anarchist groups related to the prison struggle, and the crackdown on solidarity can be seen as starting around 1998, when a movement of prisoners 'Presos en Lucha', began to point out several requests to groups outside. This movement begins inside the prisons when a group of anarchist prisoners and a group of social prisoners make a demand to groups outside, that they want to begin a struggle with a series of clear points, one of them is the end of F.I.E.S. (Fichero de

Internos de Especial Seguimiento) and other isolation unit systems inside Spanish prisons, and the end of dispersal as a method of repression; as the practice of situating prisoners far away from their families is agonising. The prisoners also demand the liberty for terminally ill prisoners and freedom for prisoners that have spent more than twenty years in prison. It's important to point out that the struggle begins inside the prison, and that it is the contact with people outside that expands the struggle and becomes stronger.

So outside different groups who were moving on the issue of solidarity, made contact with each other, while before they were quite isolated. A lot of people begin to come out on the streets, the prisoners and the people outside bring out to light issues that before had not really come out, the situation of FIES Prisoners (FIES are notoriously brutal isolation units in the prisons).

In this moment, what happens is that the struggle expands and comes a lot bigger and becomes a lot more solvent. So what happens as well, is a lot of small isolated anarchist groups start to create a lot more solid contacts with each other, and also create contacts with other groups who maybe don't have the same political slant, but that work with prisoners and the issue of prisons. A turning point was also that things that before that were hard to do, and that still are today, but at that moment revolutionary action, had more sense, in the sense that people actually understood it. People would understand a revolutionary action. People outside would understand a revolutionary action. The society began to accept it more, because they began to understand why it was happening. And also another tuning point was that the contacts that existed, that were created inside the prisons with the movements outside were strong. We never managed after that to create such strong links with people inside.

The State realised that this is a concrete threat, and that it cannot allow this to happen, so it carries out several repressive measures, on the one hand, on the Media level, putting

on the same level these movements as ETA, and by also putting in the Press, the actual names of prisoners involved in struggle, and isolating them as the 'most dangerous prisoners in the country'.

In this way the State tried to create friction with the groups outside, they used a discourse that manages to put one group against each other. So more reformist groups tried to find pacifist solutions to this conflict, and they tried to divide the prisoners, putting them one against each other by putting different ideas in their heads.

Then they began with actual arrests of people outside, they arrest an anarchist group, accusing them of terrorism and sending bombs. After this first hit, what happens is that a lot of people just vanish from the struggle, and a lot of people who were involved just disappear, and so this makes the prisoners who are inside, who had begun the struggle, who had put a lot of hope in the people outside, very disillusioned.

Translator:

The next big blow came with the decision to form a co-ordination of anti-prisons groups including other people who carried a radical critique of prison system and of the prison society, so the discourse expanded a lot more. What happened was various groups throughout Europe decided to meet every 2 months or less, this begin around 2002-03, and they carried out large meetings to exchange ideas, experiences. On one hand they tried to discuss a radical critique of prisons and discuss what solidarity should be, and on the other hand tried to organise actions, like the occupation of prisons being built and things like this. Several meetings happened all over Europe; in France, in Italy, in Spain. These meetings started to re-

group all sorts of different realities, and it actually became quite consistent, and a consistent set of connections was built between the groups.

At the same time this attracted a lot of police attention, and the State decided that these meetings couldn't happen anymore, so a series of repressive measures happened, especially against the Italian comrades in the form of a series of investigations. Some people got detained, some of these investigations are still happening now, and as explained before, the same phenomena happened, in the sense that people decided that this big 'anti-prison' movement and set of groups attracted too much police attention, and the attention of the State, so lots of people and groups begin to disappear from this network, so again, the State managed to empty a lot of the hope that was put into this process.

Patricio :

So I'm arrested in 1987 as a social prisoner and when I entered the prison, I realised that the prisoners ran the prison. The prison guards were scared of us and were isolated from us, they would not enter our cells, or come onto the patio, or yard. There was a lot of drug dealing, a lot of mafia inside the prison, going against what the authorities say about rehabilitation. In 1982 a reform of the prison system which had existed under Franco's dictatorship happened, the authorities especially wanted to try to break the political movement inside the prisons, the 'COPEL' (Co-ordination of Prisoners in Struggle).

The Government started to give a series of appeasements, amongst other things, they started to give permissions for prisoners to go out, on day release, and they cut sentences if you agreed to work inside prison. Every day you worked, they took a day from your sentence. They allowed vis-a-vis communication between prisoners and also their visitors, by doing this they tried to appease the prisoners movement, and give them the mentality that if "I behave inside the prison I will be rewarded and get out quicker, rather than rebelling."

At the same time they inserted a series of measures, raiding cells, isolating people...

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Overleaf we have a complete interview with Patricio, which was done in Barcelona, Nov 2006. We present it here in the hope of more anti-system, anti-prison ideas to spread, develop and find outbreak.....





Barcelona, November 2006.

>>

So my name is Patricio Pellarès Bayona.

It's more or less 5 or 6 months since I came out of prison- extermination centres- because prisons are extermination centres. I stayed quite a long time, more or less 17 years since 1987. I became a prisoner for social delinquency, because life in that period was harsh, that was the circumstances; so when I fell into imprisonment, so inside the prison, that is where my struggle began. I was 17 and I wasn't politically conscious or anything, so I got all my consciousness I got in prison.

- What kind of struggles did you participate in, in prison?

Struggle inside the prison are normally struggles in solidarity with other prisoners. They are based on hunger strikes, on lock-ins, refusing to work and of course mutinies.

- Can you talk to me about the group 'Presos en Lucha' and how you participated?

So the group 'Presos en Lucha' began because there was lots of discontent against the new penal code. The penal code of '96. There was lots of discontent, because a large portion of prisoners believed that they would be released because of this reform. In reality they would have been released, but what happen was the State also paralysed the law of 18/21*. Because of this not many people were released. We were about 4-5 prisoners that were ready for the struggle, and against the prison system. We believed that we could take advantage of this general discontent. Also when the group 'Presos en Lucha' began I was in Llerida, and participated in the Committee for Prisoner Mutual Support.

The truth is that it didn't last for a long time, because after a short time they divided us, applied what is called 'dispersion'.

- For how long did this experience last?

For what concerns 'Presos en Lucha' a couple of years. For example there was also

Amedeu Caselles, a political prisoner. He was in for armed robbery but he was there for political reasons, he was an anarchist. Thanks to him the whole question was pushed forward a lot. He arrived there in Ponent, and he was also in the group. So the anarchist ideology came a little bit because he talked to us about it, but in prison ideology doesn't exist. For example some-one could be a fascist, because in prison everyone is in the same boat, and so these kind of stories can't exist, we all have to follow the same line. So what he tried to do was politicise a little bit and plant ideas of anarchy, and what was experienced went on for a couple of years. It is practically impossible to organise a movement inside prison because they catch you quickly, you're simply very controlled. Imagine just today how controlled the streets are, well just imagine, it's like small communities but very well controlled. It's very hard to carry on with these kind of things because they disperse you and very rapidly get rid of you, and when the situation is very bad the authorities never have any doubts about getting you out of the way. If they need to get you out of the way, they just get you out of the way.

- Within this experience, how did you establish the necessity of a parallel struggle from outside, and how did this parallel struggle evolve or develop?

The struggle outside is previous to the struggle inside, inside there has always been people struggling, when I was in prison there was lots of people who struggled and resisted but never with the support from outside. This time what happened that the things co-incided, and there was lots of people with contacts outside. So at the base of this, we tried to develop a collaboration and what also helped a lot was bulletins, what happens was the bulletins came into the prison, but when the screws realised they quickly cut this off. The newsletters also

helped a lot, so they were the point of union between us and outside. Prisoners what they need is people outside that support a bit, for example if there is this, there will always some-one inside that feels the strenght to rebel, without support outside, no, because you feel isolated on your own, and its very hard to do anything

- What kind of repercussions did you have inside the prison, following up what was going on outside?

