

# ECHANGES

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Echanges et Mouvement is, for a group of comrades sharing similar positions and in close contact with one another, a means of exchanging news on struggles, discussions and criticisms on all the struggles of all kinds carried out by those directly concerned for their own emancipation. It is therefore important that each recipient makes his own contribution to this end in exchange for what he expects from others.

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## E C H A N G E S

International get-together

Date: 21,22,23 May 1983

Place: Belgium, in a village between Brussels and Antwerp.

Proposed agenda: 1) The disappearance of the state: the discussion will have to develop from an analysis of the present situation in France 2) Theoretical and practical considerations about Echanges. To obtain all information papers for the preparation of the meeting and for all practical details write to the above Echanges address. All comments on these subjects are welcomed but we want to remind you that these meetings are only for working on the chosen topics and not a platform for political groups.

## B O O K S , P A M P H L E T S E T C

General and theory

Bolletino del Centro di Documentazione Anarchica (in Italian, available from CDA, Via dei Campani 69, 00185 Roma, Italy) Nr.1, Aug.1982: extensive bibliography of libertarian publications in Italian.

Le Communiste (in French, avail. from: Groupe Communiste Internationaliste, BP 54, Bruxelles 31, 1060 Bruxelles) Nr. July 1982: Against the imperialist war, the world revolution - War and peace against the proletariat - Which reduction of work time?

Comunidad (address: Box 15-128, S104-65 Stockholm, Sweden) Issue of May-June 1982: libertarian and anarcho-syndicalist periodical in Spanish, mainly concerned with Latin America.

Spartacus (address: 5 rue St. Croix de la Bretonnerie, 75004 Paris, France) republished D. Guerin's book Rosa Luxemburg and revolutionary spontaneism (in French). Other books of or on Rosa Luxemburg:

Rosa Luxemburg and her doctrine, The Belgian experience of general strike -

Letters from prison and of friendship - Reform or revolution? Marxism against dictatorship (all in French)

Spartacus will soon publish the second part of Workers Councils by Anton Pannekoek (a French translation).

International Discussion Bulletin nr. 3 soon to be published (in French) (address: Revolution Sociale, c/o L'en Dehors, 46 rue du Mirail, 33000 Bordeaux, France) with the report of an international meeting (in Easter '82 at Toulouse). See also Echanges nr.28 and the London Workers Group Bulletin nr.12.

Revolution Sociale (address: B.P. 30.316, 75767 Paris - Cedex 16, France) (in French) nr.14 of Dec.1982: discussion of the social problems in the Third World.

Eveil Internationaliste (avail. from Groupe Communiste de Nantes, BP 221, 44604 St. Nazaire Cédex nr.3, Aug.1982 French translations of various articles from foreign groups. In Subversion nr.1, March 1983 (dealing with Poland) Eveil Internationaliste gives a short but interesting statement of their evolution. Coming from an ultra-leninist position they can write now: .."we finally allow ourselves to come out of our own picture and to give up the idea of expressing universal thoughts. All we are saying now is "Look, we are here, what we express is only according to the present situation, but it is our contribution to the discussion..." (in French)

The national/colonial question by A. Novati (in English). An Italian comrade gives some explanation about this text: "You will notice that something has been crossed out: this text was written when we supported the national struggles, then we changed our opinion. Now I think it insignificant if the new independent countries develop industry. Since it rised in an asiatic economic context, it does not make the world revolution easier. Western capitalism (including Japan) is the only world necessary to the communist revolution. However it is useless to condemn the struggles among the nationalists. Indeed they are necessarily produced by a backward community, by a barbarous society and are unavoidable in such a context. On the contrary, all the western supporters of these struggles must be considered as imperialist agents." (copy avail. from Echanges)

War and Postwar from Kommunistik Propagandalag (Norway) plus an answer from an Italian

comrade are both avail. in copy from Echanges.

