


Früher war man sich bewusst ausgebeutet zu werden, heute ist man mini-entrepreneur.

Armut macht krank - Krankheit macht arm

Die obersten 1 % besitzen 43 % des gesamten weltweiten Finanzvermögens.



DAY LABORER



1947 wurde die MontPelerin-Society von Friedman, Popper, Hayek und Mises in Genf gegründet, deren Mitglieder in Barstler zinnen stäben von Reagan und von Thatcher waren. In einer Mischung aus kenetischen und fördärischen Ideen schied Hayek 1949 den Artikel „Die Intellektuellen und die Sozialisten“. Indem eine langfristige Perspektive zur Erhaltung, des Kapitalismus propagiert wurde.

Die Wirtschaftswissenschaftler überzeugten die Politikerinnen in den 1970er Jahren, dass Wachstum und Entwicklung von der Wettbewerbsfähigkeit des Marktes abhängen sollten, indem die Prinzipien des Marktes alle Aspekte des Lebens durchdringen. Die Risiken und Ungewissheiten würden auf die Arbeiterinnen und ihre Familien abgewälzt.

In den letzten 3 Jahrzehnten schuf Österreich Maßnahmen wie die Liberalisierung des Handels, die Privatisierung der Banken, den EU-Beitritt Mitte der 1990er Jahre und förderten somit die Internationalisierung der Wirtschaft, während die Reallöhne nicht proportional stiegen. Geringere Steuereinnahmen führten jedoch zu Einsparungen und Sozialkürzungen. Von der EU-Osterweiterung profitierte besonders das österreichische Kapital. Gleichzeitig nahmen atypische Beschäftigungsformen zu, vor allem die Teilzeitschäftigung von Frauen.

Ab den 1990er Jahren wurde das Arbeitsrecht in Europa wie in Nordamerika liberalisiert: Arbeitsplätze wurden unsicherer, Kündigungsschutz gelockert, Leiharbeit und befristete Verträge wäten alltäglich. Heute leben wir in einer Zeit politischer und wirtschaftlicher Zersetzung. Der Brexit gilt als Folge des Thatcherismus. Trump als Spätfolge von Clintons Finanzmarktpolitik und der Aufstieg der AfD in Deutschland wird auf Schröders Arbeitsmarktreformen zurückgeführt. In Frankreich reichte die Entwicklung bis zu Mitterrands Kurswechsel 1983 während in Österreich das erste Sparpaket 1987 und der letzte große Sozialabbau 2003 stattfanden.

Ökologien der Arbeit 7

DAY LABORER

Ausstellungsdauer der Wandmalereien: Mi 05.12.2024 – 05.02.2025

In der Kubatur des Kabinetts, der Kunstsalon im FLUCC



CRAFT, Maros, 2024

CRAFT
(Oscar Cueto
Manuela Picallo Gil)
Guadalupe Aldrete
Marko Marković
Raphael Reichl

05.
12.
24
18:
30

Dauer der Führung inklusive Performances
und Videopräsentation: 18:30 - 20:30 Uhr

FLUCC

The DAY LABORER is one of seven projects in the FLUCC annual programme „In der Kubatur des Kabinetts - Der Kunstsalon im FLUCC“, which deals with our relationship to work under the thematic focus „Ecologies of Work“. The programme is curated by Ursula Maria Probst and produced by Nina Vobrub. DAY LABORER combines the reflections of four artistic positions, discussing the regression of the workers' right, working conditions in times of late capitalism and the return of right-wing politics, with a special focus on the vulnerability of cultural workers.

The nine mural paintings and mediation concept of the collective CRAFT, these are Oscar Cueto and Manuela Picallo Gil are in dialog with the other artistic positions: Guadalupe Aldrete will present an installative and performative work that explores the autobiographical story of her father and his condition as a migrant worker in the context of the oil industry in California/USA. The performative installation by Marko Marković refers to the hybrids of the working class within labor conditions based on capitalist constructions and recent changes on the political stage in Europe. On this occasion, Marković will stage the appearance of the manifestation of power from the proletarian experience in the context of the present. The video work by Raphael Reichl talks about temporary work as a way of life, about a floating, migratory population or without access to permanent jobs; and the contradictions in the benevolent way the companies offering these jobs present themselves as employers. At DAY LABORER, the four artistic positions and the audience alike will immerse themselves in considerations that affect us all: Work and everyday life.

The Mont Pelerin Society was founded on Lake Geneva in 1947. Milton Friedman, Karl Popper, August von Hayek and Ludwig von Mises were among the founding members. The aim of this institute was to legitimize the ideology of neoliberalism worldwide. In 1949, Hayek wrote an article entitled “The Intellectuals and Socialists”, which propagated a long-term perspective for the preservation, underpinning and defense of capitalism. Many members of the MPS were on the advisory boards of neoliberal politicians, such as former US President Reagan or the then British Prime Minister Thatcher.

