

Copenhagen Free University #9

Situationist Map of Denmark

Notes on the Situationist International in Denmark

While the actions and texts of the French, Italian and German situationists have received quite a lot of attention during the last 10 to 15 years, the actions of the Danish section remains largely under evaluated. This is peculiar as a number of Danish artists like Asger Jorn, Jørgen Nash, J. V. Martin and Peter Laugesen were members of this artistic-political organisation who devoted its existence to the realisation of nothing less than a mental revolution. When the Situationist International was founded in 1957 on the ruins of former avant-garde groups like COBRA and lettrism the situationists gave themselves the assignment to accelerate the cultural dissolution of present society. The artists in the group had to supersede the artistic scandals of the interwar avant-garde using the *détournement* technique. Confronted with the consumer culture of the post-war era, the integration of the artistic avant-garde into the institution of art and the return of civil war (Algeria), the scandal was only the first negation. Now art had to be abolished through the realisation of concrete subversions in everyday life.

According to the situationists the methods that the interwar artistic and political avant-garde had developed were no longer sufficient as they were not equal to the historical situation. If artists were revolutionary they now appropriated the products and representations of society and used these representations for specific propaganda means. A real class warfare had to be fought in the realm of ideology through a critique of the sparkling representations post-war society sold as replacements for the absent, authentic imagination. As the situationists explained it in their characteristic sharp, empty and totalistic rhetoric: "We are only artists, insofar as we are no longer artists: we want to realise art". Even though the critique of the circulating representations remained of pivotal importance throughout the existence of the Situationist International the massive exclusions in the years 1961 and 1962 caused the group to concentrate on the development of a radical and allinclusive theory about the alienating society of the spectacle and the destruction of this order.

In the first period of the existence of the group, where the development of an antiart was still on the agenda, Asger Jorn played an important role. Through him several Scandinavian artists became members of the situationists group. The majority of these, among them Jorn's brother Jørgen Nash, were excluded during the discussions about the role of art in the critique of the society of the spectacle. At that time in 1962 Jorn had himself already left the group, as he did not want to

Nicht Hinauslehnen! Ne pas se pencher au déhors E pericoloso sporgesi! Danger! Do not lean out! Det är livsfarligt att luta sig ut! Niet naar buiten hangen!

Paris, en häxkittel, politiska kuppmakare, demonstrationer och pansarvagnar på gatorna, det algeriska krigets blodiga skugga, OAS, FLN, clearingmord, tortyr. Strejk, ständiga polisrazzior, censur, ingen gallisk klarhet men mörka häxprocesser, skottväxlingar i dimman, många döda och sårade.

Paris med vårt Conseil Central möte i Internationale Situationniste den 10 och 11 februari 1962 på Boulevard S:t Germain 129 — också här broder mot broder.

Conseil Central i IS har 8 medlemmar:

Dieter Kunzelmann, Tyskland, Jacqueline de Jong, Holland, Ansgar Elde, Sverige, Jörgen Nash, Danmark, Guy Debord, Frankrike, Uwe Lausen, Tyskland, Attila Kotanyi och Raoul Vaneigem, Belgien.

De fyra sistnämnda framlade redan på rådsmötets första dag ett i förväg tryckt ultimatum, där konstnärsgruppen SPUR (Sturm, Zimmer, Prem, Fischer och Kunzelmann) på Conseil Centrals vägnar förklaras exkluderade. De fyra tar sig friheten att anklaga SPUR för ''fraktionistisk aktivitet baserad på systematisk missförståelse av de situationistiska teserna...''

Detta är just det som de själva nu kunde ha blivit anklagade för, om vi också hade använt dessa jesuitiska metoder. Vi kom också till rådsmötet för att kritisera SPURisterna, men under helt andra former. Vi protesterar mot allt slags fraktionistiskt arbete inom IS. Vid detta rådsmöte i Paris har vi ställts inför ett fait accompli, som förvandlade hela mötet till en tom fars. En organisation vars väsentliga beslut inte grundas på förhandling, är auktoritär och oförenlig med våra samarbetsregler. Detta var en fraktionistisk attack mot oss, som inte kan accepteras av situationisterna. Att kalla kamrater från olika länder till Paris enbart för att överräcka en trycksak som kunde ha sänts med post, är en mycket litet fruktbar metod. Den kan enbart förklaras som ett utslag av de fyras non activity-politik, och är inget gott tecken för framtiden i vår rörelse Internationale Situationniste.

Det är inte bara meningslöst, men direkt skrattretande att dra i nödbromsen när tåget redan har slutat röra sig.

Paris 13-2-62.

Jacqueline de Jong, Jörgen Nash, Ansgar Elde

PROCLAMATION FROM 1' INTERNATIONALE SITUATIONNISTE!

On the 15th March a proclamation against l'Internationale situationniste was published in Sweden by Ansgar Elde and Jørgen Nash, former members of the Conseil Central.

Under the shelter of 1' 1.5, these conspirators who have so suddealy shown their hands, tried to support a number of collectors with the aid of the recently repelled fraction which was excluded from the German section at the Paris conference of the Conseil Central on the 10th February.

The cynic forgeries of the Nashistic gang mainly refer to three items:

- a. On the 10th February, at the latest Paris conference of the Conseil Central (which numbered seven members according to resolution at the 5th I.S. congress) the exclusion of the Prem-Kunzelmann traction was passed by 5 votes to 1, Ansgar Elde being absent. NASH JOINED THE MAJORITY.
- b. The Nashistic proclamation was misdated: Paris, 13th February. This misdating is just a uniformly described to put forward this crazy idea at a situationnistic conference.
- c. Moreover, in their leaflet the Nashists introduce a fictifious eighth member of the Conseil Central, who is said to have shared their opinion. This person has never been a member of the Conseil Central, and further, on her return in January from a journey in Germany, she reported the facts which resulted in the inevitable exclusion of the Prem-Kunzelmann fraction.

Considering these facts the Conseil Central of 1' Internationale situationniste.

proclaims that all followers of Nash, the falsifier, and Elde, his agent, will be considered enemies of 1' I.S.

confers on J. V. Martin the supreme authority to represent 1' Internationale situationniste in the area convered by the former Scandinavian section (Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden) together with the task and the responsability to reorganize the true situationnistic elements in these countries before the opening of the 6th I.S. congress in Antwerp.

For the C.C. of 1' I.S.

23rd March, 1962.

Debord. A. Kotanyi. U. Lausen. R. Vaneigem.

Krigen om situationisme.

Jørgen Nash og hans tilhængere betegnes som "parasitter i den moderne knltur"

TALSMANDEN for Situationisterness skandinaviske sektion, maleren J. V. Martin, har henvendt sig til Information for at protestere mod, at Jørgen Nash kalder sig situationist og misbruger bevægelsen Internationale Situationiste steser. Jørgen Nash er blevet udstødt af bevægelsen, fordi han i ly af Informationale Situationiste har søgt at undersiøtte en kreds af privatamlere. Denne handling strider mod bevægelsens teorier, der er baseret paa at sfaa kunsten ud af den privatkapitalistiske blindgyde, hvori den er havnet paa grund af spekulations- og accepteringstrange.

Ikke ekskluderet

- Jørgen Nash er ikke det, man kalder ekskluderet, siger J. V. Martin, men gennem sine handlinger har han vist, at han ikke overensstemmelse med de situationistiske teser, og som følge af hans angreb paa bevægelsens flertalsbeslutning (som han selv stemte for) ved udsendelsen af et flyveblad, hvori han omtalte flertallet som værende kyniske jesuitter eller for at anvende jesuitmetoder. En saadan handling gør selvfølgelig alt samarbejde umuligt, og han har gennem sine handlinger selv sat sig udenfor bevægelsen. Han vil være ude af stand til at angribe vore teser - han har aldrig forstaaet disse. I øvrigt er vor bevægelse udelukkende base-ret paa kollektivitetsprincippet, ogsaa paa dette punkt har Nash direkte modarbejdet vore teorier ved gentagne gange i interviews og lignende at have omtalt sig selv som værende leder af l'I.S. - ledersystemet eksiste-Kunstnere tilrer ikke hos os. rer ikke hos os. Kunstnere ti-sluttet avantgardebevægelsen l'I.S. betakker sig i øvrigt for at skulle have et fristed paa Nash' gaard »Drakabygget« – den sutteslikkende, hofnarreagtige og bondepigeromantiske flugt fra virkeligheden, der trives der, er ikke noget situation: ter kan tage del det ville være at forfalske virkelige maal om menneskets frigørelse og indførelse af det kunstnerisk skabende og legende menneskes samfund, oplyser J. V. Martin.