Les branches d'Octobre (a pamphlet in French publ. by Insécurité Sociale, BP243, 75564 Paris - Cedex 12, France. Price 5FF). It is presented as follows: "We used to reduce the long period called the Russian Revolution to the central of the October Revolution. Before this event the soviets had existed and if they degenerated later, these facts are considered as secondary ones. Because the October Revolution is defined as a proletarian revolution, this label, though somewhat modified, still applies to all that happened afterwards. The left communists in Russia were fighting in a concrete situation and they had to answer certain questions. Some months after they had been active participants in the October revolution (during the 8th Party Congress on the 8/9 March 1918) they could say: "The form of government will evolve towards bureaucratic centralism, the domination of all kinds of commisars, the loss of independence for the local soviets and practically the end of any basic participation in government." How could, what might be considered the most important event of revolutionary history degenerate so quickly? This is the question we try to answer in this pamphlet." Some answers have already been given by Pannekoek in Lenin as philosopher and in Workers councils.

Synthesis - A newsletter for social ecology - nr.11, Oct.1982: Networking another America - Community Ecological Workshop - Ecological Book Reviews (address: PO Box 1858, 6 San Pedro, Ca 90733, USA)

Industrial Robots (Financial Times 9.2.83)

Australia

The Australian Labour Party won the general elections on the 5th March '83. Its new leader Mr. Hawke could explain very clearly and without any kind of ideological pattern a political platform for social-democracy, which could be compared with what is said and done by socialists in Europe. Here are some extracts of an edited text of his political speech delivered in Sydney on the 16th of February (from The Age 17.2.83): "But it is a time for controlled, responsible, stimulation of the Australian economy. We will not be able to just spend our way out of the mess; we must work our way out of it, work our way out of it together. The new path for Australia after 5 March, 1983 will be national reconciliation, national recovery, national reconstruction. That is why we undertake, immediately on assuming office, to convene a national economic summit conference, fully representative of Australian industry, the Australian workforce and the Australian people through their elected Governments ... Its purpose is to create a climate for common understanding of the scale and scope of Australia's present crisis, to explore the policy options, and to ensure that the relevant parties - Government, business and the unions - clearly appreciate the role that each of them will have to play in pulling the country out of its present economic mess. We of the Labour Party have already - well before the election and well before the proposed summit - established the firmest possible basis for the necessary three-sided cooperation between Government, business and unions. We have already established the basis

ONE IN every four industrial robots installed in Britain last year was built in Japan. In 1981 it was one in eight. Of the 439 installed in the UK last year UK-built units accounted for 23 per cent only, down from 29 per cent in 1981.

These statistics emerged yesterday when the British Robot Association released in London results of its third annual robot population survey. Britain retained fifth place in the world robot population league but the association warned industry "Britain must do better."

In the 12 months it took UK industry to instal 439 robots the West Germans installed 1,200, the U.S. about 1,500 and the Japanese 3,000. Of worldwide sales valued last year at just under £300m the UK market was worth less than £15m.

According to Dr Rolf Schraft, deputy director of the Institute for Production Automation, Stuttgart, of the 3,500 robots installed in West Germany 5 per cent only were Japanese.

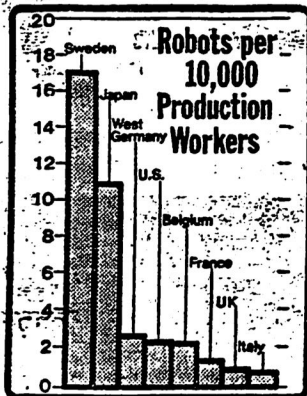
Mr Christopher Jackson, of the Industry Department, explains Britain's vulnerability to Japanese penetration by saying UK robot-making capacity was modest compared with that of West Germany.

The Government, however, welcomed manufacturing collaboration with Japanese pro-

ducers. Several agreements were made: the 600 Group will build Fanuc machines, GEC linked with Hitachi, the Sykes Group started selling Dainichi Kiko robots with its automated systems.

In many cases these robots will become British, said Mr Tom Brock, association executive secretary. Robots made in Telford by Unimation of the U.S., which claims to have sold more worldwide than anyone, are included in the population survey already as British.

Unimation, expanding at Telford with state aid, builds about 10 to every one built by each of Britain's other five indigenous makers, one of which, Remek, went into receivership last month.



Mr Jackson said the Government paid more than £8m to fund development and installation of robots in UK industry from 1981. Of this, £2.38m was for development of new robots, the largest part of which, £1.5m, went to Unimation's expansion, and £5.5m was towards installation of robots.

Mr Brock expected UK robot population growth this year to be about 500 units. Britain's population grew from 125 in 1978 to 371 in 1980, to 713 in 1981 and to 1,152 last year.

