

Chapter 1 : The Lost History of Antifa

Anti-fascism has been an element of movements holding many different political positions, including social democratic, nationalist, liberal, conservative, communist, Marxist, capitalist, anarchist, socialist, and centrist viewpoints.

Even in Germany, few know much about the popular forms of antifascist resistance that coined the term. Today its legacy is almost entirely lost to the Left. On the Left, many Communists and Social Democrats had either been outright murdered by the Nazis, or died in the ensuing war. As historian Gareth Dale describes: Of all sectors of the population, it was industrial workers in the major towns that showed the greatest immunity to Nazism. Many trade unionists and socialists were able to maintain their traditions and beliefs, at least in some form, through the Nazi era. A courageous minority, including some , Communists, took part in illegal resistance. Wider layers avoided danger but were able to keep labour movement values and memories alive amongst groups of friends, in workplaces and on housing estates. After the war, Antifas varied in size and composition across the former Reich, now divided into four zones of occupation, and developed in interaction with the local occupying power. Pivotaly, these circles were not spontaneous instances of solidarization between traumatized war survivors, but the product of Social Democratic Party SPD and Communist Party KPD veterans reactivating prewar networks. The Antifa groups numbered between several hundred and several thousand active members in most cities, while the openly decried lack of youth involvement can be ascribed to twelve years of Nazi education and socialization, which annihilated the once widespread proletarian-socialist attitude among most young Germans. Though the material needs of war and reconstruction incorporated women into economic life in new ways, the male dominance characteristic of German society at the time was also reflected in the Antifa movement, which consisted largely but not entirely of men. Across the board, local Antifas were motivated by a desire to learn from the mistakes of and build a non-sectarian labor movement bridging divisions. Demands for nationalization of industry and other left-wing policies were widespread. This desire is deeply etched into all of the surviving prisoners from the concentration camps, prisons, and Gestapo institutions. Antifas enjoyed varying degrees of success depending on the composition of the local movement and the amount of leeway allowed to them by occupying powers. Despite forming outside of the Allied administration and pushing forward popular de-Nazification policies against occupying forces who sought reconciliation with the old authorities, they were in no position to contest Allied hegemony and represented militant minorities at best. The southwestern industrial city of Stuttgart, for example, was fortunate enough to be involved in territorial maneuvering between the United States and France, which occupied the city preemptively. Antifascist rally at Buchenwald concentration camp, These activists and others provided the city with a core of capable militants who understood, through experience, the need to unite workers on a cross-party basis around basic social demands. Overdetermined The Antifa movement faced an almost impossible situation in The country lay in ruins in every sense imaginable, and had gone through a phase of destruction, brutality, and wanton murder unprecedented in scale. These socialists and antifascists, though numbering in the tens of thousands across the country, could not have been expected to provide a plausible political alternative to the overwhelming might of the Cold War. Germany in was set to become the staging ground for the longest geopolitical confrontation in modern history, and there was no way the fragments of a shattered socialist movement could have influenced developments in any meaningful way. Albrecht Lein recounts how the incredibly difficult conditions facing the Antifa also necessarily restricted their political perspective. In , even the conservative Christian Democratic Union CDU was calling for nationalization and socialism in their propaganda. In the French, British, and American zones, Antifas began to recede by the late summer of , marginalized by Allied bans on political organization and re-emerging divisions within the movement itself. The Social Democratic leadership under Kurt Schumacher sided with the Western occupiers and returned the party to its prewar anti-Communist line by the end of the year, decreeing that SPD membership was incompatible with participation in the Antifa movement. In Stuttgart, the Antifa and what remained of the old trade union bureaucracy fought each other for political influence from the outset. This ran counter to the approach of the Antifas, however, who cultivated strong ties to leftist shop stewards