Til yderligere belysning af, hvad Situationisterne« er, gengives her et uddrag af et af deres manifester, der lyder saaledes:

Men hvad er situation da? Det er udførelsen af en art højerestaaende leg, eller nærmere betegnet en indbydelse til den leg, som selve menneskets tilstedewærelse er. Allerede nu foreslaar vi at öprette en autonom organisation af den nye kulturs producenter, nafhængig af de i sjeblikket eksisterende, politiske og faglige organisationer, da vi bestrider deres evne til at organisere noget som helst andet end en tillempning af det bestaaende! Et af de
vigtigste maal vil har sat for vor
bevægelse, hoor den nu træder ud
af, sin. eksperimentale, fase, et alerobre UNESCO. Det værdens



Jorgen Nash

omspændende bureaukratisering af kunsten og af kultur i det hele taget er et nyt fænomen, der viser det dybe slægtsskab mellem de samfundsformer, der i dag sameksisterer i verden paa basis af elektrisk opbeværing og reproduktion af fortiden. De revolutionære kunsnteres svar paa disænge forhold maa være en ny forn for handling. Selve denne direktorale kulturkoncentrations eksistens, lokaliseret i een enkelt bygning, favorisærer en beslagæggelse ved hjælp af putech; og det faktum, at institutionen søvner enhver mulighed for forvuftig anvendelse, undtagen ifølge ovre attomjattende planer, retfærdigger os apparatet.*

Børn og kunstnere de eneste levende

- Det vil sige, at vi nægter at anerkende nogensomhelst form for bestaaende organisationer, der blot sørger for at faa mennesket til at tilpasse sig samfundet, søm det er i dag, siger J. V. Martin. Børn og kunsthere er i dag de eneste levende mennesker, og vort maal er at faa alle mennesker til at blive legende, stændige frie mennesker, foldstændige frie mennesker, foldstændige frie mennesker, kunder hvis ikke der sker en omvæltning, staar vi om kort tid som ennsettede, døde mennesker, som dem George Orwell beskrev i sin 1984«. »Den urbanisme, hvorunder vi lever i dag, har trafikken organiseret. Alles isolation fra alle. Det er deri den udgør det største problem for modernie

byer, fordi det er det modsatte af mødet, hvor opstigning af kræfter, som er disponible for møder eller for ligegyldig hvilken slags meldeven, den medleven, som er umuliggjort, er erstattet af skuespillet (mennesket holdes hen ved brød og skuespil) denne islolation har i dag forvandlet mennesket til pavlovske hundes, saalan lyder et af vore vigtigste teser, og er det ikke sandt? Naturligvis opforder vi også folk til at lade være med at bygge atombeskyttelsesrum, da dette ijo vil være en anerkendelse af brugen af atombomber.

Samlefabrik for

- Men hyad siger det almindelige menneske, ham der ikke er kunstner, til denne »revolution«?

Det ville være naivt åf os at tro, at de samfundspolitikere, der i dag (bevidst eller ubevidst) har affundet sig med i fremtiden at skulle spille rollen som værkførere i en global samlefabrik for ensrettere, vil stille mennesket overfor el-valg. Derfor forstærker avantgardekunsternere i dag kampen mod formalisme og bureaukrati, og skaber gennem deres handlinger grobund for, fat mennesket overalt bliver asbent og modtageligt for at lære legens skiffende situationer, naar vi naar dertil, vil valget komme af sig selv. Til formalister, bureaukrater og samfundspolitikere kan vi nu sige. Häardhedsgraden af den forestaaende kamp om samfundets strukturendring af hænger udelukkende af dererer. Avantgardekunstnerne vil i denne livsvigtige kamp forblive kompro-

»Sagen Nash«

- Hvad skal der nu videre ske i »sagen Nash«?

- I'I.S.s centralledelse har erklæret, at Nash og alle hans medløbende nashister betragtes som fjender af l'I.S. En af de sidste dage har jeg netop modtaget telegram fra centralledelsen i Paris, der kort og godt lyder: »Nash er falskner absolut - internationale

situationister vil aldrig hverken foreslaa eller acceptere nogen form for overenskomst eller diskussion med nashister – nashisterne er simple parasitter i den moderne kultur, ignorerer totalt situationistiske teser og er reaktionære i hele deres opførselv. Overfor Nash og hans nashistiske medibere har l'internationale situationiste kun foretaget en gambit det kan oplyses, at gambit et det kan oplyses, at gambit et det kan oplyses, at gambit of et skatudtryk, der betyder, at man har ofret nogle bønder for at fas frit slag), slutter den danske situationist J. V. Martin,

Om kort tid vil der komme et situationistisk tidsskrift i Skandinavien, "Situationistisk Revolution", hvis indledning er laant fra Karl Marx' begyndelse til det kommunistiske manifest: Et soggelse



J. V. Martin

gaar gennem Europa: Internationale situationister. Alle den gamle kulturs magter i Europa har sluttet sig sammen til en hellig klapjagt paa dette spøgelse: Malraux og Bomholt, surrealisterne i Paris og social-realisterne i Budapest, nashisterne i Sverige og dommerne i München- Med udgivelsen af dette tidsskrift vil bevægelsen saaledes raade over fire tidsskrifter, et fransk, et ongelsk, et tysk og et dansk-svensk-porsksproget.

compromise the situationist organisation through his growing success as an artists and through his contact to the established art world. Nevertheless Jorn kept on financing the journal International Situationniste and became a secret member of the situationist group under the name of George Keller. The complex disagreements that led to the break in the group in 1962 had to do with the guestion whether an artistic activity could be anything besides a consolidation of the ruling order and its values. During these discussions two fractions became visible; on the one hand a mainly French and Belgian group around Guy Debord and Raoul Vaneigem, that demanded that the use of art was termed 'anti-situationist', and on the other hand a group of mostly Scandinavian and German artists, led by Nash, that wanted to keep open the possibility of a certain use of art in the service of the revolution. The composition of the two fractions was at first fluid and at the conference in Göteborg in 1961 an agreement were reached that supported the French position. According to the account of the meeting published in Internationale situationniste only Nash objected. This agreement only lasted shortly and in connection with the publication of the journal of the German section Gruppe Spur – who failed to seek the permission of the newly created central committee – the disagreement culminated in the exclusion of not only the Germans but also in the exclusion of more or less all the Scandinavian members.

After the break in 1962 it was left to J. V. Martin to run the Scandinavian section of the Situationist International. Based in the city of Randers Martin spent his time the following years organising a campaign against the 'nashist' fraction. He also managed to publish the journal *Situationistisk Revolution* and arranged some actions directed against different authorities like the Danish Monarchy and NATO. Martin remained a member of the situationist group till 1972, when Debord and Gianfranco Sanguinetti to the disappointment of Martin dissolved the group.

Nash and the other excluded Scandinavian members created the 2. Situationist International in 1962. Through a number of spectacular actions this group with Nash and his brother in spirit Jens-Jørgen Thorsen as the driving forces was able to leave its mark on the Danish cultural life in the 1960's. The most famous of these actions were the decapitation of the statue of little mermaid in Copenhagen. Nash and Thorsen tried to use the creativity that normally remained concealed within the artistic sphere directly in society, they wanted to activate the traditionally passive spectator and turn him/her into an active co-creator of concrete situations of play.

The following text is composed around four Danish city names that functions as catchwords that account for some of the activities the situationists had in Denmark. This subject has been largely neglected and needs to be included into both Danish art history and the history of the Situationist International. The text is intended as a temporary map of the situationists' activities in Denmark. I have limited the catchwords to four cities that all were grounds for significant situationists events: Odense, Silkeborg, Randers and Copenhagen.

l' Internationale situationniste, skandinaviske sektion, Strömmen 22, Randers. Danmark.

Den 4. april 1962.

Til redaktionerne af dagblade og kunsttidsskrifter i Skandinavien.

Foranlediget af et flyveblad som digteren Jörgen Nash har udsendt mod avantgarde-bevægelsen l' Internationale situationniste, beder vi Dem venligst bringe til Deres læseres kundskab at digteren Jørgen Nash er blevet ekskluderet af bevægelsen, - han har, som det fremgår af vedlagte proklamation, gennem vor bevægelse søgt at understøtte en kreds af privatsamlere. - Denne handling strider mod bevægelsens teorier, der netop er baseret på at få kunsten ud af den privatkapitalistiske blindgyde hvori den er havnet på grund af spekulations- og accepteringstrang.