The association says there are about 28,400 robots in Western industry, most used in welding and coating capacities in the motor industry.

Of the world population, the heaviest user is easily Japan with 13,000 in industry, according to the association. The U.S. follows with 6,250, then West Germany with 3,500, Sweden 1,300, the UK 1,152, France 950, Italy 700, Belgium 350 and other Western countries 1,200.

However, according to statistics quoted by the association yesterday the UK is seventh in the league of number of robots per 10,000 production workers. Sweden is top with 17, followed by Japan (10.7), West Germany (2.6), U.S. (2.3), Belgium (2.1), France (1.4), UK (0.9) and Italy (0.8).



for firm cooperation with leading industry groups and representatives... And the purpose of our prices and incomes policy is to ensure that the benefits of recovery, the benefits of growth, are not wasted by inflation through another bout of the wage-price spiral, or the erosion of our national competitiveness... To underpin an effective prices and income policy we will... restore a centralised system of wage fixation... In short, in this hour of Australia's worst economic crisis for years we shall ask all sections of the Australian community to show common restraint and share the common burden for the common national purpose."

### Belgium

Action Communiste - publication of the Groupe Communiste Internationaliste (address: BP 54, Brussel 31, 1060 Brussels) in French. May '82 (The lesson of the February strikes - once more, unions sabotage the struggle) February 1983 (The slow and difficult rise of workers struggles in Belgium)

Internationalisme - publication of the International Communist Current - in French - 12/82: Booming at the unions is not enough, we have to organize ourselves.

A new publication - Informations Liaisons Ouvrières (ILO) gives information (in french) on recent struggle mainly for the Walloon in the steel industry. (avail. from Heddin, 9 rue Jeanne d'Arc, 7500 Tournai, Belgium) (Reminder: Echanges nr.31 analyses the Belgian situation and the struggles in the steel industry)

### Spain

Revolution Sociale (address above) nr.12 (For whom the bell tolls) and nr.15 (History does not repeat itself, it stammers)

Rivista Anarchica (cas.post. 17120, 20170 Milano, Italy) articles in Italian on the present CNT (Dec.1982) 'CNT potere socialista' (A. Edo) in Feb.83 'Dove va la CNT?'

Letter from a Spanish comrade following Cajo Brendels article in Echanges nr.33:

..."It is true that the Socialist Party in Spain has come to perform nothing other than the bourgeois revolution, a revolution which was delayed compared with Europe. The Socialists have the votes of those wanting a 'progressive move' in Spain, i.e. a break with the out-of-date capitalist structure, a restructuring supported by the hegemonic parts of the national and transnational big capital. This is evident after three months of socialist government. As you underline it, the capitalist oligarchy supported the electoral socialist campaign and gave its agreement to a possible socialist victory. Some months before the October polls, representatives from the main Spanish banks met F.Gonzalez about the protection of their interests in case of a socialist victory. Among the economic decisions taken by the minister Boyer, there is the support of bank interests in the international exchange market to push (it is in his own words) spanish firms to look for wide foreign borrowing, aiming at internationalizing spanish capital and linking it more closely to the transnational capital community.

But there are political reasons too: these help one to understand the new strategy of the socialist government. Pushing for internationalisation will give more strength for the entry of Spain into the EEC and at the same time will help to counter the resistance of the traditional spanish bourgeoisie fiercely fighting the 'red marxists.' We must not forget that the lower and middle bourgeoisie is still very important in the ruling spanish class; this fraction of the capitalist class is steadily opposed to any more modernisation of the exploitation of the working class. It backs the main rightist political resistance. Most of the firms are used to a process of accumulating capital which was - under Franco's regime - in favour of a formally repressive exploitation of labour (no democratic and union freedom); and are used to overaccumulating through social and tax evasion.

The socialist party confronts the resistance of a wide fraction of the bourgeoisie (politically supporting Fraga), which is right to think that its privileges are threatened. This uncompetitive bourgeoisie, using obsolete means of production, can, as formerly, expect state money and it was heavily sapped by the past years strikes.

To sum up, towards this restructuring of the ruling class, there is an evident alliance between the worker bureaucracy, technocratic now with the election result, and the most dynamic capitalist sectors (national and international).

