

STORM WARNINGS

*Anarchist bulletin
for the social war*

.....
54 – June 15 2022



| War Economy |

On Wednesday, June 15th, the straw finally broke the camel's back in Bihar, one of India's poorest and most populated states when thousands of demonstrators began attacking state interests in a dozen cities, spreading unrest to other regions. In Nawada, demonstrators set fire to an office of the ruling party (the ultra-nationalist BJP); in Rewari demonstrators blocked the crucial highway linking Rajasthan to New Delhi; in Gwalior the railway station was ransacked and trains damaged; in Secunderabad, Ballia, Arrah, Buxar and Lakhisarai, hundreds of demonstrators set fire to railway carriages; in Palwal they attacked the residence of the deputy commissioner of the city and arsoned five police cars; in Bettiah the house of the state's deputy minister (BJP) was attacked, and in Aligarh a local BJP leader's car went up in flames. In all, in just three days, in addition to the entire trains that were torched in anger and the 300 others that were canceled, hundreds of demonstrators were arrested and dozens were killed or injured by police bullets, while the internet

was suspended by the government in 12 districts of Bihar.

But what could have caused all this anger against the Indian state? Was it its inaction in the face of global warming, which caused unusual heat waves of up to 50°C from March to May, a 10 to 35 percent loss of crop yields in this breadbasket of Asia, or the heaviest monsoon rains in 20 years which flooded and razed two million homes in 4,000 villages in the Assam region (with dozens of deaths) in mid-June? No, what inflamed the tempers of the poorest people to the point of burning many state structures to the ground was nothing less than the announcement of the country's massive army restructuring plan, which shattered their dreams of future military careers with better jobs, marriage, houses and pensions.

After China, with its 2.3 million soldiers, India has the second largest army in the world – which also makes it the second largest employer in the country - and it has decided,

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11/5, Milan (Italy).

An ATM of a branch of the bank *Intesa-San Paolo*, which has many interests in Russia, is smashed with a hammer. *"We must sabotage the war by attacking the capitalists and warmongers here"*, says the communiqué in solidarity with the anarchists imprisoned in many countries.

13/5, Hamburg (Germany).

During the night, an incendiary sabotage targets a copper cable along the high-speed rail link between Hamburg and Berlin. The company performing the work explained that *"all communication between the signal boxes was through the affected cable, since it is through it that all signals and switches are controlled"*. All rail traffic on the section was paralyzed, with disruptions lasting several days.

14/5, Pertuis (France).

In Vaucluse, at the end of a demonstration against the extension of a commercial enterprise carried out by the town hall, *ecologists* break the windows of a dozen grape harvesters belonging to mayor Roger Pellenc's company, while the cables are torn off and their bodies dented and covered with paint.

14/5, Athens (Greece).

Anti-state saboteurs place an incendiary-explosive device under a police vehicle in the district of Ambelokipi. The vehicle is completely destroyed. It was set off *"in solidarity with the anarchist prisoner Vaggelis Stathopoulos, whose appeal trial begins on 18 May. [...] Let fear change sides."*

like its powerful competitor, to reduce its workforce. In concrete terms, the 46,000 young people hired this year in the Indian army will only be offered a four-year contract, at the end of which only 25% will be kept on for another 15 years with the same benefits as state assassins. This has triggered a wave of anger among unemployed youth in the poorest regions.

Setting aside the disappointment of the part of its subjects who had placed their dignity in the bloodiest of patriotisms, the Indian state is only following the global arms race, cutting back on its staff to reinvest the money in increased technologization. In 2021, for example, more than 2000 billion dollars had been spent on military expenditure in the world, whereas at the height of the cold war in the 1980s, this expenditure was close to 1500 billion, with a top three currently made up of the United States (800 billion), China (293 billion)... and India (77 billion). All of the countries of the old continent are participants in this hellish pace, with rich Germany's participation being certainly the most symbolic as it has gone from its hypocritical *"Nie wieder Krieg"* after 1945, to a revision of its Constitution voted for almost unanimously on June 3, in order to set in stone the creation of a special fund of 100 billion euros intended to rearm the country. Within NATO, these sums are part of the old objective of reaching 2% of GDP devoted to military spending, which has led Italy to increase its budget from 25 to 38 billion euros per year by 2028, or small Belgium from 5 to 10 billion by 2035. After the rain of billions poured into Europe to "revive the economy" post-confinement, the war in Ukraine is now used as a pretext to accelerate plans for massive investments in the war industry.