and factory committees, and usually called for nationalization and worker control of industry. These demands were ultimately not realistic in a shattered economy occupied by powerful foreign armies. The prospect of stability and a degree of economic recovery under the SPD simply proved more appealing to workers forced to choose between that and the principled but harrowing struggle put forward by the Antifa. Antifas were further hindered by the decision by the Allies, particularly the United States and Britain, to cooperate with what remained of the Nazi regime below its most executive levels. Antifas seeking to imprison local Nazi leaders or purge municipal bureaucracies were often stopped by occupying authorities who preferred to integrate functionaries of the old state into new, ostensibly democratic institutions. This had less to do with any particular affinity between the Allies and ex-fascist functionaries so much as it served the practical interests of keeping German society running under exceedingly difficult conditions without ceding influence to the reemerging radical left. West German society stabilized, the Cold War polarized the continent, and the political forces of old Germany in alliance with Social Democracy and the emerging Western bloc consolidated their hold over the country. The KPD, for its part, initially took on waves of new members, as its prestige rose in light of the Soviet victory over Hitler and broad anticapitalist sentiment. The party soon rebuilt its industrial bases, and by controlled just as many shop floor committees in the heavily industrialized Ruhr Region as the SPD. Following a brief period of participation in postwar provisional governments, however, the Allies sidelined the KPD, and the party soon returned to its ultra-leftist line. The motion, passed at the party conference, obligated all KPD members to obey party decisions above and against trade union directives if necessary. It failed to re-enter parliament in the elections and was banned by the West German government outright in 1949. Developments were markedly different in the Soviet zone, but ultimately ended in perhaps an even grimmer dead end: Though the Red Army generals certainly did not have a particularly democratic or egalitarian vision for East Germany in mind, they rejected cooperation with the old Nazi hierarchy for their own reasons and for a while permitted Antifas and related institutions to operate relatively freely. Adam was kicked out of the party for his independent views in 1947, although never persecuted, and lived out his days in Jena on a modest state pension for antifascist veterans. Reports from Soviet officials and the Ulbricht Group describe rival antifascist groups, generally tolerated by the occupation, which beyond arming residents and organizing shooting practice also arrested local Nazis and opened soup kitchens for refugees from the eastern provinces. Former Ulbricht Group member Wolfgang Leonhard would later claim in his memoirs, *Child of the Revolution*, that Ulbricht explained to fellow Communist functionaries: Former KPD members and other oppositionists permitted to join after the war were investigated for past political crimes, purged, and often imprisoned. In the workplaces, the SED sought to rationalize production and thus neutralize the instances of factory control and democratic representation that had emerged. Antifa activists were often elected to FDGB shop floor committees in early the years, thus exercising continued influence in the workplace for a bit longer. Some were integrated into mid-level management, while others refused to betray their principles and stepped down or were removed for political reasons. Dare to Dream Following their collapse in late 1945 and early 1946, Antifas would disappear from the German political stage for nearly four decades. The first Antifas functioned as platforms to organize against far-right groups like the National Democratic Party NPD in an autonomist movement still numbering in the tens of thousands of active members and capable of occupying entire city blocks in some West German metropolises. As the far right began to rebuild in the wake of German reunification, expressed in shocking mob attacks against asylum-seekers in several eastern provinces in the early 1990s, Antifa increasingly became a movement unto itself: In some ways, these groups were the inverse of their progenitors: Rather than a point of departure for young activists into a broader socialist and political left, Antifas outside of major cities are often the only political game in town, and function as a counter-cultural space with their own fashion styles, music scenes, and slang, rather than a component of a rooted mass movement within wider society. The movement has shrunken continuously since the late 1990s, fragmented across ideological lines and unable to adjust its original autonomist strategies to shifting patterns of urbanization and the rise of right-populism. Its most promising products of late 20th century – the mass mobilizations against neo-Nazi marches in cities like Dresden, as well as the formation of a new, distinctively post-autonomist current in the form of the Interventionist Left – mark a departure from rather than a revival of classical Antifa strategy.

Some argue that with the arrival of European-style neo-fascist movements on American shores, it is also time to import European Antifa tactics in response. A left-wing subculture with its own social spaces and cultural life is not the same thing as a mass social movement, and we cannot afford to confuse the two. Looking back at the history of the socialist left is not about distilling victorious formulas to be reproduced in the twenty-first century, but rather understanding how previous generations understood their own historical moment and built political organizations in response, in order to develop our own hopefully more successfully models for today. The Antifas in Stuttgart, Braunschweig, and elsewhere faced impossible odds, but still sought to articulate a series of political demands and a practical organizational vision for the radicalizing workers willing to listen. Antifas refused to capitulate to their seemingly hopeless predicament and dared to dream big. Facing an even more fragmented and weakened left than in , American antifascists will have to do the same.

Chapter 2 : Racism and Violence at the schooldesk | I can't relax in Greece

A historian sympathetic to the movement defends its use of violence, and explains how a European-based antifascist movement has taken hold in the United States. His views are rejected by liberal.