Samtidig skal vi henlede Deres opmærksomhed på, at l' I.S., ønsker at lade glemslens slør falde over den af Nash ejede gård Drakabygget, som han uden bevægelsens godkendelse kalder for "Bauhaus Situationniste", denne benævnelse er i direkte modstrid med vore teserog disse ønsker vi ikke udsat for forfalskning, Da der ikke under nogen form kan eksistere situationnistisk kunst ville det vist være temmelig latterligt om l' I.S., så oprettede et situationnistisk aka-

demi.

Iøvrigt er vor bevægelse udelukkende baseret på kollektivitetsprincippet, men også på dette punkt har Nash direkte modarbejdet vore teorier, ved gentagne gauge i interview's og lignende at have udtalt sig som værende leder at 1' 1.S.- ledersystemet eksisterer ikke i l' I.S.

Vi henleder endvidere Deres opmærksomhed på, at det, af Nash i nær fremtid udsendte tidsskrift DRAKABYGGET,om hvilket det i forhåndsmeddelelsen har heddet, at være udgivet af l'I.S., absolut intet har med l'Internationale situationniste at gøre.

For retfærdighedens skyld beder vi Dem venligst bringe vedlagte proklamations fulde ordlyd i Deres blad, og om nødvendigt - da på vort ansvar. Skulle det være umuligt for Dem af hensyn til evt., pladsmangel, beder vi Dem venligst bringe en notits om eksklusionen.

Såfremt Deres blad er interesseret i, engang ved lejlighed, at bringe artikler om hvad vor bevægelse <u>autentisk</u> er (vi prætendèrevikke blot at være den eneste avartgarde der findes, men er det også), beder vi Dem venligst rette henvendelse til ovenstående adresse.

Med de venligste hilsener,

PS. Vi beder redaktionerne for aviser og tidsskrifter i Norge og Finland bringe en efterlysning i tilknytning til eksklusionsmeddelelsen. Det drejer sig om en norsk og en finsk avantgarde-kunstnergruppe der har søgt optagelse i l'I.S.- da Jørgen Nash ikke agter at udlevere adresserne på disse grupper beder vi venligst Dem være os behjælpelige, således at disse grupper gennem Deres blad kan få at vide, hvortil en ny optagelsesbegæring kan sendes.

Adressen er: l' Internationale situationniste, skandinaviske sektion, Strömmen 22, <u>Randers</u>, Danmark.

SITUATIONISTISK REVOLUTION

er baseret på at give oplysninger om en ny livsanskuelsesmetode og sprede kendskab til de af den kunstneriske avantgarde frembragte teser for et nyt samfund - det kunstnerisk skabende og legende menneskes samfund. Teserne, der er skabt i fællesskab af kunstnere, som er tilsluttet den internationale situationistiske bevægelse, indvarsler den tilbundsgående revolutions tilsynekomst og gør op med et samfund i armod. Disse kollektivt frembragte teser er det eneste alternativ til det sterile diktatursamfund »1984«. Ved at leve sit jeg fuldt ud i nuets og legens skiftende situationer vil det passive tilskuersamfunds endeligt fremkomme.

Ved et noie studium af Situationistisk Revolution vil politikerne opdage deres fallit. - Arkitekter vil kunne finde metoder til en stadig ændring af bymilieuet gennem en forkastelse af den nuværende urbanisme og en indføring af den unitære urbanisme. - Ungdom, der i vor specialiserede tidsalder fik valget mellem kærlighed og lort, vil opdage at de valgte lortet. - Præsterne vil kunne se, at situationisterne lover ækvivalens mellem alle religioner, - ved at give dem alle en kold skulder. - Arbejderklassen (der en kort tid endnu er nødvendig) vil kunne gennemskue de faglige og politiske pamperes psykologisk udtalte, men hule løfter, og ved at rejse kravet om mere ånd totalt afvæbne industridiktaturets moderne slavepiskere. - Sociologerne vil kunne finde deres ordskvalder om fritidsproblemer anbragt, hvor det hører hjemme: i sociologernes himmel. - Den patenterede venstreintelligens vil opdage at deres forsog på lapperier af gammelverdenen er lige så omsonst som latterligt. - Malerne, der maler for malerne, og forfatterne, der skriver for forfatterne, om hvor svært det er at skrive en roman, vil kunne finde grunden til deres isolering fra folket og vil kunne læse om kunstens selvkastration. - Bomholt kunne lære at ikke alt her i livet er pop. - Reklamefolkenes kunstigt skabte behov. resulterende i en sprintermatch i forbrug, afsløres. - Retssagen mod situationisterne i Tyskland, forløb og resultat. - M. m.

VI ER ET MARERIDT **KULTURENS SØVN** IKKE KOMMER OVER



VI ER TILMED KUN ÉN AVANTGARDE ANDRE VIL KOMME

KRIGEN ER ERKLÆRET

 Det ville være naivt af os at tro, at de samfundspolitikere, der idag (bevidst eller ubevidst) har affundet sig med i fremtiden at skulle spille rollen som værkførere i en global samlefabrik for ensrettere, vil stille mennesket over for et valg. forstærker avantgardekunstnerne i dag kampen mod formalisme og bureaukrati, og skaber gennem deres handlinger grobund for, at mennesket overalt bliver åbent og modtageligt for at lære legens skiftende situationer, - når vi når dertil, vil valget komme af sig selv. Til formalister, bureaukrater og samfundspolitikere kan vi nu sige Härdhedsgraden af den forestående kamp om samfundets strukturændring afhænger udelukkende af d'herrer. Avantgardekunstnerne vil i denne livsvigtige kamp forblive

(Interview med talsmanden for den interskandinaviske sektion, J. V. Martin. Information 21. juni 1962).

- digteren aner noget om mennesker og deres egen tid, ja måske også om fremtiden, som vi andre ikke kan se, sagde statsminister Viggo Kampmann. Det gælder alle kunstnere, og når derfor stater begynder at censurere eller forbyde kunst, så er det i virkeligheden af frygt. Magthaverne er bange for at blive afsløret af kunsten, fordi den ved noget om tiden og dens konsekvenser, som ellers er uerkendt. (Statsminister Viggo Kampmann i en radioudsendelse sondag den 22. juli 1962.

Refereret i Information d. 23. juli 1962).

Detn	yе	skandınaviske
kamp-	o g	kulturtidsskrift:

SITUATIONISTISK REVOLUTION

Undertegnede forudbestiller hermed det i nær fremtid udkommende tidsskrift SITUATIONISTISK REVOLUTION i antal eksemplarer å 7 danske kroner.	Tryksag Frankeres som tryksag
Arsabonnement omfattende fire numre, ialt 25 danske kroner	Redaktionen af tidsskriftet
Navn	SITUATIONISTISK REVOLUTION
Adresse By og land	SITUATIONISTISK REVOLUTIO

(Betales ved modtagelsen)

Udgivet af den internationale situationistiske bevægelses skandinaviske sektion. Ansvarshavende redaktør: J. V. Martin. Ekspedition: Strømmen 22, Randers, Danmark, Tlf, Randers 6009



DESTRUCTION OF THE RSG-6

which will take place on saturday the 22nd of june 1963, at 3 pm.

GALLERY EXI, HUNDERUPVEJ 78
ODENSE - DENMARK
(22. june - 7. july)

SITUATIONIST INTERNATIONAL

ORGANIZED BY J. V. MARTIN ASSISTED BY MICHÈLE BERNSTEIN, GUY DEBORD AND JAN STRIJBOSCH

Odense

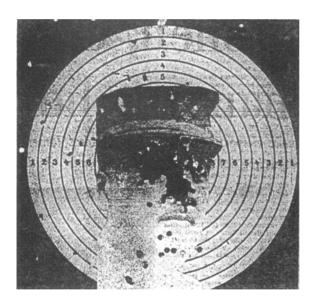
In the newly created Galleri Exi – situated in the basement of the first collective in Denmark, run by the later notoriously known leader of the Danish pedagogical experiment Tvind Mogens Amdi Pedersen - the manifestation "Destruction of RSG-6" opened the 22nd of June 1963. The manifestation was created by the Situationist International who had turned the first room of the gallery into a shelter with sirens, plank beds and corpses. In the next room a row of targets with attached pictures of contemporary politicians like president Kennedy, Khrushchev, de Gaulle and the Danish foreign minister Per Hækkerup hung. The audience were told to fire rifles at the pictures and obtained a free copy of the catalogue if they managed to hit the eye of one of the politicians. On the wall next to the targets a series of so-called directives made by Debord hung. The directives were white canvases on which Debord had written slogans like: "Abolition du travail aliènè" (Abolition of alienated labour). In the next room J. V. Martin's 'thermonuclear maps' hung. The maps were large paintings that depicted the world after the outbreak of the third world war. Next to Martin's maps Michele Bernstein's tableaux with plastic soldiers were placed. The tableaux showed the history of the continued defeats of the proletariat as victories: "Victoire de la Commune de Paris" (Victory of the Commune in Paris).

