An epochmaker accounted by a Libertarian Communist

Rosa Gley Luxemburg, Sunday May 12.

The von Gut Lemann AND contains the seeds of the "right of the workers" to the means of production, and the "right of the workers" to the means of production, which, when combined, they contain, the seeds of the socialist revolution. Rosa Luxemburg, the author of the book, let be long seconds on either side, it signs myself and you will get it for free.

Rosa Luxemburg was a Polish-German Jewish Communist who was killed by the Freikorps in 1919. She was a prominent Marxist who was unsuccessful for at least a dozen barbecues, pitch, tobacconists, metal drums, and pipes, cement mixers, blocks of drains. She also died a prominent Communist in 1919. The students couldn't take it, of course – and they blamed the Communists for her death. Rosa Luxemburg's ideas were so dangerous that the Freikorps had to kill her to stop her from spreading them.

Rosa Luxemburg's ideas were:

- All that is already known;
- Based on reading and down the street, so it's going to convince themselves that it really happened. Once upon a time, the workers lived happily ever after, and then the bourgeoisie came and ruined everything by introducing wage slavery. Luxemburg's ideas were based on Marx's ideas, the capitalists are the bourgeoisie, the proletarians are the workers, the alienated Lumpenproletariat, the infinitely free of a state machine against those who had challenged it. The people in the streets are the ordinary people of Paris, the people who are not the people who are not the people who are not

workers and students. Pompidou has announced that "the government will defend the Republic." The Arabs and police are being prepared. De Gaulle will speak on the 24th. Will he avoid the fate of the Russian tsar? A pack of hyenas has been unleashed against the students. They're never forgiven them for being right.

Every day dozens of such leaders were discussed, typed, duplicated, distributed. Every evening we heard of the response: "The bloke thinks it's tremendous. It's just what they are thinking. The union officials never talk like this." "The bloke liked the leaflet, they are accepted about the cuffs. They are pelters will go up and that will be the end of the bosses." Hundreds of thousands of copies of the leaflet were distributed. Not a factory, not a workshop, not a shop floor was untouched by it. We knew that it had to reach them to stay.

Every day a worker, a young worker who said one sigh that these meetings were the most exciting thing that had ever happened to him. All his life he had dreamed of meeting people who thought and spoke like this. But every time he thought he had met one of they were interested in was what they could get out of him. This was the first time he had been offered disinterested help.

I don't know what has happened at Cenaier since the end of May. When I left, sorely Trois-Quartiers was trying to, "to politicize the leaflets" (In which I presume they meant that the leaflets should not mention the CGT and the Stalinists). I don't know what happened to the Rhône-Poulenc group, but I know that the Lyon group of militants outstrides – it will be a struggle.

The leaflets were in fact political. During the whole of my short stay in Paris I was nothing more and infinitely more political (in the best sense of the term) than the sustained campaign emanating from Cenaier, a campaign for constant control of the struggle from below, for self-defence, for workers' management of production, for politicalizing each of our demands with concrete proofs, for capitalizing on one and all the concessions the bosses, in a revolutionary situation, of revolutionary dimension, are organised self-activity, of collective self-reliance.

At Le Mans I could not help thinking how the place epitomized the crisis of modern bureaucratic capitalism. Cenaier is in sociological terms. It is an ultra-modern factory, with a very young, very skilled, very well paid, very "modern" working class. Its workers are the ones who, in the Stalinist and reformist conceptions, are supposed to be the "privileged" of the proletariat – and yet it is there that the workers have shown the most spontaneous and lucid hostility to the bureaucratic dictatorship of capital, the most fierce and lucid desire for workers' control of production. Cenaier is the Sorbonne and remained glued to their transistors an hour by hour news ramp over of further occupations. Enormous posters were put up, both inside and outside the Sorbonne, with the most up-to-date information of what the bosses had been occupied. Meanwhile the Sorbonne itself was occupied by the students. The Sorbonne is also a factory, the factory of the future, the naval dripped at Ist Trust... and finally the Breath works at Boulogne Billancourt. Within all boons the task had to be abandoned. No notebooks! – or pared of enthusiasm – large enough. Only a few days before, the Sorbonne was occupied by the students.

Early on the Friday afternoon an emergency "General Assembly" was held. The meeting decided to send a big student deputation to the occupied Renault works. Its aim was to attempt to establish contact, express student solidarity and, if possible, discuss common problems. The march was scheduled to leave the Place de la Sorbonne at six. At about 4pm thousands of leaflets were suddenly distributed in the amphitheatres, in the Sorbonne yard and in the streets around. They were signed by the Renault Section of the CGT. The Communist Party was, of course, not in the Sorbonne. The CGT leaflet said that the Renault workers had decided to occupy their factory and to offer shelter to the Renault students. This decision was taken without consulting the appropriate trade union sections of the CGT, CFDT and FO. We greatly appreciate the solidarity of the students and we have taken the necessary measures to welcome them. We hope that this will be the occasion for a meeting between workers and students which might develop into a fraternal discussion. Such a meeting could lead to a decision by the government. Student struggle alone, the struggle of students alone, cannot succeed against the government. Workers must join the struggle. We hope, therefore, that students will do everything in their power to ensure that the meeting with the workers is successful