More than anything, when the struggle began there were some contacts. What happened was that they related the contacts to specific prisoners, so whatever action happened outside, they related you to that specific group which did an action. So what they did to me was that they made me do my entire sentence without parole, or any kind of benefit, and they applied the anti-terrorist conditions. They classified me as an active member of anti-system groups. Ok, at the root of this, we were isolated, separated. So all the people who were rebellious were put in specific modules with other prisoners who were there to control you. You feel like an animal in a cage, with some-one always looking at you, only here we are in prison. So when I rebelled it was beatings, locked in and isolated in my cell. Before coming out now, I had to protest by getting on the roof in Llieda, because there the situation was getting too harsh. I thought I would never get out, so what I did was get on the roof and they put me in first-degree, and then in the Modelo. So the rebellion always exists, but what you can't do is sit there and look around, and just be a spectator. Rebellion is an everyday thing inside prison, it is everyday life, people outside don't need to look after the people inside, we can look after ourselves.

- And in these years you spent in prison, how did you see the prison system change, how did you experience this change and can you tell me what is prison in reality and what is life in prison, how are the relationships between prisoners, between screws, between prisoners and screws?

The reason why the prison system changes is because of changes of governments, for when the competance passes to the Generalitat, the local government. They established a new project and this project was a long term project and within it they introduced permits, and the law of redemption and so forth. Why? well, because before the prisoners were the owners of the prison and they wanted to change this. They introduced the "mini reform" around 1982, and with this they gave special redemption or permits to people that worked inside the prison. If you refused to work you didn't get any vis-a-vis (face to face visits), any permits, any

conditional liberty. So for example if you had a 30 year sentence, if you did all they wanted and with conditional liberty you would end up serving a maximum of five years...

- And what kind of repercussion did the introduction of all these new reforms, this more permissive system have on the struggle inside prison, on the prisoners themselves, on the relation among prisoners?...

The struggle inside prison began back then because people wanted to leave the prison, so what happens the system that was introduced basically gave you the keys in your hands and what do people do? They go for the easiest solution. This put off a lot of the people (from resisting). People began to work, they began to attend work-shops, the "productive workshops". When they were introduced it was a passport to the street. So people began to see that with working you got all sorts of benefits, also there is a lot of poverty so if there is a way of helping the family in the street by earning some money... So what happened is that the struggle inside prison was hindered and pretty much stopped, it was definitely stopped. They began to apply what is known as F.I.E.S (isolation units)... And now it's the screws that own the prison. Really of prisoners in struggle, if there is a fourth of the prison population (that resists) then all the rest of the other three fourths are there to control this one fourth of struggling prisoners.

Prison is the punishment of society, but a bad image of punishment cannot be given in the face of the general population, so you have this image of a welcoming place which focuses on rehabilitation, but in reality prison doesn't rehabilitate anything. The problem is not the bad people, it's the fault of the system in the streets, that's why people are forced to steal or whatever....



- And to understand a bit more how prisons here in Catalunya work, can you explain how the "grupo de tratamiento" works, how the resocialisation program works, and what role do drugs have in prisons?

There is a lot of drugs, and they are against prisoners. It is the very screws that sell drugs, and when it's not them anyway, they allow it. There is this kind of permissivity because it pacifies people, it is not the same to keep a prisoner whose only daily worry is to find something to shoot up with, than to deal with a prisoner whose only worry is to leave and is up for anything. The truth is that drugs have done a lot of damage and still do. For example they distribute a lot of psychotropic drugs which are part of the treatment you are forced into, and if you refuse what happens is that you don't get any benefits, no permits and so on, so people are kept on a diet of methadone, psychotropics and all this shit. Also they started distributing syringes, but this resulted in a problem considering that there are lots of illnesses in prison and people started using syringes as a weapon.

- So did the circulation of drugs change since the 80's, what kind of impact and what kind of changes occurred in this time?

What changed is only on the face of society, but in reality, drugs keep on circulating and the situation is pretty much the same inside, they did lots of TV programs showing how they are trying to make an effort to stop drugs in prison, but in reality it is just in the face of society they do this, inside things remain the same.

- Before we were talking about the movement outside prison, when you were released what impressions did you have of what is going on outside... Was it as you imagined, were you deceived?

No I imagined that at least things were more organised, that there was more unity amongst people, the reality is that I am fed up to go to meetings where there is nothing more than never-ending discussions and you leave with nothing in your hand more confused than before. You realise you just went there to discuss, that there is never an agreement between people, an agreement that gives you the will to continue and go on. Everything seems to be in a phase of stasis, the truth is also that there has

been a lot of repression in the streets lately, but I thought that people could find solutions, and I don't know, everything seems to be a bit static, not moving...

- A bit of disillusionment let's say...

Yes, disillusionment especially, because when you are released from first degree and you leave your people behind, they are your comrades that have participated in mutinies with you, or many of them find themselves in prison for having supported you from outside during the struggles, so when you go out and they see themselves left locked in, they tell you, "well see what you can do, now you are out there..." For example the people of Valencia that participated in the struggle, well they went in for a couple of light things and eventually found themselves with heavy sentences, I would be ashamed of seeing them again or going again in prison and seeing them there.

I am not saying that people outside don't do anything, I am just saying that there is a lack of coordination and organisation between the different groups, it is about time we get our act together.

- For you what is solidarity?

Solidarity is arriving to comrades when they need you...

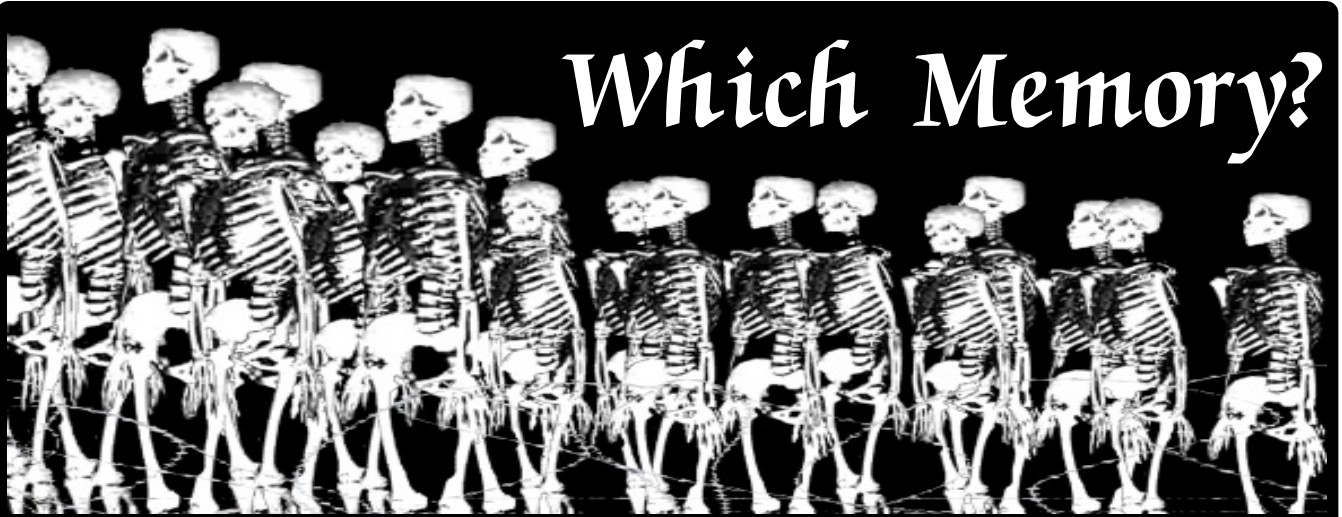
- And at the level of the anti-prison struggle today how do you see the role of solidarity unfolding?