It would take too long to consider now all the inferences of the economic socialist ideology but the PS programme aims at initiating a process of rationalizing the exploitation of labour. One of the intellectuals (Ludolfo Paramic), new PS member, drew in the review 'En Teoria' nr.10 the general lines of what is presented as a transition programme towards socialism. These new socio-democrats speak of 'specific ruptures' at the level of the state apparatus; some consider this position close to the gradualism or democratism of the old socio-democrats; it has the merit - or rather a lack of shamelessness - of their presenting themselves for what they are (what Rosa Luxemburg asked her contemporary social democrats). In my opinion, it is the only difference between the new social-democracy and the old one: the main new thing is its renewed faith in the political fetishism of parliamentary democracy. But the facts oblige them to cope with the real proletarian autonomy which exerts a strong pressure on the state apparatus and on the rate of profit, i.e. on the capitalist system as a whole. But socialism mystifies conception of communism, cannot consider proletarian autonomy as a tendency of real rupture with capital; it can see it only as a mystified autonomisation of politics.

On the other hand, in a parallel direction to the economical restructuring, there is a process of political restructuring aiming at bipolarization of the democratic game on the basis of two big parties: the Popular Alliance (AP) of Fraga on the right and the PSOE on the left, following the English model. In this direction, socialist manoeuvres join the international contradictions of the PCE (Communist Party) to push it aside; on the

right side AP enlarged its influence towards the extreme right francoists and the center conservative.

Anyway, the PSOE programme on the basic problems (unemployment for instance) is realistic. It remains far short of workers needs. An example: the government promised 200.000 new jobs a year for four years. The increase in the spanish population will bring each year 350.000 new workers (these figures were given in the Moncloa Agreement in 1978). At the end of their mandate, unemployment would logically rise. Not taking into consideration the capitalist sabotage, which since December, contributed to increased unemployment more than past years; as well as the emergence of new unforeseen problems - for instance the Rumasa affair and the expropriation of this financial group.

It is too early to strike the balance but if, on the economic side everything heralds a socialist failure, the government brought doubt and discontent in other sectors of social life: the abortion law for instance does not solve any of the present problems but gives the catholic right good reasons to mobilize itself and unite. Another example of this 'centre' politics is the surprising appointment of the foremost chiefs of police, some of them being very well known for their repressive activity under Franco. No weeding out in the police, the army or the judiciary...the socialist don't want to look revengefull. To ~~prove~~ prove their good faith the promotion of the torturers of the previous political police to new important positions: 'police is a professional body.'

In this context what can we see inside the proletariat? Out of an active population of 13 million, only 7 millions are waged, leaving aside civil servants and considering that most of these waged workers work in small and medium firms. This means a class structure in which the workers in the most developed part of capital, (and then having to fight more developed contradictions) are only a small part of all the spanish workers. The most important strikes of the 70s happened in the large industrial concentrations and in the big firms; in these strikes, the various 'democratic' elements played a vanguardist role. I don't want to write a lot on this subject, but I have to underline the first consequence of this fact for a better understanding of the present situation in Spain: strikes all along the 70's were 'democratic' struggles in spite of the intervention of leftist groups who equated the radicalism of the strikes in the Basque country, in Madrid, etc. with anti-capitalist struggle. We were wrong because we believed that the form of those struggles (assembly) which overtook the union forms were something other than the radicalised form of a movement aiming at unionist and democratic perspective (wage rises, political freedom etc.) Certainly, an anti-capitalist tendency existed in a proletarian action but the proletarian subjectivity, as a whole, was not anti-capitalist in its aims. The recent proletarian experience in Spain was very

rich, active and practical, but also very confused because it happened in a short period of time following the vacuum of 40 years of dictatorship. Because of that, presently the deep change in the proletarian subjectivity takes a form without aims. Once the democracy was there, the most active workers began to feel disappointed by the diminution of mass actions; most of the workers gave a confidence vote to the socialists: we can see it since they got the majority in Parliament.