The manifestation was conceived as a continuation of the action undertaken two months prior to the opening of the manifestation by a group of British activists calling themselves Spies for Peace. The British activists had broken into a secret shelter called RSG-6 in Reading where the British government had planned to hide in case of a nuclear attack. Following their discovery of the plans of the government the activists had published a small pamphlet in which they made public these plans and the existence of secret shelters reserved for politicians and civil service personnel. The events following the publication of the pamphlet causing a scandal in Britain attracted considerable attention and the situationists were not late in responding.

The political culture of the early 1960's was still very much marked by a nihilistic crisis, which followed the self-destruction of nazism and which reduced the world into the cold war opposition of East and West. Although a politically conservative culture was slowly being replaced by a more optimistic political culture carried forth by an expanding economy in the Western countries, the optimism only lasted shortly following events like the erection of the Berlin Wall. The year before



Publikbild från utstä!lningen Destruktion av RSG-6.



JYLLANDS POSTEN

Vil De skyde Khrustjov?

En noget usædvanlig udstilling adher på lerdag i det nye kunstgalleri EXI på Hunderupnej i
Odense, Den er foranstaltet af Situationistisk internationale, der
har hopedkvarter i Paris, og de
miedvirkende er Michele Bernstein,
Gay Debord, Jan Sinjbosch og detes danske repræseplant J. V. Martin fra Randers.

Udstillingen er delt op i tre afdelinger. Det ene er indrettet, som et atombeskyttelsegrum, hvor hvidkledte herrer uddeler beroligende midler, alt imens sirener hyter og bomber tikker. Næste afdeling viser de forkullede rester af vor jord efter 3. verdenskrig – set fra en rumkabine. Samme sted er indrettet et skydetelt, hvor man alt after behag kan skyde paa "gerningsmændene" – dvs. paa portrætter af bl. s. Franco, Adensuer, Khrustive, Hækkerin og de Gaulle.

Khrustjov, Hækkerip og de Gaulle, I tredje afdeling vises malerier, repræsenterende to nye retninger i billedkunsten – hævdes det. Den en bestaar, af saakaldte temonucleærkartografier.

JULY 3 (?) 1963

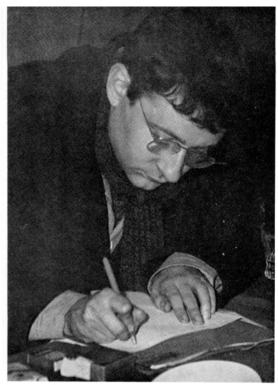


Maleriudstilling med knald i

Et af landets nye gallerier, »EXI« paa Hunderupvej i Odense, har i i dag, lørdag, fernisering paa udstillingen »Destruction RSG-6«. "Den internationale situationistbevægelse« har samlet en vandreudstilling som skal gaa verden rundt med première i Odense, Udstillingen vil demonstrere aktiv neutralisme - bl, a vil udstillingsgæsterne faa lejlighed til at skyde paa portrætter af forskellige af verdens »store» saasom præsident Kennedy, paven Hrustjov og de Gaulle! Saa vidt det har kunnet oplyses, udleveres ét skud til hver gæst, og man vil saa bagefter tælle, hvem der har faaet flest huller i sit portræt.

Ødelæggelsen af RSG-6 hentyder til de civilforsvarscentrer, der for nylig blev afsløret i England af de saakaldte fredspionerer.

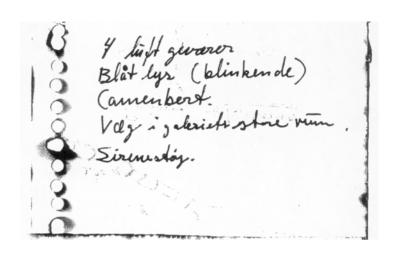
I øvrigt vil udstillingen omfatte et besøg i en bunker, hvor kutteklædte hjælpere vil demlonstrere livet under et atomangreb. Bortset fra disse aktiviserende momenter bliver der udstillet malerier paa traditionel vis af den ledende indenfor der internationale situationistbevægelse, franskmanden Guy Debord, samt lederen af den skandinaviske sektion J. V. Martin, Randers, maleren og forfatteren Michèle Bernstetn, Paris, og Jan Strijbosch, Holland. Ialt omfatter udstillingen 20 lærreder.



GUY DEBORD filminstruktor og redaktor – film director and editor – cinéaste et directeur de revue. c/o »Internationale Situationniste«, B. P. 75–06 Paris.



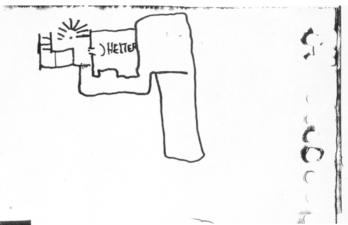
JV. Martin med et af Guy Debord's direktiver :»Virkeliggør filosofien«.





« L'Europe 4 heures 30 après le début de la 3° guerre mondiale ».

Side 12 / Det Fri Universitet i København #9



På udstilling i Odense

helt nye kunstretninger To blive præsenteret ved en udstifling i Galerie Exic i Odense på lørdag. hæyder maleren J. V. Martin, der er

hævder maleren J. V. Martin, der er
udstillingens arrangsr.

Begæ retninger hører til de mækabre, for så vidt som de har med
krig at gøre. Den ene kalder J. V.
Martis' for shermonuclæer cartografi, og det er med værker af hanselv, den præsenteres.

— Det er landbort i store reliefter,
forklarer han. Man skal forestille sig,
at man er en rumpilot, der kredser
rundt om Jorden ved udbruddet af
en tredje verdenskrig. Det første billede er fra en time efter krigsudbruddet, på et tidspunkt, da Jorden
viser spredte sygdomstylder. Etterhånden "bliver, helge landkortat" et
kaos.

Batalje

Kunstreining filmmer to er en andem form fog bataljemaler! Den franske maler Matthlew forsøjd sig for nylig med moderne bataljenaler. Den franske maler Matthlew forsøjd sig for nylig med moderne bataljenaler, der bestod af grunffarven med spredte afbrydelser af farven direkte fra abben. Detty hen en fallen franske hen franske franske franske hen en fallen. Den spanske prepubliks sejra hedder get af bijlederne, der vender historiens gang om. Desuden vil man komme til at se direktiver: af Guy Debord, og, oplyser arrangøren, et billede, malet oven på et originalværk af spanieren Finot Galizio, der tidligere har udstillet i Danmark.

— Det er klart dlovligt at overmale en anden kunstners værk og udstillet. Se for for der kunstners værk og udstillet. Se for se



J. V. Martin ved et af sine malerier, hvis titel er Nordamerika efter 3. verdenskrig"

the manifestation took place in Odense the world had been on the brink of nuclear war when American aircrafts had discovered that the Soviet Union was preparing to install earth-to-earth missiles on Cuba. President Kennedy briefed the American public of the matter in a nation-wide TV-talk the 22nd of October and launched a blockade against Cuba. At that moment Soviet ships carrying missiles were on their way cross the Atlantic Ocean to Cuba. Some hair-raising days followed, where the Soviet ships continued their course and the armies of the two superpowers were put on a state of extreme preparation. The risk of a nuclear war seemed immanent but in the final hour the Soviet ships were pulled back.

The events of the Cold War and the reciprocal threat of total destruction were contributory facts to the establishment of the protest movement, the Spies for Peace group was a part of. In accordance with their theories the Situationist International regarded themselves as the brain of this growing protest movement. In so far as they were the avant-garde of the avant-garde the situationists had developed an adequate revolutionary theory that united the destruction of art with the contemporary political struggle. The action in England was to be put into a proper historical and theoretical setting by the situationists who presented the manifestation in Odense as a continuation of the action in England and as an extension of the battle against the ruling powers. The manifestation was a widening where the isolated and concrete phenomena were fused into a total critique by the situationists. The destruction of art and the political revolution were two sides of the same coin. Therefore the situationists attempted to stage a kind of total context-text, where revolutionary consciousness and artistic critique were united in the concrete and provisional placement of the statement that had been détourned. In so far as art was trapped in a dialectical position between subversion and subvention of the dominant values the manifestation in Odense and the objects present in it had to effect a critique of modern art and at the same time in negative refer to the authentic activity that art had once been before it was recuperated by the spectacular-market society. "Destruction of RSG-6" was thus an attempt to challenge the occupation of art by the spectacle. Debord's directives, Martin's maps and Bernstein's victories were all examples of a situationist use of art in which an anti-ideological communication was supposed to appear through the critique and stultification of modern art. In Martin's maps it was abstract expressionism that was ridiculed and turned upside down. In Bernstein's victories it was both monochrome painting and the nouveaux réalistes that were scandalised. All of these contemporary artistic practices were according to the situationists examples of how the spectacle had reduced art to being aesthetic preservation of alienation and separation. The artist performed a fully ideological task. The role the work of art now sustained was to affirm the alienation of that which in art caused revolt and critique against insensibility and conformism.



