

insurrection

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A false problem



The long sequence of scandals, intrigues, tales of corruption and murder on assignment carried out in the shadows of the White House and has broken the golden gloss of honesty that adorned the official image of the American political class, is today the object of allarmist media reporting on the crime levels in the city of Washington.

We find that politicians have nothing against shooting up massive doses of heroin or sniffing cocaine between approving a prototype for a new nuclear weapon or new developments in the laboratories of bacteriological warfare, caught up in their delirious dream of dominating the world — sharing it of course with the new bureaucrats in the Kremlin.

Washington now finds itself alongside Detroit at the top of the American crime hit parade and drugs are being blamed for the drastic increase in murders in this artificial capital set aside as the country's main political centre. Everyone there makes use of them — so it seems — from everyday Washington to the ceremonious official one.

But what worries that monument to imbecility, the average American

citizen, is that they are being ruled by a political class that is corrupt and drug-addicted, therefore open to blackmail by the big supernational drug organisations.

Now, supported by the new clean president Bush, the media are preparing the great campaign—the farce—against the drugs invasion of American society.

The US government is treating the phenomenon as a state of emergency, dramatising the problem and pushing people to mobilise more than at election times in the logic of “civil defence” used during the war to keep the population active and far from going into the problem in depth. They might become aware of the underlying global situation that could lead to a new consciousness and to social rebellion against all forms of dominion both “legal” and “illegal”. In the mad witch hunt that has ensued there is a growing consensus towards private policing all over the country, while among the population groups of armed and unarmed vigilantes are being formed, none of whom strike the big dealers, who remain untouched. In Washington many black people from the north east or a of the town have formed such

groups, considering police measures to be inadequate.

This new wave of morality that is sweeping America is the extension of an authoritarian and strongly repressive mentality that has struck the population emotively. It is aimed at soldering class differences and developing an interclassist civic awareness and social involvement aimed at moulding a consensual stupefied mass, drugged into a dependence on power. The next step, a national war against the drug producing countries, is a logical one along this road of creating internal consensus towards a “noble” war, blinding the mass towards their own territory, their own minds becoming increasingly militarised by capital.

The problem therefore is not drugs, but the State, capital and the mafia, who are creating new relationships at the cost of proletarianised individuals, turning their bodies into goods as a source of profit and falsifying the causes of social discomfort, packaging them and selling them off in the social consensus market to be used and discarded.

Although it is up to individuals to
cont. on next page

anarchists against apartheid

The pylons of death come crumbling down

The energy source is the basis of all industry: without power, nothing functions. Attacks on pylons are therefore a safe and effective way of damaging deadly industries and putting a halt to their production. By attacking the energy supply, the danger of releasing poisonous fumes, deadly bacteria or who knows what other disasters that threaten us every day by the very presence of these plants, is avoided.

In recent weeks, in Italy, there has been an intensification of this activity. The multinationals are feeling the effect. The local people, involved for years in all kinds of struggle to have

deadly plants closed, are finding out that there are effective ways of stopping them: by sabotaging the pylons.

Although pylons can be sabotaged with elementary means available to all (a few hacksaw), the recent attacks have been carried out by both sawing and dynamite charges.

On September 7 an explosive device blew up an Enel (State electricity company) pylon at Calabrone, near the Navicelli canal. On September 10, an explosive charge struck a 60 metre high 220,000 voltage pylon. The action was immediately condemned by the official environmentalist move-

ment.

In the same week, on September 13, a second pylon was “blown down”. It belonged to the Montedison line carrying electricity to Cesano Maderno and striking the Valchiavenna.

In Novate Mezzola a Sondel pylon was blown (Falck electricity company), and further down the valley along the same line 130,000 volts to supply the steel works nearby, was also sabotaged. Police and press are speaking of “ecological terrorists”. We know that the real terrorists are those who draw the profits from these deadly industries, and those who protect them.

In South Africa the killings continue. The super-exploited black workers continue to be humiliated and abused as a lucrative source of profit for the multinationals. In one week, during the general strike before the elections, 3,600 workers were sacked by Toyota, Japan's highest earning multinational. Volkswagen and Goodyear immediately followed their example. On the night before the elections at least 23 people were killed. Some spoke of 60 deaths. Among them were old people and children.

At the same time apartheid is trying to improve its image while maintaining its old privileges. Through its “new man” De Klerk an attempt will be made to paint a layer of political whitewash over the situation, negotiating with some of the aspiring “leaders” of what is a mass social rebellion. As in all situations of social upheaval, the situation covers a wide spectrum and includes elements who are also out to get their slice of power or profit.

The aim of the “reform” policy is to encounter this reality and offer it a few crumbs in order to placate public indignation and prepare the way for a slightly less offensive method of exploitation, forced by the growing wave of attacks on the companies who favour its unbeatable offers on the world labour market.

For years now there have been protests against the crimes of apartheid, many of them taking the form of huge demonstrations, petitions, pickets of consulates, boycotts, etc, all to no avail. But there is a growing qualitative change in the struggle against apartheid which has been developing recently in northern Europe, using direct means.

On Friday 8 September 200 anarchist comrades broke into and devastated the South African consulate in Copenhagen. Once inside the place they set fire to documents, furniture and stationery in the newly restored

cont. on back page

Anarchists and revolutionaries are such not because they say they are or write articles and programmes ending them with slogans or symbols of anarchism. They are such because they want to do something against oppression, ie they want to denounce and attack repressive systems and all those who hold them together.

To fully understand this simple statement we must take a step further. Before attacking it is necessary to know whom and what to attack and to understand why to attack.

Otherwise one ends up acting like a mad bull charging about wildly, and which gets slain sooner or later.

What can we do in order to know whom and what to attack? Simply inform ourselves. Capital and the State are transforming themselves rapidly. With developments in electronics a vast restructuring is taking place in production and control. The huge industrial complexes are now spreading over the whole social territory, linked together by electronics and telematic cables. The whole planet will soon be covered in a thick network of communications that are at the basis of the present system of production, consequently also present day exploitation. So we know what and whom to attack.

What can we do to understand why to attack? This is quite simple. The industry of the past could have been conquered by the revolution and put to peaceful productive use. Today's industry is mainly electronically operated by people who have no real operative knowledge. It will never be usable for social good except in a minimal part. The huge electronic communications systems on which present-day production-repression is based will certainly never be usable. that is why it is necessary right away to begin to attack and destroy it, even in the proportions that are fitting to our capacity to attack at the present time.

Between moving and staying still, we prefer to move. The restructuring that has reinforced capital's capacity to produce has also opened new cracks. The enormous communications network that runs through the territory of every advanced industrial nation is certainly one of those cracks.

We must strike inside this. With small actions, not big military operations that are beyond our material possibility and outside the logic of the new capital. It is precisely small destructive actions, sabotage spread over the whole territory, that is the most fitting arm with which to fight the class enemy today.

Ecological Luddism: the Montedison explodes

The Montedison group, multinational chemical industry giant, has tentacles that spread through numerous sectors: pharmaceutical, textiles, agriculture, energy, biotechnology, etc. The list speaks for itself. Clearly the Montedison group are responsible for a large part of the destruction of the planet by polluting rivers, destroying the environment, polluting the atmosphere, exploiting Third World resources and peoples such as in South Africa (Monteshell), joint ventures in China, etc, and the list could go on indefinitely, and should include its obvious implications in the military field.

For a number of years now there have been continued struggles against some of its most dangerous plants: the ACNA in Cengio, the Farmoplant in Massa (nr Carrara) are the two main centres where long struggles have been in course and which have seen a significant participation of the local people. Needless to say all the political parties who use environmental issues to their own ends have been present, in particular the Greens who have even gone as far as co-management politics to "reform from within". However, nothing has changed, and the plants continue to pollute and threaten millions of people with the possibility of a disaster that would have devastating effects on a considerable part of northern Europe. Various anarchist groups have also been present in the struggle over the years, working together with the local people in the attempt to have the plants closed down.

On the night of May 28/9, three bomb attacks were carried out in Milan against the Montedison: against their main office in Foro Buonapart in the city centre, against the Monteshell offices in via Londonio which are the the main offices for Italian Shell interests, and against the electricity supply station supplying the Vedril chemical plant in Rho, a town on the

outskirts of Milan. In this attack two transformers were blown up near a tank of combustible oil which ignited, resulting in the total disintegration of the energy supply plant. The death factory was obliged to shut down for a month as a result.

Altogether the damage done was immense. Experts spoke of 10 billion lire (about 4 million pounds) which includes that due to loss of production as the factory was closed down for a month, and also resulted in a sector of another plant in Porta Marghera being closed down as it depended on the former plant for its raw materials.

That same night an electricity pylon that was part of the Montedison's own line that supplies energy to the ACNA in Cengio and the Agrimont in San Giuseppe di Cairo "the factory that has poisoned the Bormida valley", was felled by an explosion at its base.

A leaflet reached the Ansa press agency next day: "Dynamiting death is the greatest joy of life. We have experienced it in striking the Montedison: its headquarters in Foro Buonapart, its energy plant at the Vedril factory in Rho, and its racist sister Shell in via Londonio. We won't stop here. We shall take other pleasures. Fantasy teaches one to be incandescent." Ⓐ

The devastating effect was not circumscribed to the death-factory and its offices, but also threw the environmentalists and green movement into a flurry of panic and condemnation: greens, rainbow greens, environmentalist league, etc, showed their true colours by publicly denouncing the attacks, the only actions that have had any real effect on the death factory.

But condemnation did not stop there: even the anarchist movement's Milan "representatives" distinguished themselves by hastily sending a "precision" to the national press, condemning the attacks in a communique signed: *Rivista A, Centro Studi Libertari, Volontà, Utopia Bookshop,*

Anarchia, with the effect of addressing police investigations to other parts of the movement, ie implicitly acting as police informers. The Milan editorial group of *Provocazione* and *Anarchismo* immediately issued a counter-communique in support of the actions.

We of *Insurrection* are also proud to stand up and support these actions and claim them as our own, a part of our heritage as anarchists that constitutes a point of clarity. They not only propagandised the road of direct action and sabotage, but also struck in real, hard economic terms, one of the most deadly structures that capitalism has produced.

They constitute a point of reference, theory in action, for all those in the ghettos of capital, in its prisons, its deserts, its metropoli, that the death machine is vulnerable and can be attacked and destroyed. Gone are the days when we could dream of a mass expropriation of the means of production. Capitalist production today consists of the production of poisons, bacteriological weapons, nuclear weapons, biogenetics, genetic engineering, social engineering, special prisons, social control, and this is only the beginning. There is still time to crack this project which is aimed at tightening a network of control over the whole planet. Precisely because this control is capillary it is composed of millions of parts that are in themselves exposed and easily attackable, yet necessary to the functioning of the whole. The State of capital will not "wither away" as it seems that many anarchists have come to believe, not only entrenched in abstract positions of "waiting" for this to happen, but some even openly condemning the acts of those for whom the creation of the new world depends on the destruction of the old.



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In Bergamo: concerning an attempted robbery and a democratic frame up.

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In Arizona four members of Earth First were arrested while cutting down a pylon carrying electricity from a nuclear power station. The four have also been accused of conspiracy to sabotage the nuclear weapons factory at Rocky Flats. Dave Foreman has been released, while the other three, Marc Baker, Margaret Miller and Mark Davis are still in prison.

cont. from previous page

decide themselves whether they want to take drugs or not, it is obvious that the drug market today is yet another arm in the hands of capital, therefore something to be attacked and destroyed along with the rest. This struggle cannot be separated from the attack on the whole arsenal of capital: the media, the political parties, the death factories and all the other structures of post-industrial capital. For us there is no difference between "legal" and "illegal" capitalist crime.

Toyota exacerbate apartheid

Some might be surprised to know that the car industry is still the absolute top profit-making industry at world level, without rival. From the US to Japan, to W. Germany, the automobile companys' figures confirm that they make profits at a rate that no other sector can keep up with, be it telecommunications, finance, chemicals, etc.

The Toyota Motor Corporation in Japan, according to a classification drawn up by the Teikoku Data Bank research institute, have surpassed even the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone company. They make over 1,000 billion lire a year more than the Fiat.

