

the enemy is first of all a question of ideas and projectuality. If one does not analyze for example the university as a place of production and reproduction of domination, even intuitively, there is indeed little chance that one will share or participate in the ransacking of an occupied university, as happened recently when dissertations and printers flew from the top of the balconies onto the heads of Parisian cops. And even when this is the case, it also takes a bit of fantasy and a dose of extra effort not to be satisfied with this obvious fact, in order to pay an *unexpected* visit to the particular laboratories that swarm in these temples of knowledge, those where collaborations with the industries of war and control are carried out precisely and daily.

But let's return to *War Against War* and the rest of its contents, since it is precisely *ideas and action* that it proposes to put in conversation. When we leave for two minutes the commonplaces of the television, such as "*Putin is crazy*" or "*the Russians are the bad guys and the Ukrainians the good guys*", and we try to go deeper into the antimilitarist question, we could look at the long text dated 2021 and translated from German, entitled *Fragments for an insurgent struggle against militarism and the world that needs it* (pp. 11-20). In a German context that presents both a remarkable continuity of reflections since the 1970s and numerous experiences of sabotage of all forms of its military-industrial complex, starting from the idea "*the war starts here, it is here that we can block it*", this text indeed offers us some leads: faced with the predictable, calculable and highly symbolic blockades of large, overprotected arms industrial sites, it proposes, for example, to shift our gaze to the "*long chain of production of intermediate products*", since "*the final product, whether it is a tank, a military aircraft, a drone, a missile launcher or other, is assembled from thousands or millions of parts*". That is to say, to shift our gaze to all

those peripheral suppliers of essential parts or components that are sometimes located "*in small remote villages*". Just as we would benefit from taking a closer look at "*the entire logistics system itself through which these goods are shipped, loaded, transported by train or truck, rather than limiting ourselves to attacks on these companies*." Alongside this, and from an insurgent perspective, this text finally proposes to take an interest now in everything that also allows these war logistics to function, notably in terms of communication and energy networks, while learning "*to move physically in this world off the beaten track, a skill that cannot be acquired overnight*."

There are still many unexplored avenues here, such as the brief description of the western network of NATO pipelines or the importance of domestic rail lines for supplying oil to refineries as well as rail/road nodes, which another German text points out as a complement to 'Fragments...', but which nevertheless opens up a vast horizon to those who intend to take this question seriously. For as one of the other translated articles in this collection rightly concluded: "*So, lovers of the wildest freedom, what would you rather do? Continue to whine about the integration of the proletariat, the "betrayal" of parties and unions, the omnipresence of video surveillance, the end of grand narratives, or rather... ?*"



This collection can be found at actforfree.noblogs.org

STORM WARNINGS

*Anarchist bulletin
for the social war*

.....
52 – April 15 2022



| But anarchists don't vote? |

Calling oneself an anarchist can mean a lot, but it can also mean nothing. In a world of tenuous identities, when everything seems to fade into the fog of uncertainty, calling oneself an anarchist can be just another way of following a flag, nothing more.

But sometimes anarchism is an uncomfortable label. It can put questions in your head that do not have easy answers. It can make you notice the strange contradictions in your life: the job, the role that society has imposed on you, the status you yourself have participated in, the career you can't seem to give up, family, friends, children, the end of the month and the salary, the car and the house you own. Alas, to set a distance between these attributes and one's own fundamental ideas, between what we are and how we are an anarchist is very much like that struggle between being and duty-to-be that made Hegel smile: duty-to-be always ends up succumbing.

We are therefore anarchists because we read

anarchist newspapers, because we consider the thought and the history of anarchism as our thought and our history. We are anarchists because we huddle in the movement, sheltered from the bad weather of life, because we consider it our refuge, because we like to see the faces of our companions, to hear their little family stories and tell them ours, all to be repeated endlessly - and so on.

If someone creates problems, not so much with his or her more or less harsh words, but with the things he or she does, jeopardizing this position of being at home, safe, feeling protected as in one's own house, then we call him or her to order, listing in full the principles of anarchism, to which we remain faithful. And among them is the principle of not voting. Anarchists don't vote, otherwise what kind of anarchists would they be?