Michéle Bernstein. Pariskommunens seger (detalj). Plastsoldater på gipsrelief.







MICHELE BERNSTEIN maler og skribent – painter and writer – peintre et écrivai 1 impasse de Clairvaux, Paris 3.

Vedr. "Destruktion af RSG-6"

Hr. redaktør! I Information (8 7.) skriver De som indledning til en erklæring udsendt af kunsthandler Tom Lindhardt, Odense, vedrorende Situationistisk Internationales lukning af sin manifestation "Destruktion af RSG-G", at denne i sin erklæring tilbageviser vore anklager vedr. kunsthandlerens brudte aftaler, Det er vor opfattelse, at kunsthandleren paa intet sted i sin erklæring beskæftiger sig med eller tilbageviser noget som helst af det, sagen drejer sig om.

Destruktion af RSG-6 var fra vor side en hyldest til det arbejde, »Spioner for Freden« havde udfort i England ved under passkens atommarch at udsende de hemmelige planer for et regionalt militærregeringssæde i Sydengland (magtens bunkers). — Manifestationen var samtidig hermed et angreb pas et samfundssystem, det tillader magtens indehavere gennem trusler om atomkrig, gennem prøvesprængninger — at udsætte menneskeheden for dødelige farer.

Galleriet i Odense var derfor delt op i tre afdelinger, hvorad forste afdeling var et atombeskyttelsesrum, der alene gennem sin indretning: blaat blinkende lys, hylende sirener, feltsenge, konserves og paa en briks et lig. var i stand til at give udstillingens besøgende et overordentligt stort chok, – hvilket adskillige da ogsaa gav udtryk for var lykkedes paa ferniseringsdagen, hvor vi selv var til stede.

Som et middel til »opkvikning og afreagering« laa i næste rum fire rifler parat, saaledes at gæsterne kunne tage aktivt del i udstillingen ved at skyde paa de ophængte fotografier af systemets ledere (Hrustjov-Kennedy, Franco-Verwoerd, Adenauer-Per Hækkerup, Paven-de Gaulle). I dette rum var de termonukleære kartografier ophængt (relief-landkort, der skildrede de forskellige lande paa forskellige tidspunkter af 3 verdenskrig, begyndende med smaa, hudsygdomsagtige pletter for til sidst at ende i et rent inferno. Position for beskueren: i en rumkabine paa vej væk fra denne klode).

Sidste rum var forbeholdt malerier,

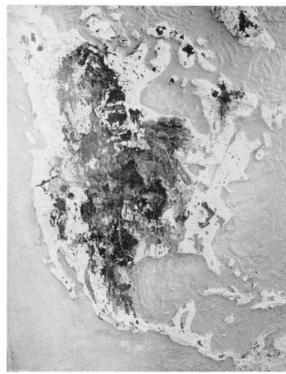
Vi har hermed fremlagt den idé, som udstillingen var bygget op over. Vi ser intelsteds, at den skulle give sig udslag i, at vi har atholdt -tivoli i galerie EXI- som paastaaet af Tom Lindhardt, dertil er hele arrangementets baggrund for alvorlig.

MEN — i samme øjeblik vi forlod Odense, foretog kunsthandleren en beskæring af udstillingen, der var saa kraftig, at den ville kunne faa Det Bedstes litteraturbeskærere til at blegne af misundelse: Han fjernede hele ideens fundament ved at sætte rum 1 atombeskyttelsesrummet — ud af drift. Derved blev det til et tivoli med en skydebane, hvilket vi ikke kunne acceptere, og sat asnart det kom til vort kendskab, lukkede vi den af kunsthandleren kastrerede udstilling.

Undervejs til Situationistisk Internationales kunstudstilling. DE-STRUKTION AF RSG-6. i Galerie EXI, Hunderupvej 78, Odense, er den belgiske arkitekt Rudi Renson fredag den 21. juni blevet nægtet indrejse i Danmark. Han medbragte i sin bagage fem billeder af vor kunstnerkammerat Jan Strijbosch, til brug for ovennævnte udstilling.

Vi anmoder justitsministeren om en snarlig forklaring paa, hvorfer man nægtede at give indrejsetilladelse til et medlem af Situationistisk Internationale.

> For SITUATIONISTISK INTERNATIONALE, J. V. Martin, Randers,



J. V. Martin:

PÅ ANDEN DAGEN SIGER DE, DER VIL VÆRE \$2 MEGALIG.

ON THE SECOND DAY THEY SAY THERE WILL BE \$2 MEGABODIES.

AU SECOND JOUR ON PREVOIT \$2 MILLIONS DE MORTS.

de.



Billedet fra udstillingens åbning. Nu er det udstillerne og galleriets ledere,

Også ideologisk strid i Odense

Galerie Exi's situationistudstilling lukkes efter opgør mellem udstillerne og galeri-lederen

Erfaringen synes at vise, at de kendte statsmænd, bl. a. Per Hækfolk, der er lette at fornærme, er de, der selv er ude på at fornærme . Situationisterne anklager Tom Lindhardt for ikke at have passet og provokere andre. Den interna-tionale kunstnerbevægelse, der kalder sig situationistere, har i ti-kalder sig situationistere, har i ti-kalder sig situationistere, har i ti-dens løb bevist denne sandhed. Et Vikushehev. af situationisternes fornemste mål er at provokere deres omgivelser. Et af deres mest vellykkede resultater er, at de på grund af indbyrdes kævl og strid har nået at splitte sig selv op i fire-fem forskellige hinanden stærkt fjendtlige grup-

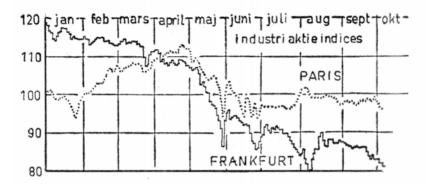
Den fløj af situationistbevægel-sen, der betragter sig som de rig-tige efterkommere af bevægelsens tige efterkommere af bevægelsens grundlæggere i Paris, har i det sidste par uger holdt udstilling i Odense hovedsageligt repræsenteret ved Randers-maleren J. V. Martins billeder. Nu er bevægelsen kommet i strid med lederen af galerie Exi, maleren Tom Lindhardt, der i lokalerne på Hunderupvej har givet husly for situationist-udstillingen. Foruden malerierne bestod udstillingen af en demonstration af en ubyggevækkende atom-bunker, samt af en tens erekende atom-bunker samt af en skydebod, hvor udstillingsgæster-ne kunne skyde til måls efter

POLITIKEN JULY 1963

Galerie Exi pa Hunderupvej viser den situationistiske bevægelse en udstilling – hvis man kan kalde den sådan? - med en ide Michele Bernstein, Guy Debord, Jan Strijbosch og J. V. Martin demonstrerer med nogle kaotiske produkter, bestående af gips. krøluld, tinsoldater, oversprøjtet med farve eller overmalet med slagord for ødelæggelse af den engelske regeringsbunker RSG-6, der er opført som civil forsvarsforanstaltning i en atomkrig. Det er naturligvis dybest set mod krigen selv og mod den totalitære statsmagt, de protesterer, og de vil formentlig opfatte det som en kompliment, når det siges, at de ikke gor det med kunstneriske virkemidler. Men sådan er det nu ikke ment f undertegnede. Pierre Lubecker

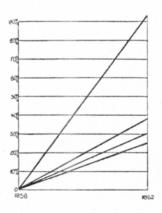


I. V. MARTIN maler og redaktør – painter and editor – peintre et directeur de revue «Kristinelyst«, Helsted pr. Randers, Denmark.



Industrielle værdier i 1962. Industrial values in 1962. Les valeurs industrielles en 1962.

Situationistiske værdier mellem 1958 og 1962. Situationist values between 1958 and 1962. Les valeurs situationnistes entre 1958 et 1962.



The manifestation in Odense received quite a lot of attention in Danish newspapers but the manifestation did not get a lot of actual reviews. In most of the contemporary writings about "Destruction of RSG-6" the manifestation was presented as a comical incident and a telling headline was "A cracking painting exhibition". In the only real review published in the Danish daily *Politiken* the critic Pierre Lübecker expressed his doubt whether the manifestation was an art exhibition at all. He finished his review by writing: "It is off course against the war itself and the totalitarian state power that they [the situationists] object and they will probably interpret it as a compliment when it is said that they don't do it with artistic means. But it is not meant like that by yours truly."