On June 13, at the opening of the big *Eurosatory* arms fair held next to Paris, the miserable suit in charge of the country even made a sensational announcement in line with the times: France would henceforth have entered a *"war economy"*. But what does this mean, apart from justifying, as elsewhere, yet another increase in the military budget (from 41 to 50 billion euros per year for 2025) and the stockpiling of ammunition, shells and other missiles that the more-conventional- than-anticipated war in Ukraine is depleting too quickly? Beyond the staggering expenses, modern armies are faced with a double problem: on the one hand, increasing investments in technological research, using national funds which do not necessarily guarantee convincing results within the international competition in this field, and on the other hand, the time needed to manufacture increasingly sophisticated equipment, further lengthened by shortages such as the one affecting the semiconductor sector or tensions over certain raw materials

(the production time for a single *Caesar* long-range gun, the flagship of the French military industry, has gone from nine months to two years!).

It is here that the question certainly becomes much more interesting for those who do not intend to resign themselves to this new phase of the rise in the murderous power of the States, which obviously does not only concern external armed interventions, but also the whole of the subjects enclosed within their borders. For how can we imagine that at a time when the climatic consequences on populations are accelerating at a great pace, the question of their militarized management is not on the agenda? In this sense, it is quite significant that the Belgian Prime Minister recently gave as an example the serious floods that hit Wallonia in 2021... in order to push for an increase in the military budget. Even more broadly, in order to resolve the problems of timing and critical dependencies of the military-industrial complex that cannot be handled by financial windfalls alone, the “*war economy*” that has just been decreed means all civilian sectors deemed necessary will be subject to drastic integration for military purposes.

Taking its cue from the *Defense Priorities and Allocations System Program* (DPAS) - which authorizes the North American state to requisition human and material resources for national security purposes - the French *Direction Générale de l'Armement* (DGA) is in the process of identifying all vital industrial and technological companies that are not yet dual, i.e., not working for both the civilian *and* military sectors. In the context of the current revision of the 2019-2025 military programming law, the example provided by the assassins is the possibility of a *state requisition* of SMEs in precision mechanics, in order to make them temporarily available to an arms manufacturer so that the latter can accelerate its production rates and cycle. The second example concerns the supply of critical raw materials (titanium, special steels, rare metals and certain electronic components), of which the State wishes to allocate a priority share to its war industry and their subcontractors, in particular by requisitioning dormant stocks here and there in companies. And indeed, in this case, power is not only paying lip service to the idea, but is planning to direct a more substantial part of the economy towards its war aims, by any means necessary.

Today, the old anti-militarist slogan “*war starts here*” seems more relevant than ever, as long as one wants to take it seriously and is willing to minimally open one’s eyes and turn

15/5, Volgograd and Pronsk (Russia).

In Volgograd, a molotov flies into the basement of a military recruitment center, where a fire breaks out consuming the 20 square meter room.

In Pronsk (Ryazan region) the door and windows of the military registration and enlistment office go up in smoke.

18/5, Shchelkovsky (Russia).

In the Moscow region, two molotovs fly inside the military registration and enlistment office, whose archives are ravaged.

20/5, Saint-Laurent-la-Roche (France).

In Jura, all the poles of the base of the future relay antenna are unscrewed during the night on its earthwork site. After being reinstalled a few days later by a local company, they are again unscrewed and thrown on the ground on May 29th.

21/5, Beauvais (France).

In Oise, the opening door of the future police station in the Argentine district is set on fire around midnight. On May 3, its window had already been broken.

21/5, Hamburg (Germany).

Stones and paintbombs are thrown against the embassy of the Polish state, targeted for its policy towards migrants and refugees and its repressive measures against the LGTBQ community. Claimed in solidarity with anarchists and others who have been arrested in Poland during anti-border rallies and demonstrations.

21/5, Thessaloniki, Greece.