If we consider the euforia which followed the socialist triumph among all the progressists of the country, including the leftists the most. rejective of electoralism, one would have thought that to transfers of management of the crisis the socialists would guarantee the social peace required for controlling the workers. Convergence of interest of capital and the PS technocrats would be built on blackmailing the workers forced to oppose a government run by a workers party. In any case it is the momentum of events that forces workers into action indulging their resistance to measures which present a real danger for employment. The various agreements (National Employment Agreement) which fixed the rate salary increase as well as the involvement of workers in improving productivity, left the control of restructuring to a certain extent to industry managers; but when the restructuring raises dangers of unemployment beyond the accepted level of exploitation, then battles begin.

I mean that however clear cut the retreat of the working class, there is a point beyond which it reacts. The retreat of the working class on the question of wages is obvious. Relations between salaries and productivity has taken new sense. We might think this is due to the relative loss of the value of wages nevertheless maintaining an acceptable living standard which would explain why workers internalized any discussion on austerity as a kind of solidarity with the unemployed. In any case, it is from this point of minimum resistance that conflict is engaged and struggles begin. One such minimum is maintaining the level of employment particularly in large industrial complexes. An example of this was the general strike in Gigou (Asturias) when 100,000 workers assembled in a street demonstration backed by all unions involved. All production even retail trade stopped for one day. At Gigou as elsewhere to a certain extent restructuring means redundancy particularly in the steel industry and shipyards. Here too appear new movements to the left of the unions CGT and CCOO like Left Current Union (CSI). This represents a symptom amongst others of a revitalised workers movement, rising out of the forms of base struggles (assemblist). Therefore a broadening of the levels of conflicts which unions find it more and more difficult to recuperate; their only success is due more to a lack of combative opposition to their left than to their real capacity to direct. The level of affiliation is low (amongst the weakest in Europe). This brings us back to the disappearance from the current political scene of anti-capitalist forces brought into being before 1977.



Although always a minority, the old members of the anticapitalist avantgarde were not able to cope with the general changes in the social spanish structure. They either simply disappeared or took refuge in private life. with a sense of defeat very common amongst those who had some interest, in the social process or a sense of 'let it all go to hell'. They had overestimated anticapitalist aspirations and revolutionary optimism of the past was transformed in its turn into pessimism about the present.

We do not know how to prepare to assure ourselves of a position outside the democratic games of union and movement. As a consequence we found ourselves overtaken by the spectacular show of the first elections, without beginning to ponder over the real nature of the transformation in capitalism and over proletarian subjectivity. In the end we were the astonished victims of the political spectacle. We became doubly maladjusted, on the one hand to the facts of the new conditions of struggles of a transformed working class which arose from the aggravation of the crisis in the specific conditions existing in Spain. We should certainly make an effort to coordinate ourselves and to reassemble; that is to do what has not been done before, only to resist on that point of profound change in the proletarian subjectivity without in any way giving up the struggle. In my view the dialectical liaison of groups (avantgardes or whatever term one uses) with the workers movement leaves no room for voluntary and doctrinaire concepts of class struggle, such as leninist or neo-leninist ideologies. On the contrary, I think that with regard to the non-ideological critical method outlined by Korsch, Pannekoek, etc. one can arrive at a real dynamic and active understanding of the real world, without the shifting in ideological thinking which ends up on voluntarism and fatalism. Rather what really matters is to keep a clear perspective of the actual real movement of capital, which include also a moment of a real autonomisation of the proletariat, in order to confront ourselves in reality and with the real sense of autonomisation. To understand the movement of capital, that is capital/proletariat dialectic is what allows us to plunge into the very heart of contradictory. Not beyond, not behind the workers movement but within it. It is of course a very difficult task...

Valladolid 7.3.1983

France

Revolution Sociale (BP 30316, Paris Cedex 16) No.12, Oct.1982 (in french): the myth of workers claims (end in no.13). No.13: Out of breath (on France); On squatters eviction in Paris. No.14: Fight against unemployment or against capital. No.15: Interview of Faurisson - On the war Irak-Iran. Criticism of the Groupe Volonté Communiste (GVC) (Charles and Pascal - end 1982 - in French) These two comrades discuss this group with which they have 'evidently things in common - roughly the ultra-left minimum. They are very critical of the basic idea which motivates and gives life and ex-

plains its practice: "in a short time we will see the beginning of a period of decisive struggles." Complementary note on the movement of capital (copy at Echanges).

Le Frondeur (address B.P. 105,94402 Vitry Cedex)

(in french) Funeral song for Palestine - What remains of Reich today - From judaism to judaity.