However, there is an urgent need for pragmatic action in the months and years to come. We must fight tooth-and-nail against the future which Trump and his cabinet of horrors are working to usher in: We urge you to do the same: Around the country, interest has grown in organizing local antifascist groups. Your affinity group can take part in other resistance movements, convene in anti-authoritarian blocks at demonstrations, and take action to resist oppression. Solidarity and Rapid-Response Networks Before the election, collectives in different cities were organizing in support of people dealing with exploitative bosses and slumlords. With larger participation, these networks could become increasingly viable in a post-Trump world. Another tactic is the New Sanctuary Movement , which provides spaces for those facing deportation to hide while considering their next moves. Many activist spaces are in the process of becoming sanctuaries and you can help a space where you live become one as well. Win the Propaganda War For too long the streets have been dominated by advertisements and apolitical street art. We need to produce stickers, posters, and murals to announce our presence—as well as counter racist and fascist graffiti that is increasingly appearing across the country. We will not allow organized white nationalists to engage in open organizing on the streets of New York. Marches, Demonstrations, Walk-outs, and Strikes In the days following the election, thousands of people took part in dozens of protests that spontaneously and immediately took place around the country. We must also organize in our workplaces and schools, where politics have been an impolite topic for too long. We need to use the anger this election has generated to shut shit down. This is why the KKK cloak themselves in masks and the Alt Right trolls use anonymous message boards and sock puppet Twitter accounts. However, they often make mistakes and expose personal information. Monitor their message boards, social media accounts, and document any information you find about them. Send it to your local antifa, start your own blog, or flier their neighborhood, workplace, or school to force them from the shadows. Donate The resistance is up against the full force of State, and will need to be well funded. Consider making personal donations or setting up fundraisers often. Here are some groups we recommend donating to:

Chapter 3 : Keith Ellison with the antifascist handbook : ChapoTrapHouse

Women's Antifascist Movement Conference in the village of ĀEukorovac, Serbia, May Tijana OkiĀž and Andreja DugandĀ¼iĀž | Introduction: A Word from the Editors The experience of victory and defeat, past and present, both the AFĀ½'s and our own, is a reminder that our new and future struggles and fronts, the battles yet to be won, stand open before us and testify to the creation of the.

Origins[edit] With the development and spread of Italian Fascism , i. Organizations such as the Arditi del Popolo [1] and the Italian Anarchist Union [2] emerged between 1919 and 1922, to combat the nationalist and fascist surge of the post-World War I period. In the words of historian Eric Hobsbawm , as fascism developed and spread, a "nationalism of the left" developed in those nations threatened by Italian irredentism e. This combination of irreconcilable nationalisms and leftist partisans constitute the earliest roots of European anti-fascism. Less militant forms of anti-fascism arose later. For instance, during the 1920s in Britain, "Christians 1919" especially the Church of England 1919" provided both a language of opposition to fascism and inspired anti-fascist action". No Simple Victory that anti-fascism does not offer a coherent political ideology, but rather that it is an "empty vessel". Davies further asserts that the concept of anti-fascism is a "mere political dance" created by Josef Stalin and spread by Soviet propaganda organs in an attempt to create the false impression that Western democrats by joining the USSR in the opposition to fascism could in general align themselves politically with communism. The motive would be to lend legitimacy to the dictatorship of the proletariat and was done at the time the USSR was pursuing a policy of collective security. Davies goes on to point out that with Winston Churchill as a notable exception, the concept of anti-fascism gained widespread support in the West, except that its credibility suffered a serious but temporary blow while the USSR and Nazi Germany coordinated their wars of aggression in Eastern Europe under their MolotovĀ€Ribbentrop Pact. In the early period, Communist, socialist, anarchist and Christian workers and intellectuals were involved. Until 1935, the period of the United front , there was significant collaboration between the Communists and non-Communist anti-fascists. In 1935, the Comintern instituted its ultra-left " Third Period " policies, ending co-operation with other left groups, and denouncing social democrats as " social fascists ". From until the MolotovĀ€Ribbentrop Pact , the Communists pursued a Popular Front approach, of building broad-based coalitions with liberal and even conservative anti-fascists. As fascism consolidated its power, and especially during World War II , anti-fascism largely took the form of Partisan or Resistance movements. In the Kingdom of Italy in the 1920s, anti-fascistsĀ€many from the labour movement 1919"fought against the violent Blackshirts and against the rise of fascist leader Benito Mussolini. The PCI organized some militant groups, but their actions were relatively minor, and the party maintained a non-violent, legalist strategy. The Italian anarchist Severino Di Giovanni , who exiled himself to Argentina following the March on Rome , organized several bombings against the Italian fascist community. Between 1941 and 1945, several anti-fascist movements were active among the Slovenes and Croats in the territories annexed to Italy after World War I , known as the Julian March. During World War II , many members of the Italian resistance left their homes and went to live in the mountainside, fighting against Italian fascists and German Nazi soldiers. Many cities in Italy, including Turin , Naples and Milan , were freed by anti-fascist uprisings. TIGR and Liberation Front of the Slovenian People The anti-fascist resistance emerged within the Slovene minority in Italy 1919" , who the Fascists meant to deprive of their culture, language and ethnicity. The Slovene teachers, writers, and clergy were sent to the other side of Italy. Its guerrilla fight continued into the late 1940s and 1950s when by the mids, already 70, Slovenes fled Italy mostly to Slovenia then part of Yugoslavia and South America. The Province of Ljubljana , occupied by Italian Fascists, saw the deportation of Soviet revolutionary Leon Trotsky wrote: In 1935, during the United Front period, Antifascistische Aktion was formed as a broad-based alliance in which Social Democrats, Communists and others could fight legal repression and engage in self-defence against Nazi paramilitaries. Civil War with the Nationalists[edit] This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. March In Spain, large-scale anti-fascist movements were first seen in the 1930s, before and during the Spanish Civil War. A high point in the struggle was the Battle of