In the 1970s, a group of ideologically inspired economists captured the ears and minds of politicians. The central plank of their ‘neo-liberal’ model was that growth and development depended on market competitiveness; everything should be done to maximise competition and competitiveness, and to allow market principles to permeate all aspects of life. One theme was that countries should increase labour market flexibility, which came to mean an agenda for transferring risks and insecurity onto workers and their families.

Since the 1980’s, Labor law has become as liberalised in Europe as in North America, the jobs are insecure and the employment protection was relaxed and temporary work and agency work were able to spread. Fixed-term contracts became the norm. We are living in a time of political and economic decomposition, Brexit is a long-term consequence of the Thatcherism, and its disastrous social policies.

Abbing Hans, 2019, "The Changing Social Economy of Art, Are the Arts becoming Less Exclusive?", London, Palgrave Macmillan

Ausserladscheider Valentina, 2024, "Austria, an Exceptional Case Where Neoliberalism Was a Project of Far-Right", Brussels, Populismstudies.org

Greenstein Joshua, 2019, "The Precariat Class Structure and Income Inequality Among US Workers: 1980-2018", NY, Department of Economics. The New School for Social Research

Hermann Christoph/ Flecker Jörg, 2012, "A triumph of failed ideas - European models of capitalism in the crisis", Vienna, In: Lehndorff, S. (Hrsg.). A Triumph of Failed Ideas.

Müller Robert, 2013, "Neoliberalismus- Demokratie- Hochschulpolitik", Vienna, Universität Wien

Murray Sam, 2024, "Creative Work: From Precarity to Recognition, Green European Journal" Brussels, Greeneuropeanjournal.eu

Neumann Stan, 2020, "Nicht länger nichts - Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung", France, ARTE-documentation, 4 parts each about 60 minutes

Standing Guy, 2011, "The Precariat. The New Dangerous Class", London, Bloomsbury Academic

Wolff Katharina/ Thurn Valentin, 2022, "Arm trotz Arbeit - Die Krise der Mittelschicht", Germany, ARTE-documentation, 90 minutes

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www.ocarcueto.com & www.manuelapicallogil.com

Raphael Reichl (AT) strives to question the official narratives and their perception whenever he deals with people's existential conflicts and their real life situations. He pursues a similarly reflexive approach in his work with creative media, be it analog film, a sheet of paper or the realization of a video installation. Based on documentary approaches, Reichl deals with topics such as digitalization, ecology and precarious work.



Samad from Marokko delivering food by Mjam, 2019
Foto: Moritz Ellmann

Donald Trump is a late consequence of the financial market policies under Bill Clinton. In Germany, the rise of Alternative für Deutschland was ultimately the consequence of the labour market reforms under Gerhard Schröder. France actual situation can be tracked to the Mitterrand era and the liberal change of course in 1983. In Austria the first 'austerity package' was introduced in 1987 while the last major welfare cuts took place in 2003. The right-wing FPÖ government was able to come to power by capitalizing on the social crises due to welfare state cuts and introducing the rhetoric of fear of the immigrant.

During the past three decades Austria has been intended to create an environment that is attractive to foreign capital and to make native capital more competitive. Subsequent measures have included the liberalisation of trade and capital flows and the reduction of corporate taxes. Lower tax revenues aggravated budgetary problems and demands for budgetary austerity and cuts in the welfare system. Many of the changes were facilitated through Austria's accession to the EU in the mid-1990s, which in turn led to a further Europeanisation and internationalisation of the Austrian economy. Austrian capital also profited immensely from the EU's eastward enlargement. Atypical and partly precarious forms of employment have emerged alongside the standard employment relationship. By far the most important form of atypical employment is women working part-time hours.

First, economic liberalisation Austria was integrated more closely into the European and world economies, while very moderate real wage growth and austerity policies made it even more dependent on exports and hence on external demand. Second, the privatisation of the banking system into profit-maximising businesses. Third, low real wage growth and a persistent fall in the wage share.

As globalisation proceeded, and as governments and corporations chased each other in making their labour relations more flexible, the number of people in insecure forms of labour multiplied. Millions of people, in affluent and emerging market economies, entered the precariat, a new phenomenon even if it had shades of the past. The precariat was not part of the 'working class' or the 'proletariat'. Millions of people, in affluent and emerging market economies, entered the precariat, a new phenomenon even if it had shades of the past. The precariat was not part of the 'working class' or the 'proletariat'. Many entering the precariat would not know their employer or how many fellow employees they had or were likely to have in the future. They were also not 'middle class', as they did not have a stable or predictable salary or the status and benefits that middle-class people were supposed to possess. Besides labour insecurity and insecure social income, those in the precariat lack a work-based identity. When employed, they are in career-less jobs, without traditions of social memory, a feeling they belong to an occupational community steeped in stable practices, codes of ethics and norms of behaviour, reciprocity and fraternity.