On the Coral case: Coral is one out of 40 alternative places where young people having a difficult life are welcomed. These places are federated in an association, 'Le Collectif Reseau Alternatif'.

Some facts - not in the norm of society - were the pretext for a big media campaign and of judiciary action. (avail.from: Comité Défense Centralisation, Le Coral, 30470 Aimargues.

Another article on this question "Vivre avec la difference" in Agora, nr.13

Leaflet Contre la misère pour la folie (in french) by a group for inquiry and study on psychiatric practices (avail.from CEEPP, librairie l'En Dehors, Bordeaux, address see above).

The CEEPP is 'a weapon for war against the totalitarianism which exists in its most sophisticated forms in medicine, psychiatry and assistance in general. This totalitarianism aims at destroying the autonomy of the individuals and their capacity to be themselves in the performing of their self created desires."

L'Intersyndicaliste (GSE, 11 rue St.Vincent de Paul, 13004 Marseille) Mainly a criticism of capitalism from the point of view of 'distributive socialisme in an affluent society."

Eveil Internationaliste (address see above).

Leaflet in French on the struggles at the Mecanique Montoir (alothom Diesel engines) and at the shipyard Dubligeou in Nantes-St.Nazaire district, showing very well the sometimes violent conflict between the rank and file movement and the unions involved in the support of the french government politics.

Documents on 'Le Proces', fake trial of some hundred long term unemployed people in Grenoble and violent reactions of the media, unions and political parties (avail.from Echanges, in french)

Documents on squatters in Paris and their eviction (avail.from CRISE, 184 rue de Crimée, 75019 Paris, France) and on illegal immigrants in France (avail.from L'Antiraciste, BP 183, 75665 Paris Cedex 14)

Clash nr.0 (Interimaires en luttés, c/o Librairie Cherche, 3 rue Marx Dormay, 75018 Paris, in French) contains several texts already mentioned in Echanges on France, Palestine, Poland, Italy (Red Brigades) and Spain (Grapo).

If you want to know more about Action Directe try to find a pamphlet in French, publ. in Dec.1982 by 'Defense Active: La parole Action Directe. You will have a better idea what this core of militants actually claims and what they want to do: "Building the communist organization from factories and districts, fighting the capitalist restructuring on the basic ground of imperialism, employment, housing, struggling for an immediate communist appropriation of daily life; these are the ways of revolutionary militants of Action Directe against the exploitation of the workers and of all other dominated classes in developed countries and in third world countries under the american, european or japanese hegemony." (If we understnad it well, Action Directe does not consider the Eastern bloc as an

imperialism or China as a capitalism based on the exploitation of workers - only one idea picked up among a lot of very confused and eclectic ideas).

L'Insecurité Sociale (address above) nr.4 - 12/82 Father Christmas is shit - in French - More on the pamphlet of this group "Gréve du printemps à la Société Générale (see Echanges nr.31/32)

Letter from a Paris comrade:

"The first quotation of the pamphlet: "The conscious of the movement needed to extent the strike in other banks. The 'socialist' government, both managing the capitalist economy and the nationalised banks could rely on the three big unions." appears inaccurate. I think it would have been better to quote two passages about this problem:

"The main problem of the strike was the claim of an automatic rise of wages by seniority with a new wage grid obliged to change the collective agreement for all the banks. But the movement stayed limited in only one bank: the Société Générale. The Finance Minister, who controls the banks, was helped by the unions - CGT, CFDT and FO - in building a sanitary cordon isolating the struggle of the SG."

"The conscious aims of this movement (a new grid for wages) needed the pressure of the unions but also the extension to other banks, what the unions did not want to do."

Perhaps you will find that I split hairs but I won't have written 'socialiste' between inverted comma's; because for me, socialist roughly means for instance what you wrote about Usinor: "Nationalisation and the "new rights for the workers" clearly a tighter grasp of the ~~xxxxxxx~~ capitalist structures on the workers.