The anti-prison struggle- I wouldn't see it as 'solidarity'. 'Solidarity' I see as part of the anarchist ideology, but with prisoners there is no need of solidarity. Why? because people inside are on their own, it is them that have to struggle for their freedom. Us that are out in the streets, and I include myself there, we have to struggle against the prison as a system, I don't struggle for the people inside. I left my comrades behind and all, of course I help them, but that is normal, I don't see that as solidarity. But the anti-prison struggle doesn't boil down to solidarity, it is a struggle against the system.

- So how do you see the anti-prison struggle, how do you feel you contribute to it...

The problem is that within the anti-prison struggle people are very reactionary and that is a problem when something happens, they respond, it should be a constant struggle. We should not wait for something to happen to fight back.

Another thing is giving people inside the will to continue, animate them, by writing, sending fanzines inside and finding new ways of sending information and material inside...



Which Memory?

On the eve of the **International Holocaust Remembrance Day** (January 27), this poster was fly-posted on the walls of Lecce, Italy:

As events are being organized to remember the deportation of millions and their torture and death in the Nazi camps, no one seems to remember that such places still exist today, even if concealed behind other names.

The undesirables of the Nazi regime were locked up in concentration camps; today thousands of foreign people without documents are incarcerated in immigration detention camps waiting to be deported to their countries of origin.

Rightwing and leftwing politicians, through the rhetoric of 'memory', are closing a blind eye on their responsibility: they build immigration detention centres and order police raids against immigrants and their deportation.

Today it is being said that the concentration camps of the past are exceptional events in history, as if today the world was immune to this risk.

But it is exclusion, in all its different forms, that guarantees the existence of whatever political and economic regime, in Germany in the 1930s as well as in Fortress Europe and the western world today.

Millions of people are compelled to leave their homeland and loved ones owing to wars and social catastrophes; and as they arrive in the 'civilized world' in the hope of a better life, they find exploitation, racism and prisons.

The trains that carry the undesirables to detention camps or deportation are the same that many people in good faith are boarding today to visit extermination camps and remember the dead.

They are the same trains that have been set fire to in solidarity to the deported immigrants, an action which a comrade

called Juan is accused of, and for which he is being held in Spain waiting to be extradited.

And the detention centres are the same as that which was the target of a tenacious struggle by Salento anarchists, on trial today, and for which three of them have been held in prison or under house arrest for nearly two years.

Article 270bis (subversive association aiming at committing acts of terrorism) is the instrument that has been used in both of these cases to silence those who did not want to keep quiet and to frighten all the others.

Awareness of the past only makes sense if it leads to the unmasking of the atrocities of the present... so that concentration camps really do become just a memory.

A few enemies of past and present concentration camps

www.guerrasociale.org

- When you were released, and when you came into contact with the prison society outside, how did you relate it to the prison itself, how would you compare it?

In reality I feel a prisoner now as well, you don't have screws but you have police, you are always controlled, there are cameras everywhere: everything is very much controlled, I don't feel free being outside, to go where I want to do what I want, the only thing perhaps that changes is that you don't get constantly beaten up as you do inside....

- This depends...

The point is that I feel like a prisoner anyway. The world has become very small, too small, fuck when I first entered prison, mobile phones didn't

even exist, there is no space, there are too many people...

- Do you want to add anything?

No, not really, I just want comrades to get more animated and organise themselves better...

- Before we were talking about solidarity... what do you think about international solidarity?

I think it is a good thing but I can't give an opinion on it because I have not had the possibility to experience and understand what it actually means. It is not long I have been in the street, so I'd rather wait before giving an opinion...

-End



*Which means that the law which declared people adults at 21 was lowered to 18, but this law was suspended for the prisoners, meaning that those 18-21 were held in adult conditions and were not released.



Greece : Anarchists on hungerstrike are freed before trial - After 70 days of hunger strike, all three detainees arrested after the European Social Forum demonstration, on the 6th of May 2006, are being released after a decision by the Jurys' Council. They will be free under restrictions, still awaiting trial. Two out of the three detainees had been on a hunger strike since December, protesting against their 8-month imprisonment, which had been based on some obscure testimonies by policemen. Since Tarassio Zandarozni, has been on a hunger for 70 days and Yerassimos Kyriakopoulos for 54 days, they are in hospital as they have already had severe disturbance on their health. Hopefully the two hunger strikers will gradually come back their nutrition and will stay in hospital until they recover.

Catalunya : Current situation of the "September 2003/ Barcelona 6" case - All current prisoners of this case (all of them having been sentenced to 7 1/2 years of imprisonment) are now being held in different prisons than some months ago. Roger and Teo, the 2 other people charged in connection with the case, are not in prison now. The 'Barcelona 6' were arrested in 2003, and were convicted of forming a terrorist group, possessing firearms and explosives, damage to banks, sending an explosive device in the mail to the Greek Embassy in solidarity with anarchists on hungerstriker, as well as other serious charges. Carol and Igor are held in a "regular" module in Brians prison, without restrictions related to mail or phone calls. Rafa's situation is a bit more complicated. He was transferred to Brians prison on November 15th, he's now in a "special" module, that means isolation. He has 3 hours of "patio", and 21 hours in his cell. He only has something to write and read, no music, no radio... His mail is being checked, either incoming or outgoing, and only 4 calls a month. He's going to be in that situation for at least 4 weeks until he's given a new "grade".

Their current addresses

Joaquín Garcés Villacampa
CP Castellón

Ctra. de Alcora, km.10
12006 Castellón

Carolina Forné Roig
C.P. BRIANS
Carretera de Martorell a Capellades,
km 23
08635 Sant Esteve Sesrovires (Modul
de dones)
Barcelona

Rafael Tomás i Gaspar
C.P. BRIANS
Carretera de Martorell a Capellades,
km 23
08635 Sant Esteve Sesrovires
Barcelona

Igor Quevedo Aragai
C.P. BRIANS
Carretera de Martorell a Capellades,
km 23
08635 Sant Esteve Sesrovires MR-1
Barcelona

UK : Animal Rights prisoner given 'Indefinite Prison Sentence' - On the 7th of December 2006 British Animal Rights prisoner, Donald Currie, was given an 'Indefinite Prison Sentence' with a minimum tariff of six years. This is a new type of sentence. Traditionally in Britain people are given either Fixed Term sentences or Life sentences. With a fixed term sentence anyone who is given a sentence of more than four years is given an automatic Parole Hearing date at the half way stage of their sentence. For example, a prisoner who is serving 12-years, will automatically be considered for parole after 6 years. At the parole hearing the Parole Board will decide whether to release the prisoner or say they must to serve more of their sentence before their release. So in Don Currie's case the Judge obviously felt he should receive a 12-year sentence and so gave Don a minimum tariff of six years. However, the crucial point is that because Don has NOT been given a Fixed Term sentence there is no two-thirds stage of his sentence. This means he has no automatic release date. If the Parole Board wishes they can keep rejecting an Indefinite Sentence

prisoners Parole Applications for the rest of the prisoners life. This means Don will serve a minimum 6 years inside, but if the Parole Board wishes, he could end up serving 8, 12, 16, 26, 36, 46, etc., years in prison. He may even die in prison without ever being released! The jailing of Don to an 'Indefinite Prison Sentence' is an outrage. Don has not killed or physically injured anyone. He has carried out arsons against targets associated with the vivisection industry including Huntingdon Life Sciences, that have not harmed anyone.

Donald Currie TN4593,
HMP Whitemoor,
Longhill Road,
March,
Cambs,
PE15 OPR,
England.

