

## Chapter 1 : Staff View: Figures of speech

*Clinton Fein (born in South Africa) is an artist, writer and activist, noted for his company Apollomedia's controversial website [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com) and its Supreme Court victory against Janet Reno, United States Attorney General, regarding the constitutionality of the Communications Decency Act in*

Clinton Fein At one point during the five and a half years John McCain spent as a prisoner of war in North Vietnam, he was tortured and beaten so badly he tried to kill himself. After four days of this brutality, he gave in and agreed to make a false confession, telling lies to end the unbearable pain. Later, he would write, "I had learned what we all learned over there: Every man has his breaking point. I had reached mine. A chart of the Chinese methods, compiled in by an American sociologist, lists the methods, including sleep deprivation; semi-starvation; filthy, infested surroundings; prolonged constraint, and exposure. The effects are listed, too: On July 2, The New York Times reported that the chart had made a surprise return appearance, this time at Guantanamo Bay, where in it was used in a course to teach our military interrogators "Coercive Management Techniques," to be used when interrogating detainees held there as prisoners in the war on terror. In other words, we had adopted the inhumane tactics of enemies past. Tactics we once were quick to call torture. Tactics created not to get at the truth, but to manufacture lies that we then characterize as credible. How can we expect this to be an effective way to extract real information from terrorists? Since , Congress has banned the use of such methods by the military, but we have no way of knowing whether the CIA continues to use them For example, The Associated Press reported Thursday that, "CIA Director Michael Hayden banned waterboarding in , but government officials have said it remains a possibility if approved by the attorney general, the CIA chief and the president. The administration remains in denial. The absence of specific intent negates the charge of torture We have further found that if a defendant acts with the good faith belief that his actions will not cause such suffering, he has not acted with specific intent. He argues that the torture was not to inflict pain, but to get the combination. Every torturer has a reason other than to cause pain. They included some plus detainees who died in US custody, including 34 whose deaths the Defense Department reports as homicides. At least eight of these detainees were, by any definition of the term, tortured to death. Two surface-to-air missiles were found in a car he was driving - he says it was a borrowed vehicle and that he had no idea what was in the trunk. The judge has thrown out confessions Hamdan made in Afghanistan after his capture. You will know us by the company we keep. The burners of witches and the medieval masters of thumbscrews and Iron Maidens, the interrogators of the Spanish Inquisition, the North Vietnamese soldiers who beat John McCain and his fellow American prisoners of war into false confessions. We have joined their ranks. Torture is no more about learning the truth than rape is about sex. Both are about the violent abuse of power. Check local airtimes or comment at The Moyers Blog at [www](http://www).

**Chapter 2 : Bush passes Unconstitutional Law - Democratic Underground**

*Clinton Fein is South African born artist, writer, activist & social media strategist, best known for his Torture exhibitionâ€”photographic reenactments based on the notorious images from Abu Ghraib prison in Iraqâ€”and his First Amendment victories.*

Remembering One of the Original Constitutional Challenges to the CDA Clinton Fein is South African born artist, writer, activist, and social media strategist, best known for his Torture exhibitionâ€”photographic reenactments based on the notorious images from Abu Ghraib prison in Iraqâ€”and his First Amendment victories. Fein resides in San Francisco and Palm Springs. Back in the heady early days of the Internet, the lack of any sort of legal precedent made it feel like the Wild West. On the Internet, it seemed, there were no rules and anything was okay. Innovation soared, and expression and creativity flourished. Against this backdrop, Congress decided to stick its nose into things. Republicans and Democrats alike were anxious to uphold moral codes of yore. A clumsy, stupid, ill-crafted attempt by congress to update forty year old telecommunications law and apply it to a revolutionary medium. In February , President Bill Clinton signed it. Back in , I was running a digital content management company ApolloMedia, which had become embroiled in a dispute with the United States Navy over an old recruiting poster depicting a black Naval Officer for the first time; the office was later discharged for being gay. Journalist Randy Shilts had written a comprehensive history of gays in the military to which we had acquired the electronic rights, and the Navy unsuccessfully attempted to prevent us publishing the poster, claiming the Navy seal was copyrighted. ApolloMedia, did too, filing an amicus brief in the Supreme Court in *Reno v. Massie*. Massive media coverage ensued. But amidst the intense focus on *Reno v. Massie*. Before there was Facebook, the notion of prohibiting speech was abhorrent to most Internet users. And while no one wanted to legalizeâ€”let alone encourageâ€”the ability to threaten, harass or abuse anyone, the idea that annoying someone with an indecent communication would result in a felonyâ€”punishable by two years in prison and a hundred thousand dollar fineâ€”was as frightening as it was unconstitutionally vague. At the time, ApolloMedia had been developing a politically focused content destination to counter the pretensions of politicians and the media. The coalescence of circumstance resulted in the birth of a legal challenge that would take years and ultimately be determined by the United States Supreme Court. On January 31, , with the depiction of a harmless but unmistakable gesture, *Annoy*. Almost everything on *Annoy*. At the same time, every communication facilitated on *Annoy*. But at the same time, it was a divided ruling, and applied to the Ninth Circuit. Once again, attempts to use old interpretations to govern a global medium were revealing their inadequacies. Moreover, enforcement of the statute could have required widespread eavesdropping or other participation by government agents and vigilante groups in the online conversations of ordinary citizens. That is, unlike complaint-activated monitoring of public broadcasts by the FCC, enforcement of the CDA necessarily would involve reading, snooping on and recording the electronic communications of unsuspecting and wholly innocent citizens. Big Brother government would log on and listen to the conversation, recording at will. When a prosecutor thinks he or she can get a conviction in a particular community intolerant of such discussion, the conversation can be downloadedâ€”with a mouse clickâ€”to that venue. I sought review of that decision in the Supreme Court. But the Supreme Court summarily affirmed the district court without ever hearing argument or full briefing in the case. All this was before September 11, and the insidious Patriot Act that followed. This was before Edward Snowden would reveal that all of the spying I feared was happening anyway. Back then it was normal to think of such things as inconceivable. Also lost in the legal argument was the intent of a ban on annoying pre-Internet communications. They were never intended to govern the content of those communications. As the Internet became more and more mainstream, Americans become far less active in fighting to protect its freewheeling nature. Shopping and commerce became more important than free expression and convenience, national security illusions and narcissistic selfies became far more important than privacy. Public squares have become electronic walled gardens where pseudo-morality governs the dialog and things like images of breastsâ€”whether for sex education or supporting mothers feeding childrenâ€”are deleted and publishing