Anarchists claim responsibility

for the burning of a vehicle of the private security company *Brink's* on the evening of April 16: "*Our ideas cannot be thrown into prison. Solidarity with political prisoners.*"

22/5, Sasso Marconi (Italy). Two antennas of the internet network *Eolo* are burned in the night near Bologna. "*If we don't want the war they are waging on us to make the world an unlivable place, it's time to be agitated, to react and to strike, even in an unpredictable way, because they must know that in light of their plans there are those who don't want to remain motionless and silent*", says the communiqué in solidarity with the anarchists Anna, Juan and Alfredo, incarcerated in Italy, as well as with "*all the prisoners in struggle*".

23/5, Athens (Greece). Molotovs are thrown against riot police vans parked in front of the offices of the social-democratic party *PASOK*. Claimed in solidarity with the imprisoned anarchists Vaggelis Stathopoulos and Dimitris Chatzivasiliadis and with Gianni Michailidis on hunger strike. Since the beginning of this hunger strike to obtain his release, dozens of initiatives of rallies, disruptions and demonstrations have taken place in many Greek cities.

23/5, Schönefeld (Germany). During the night, Michaela Thörmann's *BMW* coupe is set on fire in front of her home. Thörmann works for the *Staatsschutz* [equivalent to the Territorial Intelligence] of the criminal police. "*We see our attack as a sign that anonymity within the law enforcement apparatus, including the top officials, is never assured. Their actions will have consequences,*" the communiqué said.

them towards the collaborators, whose bloodstained hands multiply under sometimes innocuous appearances.

Some of the most recent technological fields are, for example, immediately placed under the sign of dual civilian and military applications, particularly in artificial intelligence, simulation, robotics and virtual reality, as evidenced by the 67 start-ups present at *Eurosatory*, such as *Conscious Labs* (Paris 15th), which specializes in neurotechnologies, and *Cilas* (Orléans), with its anti-drone laser. Others make up the network of thousands of small, more traditional, dual-use businesses that already supply the major arms companies (*Thales*, *Dassault*, *Aubert & Duval*, *Arquus*, *Nexter*), knowing that "*Dassault has five thousand suppliers for its Rafale*" and that "*all it takes is for one to get stuck to block everything*", as an engineer recently warned in the specialized press. And for those who lack imagination in the matter, since 2019 there is even a label "*Used by the French Armed Forces*" (UAF) awarded by the Ministry of the same name. The 300th of these labels has been awarded to the company *Musthane* (Willems, in the North) for its plates for unblocking armored vehicles, and one of the first had been given to *Cailab* (Rennes), which designs optical components for telecommunications.

That the armed forces intervene in the event of anything other than "natural" disasters is already the order of the day. That they are preparing themselves to deal with these interventions in an expanded capacity (whether we simply think of forced population displacements, wars over resources or explosions of revolt that the consequences of global warming can only exacerbate) is not new either. But the fact that we have now officially moved from a war of the economy to an *economy of war* is perhaps more so. One of the consequences is certainly to take note of it, by no longer looking with the same placid eye at all those small companies that swarm around us, participating *nolens volens* in the ongoing militarization. And to let them know what we think, each in our own way.



| Sons of Eichmann? |

"We must definitively give up the ingenuous, optimistic 19th century hope that the "enlightenment" of human beings would come about in parallel with the development of technology. Anyone who is still satisfied to keep up such hope is not just a superstitious relic of yesteryear [...] the more frenetic the pace of progress becomes, the greater and more complex the impact of mass production and the structure of our apparatuses become, the more our ability to conceptualize and perceive the world is rendered incapable of keeping pace; as our "light" is being eclipsed, we are getting blinded."

Gunther Anders, *We, Sons of Eichmann* (1964)

Our conception of history has remained fundamentally linear. In spite of monstrous refutations such as Auschwitz or Hiroshima, quickly suppressed thanks to machine-like unconsciousness, the myth of progress has held firm in recent decades. It has shown itself capable of taking blows, of accepting the integration of a few nuances, and today it still seems fully armed to go up against the disenchantment stemming from the climate catastrophe that is accelerating before our eyes. "Before our eyes" is probably already an inadequate expression. For a long time now, there has been a "discrepancy" between the actions we carry out within the productive apparatus and the consequences of these actions. Not because they are imperceptible, too small to be perceived by our senses and our minds, but because they have become too immense.