Everything is clear and smooth. And yet, especially lately, there have been objections, confusion.

What sense does it make not to vote? It does

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15/3, Athens (Greece). Anarchists claimed responsibility for the arson attack that destroyed the main entrance to the offices of the company Grivas, which responded to a contract from the Athens port authorities for the management of a surveillance software that collects the digital data of refugees and migrants, among others. The same company also manages the recruitment and training of port officers and coast guards. "We fight for the destruction of every state, every nationalism and patriotism, every form of power, exploitation and oppression. By refusing to die for a homeland, we refuse to serve the interests of any."

17/3, Chambéry (France). In Savoy, the windows of the departmental headquarters of the newspaper Le Dauphiné Libéré are smashed in the night, while a tag "Collabos" is left on them.

17/3, Ebersberg (Germany). In Bavaria, a railroad switchgear and the electric box of a cell phone tower located a little further away are deliberately set on fire shortly before 4am. Rail traffic had to be interrupted.

17/3, Senftenberg (Germany). In Brandenburg, the pumps of a gas station are set on fire during the night. The previous weekend, a similar attack took place at a gas station in Schwarzhede.

17/3, Athens (Greece). The ghosts of the shooting range claim responsibility for throwing molotovs against

make sense, many anarchists have replied, especially among the older ones. Because voting is delegating, and anarchists are for direct struggle. Nice, I would say, very nice.

But when this struggle consists of only testifying to one's own principles (and so also of abstaining from voting) and nothing more, or rather consists of withdrawing with embarrassment when some companion decides to attack the men and the manifestations of power, or consists of remaining silent in relation to the action of the others, when this is the struggle, then it would be better to even go to vote.

Those who consider their anarchism as the soothing cloister of their opinions and restrict themselves only to imaginings of a world that doesn't exist—and will never exist—whose abstention consists of only the same gray and monotonous mornings, the same gestures of work, affects, leisure and vacations, while the days pass one after the other—what sense does his abstentionism have, if not to reaffirm at little cost and with enough clarity, their own anarchist feelings? We would welcome his decision to go to vote, if his anarchism is only this dusty and ridiculous sign, on a terrain of monotonous and predictable certainties! His abstention means nothing.

He will be able to vote in the presidential elections without too many problems, and also in the local elections. At the end of the day, if he thinks about it, he'll decide that defending a shred of democracy is always better than allowing a dictatorship that would fill the stadiums and concentration camps while waiting to draw up lists of the outlawed. Better the insipid chatter of any clown in a democratic suit, who is at least ultimately contestable, than tanks in the streets—mythical signals of omnipresent and indiscriminate power. This is no laughing matter, when you are lined up against a wall for a simple word, for a symbol misunderstood by obtuse executors of order in uniform. Better to run and vote, especially at a time when millions of people seem not to understand the value of voting. Abstention by the millions has no more anarchist sense. We risk being confused along with the ignorant masses who can't even put a cross on a piece of paper, or who get away with scribbling obscene phrases on the ballot.

Then there are the companions who defend positions close to libertarian municipalism and basic revolutionary syndicalism. The latter, again in my opinion, should not run after the whims of abstentionism. Their objective should be, at the very least, massive and significant participation in local elections, in order to give their representatives the adequate



War Against War: Anarchist and internationalist perspectives, March 2022, 28 p. A4

At the beginning of the war in Ukraine, and in spite of several announced premonitions - certainly always more obvious to see in retrospect- it is first of all stupor which seems to have struck the companions on the spot as in the rest of the world. Perhaps it was to keep some lucidity in front of the enormity of what was breaking out right before our eyes, by offering some initial directions of reflection, that this worthwhile collection was published. Composed of translations of anarchist texts from Germany and Italy, in addition to numerous excerpts from articles published in the last two years on war in the French context, it is also embellished with a long chronology of attacks carried out in several European countries since 2017 against the war industry, from its profiteers to its material.

In any case, here is something to get rid of the false excuses for not acting, based on the excessive complexity of the conflict on Ukrainian soil or the variety of the positions of the companions on the ground, since the diversity of the targets that are documented in this chronology will not fail to inspire those who wish to act *here and now* against war production and its peripheral structures.