Italy : More repression against eco-anarchists 'Il Silvestre', for organising GM-Crop demonstration - In October 2000, the group, Il Silvestre, organised two days of protest in Florence, Italy, against GM crops. On the first day of the protests almost 100 people demonstrated outside the Agriculture University and at the premises of Menarini pharmaceutical. The protesters handed out leaflets, blocked roads, sloganised walls and Menarini pharmaceutical was paintbombed. On the second day the protest grew to about 300 people in total. The protesters planned to march through the city centre ending up outside the DuPont building. However the riot police decided to prevent this march and blocked the streets. The protesters tried to negotiate with the police to be allowed to continue in their lawful protest. The negotiations ended when the police baton charging the demonstrators. The demonstrators defended themselves from the police with their placards, as the police chased the protesters through the city centre. At the end of the day scores of protesters were injured and 26 people were under arrest, six of whom were remanded into custody for a few days. In March 2004, out of the original 26 arrested, 13 were on trial with the prosecution asking for jail sentences of between 18 months and 2 years. The trial was meant to end in June 2004 but the trial

had to be delayed as the Judge failed to appear in court!!!

Eventually, after a very prolonged case, 11 people were convicted of their role in the case and given prison sentences. However none of those sentences could start until after the defendants had had a chance to appeal their sentences. On the 4th of December 2006, the 11 defendants appeared before the Court of Appeal, in Florence. Out of the 11, one was acquitted, 8 had their prison sentences reduced to an 8 month suspended sentence, whilst the remaining two had their prison sentences reduced to one year each. One of the defendants who has been sentenced to a one-year imprisonment is Costantino Ragusa, who is accused of being the organiser of the anti-GM protest. Constantino is already in prison, serving five years for his alleged role in the C.O.R. actions (Offensive Revolutionary Cells, an armed marxist group). He was also, before his imprisonment, serving an 18-month suspended sentence for burgling and firebombing a multi-national company. Now he is imprisoned he must serve all his sentences consecutively, therefore Constantino is now serving seven and a half years imprisonment. In addition to the above, Constantino is also a defendant in the forthcoming Il Silvestre Trial where ten Il Silvestre members are accused of using explosives to destroy electricity pylons carrying nuclear power.

Costantino Ragusa,
Casa Circondariale,
Via Prati Nuovi 7,
27058 Voghera (PV),
Italy.

Il Silvestre activist serving 7½ years. 1) Five years for promoting & participating in C.O.R. direct action. 2) 18-months for burgling and firebombing a multinational company. 3) 12-months for organising an anti-GM protest. Costantino is also awaiting trial accused of using explosives to damage an electricity pylon in protest at nuclear energy.

William Frediani
(Bailed pending an appeal)

Il Silvestre activist sentenced to 6 years imprisonment for promoting & participating in COR direct action.

Benedetta Galante,
Casa Circondariale,
Contrada Capo di Monte,
82100 - Benevento (BN),
Italy.

Il Silvestre activist sentenced to 3 years 6 months for promoting & participating in COR direct action. Also awaiting trial accused of using explosives to damage an electricity pylon in protest at nuclear energy.

Francesco Gioia,
Via Maiano, 10,
06049 Spoleto,
Italy.

Il Silvestre activist sentenced to 5 years 2 months for promoting & participating in COR direct action. Also awaiting trial for escaping from house arrest.

Silvia Guerini,
(Under house arrest)

Il Silvestre member accused of using explosives to damage an electricity pylon.

Federico Bonamici,
(Under house arrest)

Il Silvestre member accused of using explosives to damage an electricity pylon. Also accused of planning to overthrow the State.



USA : Update in Oregon, from Operation 'Backfire'- In Mid-December 2006, the police informants Stanislas Meyerhoff and Chelsea Gerlach pleaded guilty to their role in the 1998 Earth Liberation Front arson against the ski resort at Vail, Colorado. The two both claimed they acted alongside William 'Bill' Rodgers, who they accredited as being the leading light behind the arson. Two other people, Josephine Overtaker and Rebecca Rubin, whose locations are currently unknown, have also been indicted on the Vail arson charge. Also in mid-December 06, Judge Ann Aiken, set the sentencing dates of all of the defendants who have pleaded guilty in the Oregon Trial. All the dates for the police informants are set for late May, so this applies to : Stanislas Meyerhoff, Kevin Tubbs, Chelsea Gerlach, Suzanne Savoie, Kendall Tankersley and Darren Thurston (level of police co-operation unknown). The non-cooperating defendants - Nathan Block, Joyanna Zacher, Daniel McGowan and

Jonathan Paul are set to go to trial in June. Despite the various guilty pleas in the Oregon case, this case is not over. There are still at least three defendants in this case who locations are unknown to the FBI. Also, Briana Waters has formally pleaded not guilty to the University of Washington fire and is scheduled for trial in May 2007. All the defendants are accused of serious 'crimes' in defence of the Earth.

Italy : Court updates on the Operation 'Nottetempo' against anarchists from Lecce, Italy - On February 20, 2007, due to a decision in court, Salvatore Signore was sent back to prison and Marina Ferrari was placed back under house arrest.

Salvatore Signore
C.C.Borgos
Nicola 73100
Lecce
Italy

Marina Ferrari
Via XXI Aprile 29
73042 Casarano (LE)
Italy

The hearing which was held on February 8 took place without the defendants and the public remaining in court. As the trial was due to begin, in fact, one of the defendants read out a declaration explaining the reasons why they were about to leave the court and would not attend the next hearing either. After they left, the comrades distributed leaflets in the streets of Lecce. It is known that other witnesses for the prosecution made their deposition, including the Digos chief from Reggio Emilia, who testified about a demo carried out in that region in November 2003 against Morini, the infamous Italian farm that supplies laboratories with dogs to be used in experiments. As some of the defendants took part in that demo, the prosecution claims that they made threatening telephone calls to operators of the Regina Pacis camp on their way to Reggio Emilia. The text of the declaration can be found adjacent. The hearing held on January 25 was once again focused on the depositions of witnesses for the prosecution: the managers of Benetton shops in Lecce, which had been targets of anarchist demos in solidarity to the Mapuche people in Chile, and the Digos (Italian political police) chiefs from Viterbo and Turin. The latter's statement was particularly astonishing: first he made a connection between the anarchist paper 'Tempi di guerra' ('correspondences of the struggle against the detention camps for immigrants and the world that produces them') and a few incendiary attacks recently carried out in Turin; then he boasted that anarchists can be divided in two categories: those who practice direct actions and belong to the FAI (Anarchist

Declaration to the high court of Lecce

We are more and more aware of the fact that the intention to get rid of anarchists in any way possible has been openly declared by this court, as it has in many others all over the country following a precise choice made by power at a national level.

The instrument of the 'subversive association' has served to prevent us from going about our lives, our interests, affections and a struggle that was becoming really effective in this area. In fact, some comrades were arrested and have been held in prison or under house arrest regardless of what the final outcome of the court will be.

This court has constantly and obstinately refused any moments of 'socialisation' during the breaks in the hearings between those of us who are free and those who are under house arrest, with the precise intention of keeping the latter isolated from any social or personal contact. This also explains why all requests for permission to work, which would allow the comrades under house arrest to organise their lives, have been systematically refused.

The Lecce anarchists opposed themselves to the intolerable existence of immigration detention centres; but as exploitation and repression are at the foundation of this society, the State decided to punish them. The fact that the local CPT was run by powerful people has intensified the revenge.

Anarchists, however, are sparks that can be contagious because they love freedom and cannot stand those who want to suppress it.

Ideas and solidarity cannot be imprisoned, in spite of all your efforts.

For this reason we have decided to leave the court today, and not attend the hearing on February 22.

Lecce, February 8 2007.

Saverio Alemanno, Annalisa Capone, Andrea D'Alba, Massimo De Carlo, Alessandro Di Mitri, Marina Ferrari, Cristian Paladini, Saverio Pellegrino, Laura Prontera, Salvatore Signore.