The pamphlet does not deal at all with another thing: I want to point that the development of a struggle from purely material wage claims (a new grid for wages) even if this claim moves to equal pay rise for everybody (it didnt happen in this strike) can only bring structures similar to the union ones. I know that most of the struggles rise from wage claims but I think that this aim is often given to the workers by the unions and what is more important is the struggle behind these claims. I think that the length of the strike at the SG was due to the fact that workers were fed up with work and did not want to resume it. We can see the same situation with the painters strike at the Renault factory. The dominant language appears to be today only money, so everybody asks for more money. In the middle ages people riots to ask for the coming of Gods Kingdom. Perhaps the revolution will not come out of struggles clearly aimed at 'communism' but out of a refusal of a material way of living, more clear that wage rises - roughly: poor life, separation, living without life. To tell more, when we say 'wages' we only perpetuate what we are bearing, we are speaking the same language as this society which is the constant negation of our humanity. Perhaps we can answer that material needs (food, housing, clothing) are

bringing people on the move, but what is bringing us, revolutionaries, on the move? Why all the people not writing leaflets etc. about class struggles would not be the same as us? They would only have the 'beans' and we would have conscience'.

Usinor - Dunkerque (see previous issues of Echanges on the struggles in this steel factory and an independant union - Syndicat de Lutte des Travailleurs - SLT). Plenty leaflets issued since June 1982 in this factory give a good account of the activity of this union (mainly about security problems) and of the repression it has to cope with because it brings openly all these problems to the workers. Through this account we can see the real meaning in the daily life of the workers of the restructuring of capital in France, of socialist nationalising and planning. Restructuring needs at first getting rid of all workers resistance, of the workers unity got in previous struggles, in some parts of the factory, on certain points as the safety or around some more militant workers. It is not by chance that one of them (Flatischler) was sacked on 28th Dec.1982. His sacking, though completely illegal could be performed with the collusion of management, unions and government. It happened in the wake of renewed accidents (4 deaths and 28 injured in only one factory for the past 8 months) and of the stubborn refusal of the management to discuss any improvements for more safe work because costs would rise. All this bode for a complete restructuring of the factory with big redundancies and the scattering of 100 united workers in some departments (SLT Usinor Dunkerque, Centre Social, Place de l'Europe, 59760 Grande Synthe, France)

Great Britain

Subversive Graffiti in english (S.G. Collective, c/o 163 King Street, Aberdeen) leaflets mainly on the strike in the National Health Service (NHS) (see previous Echanges issues).

Intercom (c/o R.Knight, Students Union, The University, Keele, Staffordshire) first issue of this 'ultra left review' which is a continuation of the project begun by the Wildcat people in Manchester (see previous Echanges issues) "The original idea was to start a journal that could act as a focal point for contact and discussion between those who might broadly describe themselves as Left Communist, Libertarian Communist, Council Communist, Anarchist Communist, and so on."

A conference was held in Sept.82 (report in this first issue of Intercom) with hte minimum political basis for regular participation in the publicaiton of Intercom. A second issue is to be produced as promised but need contributions (comments, articles and money).

Solidarity (c/o 123 Lathom Road, London E6) new series vol.1,no.1 . An attempt by some members of this group for a revival of the bulletin published for almost 20 years. Four pages give the background of this fresh start - Marx and the current unemployment (John King) - Some workers news (Brazil Ford and China) - Book review (Nester Makkuo in the Russian civil war) - The french new left: an intellectual history from Sartre to Gorz.



All lies (in english c/o BM Combustion, London WC IV 3XX) Sept.82 devoted mainly to union bureaucracy (a.o. Arthur Scargill, NUM president) and to the constant fight to curb all autonomous attempts because - even unconsciously - they destroy their true existence as capitalist structure and challenge directly the job of any kind of bureaucrat.

Alternative plans: Who will Use Whom? (discussion note prepared by some RSI members for a 1982 conference) (in english, copy at Echanges). The note deals with the most recent attempts of a new programme for a Labour government (with the support of the trade unions). It underlines the ambiguity of such projects which actually aims at a 'good' restructuring of capital through the substitution of social need to profit. We can link these attempts to other discussion around 'workers control' (see Institute of workers control, a TUC branch) the 'alternative plans' (Lucas Aerospace for instance). All that is not only theoretical: the text quote a wide range of proposals and realizations from Labour Councils, counter proposals for 'restructuring for labour' in a way that ultimately accepts capitals definition of the problem: how to save the economy and thus the discipline of wage labour over our lives. For the authors "if we are to avoid the pitfall of becoming alternative experts...then anti-capitalist alternatives would mean encouraging their intended beneficiaries to define our own needs in oppositional ways." Unwages people are treated as 'wasted resources'. We have to consider the activity of a lot of groups which overcome the normal individualistic choices of capitalist life. Their starting point is to organize themselves not to find 'employment' but to meet newly defined needs. (on the 'Alternative Economic society - new programme for Labour see discussion published in previous issues of the London Workers Group Bulletin).