When we discover for example that on April 18, Ukrainian anarchists succeeded in setting a relay antenna aflame on Russian territory (near Belgorod) in order to disrupt communications between the police and the

| Zines, books & journals |

military forces, we will see that this possibility doesn't come from nowhere, since in 2019 several of these structures had already blazed in the vicinity of Kiev in solidarity against the Turkish invasion of Syrian Rojava (they belonged to the company *Lifecell*, a subsidiary of *Turkcell*, a major Turkish telecommunications company). Some readers may regularly ask themselves what the purpose is of the laborious chronologies that have been scattered throughout the anarchist newspapers of the four corners of the world for many years - of course, it is not to offer a little thrill by proxy or to satisfy their voyeurism between two streams of televised nonsense.

What is the point of these lists, if not for example to participate in *widening the gaze* towards all the structures within reach of those who want to take the trouble to do so, as long as they have the means and a little determination? Re-acting to an event that comes to disgust our hearts and minds, in order to return sharp blows, is not the easiest thing in the world when we have not minimally prepared ourselves *ahead of time*. This war in Ukraine comes once again to remind everyone, as the Great Containment did two years earlier, that it is never too late to catch the train.

However, if that were all it was (identifying the enemy and then striking at the right moment, even if it means accelerating the timeframe if necessary), the question could quickly be reduced to a simple technical matter. But it is of course different, because the attack is not initially a question of ingredients, guts and signal boxes: identifying

attack on cell phone towers in the border areas not only causes economic damage to the Russian Federation as a whole (particularly important as a result of the sanctions and the difficulties of buying new equipment), but also disrupts communications between the police and military forces," the communique said.

18/4, Zubova Polyana (Russia). In the Mordovia region, a military registration office was set on fire with molotovs around 3 am. The rooms (40 m²) where the data of the military recruits were stored were damaged, several computers were destroyed, one of the offices was completely burned.

This is the fifth such office that has been attacked since the beginning of the war against Ukraine in March, after those in Voronezh, Sverdlovsk, Ivanovo and Lukhovitsy (Moscow) regions.

restored".

These acts of sabotage have of course not failed to arouse the tearful declarations of the authorities, accompanied by calls for more means so that the forces of order can get hold of the individuals that the press has qualified on this occasion as "elusive saboteurs", adding that "there is one reproach that one cannot aim at the anarchist groups suspected of being at the origin of the last two actions directed against this vast plateau of high technology that has become the Grésivaudan: that they lack of consistency in the course of what they think is a noble fight." However, the most important thing remains largely elsewhere: it is the fact that even the largest factories, particularly guarded and considered strategic, can be sabotaged. A fact and an operational suggestion that all those *who dream of a day* to really and concretely put obstacles in the wheels of what devastates the planet and exploits the living will perhaps appreciate: *strike upstream to hit where it hurts*.



instruments to govern the public thing in the periphery. Perhaps anarchosyndicalists (but are there any left?) could also vote in presidential elections, but this would have to be a well-considered decision, although I personally consider this choice to be quite coherent with the ideas of union struggle.

After that, there are still many other anarchists. There remain those for whom their anarchism is a choice of life, and not a conception to oppose, in a tragic and insoluble oxymoron, the thousand problems of appearance that society codifies and imposes.

For these companions, abstention is only one of the numerous occasions to say "no". Their anarchist action is realized through many other acts, and it is precisely these acts that give clarity and a different meaning to their way of saying "no".

A. M. Bonanno

translated from Italian,
Canenero (Italie) n° 29, June 2, 1995

the town hall of Kaisariani on the previous December 3rd. The claim criticizes the development plans of the town hall: "The development plans simply uproot what is left of the green and beautiful and replace it with tons of concrete. [...] The cops, the mayors, the politicians have no reason to sleep peacefully", dedicating the attack to the memory of the revolutionary Lambros Fountas, murdered by the police on March 10th, 2010.

18/3, Lille (France). In the North of France, the cables of the new video surveillance system installed on the facade of the town hall of the Moulins district are set on fire during the night.