The heat wave - a euphemism that clearly expresses the incapacity of language, and therefore of our capacity to represent things in the realm of the perceptible and the rational - that is currently sweeping across vast parts of the globe is sadly indicative of this. It is not possible for humans to imagine the immensity of what is happening, the terrible consequence of a century and a half of industrialization. Hundreds of hectares of forests are burning in Siberia, dehydrated birds are falling stiff from the sky over the Indian state of Gujarat, humans are suffocating and dying under the Dantean heat of almost 50°C that has fallen on India and Pakistan, while torrents of mud unleashed by the sudden melting of glaciers and the overflowing of high altitude lakes are ravaging everything in their path (including Pakistani towns and villages). Tens of millions of people crammed into the cities of these two countries now depend

24/5, Saint-Etienne (France).

In Loire, the window of the local Macronist deputy shatters in the night.

25/5, Berlin (Germany).

A vehicle of the car rental company Hertz is set on fire in the Reinickendorf district, "as a minimal sign of solidarity with Giannis Michailidis, on hunger strike since May 23 in the prison of Malandrinos [in Greece]". Hertz rents vehicles to the Greek police.

25/5, Göttingen (Germany).

Two cars belonging to members of a right-wing student organization are set on fire in front of their offices.

25/5, Moscow region (Russia).

The *Anarchist-Communist Combat Organization* claims responsibility for sabotaging a railroad track on a sidetrack leading to a military installation of the 12th Main Directorate of the Russian Ministry of Defense. The rail junction was dismantled, then the rails were partially separated, though it is not "certain that this disjunction of the rails was sufficient to derail the train."

26/5, Têche (France).

In Isère, the technical room of the SFR telephone antenna is burnt down around 3 am. Many people are deprived of internet in the area.

26/5, Toulouse (France).

In Haute-Garonne, three charging stations for electric cars are set on fire in the district of Sept Deniers and avenue Crampel. "The nuclear mirage is embodied in open mines and a cancer festival and soon in a vast desert. We want neither fossil nor nuclear. Capital is wasting its energy selling us its dry dreams and its race to progress. Nothing

will make industry greener than its shutdown," the communiqué said.

27/5, Soleymieu and Saint-Chef (France).

In Isère, a multi-operator telephone antenna goes up in smoke in Soleymieu in the early hours of the morning: several boxes located at the foot of the tower are destroyed, as are the cables located along the antenna several meters high. A few weeks earlier, another antenna in the region, in Saint-Chef, had suffered the same fate.

27/5, Athens (Greece).

Thousands of suns in the night claim the incendiary attack against the offices of the party *Nea Demokratia* in Pefkis-Lykovrisi on April 26, as part of the fight against "the beast of gentrification. [...] 10, 100, 1000 direct action groups. 10, 100, 1000 occupied squats and spaces of struggle. Solidarity with anarchist Giannis Michailidis."

27/5, Athens (Greece).

Anarchists claim responsibility for burning two postal vans on May 11 in solidarity with Giannis Michailidis. "Wage labor is terrorism; no peace with the bosses."

28/5, Simferopol (Russia).

In Crimea, the military registration and enlistment office receives molotovs.

31/5, Leipzig (Germany).

A Hertz vehicle is set on fire in solidarity with Giannis Michailidis, on hunger strike. "Fire to the prisons" concludes the claim.

31/5, Yasnogorsk (Russia).

In the Tula region, an unknown person breaks the window of the

on the daily arrival of tankers of drinking water for their survival.

Shaking up all the plots of linearity so dear to our historical conception, the world of tomorrow is already happening today, a world where entire territories are becoming uninhabitable. The provisional models of yesterday are then desperately clung to, though they quickly come undone with the acceleration and unexpected surge of so many climatic factors and their feedback in the present, in order to try to imagine this famous world of tomorrow. For a few months now, it has been again inviting itself, while still revealing only a fraction of its deadly violence. And at 1.2 degrees more, at 2 or 3 degrees more, the probability increases that this world of tomorrow will be permanently and irrevocably installed.

Contrary to what might be expected, it is towards the end of the sprint that we reach our maximum speed. The entire being is then ready to make the maximal effort, to achieve the perfect coordination between muscular movement, blood circulation, heartbeat and breathing. This is the moment when we "give it all", just before we have to accept that fatigue is forcefully invading our whole organism. The accelerated expansion of industrial civilization over the last few years and the planetary devastation that it entails now seem to correspond well with this last phase of the sprint. It even seems that the organism is already letting go.