The situationists were not content with the course of affairs themselves and the 4.th of July the Danish members J. V. Martin, Peter Laugesen and Hervard Merved demanded that the manifestation should be closed. Galleri Exi had according to the situationists closed the first room, the shelter, and allowed the audience to go directly to the targets and the exhibited anti-works. That was not acceptable to the situationists. The owner of the gallery Tom Lindhardt responded that the situationists had had exaggerated demands it was not possible to fulfil. When the manifestation was closed down there was only a few days left of the scheduled period. The closing and the subsequent attention in the press about the incident were probably planned in advance by the situationists who wanted to confirm their anti-artistic stance and wanted to get all the attention they could for their theories. In retrospect the course of events in Odense stand out as a desperate attempt to have it both ways: to use art in a situationist way and reject art and its infrastructure. The situationists were caught between one the one hand the need for publicity and recognition and on the other hand the belief that any attention and recognition would be damaging and compromise their entire project and prevent the coming of the much desired revolution. Because the situationists tended to reject the possibility of authentic artistic communication there was nothing left for them but to abandon art and disappear. On the one side it was necessary for the situationists to keep a certain distance to the modern world of the spectacle that attempted to neutralise the situationists by giving them a place in the spots of the spectacle, one the other side it was necessary to challenge the spectacular market society now and here with a concrete and topical project. Acuteness, secrecy and teleology fused in the obscure situationist mixture. It became extremely difficult to locate the difference between critique of the institutions and the incorporation into these, between appropriation and recuperation. The situationists were being pulled apart by the suffocating tension between this world and the one the situationists desired, between what was and what ought to be. Caught in this limbo the situationists existed ignorant of themselves. An ignorance that devoured them. Like all true avant-gardes the situationists were first and foremost vanguard for themselves. That is why they pursued themselves and was forced constantly to rid themselves of their rearguard. They were the present seen from the future.

Silkeborg

After Asger Jorn in 1950's had donated a large amount of art works by artists like Dubuffet, Henri Michaux and Roberto Matta to the museum in Silkeborg, it was decided in 1960 to set up at situationist library at the museum. This decision coincided with a visit to Silkeborg where Jorn and Debord also went to visit the old syndicalist Christian Christensen, who had introduced Jorn to alternative Marxism in Jorn's youth. The library was to be set up according to a scheme that Debord made during their stay in Silkeborg. The library was to be divided into four different sections. The first of these was to contain pre-situationist material and it had four subcategories: A) COBRA (with a section on the origins of COBRA and Surréalisme Révolutionnaire), B) lettrism (with a section on Isidore Isou's lettrism after 1952), C) The Movement for an Imaginist Bauhaus, D) the international lettrists. The second section was supposed to hold situationist material: journals, leaflets, posters and other printed matter. The third section was the so-called historical section containing material about the situationists authored by others. The last section was the copy-section that should present examples of the works that imitated the situationists. In a small notice in the fifth issue of Internationale situationniste it was the last section that was singled out as the most important one. The gathering of the material of the situationist followers, who just copied and thereby falsified the situationist project, would make it easier to condemn this practice. This last section was also supposed to hold a number of different diagrams depicting the historical development of the avant-garde. The diagrams were supposed to show that the Situationist International was the only authentic contemporary avant-garde, an avant-garde true to the project of the interwar dada and surrealist experiments. As the organisation of the library makes clear the most important creation of the situationists were themselves, the situationist avant-garde. In contra-revolutionary moment the self-realisation of the avantgarde was the most difficult but also most important task an avant-garde could set for itself. But this realisation was complicated by the fact the spectacle desired to recuperate the avant-garde by any means necessary. The avant-garde therefore had to stay away from any contact with the cultural establishment; it had to refuse to be contained within the pacifying representation of the spectacle, representations that reduced people to stale identities: artist, politician, revolutionary, writer, filmmaker, etc. These identities now prevented people from doing the activities once prescribed by these terms. The avant-garde faced the problem that any realisation, any created work, was a concession to the ruling powers and to the banality of the old culture. Therefore the situationists had to –

conceal every 'finished' object, mask themselves and realise their actions in a hurry without leaving traces. If the institutions of the spectacle spotted the avantgarde and its possible realisations the all-inclusive institutions would suck up and tame the avant-garde and use it to keep intact the deceitful world of the spectacular commodity. If the avant-garde was to succeed it should not only cancel its own conditions of existence, it should become invisible. The avantgarde therefore had to work towards its own abolition: The situationist library in Silkeborg was never realised.



Au Danemark, des situationnistes chez Christian Christensen. Révolutionnaire irréductible, Christensen a été le théoricien et l'organisateur du mouvement ouvrier danois au début du siècle.

Kunstens tid er forbi

SITUATIONEN er alvorlig. Der er to slags situationister, og de er ikke gode mod hinanden. Den ene gruppe har som en anden heilig kirke udstedt den anden, skont ingen af 'de skilte anerkender begrebet organisation, endsige institution.

"Internationale situationale stree et earn optateles den ortodokse. Medlemmerne. som med vold og magt like vil kaldes medlemmer, forsger de så kaldte nashister, der holder til på Drakabygget, en alt andet med og edeggad under Hallandstronen er Jorgen Nash, fedt og båren i Jylland, men levende i selvvalgt eksil, som audre tikkel-medlemmer af "Den anden situationistiske internationale".

I vort arkiv findes hossiående muke billede af Nash og maleren J. V. Martin på hver sin hest og dog samdrægtigt rillestående ved Draksbyggets svinestald. Idyllen er for længst skamridt, J. V. Martin sidder med kamridt. J. V. Martin sidder med kamridt. J. V. Martin sidder med kamridt. De kamridt skamridt hand sidder skamridt. De kamridt skamridt skamrid

Situationen er lystig for uvedkommende, men det ville selvfølgelig være helt forkert, hvis vi frakendte selve den evige urovækkende situationisme en betydning for folkenes liv og velfærd.

tydning tot some færd. Internationale Situationniste" forklarer omhyggeligt i sit sidste nummer, at man vil skabe situationer og ikke nøjes med at erkende dem. Dat er et godt, aktivistisk program og man bliver yderligere oplyst af følgende passus i et tidligere manifest:

Manifesti:

K UNSTENS tid er udlobet.

Cr dt redijere kunsten, hvilket
vil sige, effektiot at konstruere
på et holiket som helst plan of
itvet det, der indtil nu kun har
hennet vere illusioner eller
kunsterriske erindringer, der
veret. Man kan kun rediliere
veret. Man kan kun rediliere
mod den nuværende samfundende
mod den nuværende samfundende
mod den nuværende samfunder
tilstand, der undertrijsker under
sten ved at erstatte den med
automatismen i et skuespil, der
er endau mere hierarkisk og
passief, at man kun kan underpassief, at man kun kan underpassief, at man kun kan under-

trykke kunsten ved at realisere den.

Oppe på Drakabygget har man svar på rede hånd for nylig kunne man lære i "The Times Litterary Supplement", at Nash og hans vener har lovet hinanden, at de aldrig vil søge by i et atom-beskyttelsæerum. Denne, haderlige afvisning af alle unaturens fristelser etterfølges af en helbjertet bekendelse til den progressjov, attdelse til den progressjov, attvariary globale skandiomsvarimen.

DEN sociale struktur, som sikrer frihedens nye kår, har vi kaldt det situkratiske system. Udgangspunktet er afkristningen af Klerkegaards situationsfilosofi. Dette må forenes med britisk økoammik teori, tyut dalektik og franske programmer for social aktion. Det medferer en dybtgående omvurdering og revision af Marz læresætninger og en fuldstændig omwællning, hvis swakt har rod i den skandinaviske opfattelæ af kulturen. Denne nye ideologi og filosofiske teori har vi kaldt

og filosofiske teort har et kaldt situologi ... Nærværende ciecrone magter like at guide læserne videra så så vanskelige stier og henviser pilgrimme til fortata læsnig også situationistiske publikationer. Trafikken en besværlig, med star star jo også skrevet, at den brede vej fører til fortabeles, med den frange leder os til salighed.

P.S. Til trest for dem, der kender Nash som en jordnær rambuliker, skal det siges, at han i uteoretiske stunder stadig tager gas på sin egen og andres heltid med et utal af happenings.