General Motors made 1,454 million dollars and Ford 1,407 million in the first three months of 1989, leaving behind IBM who made 1,340 and General Electric at 972. Now one of the protagonists of post-industrial capitalism, the car industry maintains its claim to wealth through its continued infamous practice as one of the most ruthlessly murderous monsters that capital has produced. Recent manoeuvres point to the fact that, far from the workers' lot improving through restructuring and robotisation of production, it is reaching the depths of an international hell of dirty-dealing based on the total negation of any

human dignity towards those whose labour it exploits. From their luxurious lachts and private jets the glossy assassinations cold-bloodedly exploit every situation that presents itself at planetary level in order to further round off costs. With new flexible plant structures and operations carried out in real time, they are like vultures always ready to pounce on the most palatable prey.

Needless to say one of those easy preys is the South African black labour force. Toyota have factories in Durban, Pinetown and a marketing division in Johannesburg. After a week of wild cat strikes the managers of

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TOWARDS A NEW PROJECTUALITY

If we consider reality as irreversible movement, where the possibility of creating other than what is happening depends on our active intervention, we discover that the sense of change within us acquires a new value through the practical attempts we carry out. Analysis and radical critique are instruments in a project aimed at identifying elements that are qualitatively capable of creating discontinuity: action turns out to be the logical extension, the putting into practice, of what we really want to know and verify. There is no contradiction between theory and practice, between form and content, precisely at the moment in which this encounter takes place in reality and not in the paradise of abstraction.

Disintegrating control

In spite of the fact that the media exalts the imperviousness of the apparatus of social control, such actions as those that took place recently against the Montedison show its vulnerability. They shatter the wall of appearances designed to make the mass feel powerless.

The anonymous attack carried out by these individuals who have discovered the possibility of intervening directly on their own material conditions, completely dissolves the terrorist blackmail created ad hoc by the State.

What the system is afraid of is not these acts of sabotage in themselves, so much as their spreading socially. Every proletarianised individual who disposes of even the most modest means can draw up his or her objectives, alone or along with others. It is materially impossible for the State and capital to police the whole of the apparatus of control that exists over the whole social territory. Also, by attacking energy sources, the productive system is also short-circuited: everything stops when the power is cut.

Anyone who really wants to contrast the network of control can make their own theoretical and practical contribution. The apparition of the first broken links coincides with the spreading of acts of sabotage over the territory. The anonymous practice of social self-liberation could spread to all fields, breaking the codes of prevention put into act by power. The still

minoritarian acts of sabotage against the vivisection centres, the death factories, the *enfants terribles* against information technology, will become the new way of relating to the world capitalist State. Its complete destruction will be what interests this new movement, certainly not its expropriation and alternative management.

To know in order to transform

The ecological destroyers have given us back the meaning of revolutionary and social action, showing us the possibility to create the conditions of change directly, preventing the destruction of the plane from going ahead without having recourse to intermediaries, the creators of impotence.

Policing ideas and practising freedom

Until the reasons that push one to attack emerge clearly we must dissolve the State lynching of its opposers and rigging the new scenaria of social prison on to them.

One of the most urgent things to be

done is to relaunch a coherent practice of freedom aimed at unhinging the myriad of great and also tiny cathedrals that oppress us. The real and only terrorists are the Statists of every kind and colour, advocates of a situation of emergency that produces repression and militarises the whole territory of social life; mountains of prohibitions that suffocate all proletarianised individuals, prisoners of a permanent state of unliberty sanctioned in the name of a violent peace.

It is necessary to oppose oneself to the *policing of ideas* and see freedom as the extensive base on which to regulate all relationships, both at individual and social level.

Many are asking themselves what these anonymous individuals want. We do not have this kind of problem, because we think that whoever does not aspire to management or command, but only to extending and radicalising the movement of social self-liberation, has no need for long words and documents. In fact it is probably precisely this that frightens the oppressors, accustomed until now to dealing with an enemy too similar to itself.

The atmosphere primed by the

State serves to prevent the circulation of ideas, to condition every debate with reasons of State. Perhaps today we have an insurgent movement ahead of us which, deserting the street spectacle, is going ahead, without leaders, freeing itself not only of repression but also of ideology, and sooner or later it will pour forth like a full river into the streets, drowning the spectacle that wanted to represent it.

All this is frightening, not only to the State managers, but also to certain revolutionaries in the habit of "controlling" and conceiving things in the usual stale way, not all that different as to the way the enemy sees us.

We recognise individual rebellion as being right, it being the basis of every social road of liberation. Whoever tries to free themselves, organises themselves. Freedom is not dead: only there are those who, defying everyone and everything, are making it take its first steps. We are against domination of any kind, and we are not afraid of all this. Perhaps it is for this reason that, behind the wall of incomprehension we are able to understand the reasons of those who rebel, and give the lie to those who have aligned themselves with the old world.

Pierleone Porcu

GERMINATING RESISTANCE AGAINST SHELL'S BIOTECHNOLOGY

On the night of 14/15 May a number of Shell companies were attacked. All of them are active in the field of plant improvement.

When people think of horticultural companies, they don't usually think of large and advanced ones like the ones we've just attacked, and they certainly don't think that they are owned by Shell. During the last few decades these companies have specialised in manipulating seeds and plants, and controlling horticulture. Large companies like Shell are able to gain a monopoly on this because they are able to meet the costs of the large amount of money that has been invested.

People have always tried to improve plants. The most simple form is to select the seeds of the best plants for the next year. And of course there are a lot of other ways of improving the harvest or the quality of the plants. With the new developments in biotechnology and the investments in it by large multinationals, developments in this field have accelerated.

Biotechnology is opening the door towards the complete artificial production of food resulting in the destruction of existing methods of horticulture; natural growth is being wiped out; artificial control of climate, light, water and nutrition take over the natural circle of plant growth.

Genetically a plant grows weaker and weaker if one intervenes in its genetic structure. This way the plant will get more and more controllable. Its sensitiveness will become clear, and it will be possible to replace this natural circle with use of advanced equipment. Also with factory farming everything is already "well" taken care of, thousands of the same chickens laying eggs every day. In the field of human beings they also want one single, healthy, well-functioning variety.

The manipulation of plants, bacteria, animals and human beings, in short of nature itself, can't be seen separately from one another. The techniques of reproduction which are now being put into practice on women have already been used for years in stock-farming and have been developed to receive higher production levels in that sector. Today artificial insemination, deep freeze embryos and embryo-transfer are usual techniques within modern stock farming.

By means of techniques of reproduction (such as in vitro fertilisation) the fertilisation takes place outside the womb, by which it is possible to manipulate genetically. To use these techniques knowledge and experience on the field of biotechnology is essential.

The application of bio, gene and reproduction technology can be seen as the exploitation of areas which haven't been used so far. With these techniques the where, when and what kind of new sorts of plants or animals and people are raised or born can be controlled. Only a few very large companies, of which Shell is one, have the possibility to invest in these techniques and to carry through the biotechnological developments in their companies in this sector.

The use of these techniques automatically means the destruction of all small companies that can't or don't want to make this step, especially for instance farmers in third world countries. These new techniques even make it possible to make farmers and agricultural workers superfluous. It's for instance possible to make sweetening in laboratories with the help of biotechnology, making the production of sugar-cane unnecessary.

Large multinationals such as Shell are, because of biotechnology, able to extend their power on fundamental areas such as food and energy supplies.

Shell creates a world market in which all of its products are tied to each other in one way or another. She can use her knowledge in the field of biotechnology both in the agricultural and the energy sector.

In the energy sector Shell uses rapid growing trees, by which energy from the sun is transformed into vegetable material very quickly, which is then used in the energy supply. Another vegetable material which can replace oil or natural gas is sugar cane. From sugar cane it's possible to make pure alcohol, which serves as a petrol-replacing fuel. In Brasil pure alcohol supplies 35 per cent of the market, Shell owning 22 per cent.

All over the world people are becoming more and more dependant on companies such as Shell. But of course Shell's aim is not to fulfil the needs of those people. She creates new needs in order to be able to sell new products. Characteristic of this is for instance the introduction of a wheat product like bread in third world countries. Instead of developing their "own" plants, a new plant was introduced and so dependancy was increased.

Some of the companies we attacked last night are busy in the field of plant improvement. They are all large companies which are doing research on improvement here, and in the final production of seeds in southern Europe or third world countries. Experiments in a lot of fields take place there, not only in order to increase production and quality, but especially to couple seeds to pesticides. This is not surprising, because the multinational has interests in both of them.

The seed is no longer being made resistant to certain diseases, but to the pesticides of the same companies as where the seed comes from. Thus it is only possible to buy the seeds and pesticides together. With the production of hybrid seeds, of which it is said to have a large production, it is being made more and more difficult for farmers to remain self-supporting. Every year they have to buy new seeds because hybrid seed produces plants which do not produce prolific seed themselves.

Large companies are not interested in the improvement of the conditions of life but in the suppression of all aspects of human life and nature to the interests of profit, control and to re-inforce power.

We fight against bio technology not because of its unpredictability (because it is clear to us where it will lead to), but because it causes the destruction, repression and oppression of people.

The western States think they are invulnerable with their new technologies. The solution for world food problems and the population problems are arrogantly proclaimed. Only a few people realise what choices are being made (and have been made) for the future. Choices which have in no way been discussed within society.

Technology cannot solve problems which originate from exploitation. The damage which is caused by the new techniques is irreversible. It leaves us no other choice than to intervene immediately and to use all the means we can to stop this process. We realise that our needs are diametrically opposed to these destructive developments.

"GERMINATING RESISTANCE AGAINST SHELL'S BIOTECH"



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the Japanese informed the 3,600 black workers that they had been sacked. The strike, called the week before by the 15,000 workers belonging to the Numsa metal mechanics national union, affected not only the Toyota workers but also the Volkswagen in Uitenhage and the South African Samcor. The Volkswagen then proceeded to close its establishment "for an indefinite period". This was followed by the Goodyear plant with its 1,425 workers and Eveready with 800 in Port Elizabeth. They since all been sacked, and the factories closed indefinitely.



China: Deng's guarantee

The bloody massacre of Tien An Men square was a spectacular demonstration to Western capital, as well as a means of quelling the spreading insurgency in China against poverty and emargination.

Three months have passed since the spectacular massacre of Tien An Men square, and the images of Deng's bloody publicity stunt remain vivid in our memories. Blood lends itself readily to sensational journalism and the media exploited the situation to the full. Not a newspaper lost the occasion to decorate their pages with it, and many went further, bringing out gaudy colour supplements filled with page after page of young bodies lying in pools of blood.

"All they wanted was democracy" the press headings told us. Indispensable arm of capital, the media can suscite shock, disgust, democratic indignation or catharsis, insinuating that the action of the soldiers was due to an anomaly, something due only to the age and stubbornness of the old guard. We instead know that the role of any army is precisely that carried out by the Chinese one with particular clarity. The Chinese army merely accomplished the specific task for which the British, American, Turkish or any other army of the world is trained for: to control, repress and, when necessary, massacre in the interests of capital. The great insistence on imagery concerning such savage butchery therefore is, underneath the the crocodile tears, a subliminal warning to exploited everywhere.

thousands of workers, thereby creating a landless, jobless, "lumpenproletarianised" mass. Moreover there are over 200 million of the population are ethnic minorities living in poverty stricken conditions, who could explode in a way similar to what is happening in Tibet.

Of course it is true that most of the students were asking for "democracy"; that the workers wanted their "Solidarnosc"; that the white collar workers aspired to greater appreciation, the intellectuals to more money. But these are all things that could have been resolved even after long struggles, both in the streets and at a political level, by the more astute elements of the power structure capable of foreseeing the social needs of a capitalist economy that cannot remain tied to old models.

But beyond all that there exists a social reality in China which is definitively excluded from the logic of bargaining: 180 million ex-peasants with no land, no work and no perspectives. Some of them—at least 50 million—went to the cities, attracted by the golden dream of the metropoli. Two million in Shanghai, one million in Peking, half a million in Canton. They get charged daily by police, put on to trains and sent back to their areas of origin. But the land has no place for them and they return, obliged to carry out the most menial tasks, or just to "get by" picking pockets in the cities or resorting to other means of survival. While the students were demonstrating in Tien An Men square, riots and looting were taking place in many other Chinese cities.