Last year, for example, four bleak records were broken. The year 2021 was one of the warmest on record. Greenhouse gas concentrations reached a new global peak in 2020, when the concentration of carbon dioxide (CO₂) reached 413.2 parts per million (ppm) worldwide, 149% of the pre-industrial level. As a result, the ocean temperature also reached a record high last year. And while it absorbs about 23% of annual human-induced CO₂ emissions, slowing the increase in atmospheric CO₂ concentrations, carbon dioxide reacts with seawater and leads to ocean acidification, permanently damaging the conditions for life in the waters. In addition, the rise in sea level has also reached a new record, with an increase twice as fast as at the turn of the 21st century. Finally, the hole in the ozone layer over Antarctica has never been as large and deep as it was in 2021.

In this race to the abyss, two new milestones were crossed earlier this year when a fifth and then a sixth "planetary limit" - those natural processes that ensure the perpetuation of life at "acceptable" conditions of existence - were crossed.

At the beginning of the year, the critical threshold of “*introduction of new entities into the biosphere*”, i.e. chemical pollution of our environment, was exceeded. Before this fifth overflow, industrial civilization had already broken the barriers of climate change and genetic diversity (causing the erosion of biodiversity), compromised land use, and disrupted the phosphorus and nitrogen cycle. A few months later came the “sixth limit”: *the freshwater cycle*. Freshwater is the lifeblood of the biosphere and is therefore essential for maintaining viable environmental and climatic conditions. A distinction is often made between “blue water”, which our consumption does not yet endanger, corresponding to water from precipitation that will end up stored in lakes, reservoirs or poured into the ocean. On the other hand, our consumption does affect “green water”, which also comes from atmospheric precipitations, and is absorbed by plants. “*Human interference with green water has now reached such a scale that the risk of non-linear and large-scale change is reinforced, and endangers the capacity of the Earth system to remain in Holocene conditions*,” states a study dedicated to this crossing. This “green water” is, among other things, crucial for evaporation, and consequently the regulation of the atmosphere, and for soil moisture, which prevents the drying out of forests. To illustrate the consequences, we could evoke the image of the Amazon, which is approaching a tipping point where large parts of it could change from tropical forest to savanna type territories. In this same month of April when this limit of the green fresh water cycle was crossed, we learn that in Amazonia, the drying of the forest does not even need to be waited for, since the industrial deforestation has pulverized all records. In the space of one month, the equivalent of 1400 soccer fields have been cut down.

And in the heat, the world is drying up. In France, the thermometer is rising and water reserves are decreasing. In the Horn of Africa, “*the worst drought ever seen*” is threatening 20 million people with famine. In Chile, water cuts are now common. This year, “*more than 2.3 billion people will face water stress. Since 2000, the number and duration of droughts have increased by 29%*” according to a report on world desertification. Drought is part of a vicious circle: less water means less photosynthesis by plants and therefore less CO2 storage... with ecosystems gradually becoming carbon emitters, especially during extreme drought episodes. In European ecosystems, for example, photosynthesis was reduced by 30% during the summer 2003 drought, resulting in an estimated net carbon release of 0.5 gigatons. And while the amount of rain that falls in a

military recruitment office with an axe at about 4 am and then partially sets it on fire.

JUNE 2022

1/6, Hamburg (Germany). The windows of a *Thyssen-Krupp* arms company site are shattered. “*No to warmongering and arms companies - identify, block, sabotage!*” suggests the claim.

2/6, Athens (Greece). The group *Guerrilla Revenge* claims responsibility for the placement of an explosive device in front of the home of Evangelos Kaisis, second lieutenant of the police's special intervention unit. The officer in question had been the officer in charge of the transfer of anarchist Fotis Tziotzi (arrested last year for bank robberies) and had falsely accused the companion of trying to seize his weapon. “*Combative greetings to all those who have chosen the path of freedom.*”

4/6, Leipzig (Germany). At about 2:15 a.m., several vans were set on fire on the lot of a *Mercedes* dealership.

4/6, Komsomolsk-on-Amur (Russia). In the Khabarovsk region, an opponent of the war sets fire to the entrance of the local Rosgvard [Russian National Military Guard] office with a can of gasoline. The man was later arrested.