Doctor Katia Cazzato and Doctor Ruberti, made their depositions. The doctors had compiled false medical certificates following a violent beating inflicted on immigrants who had tried to escape the Regina Pacis camp. Although Cazzato and Ruberti were not present on that occasion, they drew up certificates presenting bruises and wounds inflicted by carabinieri and priest Lodeserto as the result of falls. Both doctors denied any wrongdoing.

All requests put forward by the defence in favour of the three comrades still under house arrest (permission to work and the possibility to go to the court without a police escort) were rejected. It appears clear that Salvatore, Saverio and Cristian will be held under house arrest until the end of the trial. Furthermore the refusal to grant even the smallest request presented by their lawyers gives the impression that the strings of this trial are being pulled far beyond the court. Until now it had been taken for granted that charges of subversive association would be dropped and that some of the defendants would be accused of specific crimes alone, but it now seems that this trial is being used in order to effectively sentence anarchists for subversive association for the first time. The investigation and prosecution of anarchists from Lecce, is a clampdown on those who aspire to destroy CPT's (Immigration Detention Centres) and particularly the anarchists, who want to destroy all cells and borders forever. The detention centre at San Foca, 'Regina Pacis' was a notoriously cruel limbo run by the corrupt priest Cesare Lodeserto, it was closed down, so the investigations, jailings and trial had to begin. Anyone who was seen acting against the detention centres or showing solidarity with excluded people was seen as also requiring a prison cell, to stop their agitation igniting any more trouble. The defendants are charged with 'subversive association'/conspiracy and a number of other crimes, which include attacks against banks, attacks against targets connected with CPT's, actions in solidarity with Mapuche people in Chile and sabotage of petrol stations against the Iraq war.

Chile : Crackdown on anarchist groups in Santiago - Chilean police launched a new offensive against the various anarchist groups operating in Santiago on December 29, in response to the Molotov cocktails launched at the La Moneda Presiden-

tial Palace during a September 10 protest march. The order to monitor the groups was issued by Judge Leonardo de la Prada, and the Special Investigations Brigade of the Chilean Civil Police (Bipe) is now actively creating a "register" of all anarchist groups operating in the country, documenting the groups' leaders, members, ideology, financing, operating areas, and possible connections to foreign anarchist movements. The new crackdown on Chile's anarchist movement led to a raid in the San Ignacio borough of Santiago. Six young anarchists were arrested in a squatter settlement, and police said the group had Molotov cocktails in their possession. One of the arrested included a Spanish citizen, Miquel Balaguer, identified as being a leader in the Barcelona-based "Okupa" (Squatter) movement. Police Chief José Bernales said that police found evidence the group had participated in the violent marches that occurred on September 10 and 11 commemorating the September 11, 1973 military coup led by Gen. Augusto Pinochet (ST, Sept. 11). The police suspected the group is connected with other anarchist groups, and according to the cops, evidence was found indicating the group had been planning violent actions for an upcoming October 9 protest march in support of Chile's native Mapuche population.



UK : Government begins installation of cameras able to see through clothes and walls - As widely reported by the mainstream media, the State is installing 150,000 microwave beacons on lampposts to allow fixed cameras, and hand held scanners the size of a shoe-box, to both see through your clothing to detect concealed objects, and see through the walls of your house or vehicle. The police will then store the 3D images in a central database. These microwave cameras are being installed already in London's Canary Wharf district, home to the headquarters of banks such as HSBC, and other financial companies. They are also being used on the borders, for example being used to see through the sides of a lorry in locations such as the entrance to the Channel Tunnel. This kind of technology, known as 'passive millimetre wave imaging' (MMW) can also be used to see through poor weather. In foggy weather MMW scanners can give a clear outline of

Informal Federation) and those who do not practise it. He also revised the thesis of anarchist 'subversive associations' aimed at committing acts of terrorism. On January 18 another hearing of the 'Nottetempo' trial was held. Witnesses for the prosecution, including

the lie of the land, giving strategic advantages in defence applications. Although this technology has been developed in the United States, a lot of the development work is being done in the UK and so of course is going to be widely implemented here. The relevant patents are held by or developed for the UK Secretary of State for Defence but the lamp post beacons are being implemented by The National Roads Telecommunications Services Project for the Department of Transport.

Greece : Light sentences for anarchists who stole riot police equipment - On Tuesday, January 9, 2007, 3 men accused of stealing equipment from riot police during clashes with officers in central Athens in May 2005 were issued with far more lenient sentences than had been anticipated, with one being acquitted. A prosecutor had recommended that Giorgos Kalaitzidis, 27, Panayiotis Aspiotis, 28, and Petros Karasarinis, 41, all be found guilty of forming a criminal gang, causing explosions and the illegal possession of firearms. But an Athens court yesterday cleared Karasarinis and gave jail sentences to Kalaitzidis and Aspiotis, of 21 months and 8 months respectively, after finding them guilty of possessing firearms. Aspiotis has already served his term. Kalaitzidis and Aspiotis were cleared of the other charges. The prosecutor claimed Kalaitzidis had planned the firebomb attack on the riot police and the subsequent theft of shields, helmets, tear gas and other equipment.

Catalunya : Gathering in Solidarity with Anarchist Prisoner Juan Sorroche - A gathering in front of the Italian consulate in Barcelona was called for January 24th, 2007, in solidarity with anarchist prisoner Juan Antonio Sorroche Fernández, who was arrested on December 21st, 2006, in Girona by the Guardia Civil (Spanish military police) in cooperation with the Italian Carabinieri (Italian paramilitary police). Juan was searched and detained as part of an investigation based on article 270bis, "subversive association for the purpose of terrorism", under the Italian legal code. Juan was imprisoned in the anti-terror prison regime of Soto del Real Apdo, Madrid. Now he has been extradited back to Italy. It seems that the Italian state is taking the example from the Spanish state and has begun to apply the systematic dispersion of all dissident prisoners. Therefore Juan has been sent to a jail that is to 7 hours from the place where he has roots (Rovereto). Juan's criminal charge is related to various acts of sabotage in Rovereto, Italy, where he had been living. These include attacks on banks, police vehicles, cell-phone relay equipment and the burning of three train-units of the Trenitalia railway company, an attack for which an anonymous claim of responsibility was made because of the company's involvement in the

deportation of immigrants.

Juan had just spent several months in prison in Italy for resisting a police identification check in Rovereto in June of 2006. He and three of his anarchist companions resisted the cops attempt to drag them to a police station. Police reinforcements were called in and the police officers hit an anarchist in the face with a flash light and let loose with punches and kicks. The anarchists reacted, six cops sought first aid and one cop car was damaged. Juan was sentenced to nine months in prison for this incident. In a statement from prison, he and his companion Mike described their resistance as an act of solidarity with immigrants who also face identification checks, but under a more serious threat of deportation or death during escape attempts. At the end of September, a judge suspended Juan's sentence, with the condition that Juan remain in a different town and not leave, though his home was Rovereto. He left anyway and was arrested in Spain. Juan was also one of the four Rovereto anarchists arrested after the snatching of the Olympic flame in January of 2006, an action which one of the arrested anarchists, Massimo, claimed in court as being related to the exploitation of immigrant workers on the Olympic-related construction project of the TAV high-speed railway.

Juan Antonio Sorroche Fernández
Casa Circondariale Ctr.
Castrognò 64100
Teramo
Italy

Germany : RAF member Brigitte Mohnhaupt granted parole - After 24 years of prison, she was granted a release on a five year parole by a German court on February 12, 2007. She was imprisoned for her actions as a revolutionary militant of the left-wing group that shook Germany in the 70's: the Red Army Faction. Amidst widespread political controversy, the German president is also currently considering pardoning RAF member Christian Klar, who filed a pardon application years ago. Brigitte Mohnhaupt is regarded as one of the brains of the kidnap and assassination, of industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer, former officer of the SS and President of the German Employers' Association (and thus one of the most powerful industrialists in West Germany, the "boss of the German bosses"). Hans-Martin Schleyer was kidnapped on September 5, 1977, with the objective to obtain the release of three founder members of

the RAF, imprisoned since 1972: Andreas Baader, Gudrun Ensslin and Jan-Carl Raspe. After nearly a quarter century passed in prison, Brigitte Mohnhaupt, now 57, according to German justice, does not present danger to the country anymore. Three more RAF members remain in prison.