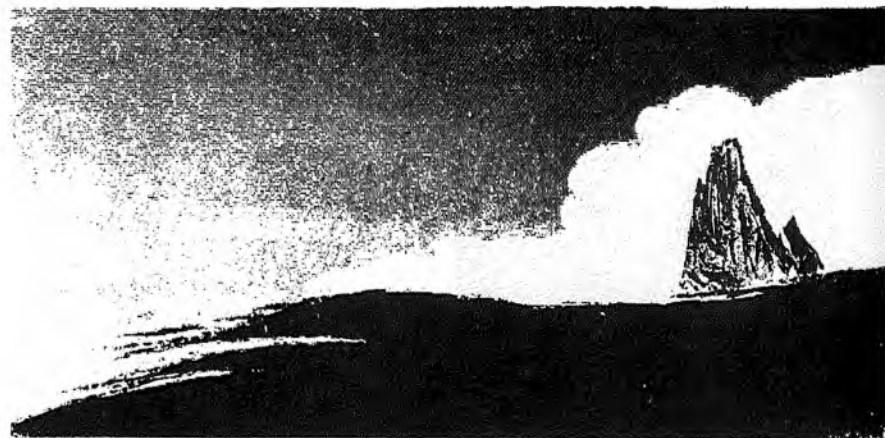
In February, after the Chinese New Year, about three million people descended in Canton from the poorest areas of the country in the hope of finding work. This great human mass of proportions that defy the imagination was dispersed within two months: a small minority moving around the province to work in the mines, on road works, farms or factories. Most of

them were pushed on to lorries and sent "home". Some managed to escape to become beggars or pick pockets. Social tension grew out of all measure in this city of Chinese capital. Fights would break out or passersby would beat up pick pockets. But with the deportation of the main part to other areas of China, and tight controls of train tickets, a kind of capitalist-style "social peace" had been established in Canton between rich and poverty-stricken before June 3.

In the period leading up to that day riots and looting were taking place in various Chinese cities. It was all very well for the students to say: "the use of violence is inadmissible," that "demonstrations and marches must take place in perfect order when the coordinating committees tell them, using the approved slogans," while waiting for the government to enter into dialogue with them. Students' cells organised in all the universities to direct the agitation and prevent things degenerating into "hooliganism". The clashes, actual riots, such as those in Xian and Chansha where dozens of police were wounded, buses burned, buildings set on fire, party headquarters broken into by masses, were condemned as the work of an "outlaw" minority and other "anti-social elements" aimed at damaging the peaceful way demands were being made.

Nevertheless, not all the students were in the dimension of peaceful demonstrations to pressure on the party. A part of them wanted to open the struggle to other social strata. At the same time not all the workers would have contented themselves with a perspective of bargaining of the trades union kind. They joined the alphabet emarginated masses in the direct clash. In this climate of spreading riots such an encounter could have turned them into conscious insurrection, which in turn could have sparked off a chain of ethnic revolts in various country regions.

The Chinese power structure therefore reacted according to the logic of all powers: that of self-conservation. And for this it wanted a bloodbath. This path had been carefully planned from the start of the demonstrations forty-nine days before the massacre. At no time was any attempt made to calm the students or to use police to establish order although China has a riot police force which have been trained in Poland. They also produce and export riot weapons and tear gas. At the beginning of June the Tien An Men square was occupied by about a thousand students which the internal police force could easily have removed. Instead, the students were given the news that soldiers were approaching—slowly—giving the former time to put up barricades and call on the fac-



tory workers to join them as reinforcements.

The military recruits fled, leaving their machine guns and ammunition lying around, in this way the demonstrators were to arm themselves and justify the bloody repression that in fact followed.

The crazed massacre of the students and workers that followed served as a windscreen to a situation of uncontrollable mass struggle. In striking them the Chinese State carried out an exemplary action and cleared the way to having a new reign of terror and capillary control instored. The executions that followed and that are

still continuing today are a more selective elimination of the unemployed, students and workers who were most advanced in the struggle.

Meanwhile, capitalism carries on business as usual. After the flight of technicians and managers from China on the wave of the killings, and the great statements by all the western States who tend to use more subtle and less messy ways of getting rid of their opposers, there will now be a period of re-establishing an equilibrium. West Germany, for example, expert in "clean" methods of extermination stated that they could avoid making future investments in China. Officially Germany has already signed over 400 contracts with the Chinese and there are 36 joint ventures. The Volkswagen in Shanghai suspended production following the massacres, but for how long? Between 1985 and 1988 China received 730 million marks from West Germany, and a further 500 million marks that had been allocated as development aid have been blocked. Italian companies with huge interests in China include the Fiat, the Ferruzzi-Montedison, Tecnimont, Iri, Banco di Roma. Corso Marconi had/has many employees in Nanchin in the megaplant that produces 60,000 lorries a year under the Iveco licence. Most of these companies evacuated their employees in the wave of the bloodbath, no doubt waiting for a restabilisation of internal relations before returning, although the Iri decided to dismantle. Not so for the Impexital, a company which has 5 of the 20 Italian joint ventures in China. A few days after June 3 two of their technicians left Hong-Kong to fly to Chongqing to work in a tiles factory. All these, and the many more multinationals, the World Bank, and other investors and invaders of the Chinese territory, whether they

decide now to "pull out" of China or not, are equally responsible for the situation of reducing literally millions of Chinese to a state of poverty of Third World dimensions; are equally guilty of the massacre of Tien An Men Square.

The young bodies strewn across the Tien An Men square were therefore a guarantee to the investors, a bloody handshake to the multinationals, assuring them that they can safely continue to invest in China. And this is what is happening.

Jean Weir

SABOTAGE AGAINST SHELL IN ITALY

ROME

This is the title of a leaflet sent to the press claiming a number of acts of sabotage carried out in Rome in protest against the vile regime in South Africa.

"All petroleum companies are responsible for the politics of apartheid in South Africa. So one petrol pump is as good as another.

In Rome the undersigned Arsen Lupin, armed with a razor, has sabotaged about twenty of them by cutting the hoses of the petrol pumps.

Anyone who feels like doing the same, look out for residual petrol circulating in the afore-mentioned hoses: it could squirt in your eyes.

Good work!

Arsen Lupin

BRESCIA

"We have sabotaged the Monteshell petrol pumps in via Dalmazia, via Cremona, via Lamarmora and via Triumplina. We struck the Monteshell because it means pollution and exploitation here, support to the regime in South Africa.

This is just the beginning."

The anonymous attackers also sprayed slogans on the walls on the service stations, some signed with a hammer and sickle.

MILAN

"Petrol has always been such a banal product that we consume every day that we forget that behind it there are enormous glass and reinforced concrete buildings unknown to many proletarians and which are real power centres which oppress billions of people and support the most brutal politics of segregation such as in South Africa.

One of those companies is Shell (in Italy in league with the Montedison, responsible for thousands of deaths by cancer at Cengio, Massa, etc...) European petrolchemical corporation giant. That is why we have sabotaged 15 Monteshell petrol stations in Milan recently. To show solidarity with the black population of Azania means to attack the multinationals that consent and support apartheid directly."

CANADA

In Canada a group called the Shell-busters has carried out a total of 27 acts of sabotage against Shell. The attacks, they stated were against the multinational's support of the racist regime in South Africa, and against the company's exploitation of the Indians of the Lubicon.

SWEDEN

In Shell's security department bulletin they list 174 attacks carried out against their structures in the Swedish territory in recent years. 6 actions were reported in 1986, 36 the following year, 68 in 1988, and so far this year 73.



a democratic frame up

October 2 is the date fixed for the judicial farce against anarchist comrades Alfredo Bonanno and Pippo Stasi, the two anarchist comrades arrested on February 2 this year in Bergamo, Italy, following an attempted robbery against a jeweller's shop. A farce for two reasons: one, because we know that the whole system of capitalist and State "justice" is there simply in order to protect the former's sackage of the earth's resources and to maintain their own dominion, sentencing those who dare to reappropriate even a tiny part to languishing in prison for years. And two, because as soon as the comrades' identity as anarchists was discovered by the police, a carefully manipulated frame up was put into effect. It began "informally" when the local press came out with sensational articles aimed at a public lynching of the comrades, a trial by media, depicting Alfredo and Pippo as two "professional robbers" who would stop at nothing in their lust for gold. Unsolved robberies of the past were pulled out of police archives and passed on to willing press organs. A few months later the frame up was formalised in an official communication informing the comrades that legal proceedings were going ahead against them concerning a robbery that took

place in Bergamo in 1985, and another in 1987 which also involves a murder charge.

So history repeats itself. Anarchists must be presented to the mass in the usual stereotypical image of ruthless enemy of society, emptied of their social and revolutionary content and depicted as monsters to be feared and spurned. This should not surprise us. The media is one of capital's main instruments, a vital arm in the maintaining of consensus and exploitation. And we are enemies of all that. What does surprise us is when some comrades seem to ignore that and believe they can "use" the media to further their own cause which is equal to thinking that an anarchist publication might publish material that is favourable to the State or capitalism.

Even less should we be "shocked" by the judges' immediate availability to enforce the suggestions made by the flying squad. The role of the judiciary is to enforce the laws drawn up to protect private property, exploitation and dominion. And the career of each individual judge can be summed up in centuries of prison meted out to thousands of proletarians. One might think then that when, in addition to general function-

ing of State repression, in itself one of the most evident and cruel of capitalist crimes, two anarchists find themselves faced with a threat of life imprisonment simply for being anarchists and proud to be such, that comrades would have no hesitation in denouncing and attacking this state of affairs. Not so, at least for some. For them, as for others like them in the past, anarchists taking "illegal" steps to respond to their needs (instead of the "legal" ones which unavoidably imply entering the logic of exploitation on one side or the other), is a source of fear (for their image? for their persons?) which leads them to denounce such acts or at best ignore them as if they did not exist, leaving, as far as they are concerned at least, free reign to repression, when not adding to it with their own denunciations. "Property is theft" but woe betide those who decide to reappropriate themselves of what has been stolen from. And so history repeats itself - explicitly in the movement in Italy and in Spain, implicitly elsewhere, but there is no time to go into this here. It does not worry us. We have no aspirations to a quantitative growth in the struggle, and that makes no exception in this specific case. It is a question for each single comrade to face as an individual,

a question of dignity and coherence, not just for the arrested comrades, but for all anarchists, who are implicitly struck by a frame up against single comrades. It is not the individual comrade who frightens the State, but his whole heritage of struggle and the possible encounter that this could make with that of the mass.

What counts is the qualitative intervention of the comrades who have made this further act of repression a point of reference in their own struggle, pushing them to developing better, more incisive means and to putting them into act. They are determined to make sure it is they who define their being anarchists through their action in the social struggle, reducing the field of the opinion-forming machinery of the State and capital. It is all a question of perspective. For this reason no "defence committee" or other such specific group has been formed to channel anger against this vile act against the two comrades into the blind alley of single issue activism or or technical defence. The latter is not the task of anarchists.

Alfredo Bonanno and Pippo Stasi will not attend this farce on October 2, in protest against the frame up in act against them.

ACTIONS AGAINST APARTHEID IN HOLLAND EARLY THIS YEAR

2 January: The Shell monument in Den Haag is damaged: the monument, in the form of an oil drill, was unveiled a short time before to celebrate 50 years of oil exploration in Holland (by Shell). The monument was filled with concrete and slogans painted: "break Shell", "Free Rene"(whose appeal case was due next day).

16 January: "Black Star" action group cut holes in hoses, glue the locks and paints slogans at a petrol station. The station is closed for forty minutes because of a reported bomb scare. "Shell's Angels, fighters against apartheid in South Africa" cause considerable damage to 4 Shell stations in Tilburg: 17 hoses are cut, one pump is destroyed and one graffiti'd. In Wageningen a petrol station gets a warning with pamphlets and slogans, a week later the hoses are cut.

19 February: 13 hoses are cut and slogans are painted at a Shell station in Rotterdam. Hoses are also cut at a Shell station in Amsterdam. Three people were arrested in the neighbourhood shortly after the action. On March 7 they were sentenced to 4 weeks in a rapid court case, then released due to lack of cells. They made no statement and did not give their names to the police. In Schiedam hoses are cut and slogans sprayed at a Shell station.

28 February: In Amersfoort an "Autonomous Group" attack a Shell shop, with the slogan "You know why!" (advertisement slogan).

13 March: In Amsterdam and Amstelveen hoses are cut at two petrol stations by the group "Shell is an air bubble".

22 March: In Venlo two garage companies are attacked: at one the pumps are damaged, at the other some windows smashed (both have contracts with Shell).

28 March: "Shell in a scrape" claim actions in the Hague. Petrol hoses are cut through and paint is thrown into underground reservoirs.

4 April: "Max Havelaar" fills the underground petrol tanks with a few thousand litres of water. They left this statement: "A small present from us to Shell. In the mean time a few dozen cars will have driven on into the road and broken down. We did it well and it works. That became clear on March 20 when the action group "mercury orange and cyanide grape" carried out a similar action at the Shell station in Bergen, Bussum and Zeist. Several cars were stranded a few hundred metres ahead and had to be towed away."