9/6, Athens (Greece). *Incendiary archers* claim responsibility for the burning of a Porsche (Vyronas, 30/5), five luxury cars of a car dealership (1/6) and a van of the construction company Vechro (Kaisariani, 4/6) in solidarity with Giannis Michailidis who is on hunger strike: “*Logics and practices like*

those of Giannis are the ones that the state wants to put aside once and for all, because in the last years they have caused it problems and have exposed it. We should preserve them and embrace them. We should create a revolutionary perspective again, make Anarchy dangerous again."

12/6, Athens (Greece).
Anarchists attack riot police with molotovs in solidarity with Giannis Michailidis.

16/6, Entrelacs (France).
In Savoie, a backhoe goes up in smoke around 5am on the construction site of future cell phone antennas.

year may be equivalent, it will not be distributed in the same way as it is today: basically, there will be heavy rains and long periods of drought. *"If action is not intensified, by 2030, an estimated 700 million people will be at risk of being displaced by drought"* the same report estimates. By 2050, droughts could affect more than three-quarters of the world's population and up to 216 million people could be forced to migrate. By then, 4.8 to 5.7 billion people will live in areas where water is scarce for at least one month a year, up from 3.6 billion today.

The sandstorms that have hit Iraq particularly hard over the past two months are another example of the consequences of desertification. All over the world, the desert is advancing inexorably. Its orange clouds are burying cities. There is a lack of water and the soil is degrading. In Iraq, while thousands of people are hospitalized for respiratory ailments due to the "sand deluge," Lake Sawa has completely disappeared and the country is expected to experience "272 dust days" per year for the next two decades. It is estimated that 70% of the land area has already been transformed by human activities, and up to 40% is degraded mainly due to deforestation, intensive monocultures, mining and urbanization. The equivalent of the surface of Benin, i.e. 12 million hectares, turns to dust every year. This desertification, the destruction of soils and more generally the consequences of climate change are involved in almost half of the armed conflicts currently taking place on the planet, if we look at this angle alone.

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"The monstrosity that came about in the recent past did not come about because it still existed, but on the contrary because it already existed. It was because those who were here just yesterday were the precursors of the monstrous world of today and tomorrow. Because the mechanization of the world, and our corresponding co-mechanization, which has most fearsomely advanced since those times, is utterly undeniable."

Gunther Anders, *We, Sons of Eichmann* (1964)

These very numerical sketches of the agony of the planet and of living beings cannot fill the discrepancy between our perception and our representation. An event as enormous, as monstrous, as all-encompassing as climate change and the devastation of living conditions is definitely beyond our capacity to apprehend. Would it be too hazardous to evoke a possible parallel, a possible *continuity* even, between systems that integrated millions of ordinary people as cogs in an industrial machine that gassed and burned more than 6 million people,

or that employed other millions of people in the conception and effective use of the atomic bomb... and the billions of us caught up today in the gears of a forced industrialism, whose horizon can only be a *holocaust of the living*?

It can be argued that such a continuity does not exist, *cannot* exist, given that the extermination of the Jews (and others) was a *deliberate* project, devised by the Nazis; that the selection of the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to perpetrate the atomic mass murders was a choice made according to political and scientific criteria established by a very precise group of generals, politicians and scientists. It can be argued that there is no *deliberate* plan to destroy living things (even if projects of “*climate eugenics*” have always accompanied the rise of industrialism to “twist nature’s tail”, to “dominate the forces of nature”, to correct “defects” or, more recently, to set humanity on the path to a transhumanist destiny or to tame the climate through “*geoengineering*”). Nevertheless, the intoxication of the world is *here*. The exposure of the living to thousands of nuclear explosions is an *established* fact. The replacement of plants by genetically modified chimeras in the name of economic efficiency is *underway*.

When one acts with *full knowledge of the facts*, and still continues to place precise objectives (expansion and accumulation) above all other considerations, even when the consequences are so *insidious* that they threaten the very continuity of life on earth; that on the other hand, towards the division of labor, we do nothing, or almost nothing, to oppose the forward march of this exterminating megamachine, but that on the contrary we continue without too much reluctance (except perhaps to claim a higher share of the predatory spoils) to do our *job* in refineries, start-ups, chemical plants, management offices, when, in short, we “*expressly refuse to know what we are doing*”, when “*we voluntarily blind ourselves to the consequences of our ac-*

tions, we promote the blindness of others and we do not fight it”, are we not faced with an *Eichmannian* logic?