Cable Street , when thousands of eastenders and others turned out to stop the BUF from marching. Initially, the national Communist Party leadership wanted a mass demonstration at Hyde Park in solidarity with Republican Spain , instead of a mobilisation against the BUF, but local party activists argued against this. Activists rallied support with the slogan They shall not pass , adopted from Republican Spain. There were debates within the anti-fascist movement over tactics. While many east end ex-servicemen participated in violence against fascists, [26] Communist Party leader Phil Piratin denounced these tactics and instead called for large demonstrations. For the contemporary anti-fascist movement, see Antifa United States. The implication was that such persons were Communists or Communist sympathizers whose loyalty to the United States was suspect. Haynes and Klehr indicate that they have instead found many examples of members of the XV International Brigade and their supporters referring to themselves sardonically as "premature antifascists". The Mazzini Society joined together with other anti-Fascist Italian expatriates in the Americas at a conference in Montevideo , Uruguay in They unsuccessfully promoted one of their members, Carlo Sforza , to become the post-Fascist leader of a republican Italy. The Mazzini Society dispersed after the overthrow of Mussolini as most of its members returned to Italy. Post-WWII anti-fascism The anti-fascist movements which emerged during the period of classical fascism, both liberal and militant, continued after the defeat of the Axis powers in response to the resilience and mutation of fascism in Europe and elsewhere. In the s, the 62 Group continued the struggle against neo-Nazis. This was challenged in with the Battle of Lewisham , when thousands of people disrupted an NF march in South London. The SWP used the term squadism to dismiss these militant anti-fascists as thugs. Their founding document said "we are not fighting Fascism to maintain the status quo but to defend the interests of the working class". However, AFA wound down its national organisation and some of its branches and had ceased to exist nationally by This sparked a surge in anti-fascist organisations throughout Europe.

Chapter 4 : The Antifascist Assembly of Piraeus – Freedom News

Antifa: The Antifascist Handbook - Kindle edition by Mark Bray. Download it once and read it on your Kindle device, PC, phones or tablets. Use features like bookmarks, note taking and highlighting while reading Antifa: The Antifascist Handbook.

Hearts encircling the symbol of Golden Dawn drawn on schoolbags. Some parents, voters, demand the cleansing of schools. They demand a double prayer. One only for Greeks. Teachers stay silent and in fear. Stabbed In the case of F. On his way to school, the college student was attacked by masked men who attacked him with a knife in his throat and nose. According to information, the perpetrator is a member of the organization and a son to a police officer. On the occasion of this attack there is an antifascist protest and a demonstration organised in Floisvos and the municipality of Faliro. I said, if you are to do this let me know in advance. They are wearing Golden Dawn outfit and shave their heads. You can understand the reactions to the teaching of material on racism in modern Greek language courses. We are full of immigrants. I answered by referring them to a text in their schoolbook on multinational order. It was a way for them to think over it again. Entering the classroom, after the break, Christos G. I asked them if they know what it symbolizes. How could I focus attention on how to divide decimal numbers while there was a swastika covering the chalkboard through and through. Instead of maths we did history. The assembly ended-up with parents fighting amongst each other. Some parents demanded everyday flag hoisting, and a double prayer, one for all and one for Greeks only. A parent – member of the organization – asked a colleague to have his child sit on a different desk than the current one where he is sitting next to a girl from Albania. There was racist behavior before the Golden Dawn phenomenon. After a while they forget about it and keep playing. She is trying herself to invent games and activities against racism. According to information, this action was motivated by parents – Golden Dawn voters. According to local students, groups of youth pick up or steal fruits from adjacent shops to throw at small Pakistani or other immigrant cornershops.

Chapter 5 : An Anti-Fascist Response to the Trumpist Future - It's Going Down

History's cool kids, looking fantastic! A pictorial and video celebration of history's coolest kids, everything from beatniks to bikers, mods to rude boys, hippies to ravers.