6 April: A 'Nederlandse Aardolie Maatschappij' (50 per cent Shell/50 per cent Exxon) oil drill is covered with paint, put out of action and slogans painted.

16 April: Hoses are cut at two Shell stations.

17 April: RARA action in Hilversum (see communiqué).

18 April: Hoses cut at 2 stations in Aalsmeer and at stations in Hoofddorp and Nieuw-Vennep.

19 April: "Don't Worry, be Angry" set fire to the police station in Mijdrecht. Their demand: "Freedom for the six of April 18".

22 April: Some fire bombs are thrown into a Shell shop in Nijmegen. Considerable damage was caused.

24 April: Hoses at a petrol station in Arnhem are cut.

7 May: At five different place in the Netherlands underground tanks of Shell stations are polluted with water. In Zoetermeer and Zandvoort the pollution is discovered, but in Heerhugowaard, Hilversum and alongside the national motorway Drachten-Heerenveen a few dozen cars are stranded after filling up at the Shell station. The complete contents of all five reservoirs had to be destroyed.

9 May: In Leiden 65,000 litres of petrol are made useless by pouring sugar and liquid chalk into the underground reservoirs.

11 May: At the border with West Germany (Zevenaar-Arnhem) a new traffic sign is placed by the action group "Water-staat sektie verkeersborden".

12 May: Hoses are cut at a station in Nijmegen.

14 May "Germinating resistance against Shell's biotechnology" causes considerable damage at three Shell subsidiaries. See communiqué.



GLUE AGAINST EUROPE

In Holland the Euro campaign propaganda office was attacked: a window was smashed and paint thrown inside on June 12. On the 15th of the same month the locks of the election offices were glued in Groningen causing a delay in elections and considerable economic damage.

PAINT AGAINST CHINA

On June 4 a group attacked the Chinese People's Republic Embassy in Stockholm with stones and paint bombs. The attack was claimed by the commando Chai Linn, and their communiqué ended with the words of Bakunin: "Socialism without freedom is tyranny, freedom without socialism is barbarity."



anarchists and action

anarchists are not slaves to numbers but continue to act against power even when the class clash is at a low level in the mass. anarchist action should not therefore aim at organising and defending the whole of the class of exploited in one vast organisation to see the struggle from beginning to end, but should identify single aspects of the struggle and carry them through to their conclusion of attack.

If anarchists have one constant characteristic it is that of not letting themselves be discouraged by the adversities of the class struggle or to be enticed by the promises of power.

It will always be difficult, often impossible, to find an anarchist comrade who has given in to power. This might happen as a result of torture or physical pain, never by long spells of repression or loss of heart. There is something in anarchists that prevents them from becoming discouraged, something that makes them optimistic even in the worst moments of their history. It makes them look forward to possible future outlets in the struggle, not backwards to past mistakes.

An anarchist's revolutionary work is never exclusively aimed at mass mobilisation therefore, otherwise the

the active anarchist minority is not a mere slave to numbers but acts on reality using its own ideas and actions

use of certain methods would become subject to the conditions present within the latter at a given time. The active anarchist minority is not a mere slave to numbers but acts on reality using its own ideas and actions. There is obviously a relationship between these ideas and the growth in organisation, but the one does not come about as a direct result of the other.

The relationship with the mass cannot be structured as something that must endure the passage of time, ie be based on growth to infinity and resistance against the attack of the exploiters. It must have a more reduced

the organisational structures we can offer are limited in time and space

specific dimension, one that is decidedly that of attack and not a rearguard relationship.

The organisational structures we can offer are limited in time and space. They are simple associative forms to be reached in the short term. In other words, their aim is not that of organising and defending the whole of the exploited class in one vast organisation to take them through the struggle from beginning to end. They must have a more reduced dimension, identifying one aspect of the struggle and carrying it through to its conclusion of attack. They should not be weighed down by ideology but contain basic elements that can be shared by all:

self-management of the struggle, permanent conflictuality, attack on the class enemy.

At least two factors point to this road for the relationship between anarchist minority and mass: the class sectorialism produced by capital, and the spreading feeling of impotence that the individual gets from certain forms of collective struggle.

There exists a strong desire to struggle against exploitation, and there

small actions are always criticised for being insignificant and ridiculous

are still spaces where this struggle can be expressed concretely. Models of action are being worked out in practice, and there is still a lot to be done in this direction.

Small actions are always criticised for being insignificant and ridiculous against such an immense structure as that of capitalist power. But it would be a mistake to attempt to remedy this by opposing them with a relationship based on quantity rather than extending these small actions, which are easy for others to repeat. The clash is significant precisely because of the enemy's great complexity which it modifies constantly in order to maintain consensus. This consensus depends on a fine network of social relations functioning at all levels. The smallest disturbance damages it far beyond the limits of the action itself.

every tiny action that comes from even a small number of comrades is in fact a great act of subversion

It damages its image, its programme, the mechanisms that produce social peace and the unstable equilibrium of politics.

Each tiny action that comes from even a very small number of comrades, is in fact a great act of subversion. It goes far beyond the often microscopic dimensions of what took place, becoming not so much a symbol as a point of reference.

This is the sense in which we have often spoken of insurrection. We can start building our struggle in such a way that conditions of revolt can emerge and latent conflict can develop and be brought to the fore. In this way a contact is established between the anarchist minority and the specific situation where the struggle can be developed.

We know that many comrades do

not share these ideas. Some accuse us of being analytically out of date, others of not seeing that circumscribed struggle only serve the aims of power, arguing that, especially now in the electronic era, it is no longer possible to talk of revolt.

But we are stubborn. We believe it is still possible to rebel today, even in the computer era.

It is still possible to penetrate the monster with a pinprick. But we must move away from the stereotypical

we must develop a more precise and detailed way of thinking

images of the great mass struggles, and the concept of the infinite growth of a movement that is to dominate and control everything. We must develop a more precise and detailed way of thinking. We must consider reality for what it is, not what we imagine it to be. When faced with a situation we must have a clear idea of the reality that surrounds us, the class clash that such a reality reflects, and provide ourselves with the necessary means in order to act on it.

As anarchists we have models of intervention and ideas that are of great importance and revolutionary significance, but they do not speak for themselves. They are not immediately comprehensible, so we must put them into action, it is not enough to simply explain them.

The very effort of providing ourselves with the means required for the struggle should help to clarify our

we must work in three directions

ideas, both for ourselves and for those who come in to contact with us. A reduced idea of these means, one that limits itself to simply counter-information, dissent and declarations of principle, is clearly inadequate. We must go beyond that and work in three directions: contact with the mass (with clarity and circumscribed to the precise requirements of the struggle); action within the revolutionary movement (in the subjective sense already mentioned); construction of the specific organisation (functional to both work within the mass and to action within the revolutionary movement).

And we need to work very hard in this direction.

Alfredo M. Bonanno

solidarity with the amazonian indians

On Easter Sunday the holy water stoups of about twenty churches in Milan were found full of red liquid, pointing out the infamy and crime which the church is partly responsible for in the extermination of the Amazonian Indios and the destruction of their land.

The churches struck included Milan Duomo cathedral and Santa Maria delle Grazie.

The following leaflet accompanied the comrades' action:

The church's hands are red with blood

History has shown everywhere in the world that the clergy have always blessed the worst criminals that the dominant classes have produced. In the name of their God, their culture and their history, they have spread and continue to spread crime and horror all over the world.

The church is an accomplice in the extermination of the Amazonian indios and Amazonia itself, the largest natural heritage in the world.

We remember that the State, the church and capital all move in the logic of exploitation.

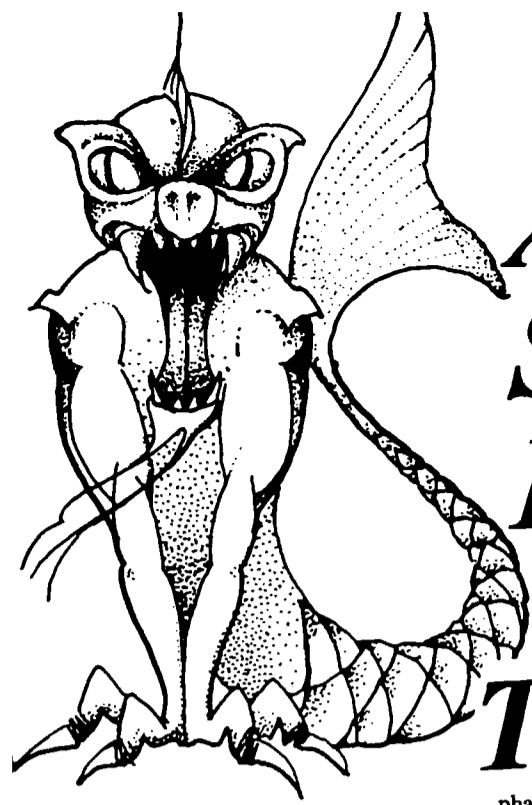
Rebels, revolutionaries, insurgents, be they from Burundi or Amazonia, from Prague or Rome, must oppose themselves to the wickedness that in the name of God, order and profit, murder and destroy men and the environment daily!

"When the white man arrived in our land, the Indio thought he was on God's side. In fact the white man has everything, the Indio nothing. But the white man came and stole our land. Then he brought sickness, seduced our women. The Indios rebelled, but the white man massacred them. And then the Indios understood that the white man's God was evil."

(Gabriel, Makuxi Indio)

The holy water has become blood: it is not a miracle. It is the blood of millions of living beings exploited and murdered in the name of God and profit.

friends of the Indios



ALF: STRIKING THE LABORATORIES OF POWER

CONTESTATION DURING THE POPE'S VISIT TO NORWAY

Incidents broke out in Norway at the beginning of June on the occasion of the Pope's visit to that country.

A demonstration of protest against the pontiff was organised, accusing him of supporting the Pinochet regime in Chile and in the past that of Marcos in the Philippines.

The police arrested some of the demonstrators during the street clashes.

So the Pope was not able to carry out his function of putting consciences to sleep very easily in Norway, as has already happened in various other countries.

No matter where he goes there will always be someone ready to face him with the weight of his responsibility in supporting the exploitation and oppression of capital and the State.

GENERAL THROWN INTO THE SEA

At the end of March "freedom celebrations" took place in the form of a victory parade in Vittoriosa, Malta.

About 200 demonstrators contested the authorities present and celebrated the day their own way, throwing General John Spiteri into the sea, after having hit him on the head with his glorious ceremonial sword.

The demonstrators were immediately charged by police.

The use of animals in laboratories has increased considerably since the last century. Physiologists, pharmacologists and biomedical scientific researchers are now exploiting the differences between the different animal species, constructing models for studying the functioning of the organism in normal or pathological conditions.

About 400 million animals are used annually in experiments, 75 million in the Usa, 5 and a half million in the UK, the same in France and Switzerland, 20 million in Germany and an unknown number in Japan and Canada.

These figures give some idea of the massacre carried out by the "most intelligent" being on the planet at the cost of the most vulnerable.

But to understand the underlying motivations for this proliferation of vivisection it is necessary to consider the economic, political and military interests that are behind it, in order to identify those responsible, single out objectives, and strike the exploiters incisively.

The pharmaceutical industry and its lies

There were at least 150 thousand medicines on the market already in 1961. Today there are double that amount, with the result that conditions such as cancer, epilepsy, diabetes, malformations, arthritis, cardiovascular disturbances and nervous disorders have increased. Damaging side effects of medicines used leads to the employment of even more varieties to fight them.

At the basis of this proliferation of medicines are the economic interests of the huge pharmaceutical companies which, thanks to the help of the various ministries and health authori-

ties that are pushing the population to massive drug consumption, instilling in them the conviction that health comes from the doctor and the chemist, they continually carry out experiments on animals with the aim of "ensuring the safety of the product". Such experimentation gives the vivisection barons a career, rapid enrichment due to concessions of public financing, personal prestige and popularity in all the specialised publications.

Lying propaganda in favour of vivisection (eg to show that all possible tests have been carried out medicines, etc before submitting them for human consumption) is carried out by the media internationally. Eighty per cent of their paid insertions come from the petrolchemical multinationals, the pharmaceutical industry, agrochemicals, dye industries, fertilisers, plastics, cosmetics, pigments, additives, etc, without which they would lose a great source of income.

In this way various campaigns for financing associations for cancer research are carried out through advertisements deliberately construed to impy and convince the citizen to give his contribution to support such work of unquestionable social value. At the same time any meaningful information such as the number of deaths due to tumours, that were one in thirty at the beginning of the century, are today, after years of research, and experiments on millions of animals, are one in five. Not to mention that eightyfive per cent of tumours are due to environmental factors.