Of course, it cannot be accepted that Eichmann was only doing his job as he argued at his trial, and certainly not at its beginning. In order to organize the transports to the death camps, he must have had the goal clearly in his mind. He was not “just” a *cog* - even if, in the context of monstrosity, “*just*” sounds inappropriate. But it is possible that he later became accustomed to his work, that he became absorbed in the tasks at hand, and that in his mind the goal gave way to calculations, to the primarily technical approach. It is in this sense that we can discover today, faced with the harmful consequences of our actions, an attitude “*worthy*” of an Eichmann at work.

In order to avoid anything that might resemble a kind of “collective fault,” the argument was even attempted that under the Hitler regime, people were not necessarily, if at all, aware of the fate of the Jewish deportees and others. That the gassing and incineration of six million people remained a well-kept secret of the Hitler regime and the vast industrial complex that the SS, tasked with extermination, had become. *Yet there was no German who was not in the know*, and if anyone really did not know, it was because *he did not want to know* - which amounts to the same thing. Of course, it cannot be said that “all Germans” had the extermination of Jews, gypsies, homosexuals, and the mentally ill as a project, but that did not prevent a very large majority from contributing to it. Either directly or indirectly. They do not bear the same responsibility as an Eichmann or a guard at Dachau, they do not have the same involvement, but they were just as much part of the machine. This is where we see the effect of the *machine-like* character at work, and it is, indeed, indisputable that since Auschwitz, the world has become more machine-like, and certainly not less.

So, is it any wonder that despite the fact that we *are in the know*, that we are beginning to feel it *on our own skin*, that the state management of information does *not in any way prevent* us from knowing that in India and Pakistan humans are suffocating in cities that have become furnaces as they've fallen prey to the consequences of the industrial project, we *continue* to do our jobs? And not only that, but that we also treat those who oppose it by force, those who try to *destroy what destroys us*, those who choose to put themselves in play rather than continue to play the game despite the pessimism that their critical lucidity provokes, as terrorist extremists who deserve to be locked up in camps? Then, even those who want to be more lucid and who do not blindly march to the sound of triumphant industrialism indulge far too easily in ersatz activism instead of true action—the moral comfort of a slight detachment from the consumerist frenzy rather than the effort and risk in-

volved in a real attempt to short-circuit this frenzy—or else fall to wallowing in the cynical resignation that is accompanied by belittling, or even feeling contempt for, those who still go one the offensive and still dare to fall in love with freedom in an enchained world.

Meanwhile, the situation continues to deteriorate. Climate change is no longer on our doorstep, it has entered the house of industrial civilization with a firm step. Famines and droughts, heat waves and deadly storms, deforestation and desertification, melting ice and the mass extinction of species are descending on the planet where humans continue to believe that a better fate awaits them at the end of the ordeal. Reality is here to definitively unravel this belief. *To take note of this and to act accordingly* is to contribute to breaking the deadly grip of Eichmannian logic.





| Zines, books & journals |

Between oceans, forests and volcanoes. The radical mapuche struggle, ed. La Souterraine, March 2022, 52 p.

When the question of derailing military or freight trains by daring sabotage is raised, it is usually the image of the resistance against Nazi troops that immediately comes to mind, relegating this possibility to a distant past and to extreme cases. Recently, however, a group of anarchist-communists claimed responsibility for such sabotage in the Moscow region - by dismantling the rails after unscrewing their sleepers - against a railroad line leading to a Russian military base, in the context of the war in Ukraine. But what does this have to do with the beautiful brochure about the struggle of radical Mapuche groups that has been unfolding for years in the territories under the domination of the Chilean state, and that we intend to review here, you might ask?

Well, this could be what happened on November 3, 2021, about 30 kilometers south of Victoria, when a group of Mapuche warriors (*weichafé*) derailed a freight train carrying cellulose around 4:00 a.m. and set it on fire. Several cars and the locomotive were destroyed, taking with them in the flames their precious cargo produced from the industrial exploitation of the forests. This sabotage, which went relatively unnoticed outside of its context, is one of the many examples of targeted attacks that abound in the Mapuche zone, and which can be found both in the form of detailed chronologies and in the communiqués translated within this collection.