20/3, Marseille (France). In the Bouches-du-Rhône, during the *Carnival of La Plaine*, five of the seven poles supporting cameras are burned "by introducing pieces of wood inside" before setting them on fire.

21/3, Berlin (Germany). An incendiary sabotage of cables occurs in the vicinity of the Berlin-Wuhlheide train station, causing numerous delays and cancellations of trains on the regional line to Frankfurt/Oder, on the one to the capital's airport, and also of long-distance rail traffic. This sabotage was claimed by *climate and anti-war activists for the economic containment of Tesla and DB-Tren Maya*, against the planned inauguration the next day of the *Tesla* factory (the largest electric car factory in Europe), but also against the war in Ukraine with the delivery of Russian oil and coal to Germany via tanker cars, and

in solidarity with the opponents of the construction of the *Tren Maya* in Mexico (a 1,500 km long railroad line that will cross the Yucatán Peninsula), in which the same *Deutsche Bahn* is associated: "The disrespect for human beings, for indigenous people and for our land is the accelerator of a necessary global social revolution. Direct action is an offensive measure against the progress of destruction. The blocking of well-oiled economic processes is essential for the future of us all. The destruction of the earth is for us the consequence of a patriarchal ideology which wants to subjugate the earth and which spreads like a trail of devastation through the rain forest, Grünheide and many other places. The railroads can be attacked in many ways."

23/3, Berlin (Germany). A vehicle belonging to the company *SPIE* is set on fire during the night. Internationally, *SPIE* is involved in the construction and operation of prisons and other facilities that have the aim of total surveillance and control. The action is claimed in solidarity with anarchist prisoners in Greece, as well as with Ella and Lina in the crosshairs of the German Justice and Claudio Lavazza, still in jail in France.

23/3, Munich (Germany). The windows of the *Institute of Prenatal Medicine* were shattered "as a rancorous post-script to the days of action For Heaven on Earth", organized on March 18 and 19 in Munich against patriarchy and police violence, in order to oppose the March for Life of the fundamentalist Catholics. "Against all forms of eugenics and their scientific disciplines! Against all forms of biopolitics and social control!"

| Hitting where it hurts |

The chains to break

*Reach down the long morbid roots that forget the plow,
Discover the depths; let the long pale tendrils
Spend all to discover the sky, now nothing is good
But only the steel mirrors of discovery .
And the beautiful enormous dawns of time, after we perish.*

Robinson Jeffers,
The Broken Balance (1929)

The American poet who wrote these lines was a man who did not like life in society. He was too enamored with the beauty of the wilderness to bow before the poor achievements of human civilization, preferring solitary freedom to a life in the company of the horrors, genocide, and devastation that have been, all things considered, one of the major marks left by civilization. He came to characterize his philosophical poetry, which was an important source of inspiration for the environmentalist awakening of the 1960s, as "inhumanism": "We must uncenter our minds from ourselves / We must unhumanize our views a little, and become confident / As the rock and ocean that we were made from." Such calls still resonate today, in dark forests and remote valleys, and perhaps even in the corridors of prison-cities where nothing attaches us to reality anymore but concrete merchandise. And if there's still an obstacle preventing us from demolishing everything and ending the morbid expectation that grips us, an obstacle to be broken urgently, it is certainly towards the famous myth of progress that we should turn, this past belief that human history would advance inexorably towards more freedom and happiness. Now that it has become impossible to ignore the fact that vast ecosystems are collapsing, or that the flattening and dependence produced by a century of forced industrialism are constantly crushing us, it is in fact always behind the same hoarse bugle of progress that any rallying to civilization is heard.

Because here is a new cause to adhere to, a new perspective is finally emerging for humanity, a new era is announcing itself with a bang: the *ecological transition* that will tackle climate change. An umpteenth passionate political fight that

eight 20,000-volt lines and one 225,000-volt line under the Brignoud bridge, which spans the Isère River between Villard-Bonnot and Crolles. The fire lasted several hours and weakened the concrete of the bridge, an important crossing point for motorists and workers in the Grésivaudan industrial zone. Internet and telephone services were severely disrupted. The next day, emergency generators were installed and a temporary power line was brought to *Soitec* to restore some of the power, but this did not prevent the stock market shares of both *STMico* and *Soitec* from plummeting.