The military sector is also interested in vivisection. For years animals have been used to test the effects of certain bombs, such as nerve gas or napalm, which have since been substituted by bacteriological weapons as the latter are capable of covering a far wider field. Every day millions of

monkeys are bombarded with bacteria of every kind and destined to perish in slow agony, so that they can calculate how long it takes to carry out the extermination of a people.

Genetic experiment and economic empire

Biomedical research has progressively led to artificially changing some of the animals' characteristics, to create others that better lend themselves to specific experiments. In this way selected races of mice that are further and further removed from the original species have been created. Some of the animals are characterised by precocious ageing, others a tendency to obesity and alcoholism, or able to tolerate or reject organ transplants.

A further step in genetic engineering has been the creation of transgenic animals, carrying two fragments of DNA usually coming from two different species of animals. Until 1983 in the USA they tried a qualitative leap: inserting a human gene into a mouse, not only the somatic one, but also in those used for reproduction. In this way the "superrat" emerged, whose hereditary characteristics have now been irreversibly changed.

The animal lab business is reaching a climax not only in the US but also in Europe. Many companies breed laboratory animals and sell them through sales reps, catalogues and price lists. For some time no a catalogue has been circulating in Italy originally sent out by the firm "Stefano Morini", whose main office is in S. Polo d'Enza (Reggio Emilia), who claim to be the only Italian firm in the field.

There is the "Stratagene" or La Jolla in California, which sells equipment and materials for molecular biology laboratories and produces trans-

genic rats on demand' One need only send them the gene whose "manifestations' in life" one is interested in studying. The price for each specimen is thousands of dollars in the US and tens of millions of lire in Italy.

The Charles River Laboratories, New England have created mice that can be requested with or without hair, according to the requirements of the experiments; moreover they have produced miniature pigs, the micropig, used in the field of experimental surgery (organ transplants) and implantology.

These massacre multinationals have the outward appearance of being benefactors devoted to research in order to improve the quality of life, but as always it is money and power that are the only protagonists in this ruthless race in experimentation and indiscriminate manipulation. Some of the prices of these living toys gives an idea of how things stand. The Foundation for Biochemical Research supplies mice at 2 to 40 dollars, "bald" ones go at 20, rats go from 3.5 dollars to 30, rabbits from 15 to 200, sheep from 150 to 400, monkeys and baboons have prices that oscillate between 350 and 10,000 dollars.

But beyond the economic aspect there are other interests at stake, interests that are being kept hidden by capital for the time being. For example the creation on "human animals" that have been selected and programmed; "mosaic individuals" that are to have the capacity to absolve all the functions of a productive character and of social control.

For this and for other reasons it is necessary to attack these multinationals of legalised massacre and snatch all the information that they jealously guard from them, in order to gain better knowledge of our enemy in our to strike it more effectively.

COMMUNIQUE

Today we set fire to the Maggioni Winthrop spa, a company where thousands of animals are dismembered in the name of progress and science. But the real reason that motivates the Maggioni, as does all the other pharmaceutical industries, is profit. Because those without a voice cannot rebel against their jailers, the ALF is fighting for and with them. To the exploiters, the criminals in white coats: the ALF will draw the logical consequences from your activity.

This communique was received by the Ansa news agency following the night attack on the Maggioni Winthrop laboratories in via Forlanini, Milan on May 3/4. The attack followed accusations by the press and the reformist green fringes that the smashing of the Stephen's Zoo windows in Milan shortly before, had been done by "ecological terrorists"

COMMUNIQUE

The reply to your crimes is fire and revolt. We have set fire to the Maggioni offices. An ALF group has already set fire to your laboratories. Today we affirm that your offices also ooze blood and disgrace.

In early June the homes of some animal liberationists were raided, as well as the Kulturcentre Mirinda Mondo, with no result as far as the Digos were concerned. The reply was more flames, and again against the Maggioni Winthrop: first the laboratories, then on June 8 their offices in via Giuseppe Colombo. A ground floor window was broken into and a fire was started which destroyed files, cabinets, desks, Pcs and computer terminals in two offices. Radio Popolare and the Ansa news agency received the following leaflet claiming the actions:

LABORATORY ANIMALS FREED

In a spectacular action against the Inserm (National health and medical research institute) in Lyons in France during the night of May 20/21, 38 monkeys were freed, after being anaesthetised by their liberators. Along with the monkeys dozens of dogs, cats, guinea pigs and rabbits were also liberated.

The action, claimed by the group "Noa's Ark", was also an attack on the economy of this research centre given the high cost of some kinds of "laboratory animals". With their methods they align themselves with thousands of rebels all over the world fighting against exploiters and torturers of every kind.



Schools in flames



The days when school could be considered a closed system with its own problems are over. School is now fully projected into the wider conditions of the social conflict as a whole. It now carries out precise functions that are increasingly tailored to meet the requirements of post-industrial production.

In this new context the need for a vertically organised range of qualifications no longer exists, there is instead a demand for horizontal specialisation with people knowing how to do a great many different things, but at a low level of specialisation. They must be adaptable and willing to change jobs frequently or adapt themselves to spending long periods simply looking for work.

Capital's need to build a mass "excluded" from the mainstream technology culture has led to a pauperisation of mass schooling leading to scarce means at the disposition of teachers, disinterest, and a general lowering of content. In order to create a democratic mentality, ie a mentality of "participation" rather than a simple direct subordinate relationship to authority, emphasis is put on breakdown of rigid authoritarian systems within the classroom, accent on assembly and discussion, etc.

This project, which has precise aims in the long term, is not fully

understood by teachers in the first place who are experiencing a disintegration of old structures of control often leading to situations of chaos within the classroom. The pupils find themselves in a cultural desert, an extension of the deadly atmosphere of the urban enclosures in which they have been reared. Here again the most eloquent critique takes the form of attack, often in the form of arson attacks, many carefully aimed at causing extensive damage and at striking the control centres within the school.

Certainly the situation where teachers could happily allow themselves to shout, punish and even beat school pupils without any response on their part has now changed. In France last year alone 1,756 cases of attacks on teachers were registered. It seems now that a slap or too authoritarian an attitude by the teacher could cost him or her anything from a simple knifing to a punitive expedition organised by parents and friends, or even being beaten up or attacked by molotov.

In the US a boy pulled a revolver on a teacher because he was not allowed to have a photograph of himself in the school album because he was wearing an "Anarchy Now" teeshirt. Some US schools now have metal detectors at the entrance.

At Saffi secondary school in one

of Bologna's ghetto areas the rage of the pupils explodes any time a teacher attempts to use repressive methods. Tyres are slashed, cars burnt, windows smashed and there are sometimes physical clashes with the teachers.

At the end of May the "Goethe" science secondary school in Milan was attacked. After breaking some windows the night raiders got into the school offices and smashed them up as well as the teachers' room. They then piled up registers, school documents, etc, and set fire to them using two cans of petrol. A considerable part of the building was badly damaged. At the end of July another fire completely destroyed the administrative block of the Gemelli secondary school in via Pescarenico, still in the Milan area. The aluminium roof over the school offices, headmaster's room and medical rooms completely melted. The damage has been estimated at a billion lire.

Of course, we are still far from a conscious rebellion against school as it is developing today. At most these incidents reflect insufficiency due to an educational system aimed at forming docile, acquiescent subjects with a flexible mentality. What is happening are manifestations of refusal to submission, an important element in the revolt and its development against the new order of capital.

Palestine: time for action

With the continuing struggle in Palestine we are growing used to all the levels of horror which the Israeli army is using to try to repress it. But beyond the horror there is also disgust for those who, seeing how things stand, continue to do nothing about it, hiding behind a veil of historical and political justifications.

We are not among those who like to describe all the repressive means that the State studies and uses to try to crush the just rebellion of the oppressed. This is a typically English affectation that has a very negative effect on facing the problem of *what is to be done*.

But we must make an exception this time. A brief catalogue of the means and the particularly atrocious way they are being applied at this moment in time against the Palestinian insurrection in the occupied territories, should throw anyone with a minimum of dignity into the most profound consternation.

Normal tear gas bombs such as those used by police in Europe, are loaded with chloracetophenone, itself dangerous in a certain concentration in closed places. Those used in Palestine are loaded with dychlorobenzylidene, which is often lethal even in open spaces. It should be borne in mind that those most exposed to these dangers are children, especially in conditions of malnutrition such as those in Palestine.

The old gas spreaders containing about two and a half kilos have been substituted by the 606 Jumbo which spreads 4 kilos of gas and by the 303 with rubber bullets which when shot bounce back spreading gas and cannot be picked up. Now the army also possess the 809 version that can be shot as far as 150 metres, uniting the effects of the gas to the kinetic impact on the body of whoever receives it. As it is mainly a question of old people, women and children, it is easy to imagine the consequences.

The hard rubber bullets first tried and tested in Ireland, are now used re-

gularly in Palestine and have caused over 30 deaths in the past 22 months. Some of the bullets contain lead and are deadly at a distance of less than 70 metres.

A special machine of recent construction responds to the stones thrown by the young Palestinians with other stones blasted out in huge quantities.

A device called the "washing machine" is mounted on an armoured truck and jets a 200 litre spray of foam. This foam solidifies immediately, walling up alive those who get caught in it.

Reconnaissance controls are now carried out by radio controlled helicopters which can lower themselves without running the risks that normal helicopters used to of possibly being struck down by a well aimed stone.

A special ultra light spotter has been perfected to survey the countryside. It is a biplane that costs less than 10,000 pounds, flies at a speed of 180 kilometres per hour and requires only 16 hours flight training.

Radio-controlled pilotless reconnaissance aircraft are used to transmit pictures to the operational centre. They fly at a speed of about 75 kph for about 25 minutes at a time.

As well as these new ultrasophisticated means, they continue to use the normal ones that were put into action right from the start of the uprising. One of the most highly equipped and most efficient armies in the world are trying—without succeeding—to crush an unarmed people who are rebelling by throwing stones. All the horrors of classical genocide have been used: mass deportations, concentration camps, indiscriminate massacres, des-

truction of individual dwellings and whole groups of houses, shooting on the spot, violence, rape, attacks on the mosques, attacks on the Red Cross, planned massacres, use of death squads, and the list could go on endlessly.

Be careful comrades. At this moment the historical conditions that have presented themselves since almost the beginning of humanity, are continuing. The spiral of death continues unabated. There are many today who are intent on underlining historical distinctions or insisting on differences, even valid ones, but which date to times too far in the past to be of any value in clarifying the reality of today, of a people dying in the face of the almost total indifference of the world. These people bring to mind the bourgeoisie who lined up under Mazzini's doubts, then in the days of the massacres felt the need to comfort their theses by coming out into the streets and gouging out the dead communards' eyes with the points of their umbrellas. And in the same way those good people near Dachau who, during the extermination of the Jews presented a complaint to the local authorities because the smoke from the "factory" was killing the birds in the nearby trees, are the same ones who today are speaking of the "positive aspects" of nazism.

The important thing to note yet again is that there is a moment for examining theory, but there is a time when Minerva's bird must go to sleep and this is the time for action and the destruction of the enemy.

Internationalist Action

SWEDEN

computers instead of judges?

Sweden is in the vanguard concerning the use of modern technology in the field of social control.

According to Swedish authorities the computer could take the place of the judge, rendering superfluous the intervention of the unfortunate's lawyer, and considerably speeding up the judicial process.