Covering a whole year (2021-2022) of struggle in the territories inhabited by the Mapuche communities, whose lands have been taken over by capitalist investors, disfigured by loggers, ravaged by energy companies, polluted by industrialists and colonized by lackeys of the Chilean state, *Between Oceans, Forests and Volcanoes* obviously does not pretend to be exhaustive. And its introduction even specifies its shortcomings, which is rare enough to be underlined: “*Firstly, there is an absence in these pages of deeper analysis of what is encompassed within the concept of “Mapuche national reconstruction”, that is, the reconstruction of their communities, the recovery of their ancestral knowledge and customs, the attempt to refocus their relationships on the values, ethics and spirituality belonging to their cosmovision. And secondly, these texts, like the chronology of the actions and acts of sabotage, perhaps do not allow us to grasp the many expressions of the conflictuality that shakes Wallmapu.*”

In the same way, and contrary to what one can very often read when it comes to contemporary struggles that take place in more distant contexts, where hagiography takes the place of critical thinking (think of the Mexican Chiapas of yesterday or the Kurdish Rojava of today), the introduction invites its readers, without romanticizing, to take into account that “*these communities are not free of hierarchical structures, nor from creating oppressions within them, and their organizations of struggle are also marked by hierarchies, gender-based divisions, tendencies toward hegemony, or distrust of other more anarchist expressions of radical struggle against the state and industrialism.*”

This being said, what is of interest in reading such a collection, beyond the pleasure of discovering one of the many points of an undomesticated conflictuality that agitates the planet, which is already not insignificant for those who are interested in struggles that are strongly anchored in a tension towards freedom, rejecting the cult of state domination as well as that of the exploitation of fauna and flora? Firstly, because the initial text that gave the collection its title provides a detailed recount of the new incendiary expressions that have emerged since the end of the 90s in parallel with the land occupations, as well as some of the debates that have traversed them. Furthermore, because it gives us the opportunity to read for ourselves several recent texts that have come out of the region, where everyone will be able to get their own idea of the diversity of the angles of attack present in Wallmapu (from armed groups with a recurring acronym, but also from *autonomous* groups or communities in resistance through the recovery of land).

What struck us when reading them, for example, was the desire not to sweep the problems and disagreements that exist within the Mapuche populations under the rug, as is too often practiced elsewhere in the name of a facade of unity to be preserved in the face of the enemy. During the year 2021, this has been as much about participation in the Constituent Assembly, in which Mapuche politicians hope to scrape together crumbs, as it has been about the growing presence of drug trafficking in Wallmapu, or the choice of targets attacked.

And so, some were able to specify that “*Mapuche participation in the constitutional convention perceived as an opportunity to ‘re-found’ the country is in reality an act of submission to the colonial pact*” (CAM, July 2021), others that “*any group whose methods of violence have as their goal the forma-*

tion of ethnic [drug] cartels is an enemy of the Mapuche cause” (LNM, November 2021), or the last ones asserting the relevance of the incendiary destruction of churches and evangelical temples through the slogan “*it’s not a frame-up, it’s sabotage*” (WAM, November 2021), in response to those who denounce these type of attacks as provocations aimed at discrediting the Mapuche struggle. What we want to emphasize through these examples is that diversity and non-homogeneity, quite characteristic of the different communities and individuals of Wallmapu, does not impede the struggle, but on the contrary allows for permanent disagreements, and in particular for experimenting with new forms of action (such as the rather recent appearance of sabotage against energy or telecommunication infrastructures, in addition to those against logging, latifundist properties or tourism, of which the chronologies of this booklet are rich in).

And in the end, if anarchists are definitively not alone in the obscure forests of the attack against this world of capitalist devastation and state domination, then it is also true that we have not only experiences to pass on, but also other experiences that are *just as real* to welcome, each of which contains entire worlds. Like the one with which *Between Oceans, Forests and Volcanoes* proposes to us, after all, to weave bonds of complicit solidarity “*in the direct and unmediated attack against what devastates the earth and suffocates freedom*”...

To get the brochure (in French):
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