The return to normal is not immediate, however, because "the semiconductor industry is very sensitive to electrical disturbances... Restarting production takes time, because all the machines must be inspected and restored to working order if necessary. This can take days or even weeks. Clean rooms, used in particular in the production process of the semiconductor industry, depend on filtered ventilation systems and various sensors (temperature, humidity, etc.) to guarantee a very low concentration of airborne particles and dust, which must be recalibrated especially when they are restarted. Not to mention the adjustments to the production equipment itself, which is responsible for combining a high level of quality and volume, while working on a very small scale, in the nanometer range." Damage assessment is still underway, but it would amount to "tens of millions of euros" for the two semiconductor giants alone. The vice-president of *Soitec* is even keen to point out that "The incidents of the last two days have occurred outside the companies. Everyone recognizes that we are a strategic industry for the country, but we see that today malicious acts, attacks can target this industry. The redundancy of power sources was not enough to protect us because the bad guys went after all the power lines."

It's 3:30 p.m. on Wednesday, April 13. In 380 companies focused on digital technologies and located in a major technology park in the Grenoble area, *Innovallée*, the power is cut. In total, 10,000 customers, including individuals, institutions and companies, are without electricity in six municipalities (mainly Meylan and Montbonnot, as well as Saint-Martin-d'Hères, Gières, Saint-Ismier and Biviers). The origin of the temporary blackout is to be found in what seems to be a new act of sabotage: within the enclosure of an *Enedis* high-voltage source station, an installation placed between buildings of companies and the A41 in the heart of the techno park, a fire that was "probably criminal" put out of order "one of the two units of the site, whose function is to transform high voltage into medium voltage (20,000 volts)". According to *Enedis*, "the power was however very quickly

13/4, Athens (Greece). *The Proletarian Core Dimitris Christoulas* claims responsibility for the arson attack on the office of right-wing parliamentarian Adonis Georgiadis, pointing out the responsibility of this politician in the construction of anti-poor measures and the reinforcement of the militarism of the Greek state.

13/4, Toulouse (France). In Haute-Garonne, two electric car charging stations are sabotaged with expanding foam and hammer blows. "Neither nuclear nor coal / Neither Le Pen nor Macron" says the communiqué.

13/4, Grenoble (France). In Isère, a utility of the prison manufacturer *Spie* goes up in flames in the night. "Thoughts to Boris and Flo. Solidarity with the anarchist prisoners" says the communiqué.

13/4, Meylan (France). In Isère at around 3:30 pm, a fire that is "probably arson" puts one of the two units of a source station of RTE out of order, whose function is to transform high voltage into medium voltage. 10,000 customers in six municipalities, including the 380 digital technology companies in the Grenoble *Innovallée* technology park, are temporarily without electricity.

15/4, Besançon (France). In Doubs, the windows of the *LR* party's electoral office are smashed with paving stones at around 10:30 pm.

18/4, Belomestnoye (Russia). In the region of Belgorod, about thirty kilometers from the Ukrainian border, the group *Anarchiste Combattant/Slobozhanshchina* claimed responsibility for the burning of a relay antenna. "The

the highly sophisticated production lines that must run 24 hours a day. Temporary lines were set up to restore power to the industrial area, but there was no immediate return to normal: clean rooms, machines, fans, everything had to be revised and reprogrammed. The damage could amount to tens of millions of euros, and the share price of the two semiconductor giants, "a strategic industry for the country", immediately fell.

8/4, Lyon (France).
In the Rhône region, the windscreen of a municipal police car parked discreetly in a covered parking lot was smashed.

8/4, Poya (France).
In the colony of New Caledonia, two cars of the town hall are set on fire during the night in the parking lot of the municipal workshops. The previous week, another had already suffered the same fate, while a rifle shot hit a meeting room of the town hall.

8/4, Saint-Pardoux-la-Croisille (France).
In Corrèze, a monoculture plantation of Douglas fir is sabotaged during the night: nearly 300 young *Douglas* fir trees are cut down with a machete to a height of 1m20, reducing their future exploitation to nothing.