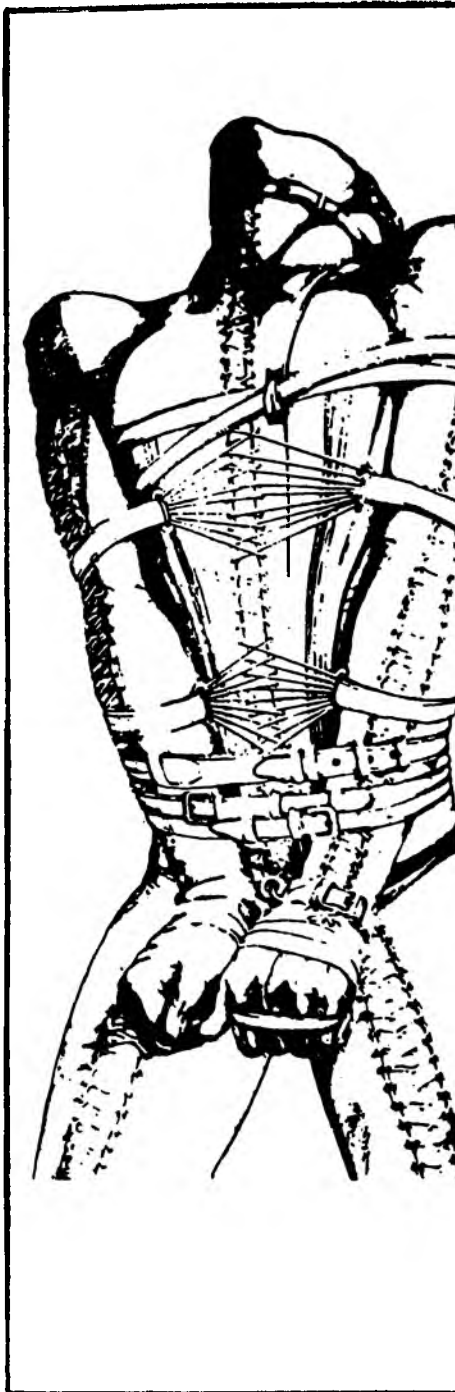
Head of the courts section of the Domstolsverket, Tomas Stahre, maintains that the computer could in fact be used as an auxiliary "decisional" instrument, passing sentence in minor cases. The judge would feed all the evidence and relative data concerning the accused's previous convictions, as well as information about his/her social situation to establish attenuating or aggravating criteria, into the computer. This then allows it to pass a sentence that also takes the "human" factor into account, thus avoiding the possibility of having recourse to appeal.

When required, of course, the computer could also act as a kind of directory of information and data on citizens in general.

This proposal, drawn up by the IRI institute for legal information technology in Stockholm, in collaboration with the Domstolsverket, has been presented to parliament.

Once again the dangers of information technology control are emerging clearly, confirming the need to attack it violently in its places of application and elaboration.

"They" are providing themselves with more and more sophisticated means. We mustn't let ourselves be taken unawares.





Leoncavallo

Leoncavallo, social space, Social Centre for 14 years. Let us say right away that it has never been a haunt of *Autonomia Operaia*. I say this to all the idiotic journalists who think they know more than the devil. Certainly, it was a point of reference for communist collectives. Then, with the passing of years it aggregated comrades of all tendencies, including the libertarian one, in a minority compared to the Social Centre collectives, but not for this less important.

On October 18 1975 there was a demonstration of the self-managed area committees protesting because there was no green space or place in which to meet in the whole area. At the end of this demonstration an abandoned pharmaceutical factory was squatted. So began the long story of Leoncavallo Social Centre which has seen more than one generation of comrades.

August 16, 1989. At 7am there is a strange silence in Milan in the streets surrounding Leoncavallo. A battle between the forces of order and the 80 comrades who had barricaded themselves inside all night and who were waiting for the eviction, ready to face and defend the centre. (Milan is literally deserted. All shops, offices and bars are closed during Italian capitalism's main holiday week, not chosen by chance for the eviction.) Outside at the main entrance, a huge banner: "No threat of eviction will take away the rage and the joy of the struggle" The threat that had been made more and more frequently in recent years became real that morning.

An eviction order that had been hastily drawn up by the Milan Magistrate's Court in September 1988 was handed in.

Barricaded behind the door were various expressions of the Milan,

Italian and European youth movement. It was not a political organisation that barricaded itself in as the newspapers were to write afterwards. That morning each person represented a small piece of history and the youth reality that exists in Milan today.

At 7.20 the battle begins. Tear gas on one side, stones on the other. The air is suffocating, outside and in. Police and carabinieri start beating up the comrades. Those on the roofs resist, but are targeted by police who who get the "hospitality" of the neighbouring flats so as to be able to take easy aim. A gas cannister hits one comrade in the back, another in the testicles. A young punk comrade is mistaken for a boy and has her nose smashed by a truncheon by a later "apologetic" pig. All are made to pass through a "human" corridor to be rounded up, being beaten as they passed.

An hour later the bulldozers arrived, and within a few hours the whole establishment which consisted of various buildings, was razed to the ground.

At 8.30, the "war" over, the rest of the comrades are forced down from the roofs by firemen, their eyes red with the fumes of the teargas. They are pushed on to armoured police vans outside; the few comrades there in solidarity raise clenched fists and shout slogans. The local people are moved (perhaps they think it is yet another film about the "years of lead".)

The pigs are still searching around the area for fear of having forgotten someone to carry away. At that moment someone remembers Iain and Fausto, also part of the history of Leoncavallo, murdered on March 18 by fascists/drug pushers.

12 noon. The comrades held at the

"The boss illtreated us so we decided to destroy the factory." That is what three young workers said at the moment of their arrest, accused of having set fire to the factory which produced bathroom and kitchen furnishings where they worked.

The burnt out factory was the property of Roberto Buonaquisti, its main office in the Prenestina area in Rome. The rebel workers were aged 18, 17 and 16 years.

Everything began when the three young workers decided to put an end to their state of superexploitation a few months ago, and to respond to the humiliation they were being subjected to by their slave driver boss. Beginning with verbal protest they then moved to a decidedly more incisive form of struggle: direct action and sabotage against the whole productive structure of the factory, including some depots in the outskirts of Rome. So, following a series of small attacks carried out in night raids against the firm, they decided as a final solution to destroy the

main depot. This resulted in irreparable damage being done to the machinery due to highly inflammable material catching fire.

The three youths were accused of "arson", aggravated willful damage, threats, and also "aggravated theft" as the investigators maintain that they took away some tools during one of their night visits.

This case denounces without half measures the present day conditions of exploitation that many young people are living under, employed as apprentice labourers in small and medium industries, a clandestine world of production swarming with voracious bosses who are making their fortunes on the skins of those who lend them their work power daily. The thousands of serious and minor accidents that take place every day in these backwoods of metropolitan exploitation (black labour) are immediately covered up by the accomplice silence of the press, as well as by the administrators of the local firms, the parties and the trades

unions, who maintain that they are fighting this wild exploitation while drawing up agreements with the bosses and financing them under the table: after all they "create work" don't they.

But there are also those who, like these three young workers, not yet perfectly domesticated by capital nor transformed into little soldiers to produce and bow down to the rules of constituted order, react to the oppression under which they are living correctly. There are those who, delegating nothing to anyone, defend their rights and their dignity by insuring and rebelling against the world of those exploiters.

Our solidarity goes to these three young workers. To set fire to one of capital's productive structures, be it large or small, is a concrete way to begin to oppose oneself in first person to the projects of terror brought into the social territory by capital and the State.



THE ADVENTURES OF TRANSPONDER

Born as an electronic bracelet to be used attached to the paw of an animal or the wing of a bird in danger of extinction in order to control migration, nesting places, etc, they have now been transformed into regular instruments in the functioning of State repression.

In the US these sophisticated electronic bracelets are now being attached to the wrists of prisoners who are then let out on parole or bail in order to control their movements. These can then be followed through a radar screen at the local police station. An alarm goes off when the bracelet holder passes a certain point in the area allocated to him.

So an object that came out of technological research to meet the demands of the environmentalists and animal liberationists to put an end to branding, drug injections, etc, aimed at "controlling endangered species in order to safeguard them from extinction", has now become a highly sophisticated instrument of repression.

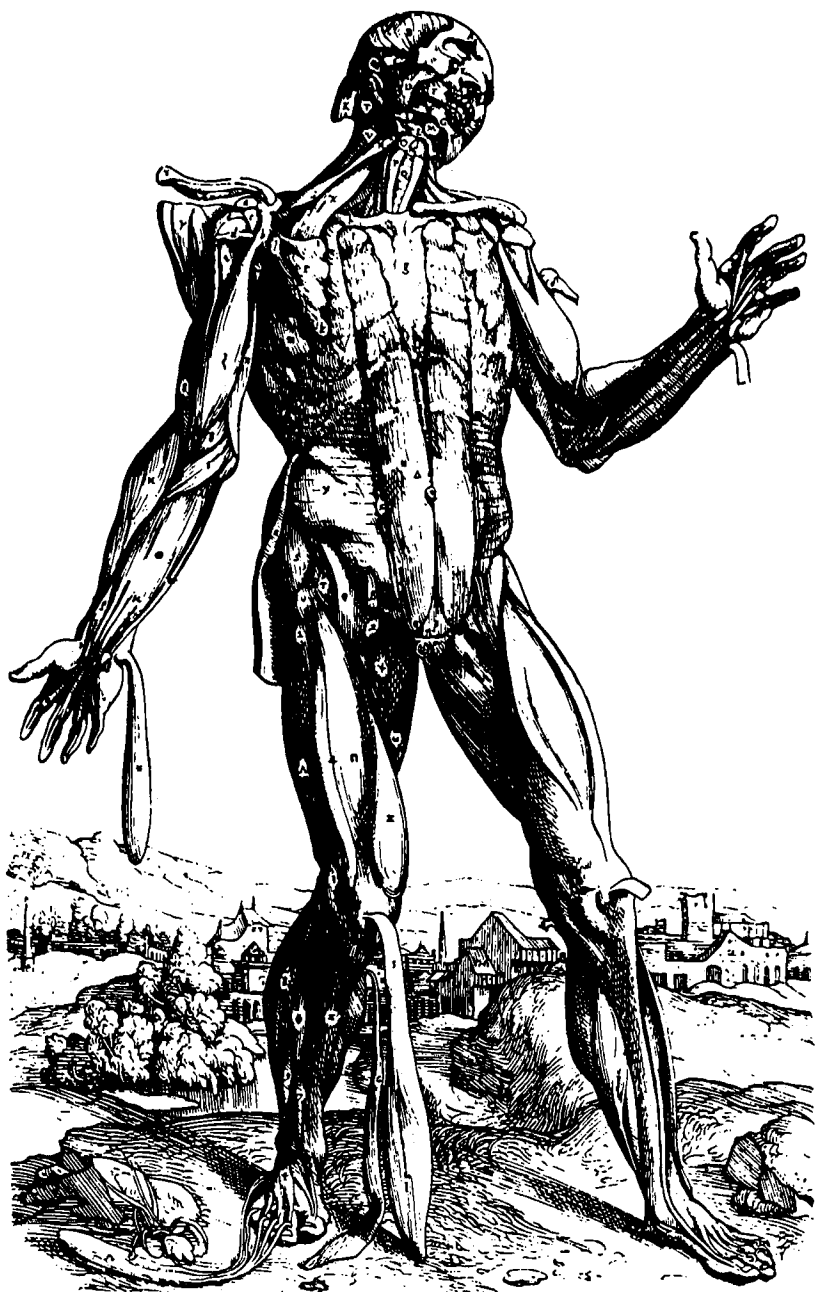
Now biomedical research has taken a step further. Bio medic Data Systems of Maywood, New Jersey have, after seven years' research, produced a "transponder" capsule that contains a chip or integrated circuit the size of a grain of rice that can be injected into laboratory mice and other animals subcutaneously and remain there as a system of laboratory identification considered more efficient and less "cruel" than branding, labelling, etc.

The transponder capsules are

charged with a simple ten digit code. A scanner alongside the computer (Elams system) allows the programme in the chip to be "activated" by using a low frequency radio signal. So every "chip-mouse" can have its own internal file today. Tomorrow who knows how this new technological gem will be put to use by the forces of animal and human repression. There are 34 billion numerical combinations possible. Experiments were carried out by Sandoz Research Institute in East Hanover, New Jersey to test the chip for skin reactions, causing tumours, etc, and they have now been approved by the GLP (Good Laboratory Practice). Fifty research centres in the US and Europe have already adopted the Elams system.

These examples show the increasing tendency of technology of produce systems of control, first introducing them through the vehicle of official environmentalist and conservationist channels and having them accepted as "technological progress" to alleviate animal suffering, then applying them in the wider field of repression and social control. In this light the attacks that are continuing and spreading against the animal research laboratories take on a fuller significance. Consciously or not they are striking the centres of experimentation in technological and biological control that in a not too far off tomorrow will take the place of the truncheons and prison walls of today.

Patrizia



the catastrophe psychosis

AIDS and biological warfare

It is hard to imagine that a cure for AIDS would be withheld for economic reasons alone. Could there be some other reason?

Despite repeated denials from Defence Department officials, allegations persist that AIDS is a genetically altered virus, which has been deliberately released to wipe out homosexuals and/or non-whites in the USA and reduce populations in third world countries.

...Circumstantial evidence is quite compelling that the AIDS virus was artificially engineered and planted in several different locations at about the same time through vaccination programs, and possibly blood bank contaminations.