Bulletin of the London Workers Group nr.13, Feb.1983 (address: Box LWG,c/o Little a, Ci, Metropolitan Wharf, Wapping Hall, London E1) in engl. Contains: NHS dispute, ASLEF strike (railway drivers) - Work or Dole - Unemployment Groups Press Agency job report - The economic crisis. The same group begins to publish something "more regular, readable and relevant than the Bulletin." The first issue of 'Workers Playtime - Popular yarns of class war fare' contains articles on the waterworkers strike - the NHS dispute - on Greenham - Common mistake - London under six foot of blue sewage (on the new style of London policing) - DHSS strike in Birmingham.

Greece

Revolution Sociale (address see above) in french, nrs. 12 + 13: Social security and movement - Changes and capitalist continuity - Interview with a militant of the Greek review Rixi

Italy

Italia 1982 - Note sulla Crisi, by G.

Soriano, Firenze Nov.1982 - in Italian - Information on the present situation in Italy but no deep analysis (copy at Echanges)

Revolution Sociale nr.12 in French - State and Unions: putting a class to work.

We can send a copy of a translation in Italian of the New Movement - Il Nuovo Movimento

Japan

Life on the fast line of Datsun "We are Driven" by John Junkerman in english from Mother Jones, Aug.'82. Datsun is part of Nissan Motor Co. the third largest vehicle manufacturer in the world after General Motors and Toyota. "Harmony and diligence at Nissan are the product of union and managerial policy to reward conformity, punish even the mildest dissent by wage discrimination and ostracism from the work group and - in extreme cases - contribute to ruthless persecution and violence." (copy at Echanges)

Poland

Suversion (L'Eveil Internationaliste, address see above) Analysis of the 80-81 movement in Poland (mass strike, reification of class relationship and class struggle, To the polish workers) in french

Agora nr.13, A = is libertarian review, address BP 1214, 31037 Toulouse Cedex, in french - The dictatorship between the uniforms and the plain clothes.

Revolution Sociale (address see above) on Poland in nrs 12,13,14

Iztok nr. 5 March 1982 - Nicolas Trefou - The question of self-management. Sept.82 Words and Things - interesting attempt to clear the discussion on Poland - in french (avail.from 26 rue Piat, 75020 Paris).

USSR and Eastern countries

Iztok quoted above presents itself as follows: ...libertarian review dealing with Eastern countries produced by emigrants from these countries and by French interested in this part of the world for one or another reason." Iztok published editions in five languages (bulgarian, polish, rumanian, german and hungarian). The special issue (Sept.82) in French as well, is one of the richest with articles on Poland, Rumania (Paul Goma), Marx and the East (M.Rubel), Gipsies, URSS (V.Borissov, one of the founders of the SMOT, free union in the URSS) Tchechoslovaquia and China.

USA

Processed world (in english), 55 Sutton Street, App.829, San Francisco, Ca.94104. Nr.6,Fall'82 usual issue whose content cannot give a idea of the variety of articles and of the way they are written to express the domination and boredom of offices invaded by automation. Nr.7 is a special sex issue about the role of sexuality in social domination. You really should try a subscription if you are involved in one way or another with office automation, computers etc.

Fifth Estate (in English) 4403 Second Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48201, USA. Fall 1982 issue: Peace in Galilea - Antisemitism and the Beirut program - 1948: clearing the land of palestinians - Latin American terror: The Israeli Connection - War without end, a response on the Freeze - Book review by John Zerzan of

Howard Zinn's "A people's history of the USA"

Winter 82-83 issue: Norman Mayer and the Missile X - Against Leviathan: Community vs. the State and a poster 'The Enchantment of Nuclear Destruction' . The poster is avail. from "Anti-Authoritarians Anonymous" PO Box 11331, Eugene, OR 97440, USA.

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