10/4, Toulouse (France).
In Haute-Garonne, the windows of an LCL bank and its cash dispenser are smashed with a hammer. The same night, the windows of a *Caisse d'Épargne* bank were smashed elsewhere in the city.

The two communiqués affirm their solidarity with Libre Flot, who has just come out of a long hunger strike (and one states its position against the Paris 2024 Olympics).

station, as happened in Quimper last January when two telecom cabinets were set on fire. And finally, we cannot forget these other structures, increasingly targeted, which ensure the continuous flow of electrical energy, the one that turns the gears of machines, the one that turns the lights that hide the stars, the one that ensures *that everything works*. Attacks have targeted transformer stations, high-voltage pylons and medium-voltage cabinets, often causing power outages, some ephemeral and others more prolonged.

Upstream

All men dream, but not equally. Those who dream by night in the dusty recesses of their minds, wake in the day to find that it was vanity: but the dreamers of the day are dangerous men, for they may act on their dreams with open eyes, to make them possible.

T.E. Lawrence

It is 2:40 a.m. on the night of Sunday to Monday, April 4, 2022. At the *STM*Microelectronics plant in Crolles, Isère, France, the machines shut down, then the backup generators take over to restore the lighting, while safety procedures are triggered. The plant, which operates 24 hours a day, is temporarily shut down, which is no small feat given that *STM*Micro is one of the world's leading producers of semiconductors, the basic building blocks of the technology industry, and that since the covid pandemic and supply chain problems, this sector has been experiencing difficulties at a global level, with a shortage of semiconductors slowing down economic recovery. The origin of the cut in this strategic factory is in a high voltage substation located a little further away, in Frogés. In the enclosure of this electrical substation, "very precise wiring elements were set on fire on a transformer", affecting "at their beginning the buried very high voltage lines (225,000 volts), linking this substation to the *STM*Micro transformer in Crolles. Inscriptions including the symbol of anarchy were found, targeting the company *ST* Microelectronics".

It is 1:44 am on Monday night, April 5. The lights go out in the towns of Crolles and Bernin. In the important industrial zone, the power is cut. Dozens of high-tech companies are no longer powered, and at the two giants of Grenoble's *Silicon Valley*, *STM*Microelectronics and *Soitec* (with 4,300 and 1,700 employees respectively), production of semiconductors and electronic chips has come to a complete stop. The blackout was caused by an arson attack on

upturns all pessimism, that gains in strength every time we confront the reality of things rather than their digital duplication. The energy transition, new technologies, de-realization, and the greening of production processes already have their prophets, while the captains called to the rescue to direct operations have already taken their places on board. Finally, all that is missing is the masses, who are still a little reluctant. For despite the enthusiastic adhesion of crowds of consumers, there remains the disillusionment and disenchantment engendered by a world covered by the veil of technology, of an exacerbated artificialization of the sensuous world and of a negation of the living, which do not necessarily make the creation of a new consensus very straight forward. Who could even be surprised that such a disenchantment expresses itself in all directions, and is not necessarily the most cheerful for the individual, invoking mythical nostalgia of a golden age cobbled together on the cheap, a reawakening of religious fanaticism, and including more militia-like evocations of accelerated wish for the end of the world and final apocalypse.

In the world as it is, not the imbalances of the world markets, nor the wars underway and to come, nor the modern populisms or divine ghosts can deviate the mega-machine from the race in which it is engaged. The energy transition will have to be accomplished willingly or by force, the earth will have to be crushed, drilled and crushed further, as never before, in order to extract all the raw materials and metals necessary for the perpetuation of this deadly civilization. The factories will have to run at full speed to flood the world with their electric motors, their printed circuits, their semiconductors and their nanomaterials. The fanaticism of the crusaders of progress is unwilling to back down from anything or anyone. They will build dikes to cope with rising sea levels. They will erect new nuclear power plants and cover the earth's surface with solar panels and windmills to ensure the continuous flow of electricity. They will develop greenhouse gas capture processes to replace the "lungs of the planet" that are relentlessly cut down, razed and devastated. Yet, in the face of the forces that are being unleashed, all their ingenuity and their mad belief in techno-like solutions will only serve to prolong the agony. They will only make a radical change of course towards a perspective of freedom and autonomy, within a now irreversible climate change, more and more improbable. "Nature bats last".