Russia : Bomb attack against Food Not Bombs in St.Petersburg - On the 4th of February a small bomb, supplied with a timing device, exploded at 4:20 PM in Vladimirskaaya square of St. Petersburg, where Food Not Bombs is organised every Sunday by different rotating groups. The bomb was hidden by a kiosk selling flowers, but as the device was small, it just damaged the kiosk and nobody was hurt. Obviously, purpose of the bomb was not to kill but to terrorize. Luckily, that day Food Not Bombs was late on schedule and activists showed up a few minutes after the explosion, and food was given to homeless people without any problems. Usually 4:20 would be the moment with most people gathering in the square for food. Russian nazis have used explosives quite often, last time in Moscow 22nd of December a bomb set up against local anti-fascists wounded a number of police who attempted to neutralise the device. Last August in Moscow a bomb set up by nazis killed 11 in Cherkisovski marketplace. Nazis have often targeted Food Not Bombs in St. Petersburg. On the 14th of January 2007, FNB activist Ivan Elin suffered 20 stab wounds when returning home from action but he is recovering. 13th of November 2005 another Food Not Bombs activist Timur Kacharava was murdered.

Britain: SAS military forces unit to be permanently stationed in London - A unit of Britain's elite military force, the Special Air Service (SAS), is to be permanently based in London. Its team of assassins, surveillance specialists and bomb-disposal experts will be on 24-hour alert. The Ministry of Defence has requested that the location of the unit be kept secret. Although the SAS has been involved in several raids in London recently, this is the first time it will have a permanent base in the UK outside of its headquarters in rural Herefordshire. The unit was flown by helicopter to London in July 2005 when bombs exploded on the Underground rail network and helped police find suspects involved in a second bomb attempt and also to storm their homes. Alongside the move of the SAS to London has been the decision by the intelligence agency MI5 to expand its networks and set up a special headquarters on the outskirts of London with teams of surveillance specialists, allowing them greater access to the rest of the country. Both developments are in line with a major security review carried out by Home Secretary John Reid, who is calling for the Cabinet Office to be given responsibility for managing the government's counter-terrorist strategy.

Two years ago, the Blair government announced the expansion of the special forces and the intelligence services as part of the "war on terror." Extra funding has been given to four squadrons of the 22 SAS unit, the Royal Marines and the naval equivalent of the SAS, the Special Boat Service. The director of special forces now attends the 'COBRA' civil emergencies meetings held by the cabinet office. It has been widely reported that special forces officers from the SAS, or possibly from the Force Research Unit (F.R.U - a covert unit answering to military intelligence), were involved in the killing of Jean Charles de Menezes in July 2005. The officers were acting under the control of Cressida Dick, of the Metropolitan police, who has since been promoted, and looks after the security of the Royal family and other senior officials. The innocent Brazilian electrician was shot on his way to work. He was the victim of an "shoot-to-kill" policy based on Israeli training, Operation Kratos, which was secretly adopted by police in 2003. Far from retreating in the face of protests over the covert shoot-to-kill policy, the government has drafted into the capital a military unit whose primary purpose is to conduct such operations. The SAS worked closely with the British Army's Force Research Unit, which was one of several covert units operating in Northern Ireland. From the early 1970s, British military policy against the Irish Republican Army increasingly relied on spies, dirty operations, double agents, informers, army and loyalist death squads, in addition to 25,000 or so regular troops. The SAS and the 14th Intelligence Company both became notorious for organising the killing of republicans as part of this permanent undercover war. In September 19, 2005, Iraqi police officers arrested two undercover SAS officers at a Basra checkpoint, travelling in an unmarked car containing weapons and explosives, which led to accusations that they were acting as agents provocateurs, encouraging sectarian violence. The readiness of the Labour government to employ death squads on the streets of Britain's capital has implications that go beyond the possibility of innocent victims of terror operations against Islamic fundamentalists. London has become one of the most socially polarised cities in the world, where enclaves of the world's super-rich elite are surrounded by some of the worst living conditions and poorest people in the country. More repressive measures will be necessary to control rising social and political discontent in the general population, including the use of the most ruthless killing machine in the British Army when the need arises.

Turkey : 'Death fast' ends in victory -

Turkish activists who have been on hunger strike in protest at the treatment of political prisoners in Turkey's F-type isolation

prisons have ended their "death fast", following the Turkish government's announcement that it would improve conditions in the jails. Prisoners will now be able to meet together in groups and have greater time to socialise and see visitors. Lawyer Behic Ascı was taken to hospital for treatment after ending his fast, after 293 days without food. Since 1982, 122 protesters have lost their lives through the death fasts. Human rights groups, student organisations and unions joined demonstrations in recent months in support of the campaign. The Australian TAYAD (Solidarity with Political Prisoners) committee, in a January 26 statement welcoming the decision, said: "We will continue our struggle with all different means of resistance until isolation is removed totally."



Spain & Basque Country : Iñak Juana Chaos must be freed! - A convicted key member of ETA, the Basque separatist group, who is close to death after three months without eating, has called on the Spanish Government to resume talks to reach a peace deal. In his first interview since embarking on a hunger strike 91 days ago, Iñaki de Juana Chaos said that he strongly backed the peace process, which stalled after ETA detonated a huge bomb at Barajas air-port, Madrid, on December 30. The blast destroyed a multi-storey car park, killed two people and shattered a nine-month ceasefire that the group had described as permanent. Now the emaciated prisoner, a renowned hardliner viewed as a key figure in the peace process, has urged a fresh effort to solve the conflict. "I am completely in agreement with the democratic process of dialogue and

negotiation . . . to resolve the political conflict between the Basque region and the French and Spanish states," said de Juana from his secure hospital room in Madrid, where he is being force-fed by authorities. "After the event at Barajas . . . resolution of the conflict is more necessary than ever," he said in written answers. For the Spanish Government, de Juana's protest over his continued detention, two years after completing his sentence, is a growing political nightmare. If he dies, de Juana will become a martyr to the Basque independence movement. Some fear that ETA could use his death to justify a renewed bombing campaign, and there are reports that the group has already been eyeing tourist spots for future attacks. But if the Government allows him to serve out a reduced sentence at home, as some judges advocate, it will provoke an outcry from the Right. Even if he were allowed home, it is far from certain that de Juana would survive. He said in his interview that he would not abandon his protest for anything short of unconditional freedom. "I would not have abandoned the hunger strike in exchange for a reduced sentence. The only acceptable alternative is complete liberty and an end to the brutal attacks on freedom of expression that this legal process implies," he said. De Juana was sentenced in 1987 to 3,000 years in jail for his part in 25 deaths, including machine-gunning a car containing three soldiers, murdering a rear-admiral and planting a car bomb that killed 12 military policemen. He is also known for trying to orchestrate a James Bond-style escape from a top-security prison using a helicopter, and is said to have ordered prawns and champagne from his jailers to celebrate the killing of a politician and his wife. Under sentencing guidelines then in force he had to serve only 18 years and was due to be freed in 2004. The Government, fearing a public outcry, unearthed two opinion articles that he had published in a Basque newspaper and charged him with making terrorist threats. Juan Fernando López Aguilar, the Justice Minister, promised to do "whatever is in our power to prevent these releases", adding that the Government was working to "construct new charges" against ETA prisoners "like we did with De Juana Chaos". Despite his deteriorating condition, de Juana expressed no remorse for his killings and said that he felt no responsibility for the tumult that his death could cause. "Can you blame the repressed for the actions of the repressor? Can you blame the violated for the actions of the violator?" he asked, rhetorically. Faced with the prospect of his own demise, he was contemplative. His mother died a week ago and doctors say that he could experience "sudden death" any day. "Not being able to live a normal life is very hard. Only those of us who have experienced it can understand it," he said. "So that it is not repeated, the roots of the conflict must be addressed."