Randers

After Jørgen Nash and the other Scandinavian members of the Situationist International had been excluded in 1962, it was up to the painter J. V. Martin to lead the Scandinavian section of the situationist project. The hometown of Martin, Randers in Jutland, became the centre for the situationist activities in Denmark. During the next decade Martin more or less single-handed organised a range of events, which caused small scandals in Denmark. Following the funding of the 2. Situationist International by Nash and his compatriots Martin directed a series of attacks against Nash and the other renegades. In the eyes of the 'original' situationists like Debord, Martin and the others, the Nashists 'falsely' presented themselves as situationists to a Scandinavian public. In articles and interviews Martin objected to Nash's misuse of the situationists' theories and vocabulary and he described him as a 'parasite'. The 2. Situationist International was nothing but a "baby soothing, court jesting and peasant girlish romantic escape from reality". Martin and the situationists presented the exclusions as a simple question of the proper understanding of the situationist' ideas. The exclusions were a necessary condition for the revolutionary clarity the situationist avant-garde should manifest. If the situationist ideas were used as legitimation for different artistic or semiartistic activities, the institution would swallow the revolutionary avant-garde. Fellow travellers were not accepted.

After Martin with instructions from Debord had staged the manifestation "Destruction of RSG-6" in Odense, which contained not only a critique of the threat of nuclear war, but which was also conceived as a response to the Nashist exhibition "Seven Rebels" the year before in Odense, Martin became the man of the moment in December 1964 when he produced and distributed two postcards with anti-royal content. The postcards, which were produced in 2000 copies, showed two naked women with attached text bubbles. On one postcard a girl stripped to the waist lay in a basket chair saying: "The liberation of the working class is its own work!" On the other postcard a very well known photo of the British prostitute Christine Keeler, was reproduced saying: "As the Situationist International says: It is more honour full to be a tart than marrying a fascist like Konstantin." Keeler had the year before been involved in a big scandal in England, the so-called Profumo-affair, where the British minister of defence had an affair with Keeler while she simultaneously slept with a Soviet naval officer. The provocative element in the postcard was nevertheless the text bubble where the recently celebrated marriage between the Danish Princess Anne-Marie and

Randers-kunstmaler stævnet for blufærdighedskrænkelse

Randers Dagblad

Der rejses nu tiltale mod Randers-maleren

J. V. Martin afhørt af kriminalpolitiet - Sigtes efter pornografiparagraffen

Kunstmaleren J. V. Martin, der er nordisk talsmand for kunstretningen Situationistisk Internationale, var i gaar til afhøring hos kriminalpolitiet i Randers, hvor sigtelsen for blufærdighedskrænkelse blev forelagt ham. Sagen er rejst af lektor Inger Hansen, Hasley, som feler sig stedt af nogle postkort, J. V. Martin i sommer sendte til hende i forbindelse med en masseudsendelse. Postkortene viste nogle nøgne piger, som i »bobler« kommer med forskellige udfald mod kirken og kongehuset.

Efter afhoringen i gaar vil politiet nu anmode statsadvokaturen om at rejse tiltale mod maleren, subsidiært med Situationistisk Internationale. Forelobig sigtes maleren for overtrædelse af paragraf 234 (pornografiparagraffen), som giver straf til den som offentliggor eller udbreder utugtige skrifter, gentage sig selv. Nej, nej billeder eller genstande. Det

samme paragraf, maleren Freddie i 30'erne tiltaltes efter, for at have malet "utugtige" billeder.

Det er endnu uvist, hvornaar sa-gen kommer for. Det vil forment-lig først ske i løbet af nogle maaneder efter sagens akter er kom-met tilbage fra statsadvokaturen.

Efter sagen er kommet frem, har Martin i øvrigt haft et væld af hen-vendelser fra mennesker, som øn-sker at købe de omtalte postkort. Saaledes har flere mænd fra Sjælland ringet og spurgt paa priserne. De har alle været i stand til at til-byde en meget høj pris for post-

kortene. Hertil svarer maleren:

- Nu har vi desværre ikke flere tilbage, vi kunne ellers tjene styrtende med penge paa den forretning Men begyndte at lave flere af dem, det gider vi ikke. Vi er nu engang avantgarden - saa hvorfor

sir esso.

Anmelder postkort o til politiet

Lektor Inger Hansen anklager for blufærdighedskrænkelse

> RANDERS, onsdag, POLITIKEN PRIVAT

Politianmeldelse er indgivet mod kunstmaler J. V. Martin. Helsted ved Randers, for nogle postkort, han har udsendt, og som ikke er helt i stil med, hvad man er vant til.

Anmeldelsen er indgivet af lektor Inger Hansen, Hasley, kendt som initiativtageren til en Moralsk Oprustnings-præget protestadresse mod en seksualundervisningsfilm i TV.

Inger Hansen har ment, at postkortene krænker blufærdigheden, og hun har derfor indgivet anmeldelse til kriminalpolitiet i Randers, der nu arbejder med sagen.

Martin er med i ledelsen af organisationen Situationistisk Internationale - en kulturelt revolutionær bevægelse. Denne lod i sommer fremstille to postkort med lide "friske" billeder og diskutable tekster.

EKSTRAMANDEN

MINE SKRAPPE JULE-KORT

Man må følge med tiden.

Så også jeg vil i år benytte mig af den store mode og glæde mine venner og bekendte med det nyeste nye inden for jule-hilsenerne:

De pornografiske postkort!

Misforstå mig ikke. Mine postkort skal ikke være lige på og hårde som dem, Inger Hansen i Haslev får fra sine pennevenner. Mine kort skal som al god pornografi være let gedulgt i deres mening. Men den vil være god nok for dem, der kan se, hvad der ligger bagved.

Onkel Theodor, den gamle gris, får et kort med et topløst grantræ. Det kan han kikke på med lommelygte under dynen.

Jeg har sendt en bly kusine et kort, hvor man ser en hare sidde midt på en mark. Og haren har INGEN BUKSER på!

Min moster på Mols må rødme, når hun modtager mit årlige kort med nissefamilien, der spiser grød på loftet.

Hun vil nok tænke på, at både nissefar og nissemor er splitternogne under det røde toj.

Og endelig vil jeg sende min gode ven, frugtgrosseren i Alborg, det allerværste:

Et vaskeægte fransk postkort i oroginalfoto; en dame, som, det tor jeg nok sige, er blevet elsket



af adskillige af de frække parisere i tidens lab.

Kort sagt et kort af Notre Dame i sne!

Ekstramanden.



J.V. martin's postcard stating 'As the SI says: it is more honourable to be a prostitute like me than marrying a Fascist like Konstantin', 1964

landers-kunstner stævnes or blufærdigheds-krænkelse

Medlem of Moralsk oprustning har indgivet anmeldelse mod maleren J. V. Martin for nogle postkort med nøgenmodelle, rudsendt af Situationistisk internationale

Kunstmaleren J. V. Martin. Slots | * ketter, som er medvirkende til at gade, Randers, er i gaar blevet | * holde samfundets store maskestævnet for blutterdighedskrænke! * rade i gang. Hvad vil bevægelsen foretage sig nicht state i de state i

I øvrigt er MO's reaktion den ørste, der kommer. — Har Inger Hansen selv modta-

ct kortene?

Ja, hun har faaet dem begge, et er klart, at vi maa sende korten til personer, som vi maa forte. E.wil reagere. Ellers ville intet deriver to the

et er indgivet af et af de ledende medlemmer af Moralsk oprustning, lektor Inger Hansen, Haslev, pas grundlag af nogle postkort, som er judsendt af organisationen Situationistisk Internationale.

Det drejer sig om to typer postkort, der er trykt og distribueret i milt 2,000 eksemplarer. Kortene vise to nogenmodeller med indkopierede tokster.

Det er er er svær pas leben i det servis og skelte instans. Sagen skal i første omsønne hander skelte ske

Sagen skal i første omgang be-handles ved retten i Randers, og vi agter iøvrigt blot at lade det bureaukratiske maskine køre, slut-

Det me erne kvar par løbesedler, som maleren Jørgen Nash i sin til det cirkulere i Sverige, mens det andet beskæftiger sig med prinsese Anne-Maries giftermåll med kong Konstantin.

Korten for det med beskæftiger sig med prinsese Anne-Maries giftermåll med kong Konstantin.

Korten for det med beskæftiger sig med prinsese hane for hande finder sig med prinsest med kong Konstantin.