Confronted with this real war machine, the trumpeters of

24/3, Geispolsheim (France).
In Alsace, a mutiny breaks out in the detention center, where mattresses and doors are set on fire, temporarily putting the building out of use, while a camera is broken and an escape attempt fails by a small margin.

24/3, Athens (Greece).
The *Antimilitarist Action Nuclei* claim several incendiary actions: on 2/3 against a van of the construction company *Aktora* (on whose building site several workers died); on 4/3 against the entrance of the company *Kampakas GMC* during which the first floor was destroyed (*Kampakas* designs and manufactures spare parts for armored vehicles and warships); on 9/3 against a branch of *Hedno* (the Greek equivalent of *Enedis*); on 14/3 against the entrance to the offices of the company *Atese* (specialist in electronic communications and software for control, security and management of "crises and high-risk situations"). The claim revisits the anarchist and revolutionary opposition to war, military industry and the peace of the markets.

25/3, Georgsdorf & Emsland (Germany).
In Lower Saxony, several machines and excavators used for peat extraction are destroyed. "Against the exploitation of nature and for a future worth living", says *Aktion Moorbrand*.

25/3, Rome (Italy).
A communique claims to have thrown a large black powder firecracker (*bomba carta*) on the night of March 9 over the wall of the Belarusian embassy, in the Montesacro district. "For international solidarity! For anarchy!" concludes the text, in particular in reference to the four Belarusian companions recently sentenced to 20 years in prison following incendiary attacks against vehicles and offices of the repressive

bodies of this country.

26/3, Toulouse (France).
In Haute-Garonne, the windows of the Kardham architectural firm, which is designing part of the buildings of the future CIGEO nuclear waste burial center, are stained, while a "Stop Bure" tag is left on the site.

27/3, Grabels (France).
In the Hérault region, a crusher was set on fire during the night on the construction site of the Montpellier bypass (Link). Several attacks of trucks and machines have already occurred in the last months against this environmentally devastating construction site.

28/3, Munich (Germany).
In Bavaria, about twenty windows are broken around 2 am at KMPG, a consulting company used by the German army, and at TechConnect, which develops software for missile systems. The slogan "Sabotage war" is found on the site.

30/3, Angers (France).
In Maine-et-Loire, the entrance and the roller shutter of the campaign office of the LR party are vandalized.

31/3, Toulouse (France).
In Haute-Garonne, the windows of the engineering company Arcadis, which participates in the nuclear waste burial site of Bure, are smashed, while a tag specifies "No to CIGEO". The communiqué in solidarity with Libre Flot and two people indicted for sabotage against POMA adds: "Against nuclear power that will never be clean! Against energy and technological expansion and those who plan it!"

31/3, Carbonne (France).
In Haute-Garonne, an Orange 5G relay antenna burns down in the

progress continue to serve it by affirming that happiness and freedom will be achieved *against nature*, by submitting it indefinitely to the imperatives of human society, while others continue to whisper here and there that freedom can only exist *in nature*. That autonomy will never be compatible *with* technological dependence, whatever it is. That the chains to be broken are those that society has imposed on us by force in the name of our good, for our security, our survival or our comfort. A good for which we now know the immeasurable price to pay, starting with that of our freedom.

Hitting where it hurts

If a man punches you, you can't defend yourself by hitting back at his fist, because you can't hurt the man that way. In order to win the fight, you have to hit him where it hurts. That means you have to go behind the fist and hit the sensitive and vulnerable parts of the man's body.[...] Thus, attacking the system is like hitting a piece of rubber. A blow with a hammer can shatter cast iron, because cast iron is rigid and brittle. But you can pound a piece of rubber without hurting it because it is flexible: It gives way before protest, just enough so that the protest loses its force and momentum. Then the system bounces back. So, in order to hit the system where it hurts, you need to select issues on which the system will not back off, in which it will fight to the finish. For what you need is not compromise with the system but a life-and-death struggle.