Self-defence groups, such as the Antifascist Assembly of Piraeus, have formed to push back. Comrades good evening, to start can you introduce us your collective, the Antifascist Assembly of Piraeus? When was it created, in what context and with what goals? Our objective was to open up the issue of anti-fascism in Piraeus, a rather sensitive place at that time because of the existence of an organised nucleus of Golden Dawn which has been active for years there and because of the racism of middle-class Piraeans. Despite the fact that we were organising ourselves on the specific subject of the anti-fascist struggle, we are doing it around anti-authoritarian principles and practices. Our meetings are open but not public and are based on self-organisation. Beyond anti-fascism, our GA is also involved in struggles and activities concerning work, solidarity with migrants and self-organised expression and cultural creation. Because we consider that the issue of anti-fascism is not limited to physical opposition to fascist groups, but also includes the limitation of their ideologies and ideas about society racism, homophobia, misogyny, militarism, our intervention in the Piraeus region is also based on a propaganda activity with posters, leaflets and street papers. At the same time, we have organised a series of cultural events sports and music in the neighbourhood, aimed at developing the local counterculture. Fyssas was assassinated by GD fascists in a district of Piraeus on September 18th How does the anti-fascist movement see this process? On the one hand, there is the republican anti-fascism which simply defends democracy and the constitution; It gathers the whole of the left governmental or not for which the trial is a primary anti-fascist interest and concentrates its forces on it. On the other hand, from an anti-authoritarian point of view, our daily confrontation with the fascists and social fascism, and the ideas they propagate, is the main concern. Although the anti-authoritarian milieu is not homogeneous and there are divergent or even conflicting points of view, it is the only political and social space that has opposed the fascists in the streets and in the neighbourhoods, in the face of the much more severe and intense state repression than the one that struck the fascists. After a certain time, first the leaders, then those who are lower in the hierarchy, were released. Their parliamentary groups regularly participate in parliamentary meetings, and their representation at the local level municipalities, regions continues normally. Beyond the city of Piraeus, what about fascist presence in the streets? Fascist attacks in the streets are limited compared to the pre period, but they did not stop. Recently there have been numerous attacks on migrants in Aspropyrgos, an industrial town in the west of Attica, where the fascists maintain their premises and an active local nucleus. We believe that the fascists will retain their forces until the end of the trial, in order to rebuild the assault sections and continue to attack migrants and militants. In August, the migratory squat Notary 26 was the target of an incendiary attack, can you tell us a few words about the attacks on squats and militant premises in recent times? In recent times, fascist attacks against self-organised places have been limited. It was in that context that the squat Notara 26 was attacked. In general, we see fascist attacks on squats as the other side of State repression. So where a prosecutor or judge warrant is not enough, there is a fascist incendiary bomb to do the job. The logic of delegation is part of the dominant ideology in Western societies. In Greece, the movement in a broad sense has failed to break this logic. Before, everyone thought that fascism was only about 30 neo-nazis with shaved heads. Thus, capital and the State have found their best ally: How has solidarity developed? Solidarity, though massive at first, did not escape the reflexes of bourgeois charity. Thousands of people cared about the empty stomachs of migrants. But hardly anyone seemed to see the issue in a more holistic way, no-one cared about refugee rights, their political regularisation and their grassroots social integration. While many people physically supported the migrants, in the end, political support remained a matter for the few politicised anti-authoritarians who could not even agree among themselves. The left-wing government succeeded in integrating ordinary citizens who looked kindly on migrants into its own projects. While ordinary people were in port to offer their services to refugees, the rulers had already decided to transfer refugees en masse to transit centers. Many migrants have since been deported and others detained

in detention centres. The involvement of NGOs was central. What actions do you take as part of the solidarity movement for migrants? What can you tell us about the situation in detention centres? In common with other groups, we have participated in mobilisations against detention centers such as Amygdaleza and Elliniko. In December , together with other groups in the western districts of Athens and Piraeus, we co-organised a demonstration of solidarity with the migrants, ending at the port of Piraeus. The situation in detention centers has been the same for years: This article is an edited machine translation of a lepressoir interview.

Chapter 6 : Antifa & Anti-racism ~... Anti-fascist Shirts With Activist Anti-racist Slogans ~... No Gods No M

A Czech modernist alphabet --The antifascist schoolbook --Eye test charts --Sign-writer's alphabets --The art of layout --Captions. Other Titles: More alphabets and other signs.