Catalunya : Ruben and Ignasi sentenced for attacks - On the 11th February, two anarchists in Barcelona were found guilty of property destruction against C.I.R.E, a public-private institution which manages prison labour in Catalunya, and also an attack against a bank, which was a branch of Banco Sabadell. The sentence is the following for both: 2 years suspended sentence (under Spanish law, you enter prison with a sentence of 2 years and 1 day), 4 years of conditional freedom, with fines equivalent to 4 to 5 months in prison (In Spain it is possible to pay fines by spending time in prison). So they are both free, but if they are arrested again in 4 years, they will spend 2 years in prison, plus the additional charge(s).

Catalunya : Two years in prison for solidarity actions at the Metro - Mireia R.P, a young woman caught sealing the entrances of the Metro on 18 August 2005, in a organised action sealing most of Barcelona's tube system, has been sentenced to 2 years in prison and 1600 euro fine. This action was done in solidarity with the 3 young people from Gracia neighbourhood who had been tortured by the police after a molotov attack on the Gracia police headquarters. The disruption of the Metro's entrances caused 'widespread public disorder', according to the Judge and the TMB spokesperson.

UK : Private agency put protest groups under surveillance - A corporate newspaper investigation has revealed that a number of private companies, including the defence giant BAE Systems and the security firm Group 4, were supplied with personal details on protestors by a private agency called 'Threat Response International', which is run by Evelyn Le Chene. The private investigation company is said to have a database of 148,000 activists, peace protestors, environmentalists and trade unionists. The investigation reported that BAE paid the company £120,000 a year for information. One of the groups placed under surveillance was the Campaign Against the Arms Trade (CAAT) which opposed, for example, the sale of Hawks jets to Indonesia. "Agents" from the company are said to have joined the protest groups and : "downloaded computer files, rifled through personal diaries, conducted surveillance and passed on bank account details". Group 4, the security firm, also used the services of the firm particularly when it was engaged to protect road-building programmes from protests (like the Newbury by-pass). A Group 4 spokesperson said "We were getting information about where the protestors would be and what times in advance. We would have paid for that information".

Italy : G8-Genoa policemen's trial suspended as planted molotov cocktails disappear - One of the most significant

incidents during the three-days of police violence against protestors that marked the G8 summit in Genoa on 19-21 July 2001, saw the beating and arrest of 93 activists who were sleeping in the Diaz school, against whom allegations of criminal association aimed at destruction and committing violent acts intent were made. These were partly based on the fabrication of evidence, particularly the planting of two molotov cocktails in the school after the police raid had started. The molotov cocktails, which a police officer had confessed to planting in the school on orders from Pietro Troiani, the deputy police chief in Genoa, were used to charge the occupants with possession of explosives and to justify the raid. On 17 January 2007, it surfaced during a hearing in the trial of 29 police officers facing charges in relation to the raid including violence and the fabrication of evidence, that the molotov cocktails have disappeared. While prosecutors and lawyers acting on behalf of the victims of the raid claim that this is not overly significant because all the necessary tests on the bottles have been run and there is extensive documented evidence of them, including photographs "taken from all angles", lawyers defending the officers argue that "photographs can never substitute the material evidence of a crime, which must be physically recognised".

Russia : Anarchist serving 2.5 years in prison for wounding Nazis - In May 2004, Vahtang Devitlidze, anarchist and member of Federation of Revolutionary Anarchists, was hanging in centre of Krasnodar with two friends. They ran into a group of local Nazis, and soon a fight broke out. There was no choice - in order to defend himself, Vahtang had to pull a knife. As a result, he wounded one of the attackers to leg, while he was also hospitalized with less serious wounds himself. Already when the fight was over, police showed up and arrested people. Eventually in court Vahtang was given a probational sentence of 2.5 years, for "Causing grievous bodily harm" (second part of statute 111 of Russian criminal codex). He did not feel like submitting to probational regime, and escaped to Belarus. But once when visiting his family in Krasnodar, he got arrested and was sent to a low-security prison for the remainder of his sentence. He escaped from prison, but was caught again and heavily beaten up. In summer of 2006 court sent Vahtang to a normal prison for remainder of his sentence. Anarchists in Krasnodar are

raising money to support Vahtang in prison, as in Russian prison relatives and friends of prisoners have to feed them. In his letters Vahtang is in good spirits and is doing his sentence without problems. You may write to Vahtang to following address, but keep in mind that he does not speak any other languages except Russian - so if you do not speak Russian, send stuff like photos and drawings instead

Vahtang Devitlidze
ul. Libbedova 42, UO 68/2,
otryad 14, brigada 142,
g. Hagyshensk, Krasnodarskiy Kray
352680 Russia

Czech Republic : Anti-fascist militant, Augustin Kraus sentenced to 14 months prison - Czech Republic isn't an exception and Neo-Nazism is a real problem for many people. There is a city in Northern Czech called Most, where 25% people are unemployed and the Neo-Nazi movement is very big. The older members of this movement are connected to the mafia who take a part in extortion of local clubs, illegal selling of weapons and selling drugs. Media attention was brought to Most with a case of a group of these people went to one of the local night clubs and after fighting with the guards by the entrance, two guards were shot to death. It showed how the local mafia is connected with the police because after a while everything went in same way as before and none of them was arrested. Last year in October Filip Popelka was killed, he was an older member of the Neo-Nazis who was for long time part of this mafia. His body was found in front of his house with many gun shots. All these people are well know in Neo-Nazi movement and they use young members for racist attacks on the Gypsy community and many other people. Children between age 15-23 are very active and big groups of them can be seen when they are attacking people. When anti fascist action set up in this city it created a big street fights between both sides. AFA was very effective and some of the main Neo-Nazi members ended up for a long time in hospital, windows of their cars were broken and younger Neo-Nazis got afraid and stopped with attacks. Unfortunately Augustin Kraus, member of AFA was last year in January jailed for 4 months after one of these attacks. After this time was released and till the end of September of last year was waiting for the court. Then he was sentenced for 14 months of prison for "bodily harm". He was supposed to wait for the court order but he didn't pick up his mail for a long time until he was checked by police and they have a warrant to arrest him. It happened on 14 January and from this time Augustin Kraus is again in the jail. Your support is very important while there is not many people in Czech Republic who actually support prisoners and all these people who fight against oppression need our help. He speaks Czech, and can easily understand Slovak and Polish. You can also write him short postcards in English:

Augustin Kraus
Vazebni Veznice
PP-1
Litomerice
412 01
Czech Republic

USA : Court overturns Jeff 'Free' Luers sentence in SUV arson - The Oregon Court of Appeals on Wednesday overturned the 22 - year sentence given to environmental anarchist Jeffrey Michael Luers for burning three SUVs at the former Romania truck lot and for trying to set fire to the Tyree Oil Co. in Eugene. The court upheld all 10 of Luers' felony convictions from his 2001 trial, but ruled that he was improperly sentenced to back-to-back prison terms in each of the crimes. Luers, 28, is an eco-anarchist prisoner whose original 22-year, eight-month sentence was disproportionately harsh, considering that no one was injured in either crime and damage to the SUVs was estimated at less than \$50,000. Luers, who already has served six years, faces a possible total sentence of between 11 years, four months and 13 years, two months. Luers' co-defendant, Craig Andrew Marshall, 33, plead guilty to conspiracy to commit arson and possession of a destructive device in the case. He served four years in prison. Luers and Marshall were arrested early on June 17, 2000, minutes after the Romania fire was reported. Eugene police, working undercover, had followed the two from a storage unit where Luers lived and saw the men park near the Romania lot on Franklin Boulevard. A search warrant at the storage unit found incense sticks, wooden matches, thread and sponges that matched two fire bombs that failed to ignite in late May 2000 at the Tyree Oil depot in the Whiteaker neighborhood. A key piece of evidence against Luers was a bolt cutter found in his storage unit that made cuts identical to those found on a chain link fence at the oil company, according to trial testimony. One of the Tyree fire bombs was placed under the fuel tank of a fume-filled tanker truck. Investigators contended the device could have produced widespread damage had it ignited. Luers contended the evidence of his involvement at Tyree was circumstantial. No re-sentencing date has been set yet.