At a House Appropriations hearing in 1969, the Defence Department's (BW) Biological Warfare division requested funds to develop, through gene-splicing, a new disease that would both resist and break down a victim's immune system.

...In 1972, the World Health Organisation published a similar proposal. "An attempt should be made to ascertain whether viruses can in fact exert selective effects on immune function, eg by ...affecting T-cell function as opposed to B-cell function. The possibility should also be looked into that the immune response to the virus itself may be impaired if the infecting virus damages more or less selectively the cells responding to the viral antigene." WHO Bulletin, vol 47, p 257-274) This is a clinical description of the function of the AIDS virus.

The incidence of AIDS infections in Africa coincides exactly with the locations of the massive WHO smallpox vaccination program in the mid 70's (London Times May 11, 1987). Some 14,000 Haitians then on UN secondment to Central Africa were also vaccinated in this campaign. Personnel actually conducting the vaccinations may have been completely unaware that the vaccine was anything other than what they were told.

Infection hits twice as many Blacks,

Latinos and Native Americans as among whites, with death coming two to three times as swiftly. And over 80 per cent of the children with AIDS and 90 per cent of infants born with it are among those minorities. "Ethnic weapons" that would strike certain racial groups more heavily than others have been a long-standing US Army BW objective. (Harris and Paxman, p 265.) Under the current US administration, biological warfare research spending has increased 500 per cent, primarily in the area of genetic engineering of new disease organisms. The "discovery" of the AIDS virus (HTLV3) was announced by Dr Robert Gallo at the National Cancer Institute, which is on the grounds of Fort Detrick, Maryland, a primary US Army biological warfare research facility...

The Hepatitis B vaccine study in 1978 appears to have been the initial means of planting the infection in New York city. The test protocol specified non-monomogamous males only, and homosexuals received a different vaccine from heterosexuals. At least 25-50 per cent of the first reported NY AIDS cases in 1981 had received the Hepatitis B test vaccine in '78. By 1984, 64 per cent of the vaccine recipients had AIDS, and the figures on the current infection rate for the participants of that study are held by the US Department of Justice, and are "unavailable".

The AIDS epidemic emerged full-blown in the three US cities with "organised gay communities" before being reported elsewhere, including Haiti or Africa, so it is epidemiologically impossible for either of those countries to be the origin point for the US infections.

Another indication that AIDS had multiple origin points is that the 14-month doubling time of the disease cannot nearly account for the current number of cases if we assume only a small number of initial infections starting in the late 1970s. *Waves Forest*

For a long time now there has been a terroristic blackmail in act leading to more and more recourse to the policeman-like logic of emergency. The media carries out the task of upturning problems and using apocalyptic images of the imminence of catastrophe, pushing great masses of people to mobilise to avoid it.

One should ask oneself what lies behind the picture presented by the media of the impending nightmare of ecological catastrophe. This is presented as a problem to be resolved beyond the realm of social relations or class conflict.

We have strong doubts about the show of good intentions made by politicians of every kind and colour (including the environmentalists) and their sudden interest in the population's health.

We think that behind the bombardment of news concerning the ecological red alert in the areas of high industrial concentration where atmospheric pollution safety levels have been amply surpassed, there lies another far less noble battle: a battle for power between the old capitalist-industrial class and the new ascending one constituted of the public and private bureaucracy in view of the position the latter have reached within the technological apparatus of capital and the State.

We know that the image of the catastrophe, in this case the ecological one, emotively pushes the mass to fight beyond any motivation coming from their own specific condition of exploitation, not so much for social change but to save their own threatened survival. That pushes them to adopt the reasoning leading to the conservation of the present social order.

The planet is dying, we all know it. It is full of poison and lacking in oxygen because of atmospheric pollution. The rivers are biologically dead;

lakes and seas are reduced to dustbins; a greenhouse effect is produced by the raising of the levels of carbon dioxide thanks also to the massive work of deforestation of one of the main lungs of the earth, the Amazon forest. Growing drought is causing the extension of vast new deserts, and we are assisting in the tragedy of peoples and animal species on their way to extinction, sacrificed to the logic of profit and dominion.

Every class that aspires to domination brings with it its own world and its own logic. The ascending bureaucrats are using ecology to accelerate the process of taking over the old world.

But what can that cause in the mass, increasingly terrified by the possibility of catastrophe and interiorising the logic of emergency, if not total adhesion to the repressive codes of behaviour dictated by cybernetic power. With scientific punctuality it is inviting millions of proletarianised individuals to participate and mobilise alongside the institutions to create and institute new organisms of control and to sanction new social authorities under the thrust of a new democratic radicalism.

Beyond its immediate drama, the Chernobyl nuclear accident gave capital and all the States the chance to coldly experiment elements upon which to apply repressive projects of control and consensus, precisely by exploiting the idea of a permanent state of emergency.

The emergency intervention therefore does not resolve the problem but serves to instore control in order to eliminate conflict over the social territory through the blackmail of a duty to collaboration between classes. All the emergency measures that are presented as being necessary for the general social interest, in actual fact give way to a process of privilege and sub-

mission given the inequality of existing material conditions.

The greens and environmentalist associations are not looking for a solution to the problem of pollution but to a capillary and spreading control in order to make it a source of profit. One discovers that the least polluted parts of the cities are areas destined to the higher social strata: the poor get square metres of cement and waste dumps in the hells in the outskirts.

It is time then, instead of giving acritical praise to such forces, to unmask their role as the new social pacifiers who are going beyond the spectacle rigged on the blackmail that "the planet must be saved at all costs", to lend themselves to managing existing alienation in an alternative way, but always based on exploitation and oppression.

We think that the struggle against the domination of man over man is the only basis from which to start. It is the only one capable of attacking those responsible for the destruction of both the planet and social wealth. We must aim concretely towards the liberation of man and nature in the global sense.

The greens and environmentalists are so-called ecologists whose aim is not a clean ecological planet: their politics are a green apartheid that wants "green islands" destined to the comfort of the privileged. The international environmentalist associations are the multinationals of "ecology", capitalism revised and corrected following the damage done by its preceding phase of maximum industrialisation.

The social struggle in the ecological sense is valid only if it strikes the relationships of dominion, the structures of capital and the State, showing its subversive force that contains the prospect of a new world, not the alternative management of the old.

AIDS CONGRESS SABOTAGED IN MONTREAL

Montreal in Canada recently hosted the world congress on AIDS. And for the first time scientists found themselves face to face with their victims, finally come out of their dimension of their submissive patients waiting to be 'cured'.

With an effective guerilla strategy, three hundred gays and lesbians managed to get through the sophisticated controls at the entrance to the Palais de Congres, immense futuristic bunker supported by eightythree pillars of reinforced concrete. Waving banners and shouting slogans they formed small groups and succeeded in reaching the orators' table and occupied it.

The official opening of the congress was delayed for two hours. The illustrious scientists speeches were continually interrupted by whistles, applause and heavy sarcastic comments.

In thousands of leaflets handed out to the delegates, the "Aids Now" and "Act Now" activists announced other raids. Distinguishing themselves from the other half million people now struck by AIDS—and in being so, constrained to suffer atrocious conditions of life and death—they have given an indication, for the time being symbol-

ic, tomorrow we hope, real, as to how to respond to this project of selective extermination carried out by the symbiosis between white coats and military uniforms.

By becoming active protagonists of their situation, these people have turned the logic of it from defence to attack, and it is only in this logic that it will be possible to conquer, if not 'health', one fundamental and real aspect of life, dignity. The first step is that of refusal: refusal of the role of the untouchable obliged to beg for the misery of hospices and hospital beds, social services and structures of the church (always ready to capitalise on human 'tragedies'); refusal to die in the medical concentration camps attached to drips and tortured by the latest therapies elaborated to the profit of the great pharmaceutical industries, assisted by pallid nuns and "understanding" nurses.; opening the road to direct action and attack on the structures and against those responsible for a project of death.

AIDS, cancer, congenital malformations, are all mutilations of the same war. And as in all wars the victims find themselves faced with a choice: to go to the slaughter peacefully, without re-

belling, in this case surrounded by the nauseating smiles of the angels of death, or get up, identify the real enemy, and struggle.

The struggle against the medical research laboratories, the biogenetic industry, the multinationals who impose planetary demographic control in arm with States, supernational organisations (World Bank, WHO, etc) is also a struggle against AIDS, just one of the arms of post-industrial capital's restructuring. It is therefore not sufficient to simply understand the origins of the "disease", but to see its role in the global context of world capital. Only in this way can we bring AIDS out of the twilight zone of illness and into the general struggle against post-industrial capital, using the methods most fitted to it today, ie of small actions of sabotage and attack on its structures and those responsible for them.

In order to do this we must work to develop analyses of the concept of "illness" under capitalism as well as the project of demographic control. These questions are central elements of this era. We hope to contribute to this clarification in future issues of *insurrection*.

THE VIOLENCE OF POVERTY

Yet another rape. But today violence against a woman is more amusing if it takes place in a group: of at least 14. This is what happened in a village in Sicily, Milittello. A fifteen year girl was raped by boys between 11 and 18 years all looking for adventure. An adventure with a girl whose parents had just returned to Sicily after years of emigration.

The newspapers point out one particular: the girl, who became pregnant as a result of the rape, was mentally disturbed. Her womanhood, her freedom of choice, is trampled on before she starts. First by her parents, who almost kept the fact hidden because of their shame, then the whole village, who interpreted the event as a boyish prank to defend the rapist kids, then the judge. The girl is being prevented from having an abortion. The village priest shows off his sullen moralism.

This time they couldn't even use the alibi of the miniskirt, of the seductive gaze of the continental woman who—they say—attracts men and distracts them from their good feelings of father, husband or brother.

In that environment there is a more subtle violence, a violence that comes from ignorance and fear. The ignorance of the boy rapists who pursue images according to which a woman cannot be considered a human being to be respected and loved.

In the south as in the north, sex is still something dirty, composed of violence and abuse. In Milan a girl is

raped by a male nurse in a hospital bed. In Termini station in Rome eighty people stand by and watch an attempted rape take place on a station bench. The rapist was then covered by the crowd and escaped. So, look out. From the tiny Sicilian village to the huge metropoli, rape remains the alternative of idiots, the last beach of interior emargination and the incapacity to communicate one's rage in any other way.

But in a little village the authority of the priest, the judge, the carabinieri, the public opinion of "respectable" people who don't want any scandal, bears a fundamental weight on things. In such an environment it is even possible for abortion to be denied to a girl who has been raped.

Violence is practically subscribed to by a power structure which itself exercises a double violence on the population: on the girl who must submit to the decisions made by the family and the rest of the village; and on the boy rapists.

They are all more concerned with obeying laws and morality than about the life of this young woman.

We must begin to shout our rage again, but not by asking for more severe laws or the application of new ones: this only helps the system to castrate any possible search for freedom, our own and that of others, men and women alike.

If we believe that the practice of rape is born from a precise social condition, then we must not humiliate

ourselves with demands for laws that only play the game into the hands of those who rape and exploit us daily.

We are not interested in whether those who raped the girl are found guilty or innocent. That would be too easy. We must fight the whole structure that contributes to creating the very idea of violence against women and against emarginated people and proletarians in general. And, as usual, the latter, instead of beating up the bosses, are fighting against themselves, numbing their minds with all the shit that power produces.

Violence often grows from conditions of poverty and survival that create the need to possess at all costs what one cannot have through practices of freedom, be it sex or any other part of normal activity.

If we want to overcome this profound contradiction between the request to be "regimented" and a search for liberation within human beings, then we must struggle in our own way and with our own instruments against all the relations of dominion that generate violence. Perhaps that day in Milittello the boys would have preferred to have beaten up the priest or to have created some perspective for a less rotten life. Today they are locked up in a cell and are asking themselves why. The State will pardon their misdeed, but they will always remain convinced that all that, even their very punishment, was right and fits into the normal way of things.

Patrizia



IN THE SHADOW OF THE GALLOWS

ON THE SUBJECT OF PINELLI...

following the article in issue 5 re Pinelli's murder in Milan police headquarters, an interesting point is made concerning attitudes that tend to prevail in the anarchist movement

There was a general feeling among comrades following Pinelli's murder in Milan police headquarters and his flight from the window of commissioner Calabresi's room, that the State would never get to the bottom of the search for whoever was responsible for our comrade's death.

Everyone was convinced that Pinelli's death would remain another State misdeed similar to the Salsedo case in America which bore incredible similarities to that of Pinelli.