The partisans and the liberating popular army ousted the agents of the freak monster establishment, and the new leaders called upon the overjoyed people to elect their own presidents and representative bodies in the cities, villages and county districts. Thus were created the liberating commissariats, the first legitimate vehicles of popular sovereignty. War still raged on in those days. In late November, the district representatives elected in the wake of the liberation proclaimed the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to great fanfare in Belgrade. The new Constitution declared every stretch of land from the vortical Vardar of Macedonia to the high grounds of Triglav in Slovenia to be the property of the industrious hands that lived and worked on it. In the name and momentum of these great changes, everything that could be seized was seized from the large landowners, churches, monasteries and well-heeled village farmers even from the less well-heeled if necessary, and redistributed among the needy and others otherwise deemed eligible. At the same time, the victors confiscated mines and factories from domestic and foreign capitalists. Yet it soon turned out that the road taken by the YU brand of communism was no less arduous than similar attempts made elsewhere in the world, and that ancient raw nerves were not going to be soothed by this new laying-on of hands. There was hope in the air for better times to come, nevertheless. The history of Yugoslavia, if you will, consisted of nothing but the periodic alternation or simultaneity of confidence and dismay, of calm and tension ~" until the last perforation of the ulcer, when destruction rose to reign supreme. Once upon a time there was a country. Happily and unhappily by turns. This way one day, that way the next. The sun would rise, run its course, then sink behind the horizon. This is how this country was. Whenever they did feel that way, each would try to live life rather than to explain his or her special brand of happiness. This despite the fact that they did have reason to feel happy once in a while, although not in so much abundance as many surmised. This was a country complete with all its miseries. A country where the skies were broad, the heat of the sun scorching, and the wind cold as the leading edge of a razor; a country where you could stretch out on a warm sandy beach and easily freeze to death when the snow was more than knee-deep. You could wander across the plains, climb the mountains, plough the sky with your gaze, but also get dragged down in a grimy quagmire. It was a complete country. Peace to her ashes! In the budding spring of, NATO Secretary General Javier Solana delivered a sockdolager by ordering air strikes against Yugoslavia, by then well and truly a rump state. The operation, launched in several waves, lasted deep into the summer. Soon enough, the forces on a battlefield that no longer truly existed realised that, except for a few random hits, there was nothing to do against these aircraft that attacked from unreachable heights, emerging as it were from a different futuristic dimension, technically alien, fuelled by all the money and ammo the rest of the world could provide and, it seemed, equipped with all the time in the world as well. There was no fighting these machines any more than you could combat new heroes of the people. By the same token, it wrote itself into the realm of eclectic-dialectic possibilities in a multidimensional, puzzling post modern novel or whodunit. But that is another story. And those who think of Yugoslavia today, with or without its literature? The Yugoslavia which irrevocably ceased to exist ten years ago with the emergence of the Serbia~"Montenegro formation? Well, many still cry after that country and talk about a bygone golden era, albeit who knows how many of those are actually crying for the sweet bird of their youth, whether they lived in that country or not. Then there is the large camp of those who could hardly be accused of nostalgia as they had not been born yet or never went there. What did they take away from this YU-Atlantis? In the introduction, the editors take pains to emphasise the very understandable lack of desire for intellectual completion, as do the editors of Ex Symposion. In the selection, we will follow their example by sampling only a few fascinating entries from this massive enterprise. Not just along the lines of for whom the bell tolls, mind you, but de te fabula narratur, from the perspective of a former resident and neighbour. I am three or four years old, we are tuned to a sputtering Radio Free Europe, nibbling on a cold duck roast with radishes. Occupying pride of place at the table, Uncle Zsiga is automatically being