privileges suspended by VC-appointed arbiters who have no idea about what free expression is or looks like. Annoying communications, meanwhile, flourish on Facebook, Twitter, YouTube comments and beyond to the extent I sometimes regret having fought to make them constitutional thwarting communications and feeding trolls. Election years exacerbate the problem even further. And far from being struck down, important principles, such as publications being protected against liability for third party content on their platforms, are very much governed by portions of the CDA that are alive and well. All said, it was a fight worth fighting for an exceptionally important First Amendment rightâ€”no matter how annoying it may seem now.

### Chapter 3 : Gun Control: A Documentary And Reference Guide

*Read writing from Clinton Fein on Medium. South African born artist, writer & social media strategist, best known for my Torture exhibit & First Amendment victory against Janet Reno in the USSC.*

Intellectually astute and quick-witted, Fein, like Lewis as Kelp, is underestimated because of his peculiar style. But the stakes are too high to dismiss Fein simply for being didactic or eccentric. He served as an associate deputy attorney general in the Reagan Administration, where he helped formulate conservative arguments on key legal issues that are still current today. He had stints as a resident scholar at the Heritage Foundation and an adjunct scholar at the American Enterprise Institute. He has trashed the Roe v. Why is he for censoring the President and even, perhaps, impeaching him? This is what did it: The Bush Administration had crossed the line. Within twenty-four hours, Fein went into constitutional combat mode. For Fein, there is nothing really to debate; the law is settled. The FISA court rarely has denied such a request. The court mashed him back. FISA, according to Fein, also reins in the President because it has never been overturned or held unconstitutional. It is the law, according to Fein, and if it can be disobeyed, why is the FISA court still in operation today? The President could pick and choose which statutes to obey in gathering foreign intelligence and employing battlefield tactics on the sidewalks of the United States. The verdict came under attack from a number of Republicans for being too harsh on the Bush Administration. Not from Fein, though. These are, in effect, asterisks that the President places next to his name when he signs a bill into law. As Fein explained, under the Constitution, the President has only two choices: Sign a bill and see that the law is properly executed, or veto the bill. They usurp legislative prerogatives and evade accountability. The epitome of an impeachable offense, as Alexander Hamilton amplified in the Federalist Papers, is a political crime against the Constitution. When I ask Fein if he has received any serious flak from other conservatives for his sustained criticism, he admits some of his ideological homies are perturbed. Poem for Duke Ellington.

### Chapter 4 : results in SearchWorks catalog

*For Clinton Fein, being annoying is more than just an unfortunate personality trait, it's a mission. Fein, a South African native who drives an old Beamer with Oklahoma plates, is the curmudgeon behind the Web site [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com), a scathing, quasi-political online zine devoted to rancor and aggravation.*

### Chapter 5 : A Conservative for Impeachment - [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*In a rather stunning OpEd in The New York Times, The A.C.L.U. Should Rethink Free Speech, K-Sue Park, a housing attorney and fellow at U.C.L.A School of Law, excoriates ACLU for defending alt.*

### Chapter 6 : MetroActive Features | Clinton Fein and [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*Clinton Fein and the ACLU. Summary Examines First Amendment cases throughout history, discussing Yetta Stromberg, Dannie Martin, Raymond Proconier, Earl Caldwell, Larry Flynt, Clinton Fein, and others, and describing the impact of Communists, Jehovah's Witnesses, Ku Klux Klansmen, prison wardens, and others have had on First Amendment rights in.*

### Chapter 7 : To Annoy or Not To Annoy: That Was The Question " The Seattle Star

*Jejune Journalism. by Clinton Fein. Probably not, for it wasn't that ACLU that was bombed but the Afghan Construction and Logistics Unit." Not only is this.*

### Chapter 8 : Figures of speech : : first amendment heroes and villains | Ann Arbor District Library

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Chapter 9 : Figures of speech : first amendment heroes and villains (Book, ) [[www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)]

*"Digital Manipulations and Machinations: the Art of Clinton Fein," Oct. 26 through Dec. New prison mail policy lands state in hot water with ACLU Some residents hope city curbs pilot.*