Poland : Anti-fascist Tomasz wilkoszewski denied parole - Tomasz wilkoszewski is an anti-fascist prisoner, serving 15 years for killing a nazi skinhead during street fight. Tomek just went before another parole board hearing. His parole was denied another time. Judge asked him if he is going to maintain contact with his supporters when he goes outside. Tomek said that "yes" although now he doesn't think anymore that violence is a solution to anything. Judge was also visibly annoyed at

large amount of letters and petitions arriving in his case and said it works to Tomek's disadvantage (very questionably- more likely it's the way to undermine Tomek's support). His lawyers are filing an appeal and ABC groups have had discussion about what to do next. In the meantime Tomek needs letters of support:

Tomasz Wilkoszewski
ZK
Orzechowa 5
98-200 Sieradz
Poland

Greece : Anarchists rounded up and detained after molotov attack - On February 12th around 60 people were detained in Athens after a petrol-bomb attack on a bank. Police responded by raiding cafes frequented by suspected Anarchists in the city centre, detaining around 60 people. Nobody was arrested or formally accused of involvement in the fire-bombing, which was the latest of a string of similar attacks. A number of Anarchist groups have claimed responsibility for the attacks, in which petrol bombs and homemade gas-canister bombs were used against banks and government buildings and vehicles in Athens and Thessaloniki.

UK : Activists jailed for animal rights campaign - On March 6 three British animal rights activists were jailed for their part in a non-violent campaign against Huntindon Life Sciences. According to the BBC news, the three were accused of being key figures in a campaign against companies with links to HLS. They were accused of entering the offices of companies with links to HLS and demanding that those companies cut their links. They were also accused of organising loud demonstrations against the companies. Plus they were accused of taking photos of the people who worked for the companies.

Mark Taylor TT6636
HMP Belmarsh
London
SE28 0UB
England
(Sentenced to four years)

Teresa Portwine TM7153
HMP Cookham Wood
Rochester
Kent
ME1 3LU
England
(Sentenced to 15 months)

Suzanne Taylor TM7154
HMP Cookham Wood
Rochester
Kent
ME1 3LU
England
(Sentenced to 2½ years)

Uk : Widespread bugging exposed in official report - UK law enforcement and security agencies filed 439,000 requests for details of phone calls and Internet activity in the 15 months leading up to 31 March 2006, the latest report from the Communications Commissioner has revealed. Of those requests 2,243 were for warrants permitting the interception of communications. Such warrants require the approval of a Government minister and under the terms of the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act (RIPA) grant powers that could result in the bugging of an entire premises. The remainder, which do not require ministerial approval, do not reveal the content of calls or email messages, but will disclose the number dialled, the location from where a mobile call is made, or the originating and destination IP address of an email.



Spain : Anti-Civilization gathering 2007 - After the success of the last gathering in Tavertet, L'lavors d'Anarquia are calling for another this year. It will take place the 8, 9, 10 and 11 of September. The place is not decided yet. There are different options, all of them in nice spaces, with water and beautiful surroundings. There will be place to camp and for groups to meet and carry out discussions. There will be vegan food, and there will also be space for preparing your own food. This year the group are thinking about different issues we could discuss: the point of view of non-primitivist anarchy and anti-civilization, what will we do about an authoritarian future after the post-industrial collapse? As always, the gathering is open and we are hoping for any ideas you have for the debates and the practical workshops. So, you can contact us: luddites@nodo50.org

Switzerland : Long-term eco-anarchist prisoner has sentence reduced - Marco Camenisch has had his sentence of 17 years for the killing of a border guard reduced to 8 years. This is because adding all the previous years in prison for the nuclear sabotage and those served in Italy, he had already served too many years.

Distro

325 Distro stocks a selection of anarchist, anti-capitalist and anti-industrial books, pamphlets and magazines, plus CD's, DVD-R's etc. Check out the catalogue on our website, or email us for an up to date list. On the website there are more than 20 booklets and posters to download as PDF, for printing and reproduction. Bundles of 325 are £1 each in multiples i.e £5 = x 5 (postage extra). Consider becoming a distributor and help us spread the riot further. If you run a distro consider a trade. We aim to answer email as soon as we can and fill all orders within 2 months, but if we seem to be a bit slow don't worry, we will respond! Prisoners can get free copies of 325 and other texts we have for free, if it can get past the censors..

Recommended reading:

A Crime called Freedom - Os Cangaceiros (translated by Wolfi Landstreicher) - Collection of anti-prison communique from France - £4

With a Smile and a Twinkle in My Eye - An Interview with Ex-Prisoner Mark Barnsley - £1

Murder of Crows #2 - Insurrectionary anarchist zine of highest quality from USA - £2.50

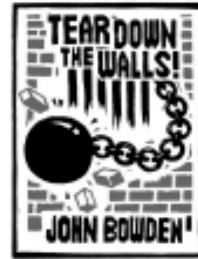
The Insurrectional Project - Elephant Editions - £1

Tear down the walls - John Bowden - £1.50

Against History, Against Leviathan - Excerpted Japanese edition - £2.50

DVD-R:

Public Blue - An underground film about the squatter movement in Osaka, Japan + Image CD-rom - £2



'Tear Down The Walls!' By John Bowden

Apart from 2 years on the run after a spectacular escape, John has been in jail since 1980, and spent most of his childhood in various forms of state institutions prior to that. He has been at the forefront of the British prison struggle for most of his time behind bars, and is able to describe his experiences articulately and powerfully.

'Tear Down The Walls!' includes two texts by John, the first being autobiographical, and the second a fierce condemnation of the prison system from an abolitionist point of view. The pamphlet also features an introduction by Anarchist ex-prisoner Mark Barnsley, who served time with John in several prisons and segregation units, and an original two-colour 'lino-print' cover.

To order your copy today contact Leeds ABC at leedsabc@riseup.net

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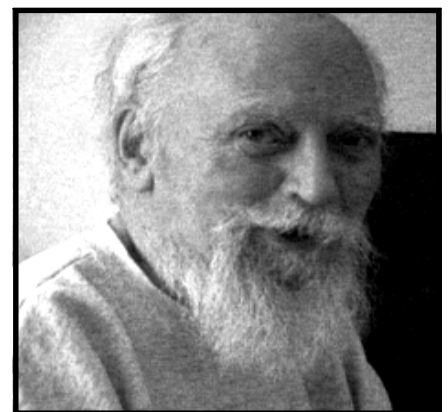


Robert Anton Wilson is Dead

"Is," "is." "Is" — the idiocy of the word haunts me. If it were abolished, human thought might begin to make sense. I don't know what anything "is"; I only know how it seems to me at this moment."

On Jan 11 '07, RAWilson passed away, he was an anarchist, libertarian and guerrilla ontologist of the finest perception and humour. He was involved in many subversive projects over his 55 years. The author of 35 books and more, many of the themes which permeate his work are currently very popular; Synchronicity, political conspiracies, quantum mechanics, neuro-linguistic

programming and mind control. He once complained that he was before his time. He will be missed.



"When dogma enters the brain, all intellectual activity ceases"



Leave no traces