A few years later, in May 1972 to be exact, commissioner Calabresi was shot outside his home in Milan.

Comrades felt this was linked to Pinelli's death. Just punishment for he was responsible for killing him. A good thing, it was thought by many at the time.

Then the gossip began. There was a mania for making distinctions and political suppositions. It was said that the secret services were responsible, because the commissioner knew too much about the Milan massacre. Some said it was the work of fascists. A number of comrades even went to the extent of passing this idea off as fact (for example Stuart Christie in

his book on Stefano delle Chiaie).

We cannot say for sure that it was comrades who killed Calabresi. What we can say with certainty is that thousands of comrades were present at Pinelli's funeral and that a81 of them, to varying degrees, wanted Calabresi's death.

One can obviously say it is one thing to want something, another to actually do it. And that is true. But one should not underestimate the capabilities of the revolutionary movement and give too much credit to the forces of State reaction.

Revolutionaries are also capable of doing things, and they often do them. Unfortunately there is an almost masochistic mania among comrades for magnifying the adversary's strength, insisting that the police and the State machinery in general is such that there is little we can do.

It should be said in opposition to this way of magnifying the enemy, that if it is right that one should know one's enemy, not for that should we transform it into an omnipotent machine that we can do little against.

AMB

The bloody regime in Botha's South Africa continues to churn out crimes of every kind against the black population, while, apart from their ridiculous sanctions, the EEC countries continue to be their best commercial partners. The international press can also be considered their precious ally, given the silence and distortion of information deliberately carried out concerning the social and political conditions in that country. The foul regime in Pretoria is now preparing itself to carry out yet another in its endless list of crimes, once again raising the spectre of the gallows to terrorise the black population and make them desist from their purpose of rebelling, trying to channel their revolt on to the road of a few tepid reforms and an opening of the internal market to black consumerism and an extension of the services sector.

Another 14 black people have been sentenced to death, and 12 more await the same fate. They make up the 26 demonstrators arrested during an anti-apartheid demonstration held in the town of Upington in 1985. During the demonstration a black policeman was killed and all the demonstrators arrested that day were charged with murder. The court has separated the accused into two groups: the first has been found guilty by a white jury, using the infamous amendment to the penal code, "common purpose". Through

this play on words those accused do not have to be charged with specific offences, only to have participated in a demonstration attended by hundreds more people. In this way they can be sentenced to death without a trace of evidence. The same logic as that once applied by the nazis: when one of them was killed they rounded up all the passersby in the streets and, applying the concept of "common purpose" they chose a number of people at random and shot them on the spot.

In the factories, the mines and every other place of work, racial discrimination presents itself as class discrimination. Not by chance the bosses, directors and technicians are all white, while the blacks and other "non-whites" make up the totality of the working class and the most emarginated of the population.

Upington is a town in the north west of the Cape where between 1983 and '86 the black ghetto Poballelo was the most advanced in the struggle against rent increases, taxes, the constitutional reform swindle, against arrests, and for boycotts of discriminatory schools and white-owned shops. The area was also in the lead concerning repression: all the black organisations were outlawed and their leaders arrested. Death squads killed many anti-apartheid activists.

Dozens of black police handed in

their demission, councillors disappeared, the mayor handed in his demission and is now one of the Upington 26.

There is still a little time left before the multiple gallows of Pretoria central prison set to work (they can murder seven people at a time). This time must be used to carry out initiatives aimed at drawing attention to what is happening in South Africa.

Not having recourse to institutions, but making direct pressure, attacking the European and multinational industries that have commercial interests in that country, the banks investing in it, the companies that import agricultural and industrial products, with any means one thinks fit.

Nor are we forgetting the lucrative gold commerce with South Africa which also makes jeweller's shops accomplices to apartheid.

We must have confidence in our capacity to struggle and not delegate this to anyone else, or to the field of legalistic international bargaining. It is the task of all comrades and all those fighting for a radical transformation of life to tear the Upington 26 from the gallows.

Let us put pressure on the press silence on this affair and force them to talk about it.

Antagonism as solidarity means only one thing in this perspective.

Milan anarchist group "Insurrection"



anarchists attack apartheid

and refurbished fortress. When the police arrived on the scene they were met with a thick hail of stones and retreated. Within five minutes the group had disappeared. The action immediately qualitatively distinguished itself from the regular as they are ineffective picketings and sit-ins carried out in the western world against apartheid. It accomplished what demonstrations of tens of thousands of people have failed to do: to effectively, not symbolically, attack one of the power structures of apartheid, maximising damage to it, and resisting police intervention.

The attack in Copenhagen showed without half terms that neither apartheid nor its structures are symbolic, and that they should be confronted with real moments of well-planned attack. This attack is the fruit of a growing quality in the struggle against apartheid in northern Europe that has been taking place in countries such as Denmark, Holland and Sweden over

the past five years. It started off from a few small actions, simple, easily accomplished and easily repeatable, against the multinationals, mainly Shell. From this an awareness has developed that the struggle against apartheid is a struggle against exploitation and genocide at planetary level, and can strike effectively anywhere with equal effectiveness, be it an isolated village in northern Europe or a demonstration in a South African ghetto.

There is a growing awareness that apartheid is not confined to South Africa, but that it expresses itself all over the world in forms that appear to be different but which are essentially the same: the inclusion or exclusion from a whole system that can no longer be defined by simple electoral rights but which cut deep into the social and cultural tissue of peoples. Added to this there is the new European apartheid of thousands of black immigrants from the African continent

who have no "civil rights", having entered Europe illegally through a deliberate strategy of toleration. Subject to continued racist attacks, a favourite of right wing politicians in their harangues, the former are victims of a deliberate strategy of demographic re-adjustment to compensate for the growing lack of unskilled labour, particularly in the chemicals and other deadly industries of Europe.

The attack carried out by the comrades in Denmark is therefore an important step along a new road that is emerging in the struggle with clarity. It is the road of qualitative relations as opposed to quantitative spectacular mobilisation; clarity of perspective and incisiveness in accomplishing specific actions with the objective of succeeding in carrying out both economic and political sabotage in the perspective of internationalist solidarity and social revolution.

cont. from front page



Italy come second to West Germany as European investors in China, and prospects are booming since Tien An Men. A new society, "Futurinsieme" (future together) has been founded. Its latest innovation is a ship organised as a congress centre and contains a floating exhibition of Italian industrial and scientific capabilities. The idea comes from Italian film producer Alfredo Bini who has just been to China to reinforce economic relations there. There are already 60 Italian industries involved in the project.

The Chinese are pushing for their collaboration in the primary sectors of transport, communications, services pollution and waste disposal.

There are already 18,000 joint ventures in China with foreign companies, 3,000 of which began last year. The USA comes first in line, followed by West Germany and Italy. There can clearly therefore be no problem in demonstrating concrete internationalist solidarity to the struggle in China.

fuori lo Stato dalle vene

LET'S GET THE STATE OUT OF OUR VEINS



1988, an arrogant politician at the head of an indefinable "socialist party" wants to penalise drug taking.

All drugs, except those linked to popular folklore such as alcohol, the one that claims most victims. The proof was given in the United States,—it made an epoch—never was so much alcohol drunk: they called it prohibitionism. Respectable people are singing his praises. Ordinary men feel that they've found a hard for their sphincter. And what is incredible is that credit is given to and time is spent discussing this authoritarian delirium in bars and toilets. Yet another step is being taken into the desert. Giving the State new powers over citizens. Another slice of individual freedom is being sacrificed to the crazy monster. Our governors are taking over in a way that is disturbing. Individual freedom was already heavily mortgaged in the period defined as that of "terrorism" with the shameful Reale Law—a worsening of the fascist code that has never been discontinued—sanctified by popular referendum. Italian politicians thus created a new moral figure: the pentito (one who "repents" against the State), brilliant proof of absolute indifference in the face of the most elementary moral principles. And it is in this way that those who not only plead guilty to the laws of the State but also grass on their comrades are rewarded with freedom and money: they only have to betray their comrades, to collaborate in maintaining the positions of power that had been shaken for a moment. Many on the other hand who refused to become informers were sentenced to decades of prison simply because they were considered dangerous "terrorist" sympathisers.

It is clear that the main interest of the State is to preserve itself and that is why it is quite prepared to crush the sacred moral principles it claims to be a bastion of, to kick its own laws, the ones it normally uses to inflict centuries of prison on thousands of its citizens. Today, through the insane charisma of one of its most worthy representatives, Craxi, the State wants to steal another piece of individual freedom from us: the possibility of choosing whether to take drugs or not, to feel pleasure or not. We, anarchists, affirm that it is a part of the inalienable rights of the individual to choose whether to use drugs or not, and everything else concerning one's own person, including the loss of health and life as is happening more and more frequently with the wide use of heavy drugs. If one wants "to put a stop to" deaths from heroin, this must come from a new individual and social awareness that is incompatible with and suffocated by the State: it will certainly not come about through the imposition of new laws issued directly from the drug trafficking headquarters. The State is not the boss of our lives and bodies as it would have us believe with the law on obligatory organ removal from dead bodies. It cannot set itself up to be the judge of who knows what corrupt constitutional entity.

It is the duty of all individuals who want to be free to defend their own freedom—to live, to die, to drug oneself—from the sackage of the State.

LET US PREVENT THE STATE, improbable moraliser, and Craxi, its sex-symbol, from laying its hands on our individual freedom, even if it is for our own good. Our good or our ill is precisely our own affair, something that is strictly personal. And we are quite sure it is not the task of the state to judge it.

Only the abolition of all laws on drugs will interrupt this massacre, power abuse, continual violence, the corruption and the dizzy swindles by the drug laws which they now want to make more severe...

Only the abolition of laws will be able to blow up the "clandestine" drug market. The State must not touch free will. It is indispensable to limit the intrusiveness of its great power. To unmask its double role as drug pusher and repressor. Those in power would like to create a nation of State-dependent assisted people, for every bagatelle they want new laws as usual "there are not enough laws". All the political parties are competing in this game, magnifying the State's discretionary power and that of its officials, pigs and bureaucrats—their power—, eroding individual freedom.

They want to make us think that everything can be resolved to the tune of laws and decrees. From obligatory crash helmets to euthanasia the State pokes its nose in, like a sewer-rat nibbling away at individual liberty.

The State definitely connives in heavy drug dealing. This market is firmly in the hands of the mafia. We also know the latter's secret of eternal youth: living in cohorts with political power, the men of the Mafia and the men of the State are indistinguishable.

The State intoxicates and incessantly hammers us with the offer of its "junk", makes itself indispensable, and gives away a few doses free.

Its ideal is a flock of drug addicts. Drugged from childhood to the idea of the ineluctability of the State, a pitiful herd of assisted people who can no longer do without it, who make indiscriminate use of its "services", no less corrupt servants than their bosses, only more unfortunate. A fix of official forms, queues at the counters, up to the eyes in letters of introduction.

The list of toxic State substances as well as heroin and cocaine, is unfortunately very long and painful:

DC - PCI - MSI - PSDI - PLI - PR - DP - VERDI (political parties) - CGIL - CISL - UIL (trades unions) - IVA - IRPEF - IRPEG - ILOR - UNATANTUM - TIKET (taxes) - RAI (TV) - MOD 101 - MOD 740 (more taxes) - ENI - IRI - ENIMONT - AGIP (multinationals) - USL (health body) - GESCAL (more tax) - PT (post office) - FS (railways) - TABACCO - ALCOHOL - PETROL - CARABINIERI - POLICE - FINANCE POLICE - ARMY - NAVY - AIR FORCE SCHOOL - ELECTIONS - JUDICIARY - PRISON.

Whoever recognises something they cannot do without in these initials is already a drug addict.

STATE - MAFIA - HEROIN
ABOLITION
OF THE DRUG LAWS
PAWS OFF
INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM

Deng's slave trade

Having given a monstrous demonstration to the multinationals of what it is capable of doing in the interests of maintaining order in the face of mass revolt, Deng's China are now pushing ahead to seduce even more Western investment to boost their faltering economy. Aiming at their only sensitive spot, their pockets, Deng is now offering the European car industry an offer it will find hard to refuse. Through the mediation of the Belgian company Chinter, managed by a Belgian of Chinese origin, Charles Chi, the first approach was made to the Volvo motor company, offering them cheap labour from Chinese prisons to work in their factories if they set them up in Chinese territory. Volvo refused the offer we are told, which is no doubt being repeated to other aspiring slave drivers less concerned with their public image. The prisoners are being offered at 100 dollars, and are under guarantee to function efficiently under the guns of their prison guards.