Korten for finder sig med prinseste med siken korten finder prinsen finder sig med prinsen for siken finder sig været i kandinavisk talsmand for Situationistisk internationale med kong for siken finder for siken finder sig været finden, da den kom op dammark til siken finder finder siken siken

RANDERS DAGBLAD DECEMBER 17, 1964

Randers-maler provokerer atter

Kunstmaler J. V. Martin, der blev anmeldt til politiet for udbredelse af pornografi, udsender erklæring

ring om sagen, et 16 sidet hæfte der det bl. a. i erklæringen. med overskriften »Im names des Volkes«. På forsiden er der et billede af Christine Keeler med en der blev brugt som postkort, og sat i scene. som lektor Inger Hansen, Hasley, anmeldte maleren til politiet for. | for meget?

Hæftet er udsendt i 400 eksem-

Endnu inden statsadvokaten har i maleren oplyser, at billedet skal taget stilling til, om der skal rejses være taget af den nuværende jarl tiltale mod den randrusianske ma- af Snowdon, Tony Armstrong-Joler J. V. Martin for at have ud-nes. »Fotografiene har tidligere bredt pornografiske billeder, har været offentliggjort i blade, der denne på Situationistisk Interna- kan fås i alle kiosker, uden at notionales vegne udsendt en erklæ- gen har talt om pornografie, hed-

Til Folkebladet siger J. V. Mar-

- Hæftet er udsendt for at forindsat tekst. Billedet er et af de to, tælle om motiverne til det, vi har

- Er det nu ikke at provokere

- Hvis nogen føler sig provokeplarer, bl. a. til Inger Hansen, og ret, så må de da om det. I hæftet klargør jeg om vort syn på den bevægelse, som Inger Hansen står for: Moralsk Oprustning, Jeg er kun ked af, at politiet skal agere værktøj for en sådan bevægelse.

- Har De sendt hæftet til politiet?



LA POLICE ET LA TROUPE SE HEURTENT AUX MANIFESTANTS DEVANT LES CASERNES DE RANDERS (photo dans « Politiken » du 17-3-65).





Hele lagetagen I protest-hovedkoorteret blev adelagt, og den evripe del. af bygningen fik svære nandskader.



LE « QUARTIER-GÉNÉRAL » SITUA-TIONNISTE AU DERNIER SOIR (photo parue dans « Quick » du 4-4-65).



J.V. MARTIN ARBĒTĒ (photo parue dans « Ekstrabladet » da 19-3-65).

the Greek King Konstantin was commented in terms that did not leave any doubt as to the situationist attitude towards the political situation in Greece. The combination of the photo of the naked, British prostitute and the text bubble, where the latest member of the royal Danish family was called a fascist, proved too much for Inge Hansen who was the chairman of the religious and anticommunist organisation Moralsk Oprustning (Moral Rearmament). She reported Martin to the police accusing him of lese-majesty. The case was dropped, according to the situationists because the police and the Danish government wanted to avoid further scandal.

The postcards were a good example of the activity the situationists undertook after they left the art world behind. When the situationists practised their interventions into the image sphere of society they off course used insights and practices from dada and surrealism but despite this the situationists did not consider their actions as art in a traditional sense. They looked upon themselves as a revolutionary *groupuscule* that had understood that art was a thing of the past of no use to the present critical tasks. Instead of creating works of art however fragile they might appear to be, the situationist avant-garde occupied itself with the theoretical organisation of resistance against the spectacle. 'Art' was passive spectacular relationship. All artistic mediums like visual art, literature and cinema were one-sided spectacular expressions the situationists sought to dominate or interrupt.

That the Situationist International constituted a real danger to the society of the spectacle was according to the situationists confirmed in 1965, when a bomb exploded in Martin's house in Randers during a demonstration against NATO. A former East German spy Søren Kanstrup, who took part in the rally, had brought a bomb to Randers from Copenhagen. Under mysterious circumstances the bomb exploded in Martin's house destroying the interior of the house and more or less his entire archive. Kanstrup was arrested but the case was never solved. The situationists never had any doubt that Kanstrup was an *agent provocateur* for the police and the Danish Communist Party, DKP. The forces of law and order and the Stalinists had according to the situationists joined forces to counteract the Situationist International and the growing protest movement. The potent self-understanding of the situationists was confirmed by the incident in Randers and the revolutionary propaganda was intensified.

ASGER JORN FIN DE COPENHAGUE

CONSEILLER TECHNIQUE POUR LE DÉTOURNEMENT G.-E. DEBORD

ÉDITÉ PAR LE BAUHUS IMAGINISTE

København

One of the most important situationist's documents was created during 24 hours in 1957 in Copenhagen. The book Fin de Copenhague was made by Jorn and Debord at the printing house Permild & Rosengren after a single visit to the local news stall. The book was composed according to the détournement technique and consisted of fragments snatched from other books and magazines: photographs, comics, advertisements, maps from travel books, photos of naked ladies from pornographic magazines, etc. Each page was a collage of these elements, which were linked by the colour full lines Jorn had splashed onto the pages. Standing on top of a three-meter high ladder Jorn had poured the lithographical ink down on the print plates. The stains that resulted from his practice imitated the filtered colour threads of the action painters and mediated the attached text- and image elements. In so far as Jorn's colour stains were printed and reproduced they twisted the expressiveness of the then dominant abstract painting. The personal gesture was erased through the reproduction and lost its intimate human dimension because it had been 'performed' at a distance of three meters. In accordance with the situationist analysis of modern art - art has been seized by the spectacle and needs to be abandoned – Jorn parodied the expressiveness of action painting. Jorn reduced the painterly gesture of action painting to being a mere social representation in line with the advertisements and the nude photos spread throughout Fin de Copenhague. Jorn feigned expression. The dripping of action painting was thereby demystified and reduced to a technique, a style you could reproduce even outside art. The expressiveness was only present in negative.

The prefabricated text pieces and images in the book, which Debord had helped Jorn arrange in his capacity as *Conseiller technique pour le détournement*, formed a regular catalogue of the reduced communication of the society of the spectacle. The authentic poetry of language had been reduced to the vulgar prose of information. The spectacular-market society had expropriated not only the productive capacity of man but also the communicatory ability of man. The possibility of human welfare had been destroyed as a consequence of this expropriation and man was now alienated to a completely new degree. In the society of the spectacle language had no other function than to communicate the messages of the society of the spectacle. Language now functioned as a material support for the ideology of power; language was the cement that glued together the ideological scraps of the spectacle. That language could be something

completely different, for instance could be a reservoir in which man was hospitable to his kin and the other – in which man could be something different than the identities the spectacle sold – this possibility the language of the spectacle did its best to conceal. Language was just information according to the spectacle and as all communication passed through the cybernetic machines of the spectacle people no longer communicated but only performed tasks prescribed from above. Communication was a commodity on a par with cars. washing machines and bed lamps. It was mass-produced and distributed by the society of the spectacle. The placement of the different advertisements made visible the infinite selection of identical commodities that authoritatively instructed the subject to exist in a way favourable to the spectacle. As it said on one page in the book: "What do you want? [...] Lots of new clothes? A dream home with all the latest comforts and labour-saving devices? A new car... a motor-launch...a light aircraft of your own? Whatever you want, it's coming your way - plus greater leisure for enjoying it all. With electronics, automation and nuclear energy, we are entering on the new Industrial Revolution which will supply our every need. easily... quickly... cheaply... abundantly." The naive consumption desire of the spectacle was made explicit in the juxtaposition of this advertisement text with a comic depicting a young woman, her boyfriend and her lover. In the same way that the boyfriend just disappeared ("He just vanished", the young woman says) and thereby made it possible for the young woman to be with her lover in the same way all problems apparently vanished with the purchase of a new commodity. On a later page in the book the ones excluded from this purified commodity paradise became visible: a turban wearing, swarthy man who was being harassed by a soldier. On the same page the only 'handwritten' text appeared: "VIVE L'ALGÉRIE LIBRE".

As the title indicates Fin de Copenhague testified about the urban nightmare functionalism was slowly transforming European cities into. The juxtaposition of the phrases snatched from advertisements ("le problème est résolu") with different diagrams mocked the functionalist reduction of the city. The détournement of the different textual and visual fragments in the book witnessed about the situationists desire to transform the world. The book was a document of the missing conditions of the authentic communication. The history the book was supposed to tell about how the situationists wanted to revolutionize Copenhagen and transform the city into a psychogeographical experiment, this history remained cacophonic. Fin de Copenhague oscillated as the situationists did almost manic-depressively themselves between a stout and indomitable Hegelian optimism and melancholic elegy. The book was incoherent and stuffed with detached bits and pieces because the world, which spectacular-capitalism had created, was like that. The book was incoherent because the world was incoherent. But in negative it kept alive a promise of another world not yet realised.

Dix minutes après, l'émotion étant dissipée, on buvait le champagne

There's no whiteness

LALGERIE

eaucoup de militaires conseillent les djebels pour uérir rapidement « la difficulté d'être »







Info

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