served half of the fowl, commensurably with the bulk of his body. Uncle Zsiga is a staunch defender of private property and a reliable source of knowledge regarding confiscated lands. All I have gleaned about this Yugo is that it must be some kind of America from where we get our weather and information; from where the winds, as it were, of opinion and non-alignment blow. The next Yugo snapshot flashes up in my memory from the mirror of Robinson Crusoe and the communist shortage economy. I am in elementary school, wearing jeans sourced from Czechoslovakia and wielding an air-gun: My father had allowed an emerald green VW Beetle to be parked in our backyard. The car was crammed stock full of blatantly ostentatious emblems of consumption and self-determination. I never tired of reading out loud from the novel to my pals, who listened in fatigue and dismay over being deprived of hearing yet another chapter from *Tokei-Ihto* or *Winnetou*. Then emerged this guy riding a Czetka who announced that Yugo jeans were superior owing to their bell-bottom design. Then a specific issue of *Symposion* struck down hard on me with the lightning-like epiphany that Dada was about more than just Tzara and picture poetry: It was a brand of philosophy, even scientific theory, in its own right. When I returned to graduate, the regime in Hungary had been overhauled and the direction of the draft had shifted. At two thirty in the morning of 16 June, wrapped in the clouds of cigarette smoke that hovered on the premises of the Edith Piaf Institute in Budapest, I woke up with a start to the fact that, unlike me, everyone else had just come directly from Vojvodina and, like me, they sustained themselves on the rarefied air of contemporary art. This was the first funnel of the ex-Yugoslav tornado, which would strike again and suck me in for good around the end of the second millennium. I still freeze whenever I am even touched by a whiff of something like the things that would transpire in those days. And it does happen every once in a while, because the vapours of the lowlands in East Central Europe do continue to produce such moments. For me, the stratified memories of YU meteorology mean both the infernal eye of the storm of local instability and the veiled garden of recollections of a bygone, ambivalent progress, which continues to rise again and pass away in uncounted guises in our real-time global pageant. By the time we have heard all the mesmerising lectures from all the ethnicities, we will have been lucky if a fraction of the sun remains in that common sky. The present is the storm, the cloud, the chaos and the tumult. I imagine ex-Yugoslavia and my memories attached to it as a hologram with the Vitruvius-like figure of Tesla in the centre, arms stretched out straining valiantly against the world forces positive and negative, but still helpless as he throws lightning after lightning into the contemporary semantics of the 21st century. The seams and scars are visible, but none of the parts allows inference to the next any more than nothing leads to anything but nothing, except another contradiction without consequence. The whole shebang is charming as a woman you cannot help but adore, no matter how unnerving the prospects of a marriage may be. I was introduced to Yugoslavia, the ex and the post, by Laslo Sekelj, just at the juncture of the two eras. Sekelj was a bag of contradictions himself, as he explained while showing me the destruction in Belgrade. This was the kind of doubt that informed what he had written about the Jewry of Yugoslavia: A case in point was the publication in Slovenia, for the first time since, of *The Protocols of the Elders of Zion*, by acolytes who would later join the Liberal Democratic Party, even as a Star-of-David demonstration was held to show how these very same people in Yugoslavia were just as oppressed as the Jews all over the world. Not only were they prevented from shaping history any more, but they came to question their own bonds with the West. It was as if everything that used to be Yugoslavia, including its own criticism, had reached an impasse overnight and become impossible to continue. A big eater and heavy drinker loud-mouth, Laslo Sekelj left us in at the age of 52, without ever having made an attempt to resolve his contradictions. At best, he allowed us a glimpse of those contradictions in his own picaresque personality. The fiction of unfathomable freedom, of an incomprehensible state of bliss in the eyes and heart of the enslaved peoples to the north of it. A place without explanation near or far, in the north, the south, the east, or the west, a place no one has the faintest clue about what holds it together, why the Yugo concept refuses to fall into atomic particles even as it has already done so. A place teeming with beautiful towering Serbian guys who will save me from other Serbian guys who roll down their car windows to yell obscenities into the Belgradian night with the aim of luring me out. But you know the rest of the story. Essentially, WAF took off upon the realisation that the triumph of antifascism was not so much a gift from men to women as very much a female accomplishment. This new angle on reality became incarnated in the organisation

dubbed WAF, which included many a proud woman wearing trousers and deciding that flirtatious winks were out of the question. The year saw the adoption of the Matrimony Act, which was followed by a series of legislative acts built on the premise of full equality of the sexes. In this field at least, Yugoslavia was way ahead of many European countries and certainly of America. In terms of inheritance, the distinction between children born in or out of wedlock was abolished. The laws also made it relatively easy to dissolve a marriage, and the statutory grounds for divorce no longer discriminated between husband and wife. Men and women had equal suffrage. To put this in perspective, in those days – and for several decades right up to the early 1970s – women did not have the right to vote in Switzerland, and the laws of New York State only recognised adultery as the sole grounds for a divorce. Yet it was not always under the aegis of the WAF that women strove to draw attention. Nor did daily practice always follow the principles enshrined in statutory provisions. In fact, I know of only one such case. So he did, but his teammates ridiculed him with such relentlessness that eventually he gave up and reverted to Zec. I also recall giving some legal advice to an officer once while serving out my time as a conscript in the army in Aleksinac. In gratitude he invited me to his home for dinner. It was an antifascist family, husband and wife were both ardent communists, and the dinner was plentiful. Yet the lady of the house would not sit with us but instead seemed content to serve up the meal. Something not unlike this had happened at the time with Jesse Owens, who bagged four gold medals at the Olympic Games in Berlin, right under the nose of Hitler. Declared a hero of antiracism, Owens was celebrated in the free world, including America, as the vanquisher of Hitler, yet was denied a bed in a dorm where white people were put up. She had political clout. I remember a colleague of mine at the School of Law who was actually fearful of her. She and I did talk every once in a while, not very much but all the more congenially, whenever we ran into one another on the corridor. By then, she had become more of a neighbour than a WAF chief. Women must reinvent their lives several times over, you see. This was a sign that, by the time he scaled the stairs to the second floor, he expected something, at least a semblance of dinner, to be waiting for him on the table. He took two steps at a stride and was always hungry. As he would say, he learned the tune from the Yugo in 1945, when the Partisans ousted the German and Hungarian contingents and liberated Bor. In any event, my father aimed higher, joined the Partisans, and proceeded to memorise the tune he would call the Tito March. What it really was I do not have an idea. Not to mention the fact that this here is one of the stars in the Gutenberg Galaxy, where we have no music history lessons, ever! Whether this was indeed a Tito March or not, or whether anything like this ever existed, I could not help but know this song by heart after hearing my father whistling it every long summer between and . One thing is certain:

Chapter 7 : Anti-fascism - Wikipedia

Antifascist Fest at the Central Schools by the Antifascist Coordination of Lesvos. - Beginning of registrations for 3on3 Őntifa Basketball Tournament.*

Origins[edit] The earliest anarchist themes can be found in the 6th century BC among the works of Taoist philosopher Laozi [42] and in later centuries by Zhuangzi and Bao Jingyan. A great brigand becomes a ruler of a Nation". He argued in Political Justice [58] [60] that government has an inherently malevolent influence on society and that it perpetuates dependency and ignorance. He thought that the spread of the use of reason to the masses would eventually cause government to wither away as an unnecessary force. Although he did not accord the state with moral legitimacy, he was against the use of revolutionary tactics for removing the government from power. Rather, he advocated for its replacement through a process of peaceful evolution. He considered the basic foundations of society as constraining the natural development of individuals to use their powers of reasoning to arrive at a mutually beneficial method of social organisation. In each case, government and its institutions are shown to constrain the development of our capacity to live wholly in accordance with the full and free exercise of private judgement. The French Pierre-Joseph Proudhon is regarded as the first self-proclaimed anarchist, a label he adopted in his groundbreaking work What is Property? It is for this reason that some claim Proudhon as the founder of modern anarchist theory. His famous quote on the matter is "Liberty is the mother, not the daughter, of order". In What is Property? However, Proudhon later added that "Property is Liberty" and argued that it was a bulwark against state power. After most of these attempts at systematic change ended in failure, conservative elements took advantage of the divided groups of socialists , liberals and nationalists along with anarchists to prevent further revolt. According to George Woodcock: Karl Marx became a leading figure in the International and a member of its General Council. At first, the collectivists worked with the Marxists to push the First International in a more revolutionary socialist direction. Subsequently, the International became polarised into two camps, with Marx and Bakunin as their respective figureheads. Most of them were clearly directed against Bakunin and his followers". In response, the federalist sections formed their own International at the St. Imier Congress , adopting a revolutionary anarchist programme. Anarchists participated actively in the establishment of the Paris Commune. As for the reforms initiated by the Commune, such as the re-opening of workplaces as co-operatives, anarchists can see their ideas of associated labour beginning to be realised. The men became international political celebrities among the labour movement. Four of the men were executed and a fifth committed suicide prior to his own execution. The incident became known as the Haymarket affair and was a setback for the labour movement and the struggle for the eight-hour day. In , a second attemptâ€”this time international in scopeâ€”to organise for the eight-hour day was made. The event also had the secondary purpose of memorialising workers killed as a result of the Haymarket affair. Various themes were treated during the Congress, in particular concerning the organisation of the anarchist movement, popular education issues, the general strike or antimilitarism. A central debate concerned the relation between anarchism and syndicalism or trade unionism. Malatesta and Monatte were in particular disagreement themselves on this issue as the latter thought that syndicalism was revolutionary and would create the conditions of a social revolution while Malatesta did not consider syndicalism by itself sufficient. Malatesta warned that the syndicalists aims were in perpetuating syndicalism itself, whereas anarchists must always have anarchy as their end and consequently refrain from committing to any particular method of achieving it. Before the s, the CNT was the major force in Spanish working class politics, attracting 1. In Latin America in particular, "[t]he anarchists quickly became active in organising craft and industrial workers throughout South and Central America, and until the early s most of the trade unions in Mexico , Brazil , Peru, Chile, and Argentina were anarcho-syndicalist in general outlook; the prestige of the Spanish C. Propaganda of the deed , Illegalism , and Expropriative anarchism Italian American anarchist Luigi Galleani whose followers, known as Galleanists, carried out a series of bombings and assassination attempts from to in what they saw as attacks on "tyrants" and "enemies of the people" Some anarchists, such as Johann Most , advocated publicising violent acts of retaliation against counter-revolutionaries because "we preach not

only action in and for itself, but also action as propaganda". Therefore, massacres of the enemies of the people must be set in motion".

Chapter 8 : Requiem for a Bygone Country – Personal Notes on Yugoslavia - Hungarian Review

Activist shop: Your purchases contribute to raising funds for donations to activist charities and organizations promoting the same ideas as those expressed on the t-shirts.

Chapter 9 : Anarchism - Wikipedia

Typeface demo sheets, eye charts and logos come together to create a lush, idiosyncratic catalogue of visual ephemera as chosen by Rothenstein, a designer, and Gooding, an art critic and curator.