Ted Kaczynski

More than ever, the system relies on its rubber capabilities for its defense. Granting new flexible rights as needed, including to integrate minorities, while at the same time suppressing the most archaic ones, and recuperating any initially subversive impulse that it is not possible to eradicate: this is one of the paths advocated by the technological project being developed in Western countries. On other continents (such as Asia or South America), this same project does not shy away from taking on more openly authoritarian traits, so that conflicts are constantly breaking out between these different models, between these different modes of management and development of the techno-industrial hold. Today these conflicts are breaking out on the periphery, but tomorrow they could also erupt elsewhere.

Opposing only the forms they take without touching the

foundations does not make much sense. At worst, it would only add fuel to the fire of one or another of the conflicting models, such as superficially denouncing the technological control used by the Chinese state or Russia's current war drive, suggesting that the capillary control in effect on this side and its multiple "anti-terrorist and humanitarian operations" across the planet would be the *lesser evil* to hope for. Of course, one cannot reasonably argue that fighting in a territory dominated by an omnipresent and over-equipped State would be equivalent to fighting in a territory controlled by a less developed State. But this does not change that in each of the two cases, one of the deadly traps to be avoided is to participate voluntarily, by our very struggles, in the ongoing readjustment or accommodation of domination (the caricature of which certainly resides in our latitudes in the struggles for more inclusive technologies guaranteed by the State). That's why we need to focus our attention, trying to *hit where it hurts*, where the system could less easily bounce back by retreating slightly in order to better regain control later on. In short, it is not simply a question of making ourselves uncontrollable or ungovernable, but of being able to aim directly at its blind spots with an effort of analysis and projectuality.

On many occasions, in writings as well as in whispers, in exchanges as well as in observations, it is critical infrastructures that have been identified as one of these vulnerable points, because they irrigate with data and energy, like veins, the body of society and its organs. Veins that can be cut, even by small groups with rather rudimentary means. This is for example what the continuity of the sabotage of relay antennas in several European countries shows us, with a remarkable intensity in some regions like Occitania, where only since the beginning of the year, these real watchtowers of technological society have suffered several heated assaults in Toulouse (January 12), Renneville (January 18), Lacroix-Falgarde (February 26) or Carbonne (March 31), that is to say more than ten cell phone structures reduced to ashes since last year in the area. Not to mention the fact that this has sometimes even led to technical headaches for the operators, such as how to replace an overly damaged tower with temporary antennas in the same location, without further delaying the return to normalcy?

Another example of arteries that are indispensable to this hyper-connected society is fiber optics, through which runs the data that makes this world go round, and which are also the object of voluntary and sometimes coordinated cuts in the countryside... when it is not a few meters from a police

night, disrupting mobile telephony in the whole South of the Toulouse area.

APRIL 2022

3/4, Moscow, Russia.
An arson attack destroys at least four vehicles belonging to members of the FSB's Special Operations Center. The attack echoes others, including the arson of soldiers' cars from the 95th Brigade in Gorelovo and the 82nd Radio Brigade in Vyazma.

4/4, Froges (France).
During the night, fire was set to the wiring of a transformer in the RTE very high voltage station in Isère. The arsonists aimed very precisely at the 225,000 volt buried lines connecting this substation in Froges to the transformer of the STMicroelectronics company in Crolles. They also left tags targeting STM and a (A) on the spot. The fire temporarily shut down this factory. STM's Crolles site is the largest semiconductor production site in Europe, employing 4400 people. The semiconductor sector is currently experiencing a worldwide shortage that is weakening the supply of technology industries.

5/4, Villard-Bonnot (France).
In Isère, the nine medium and high voltage cables located under the bridge leading to Crolles are deliberately set on fire during the night. Power was cut off in the towns of Bernin and Crolles (also deprived of internet and telephone service) as well as in the industrial zone of Grésivaudan, the Silicon Valley of Grenoble. Among the companies hardest hit are STMicroelectronics and Soitec, the other major semiconductor manufacturer, which employs 1700 people. The sudden loss of power is causing significant damage to