Marko Marković (HR) is a performance artist who critically reflects on political and social structures in his work. His artistic interest is primarily focused on processes of transformation between the individual and society. His works reflect everyday life and explore the relationship between inferiority and superiority as well as the position of power in various geopolitical systems. Marković explores questions of identity and the body as an instrument of expression and experimentation. He often involves the audience in his work and collaborates with people from different social and professional backgrounds.



Marko Marković, multidisciplinary artist, instagram: marko.markvic

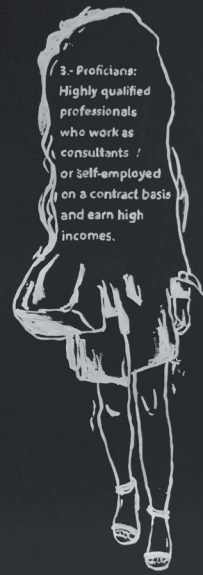
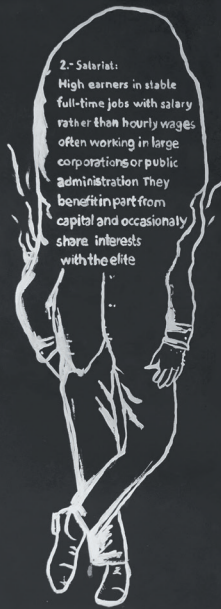
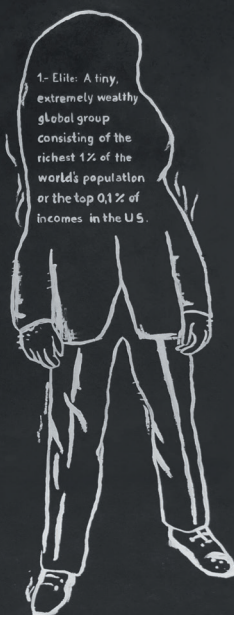
In her work, Guadalupe Aldrete (MX/DE) focuses on exploring methods with which she can break down and capture moments from her past and present. Her work is not just about herself, but about issues that affect larger groups of people. Due to this auto-ethnographic research (a continuous process of self-observation), her works are not created as isolated pieces, but as part of a holistic production process. The artist uses her body as a field of experimentation, a rehearsal and a tool.



Chamber II. reflecting
river, 2023
Foto: Oscar Cueto

This intensifies a sense of alienation and instrumentality in what they have to do.

Produce pieces with museum quality. Be professional. Think about which gallery would be best for your career. Be attentive to their call. Do not show dependence on the market. Remain critical of art institutions. Meanwhile, apply for government financial support to develop cultural social projects using the proper language with words of public relevance like democracy, decoloniality, diversity, collective memory, intersectionality, interspecies, institutional critique, anthropocene or digital humanism. Be flexible: write, design, curate, illustrate, or offer workshops. Try to enter academia. Maintain a sufficiently critical position about the academy to be attractive to it, and to get your contract renewed, should you be hired by it. Don't have kids, don't have vacations, don't be lazy, don't feel safe, don't relax, don't be depressed. Make sure that the prices of your work do not fluctuate too much, as this can ruin your career. Teach your children the value of following your passion and not profit. Feel depressed to make deep art. Do international residencies as much as possible. Be unique. Think on the future generations. Try to reduce your carbon footprint. Be supportive and teach others what you have learned. Don't forget to document your work, maybe your work will be relevant when you are dead and finally exhibited in a museum. Die with your head held high, proud that you never sold your principles or your art to commercial interests.



Guy Standing defined a 'class schema' with seven groups

1.- 'elite', consisting of a tiny number of absurdly rich global citizens. 01 percent of income earners in the US, or the wealthiest 1% of the adult population globally.

2.- 'salarial', are high income earners in full time, stable employment, who tend to have salaries rather than an hourly wage. The salariat may also gain some of their income from capital, aligning their interests with the elite at times. The salariat is concentrated in large corporations, government agencies and public administration, including the civil service.

3.- 'proficians'. This term combines 'professional' and 'technician'. It covers those with bundles of skills that they can market, earning high incomes on contract, as consultants or independent own-account.

4.- 'core' is the essence of the old 'working class'. The welfare states were built with them in mind, as were the systems of labour regulation. But the battalions of industrial labourers who formed the labour movements have

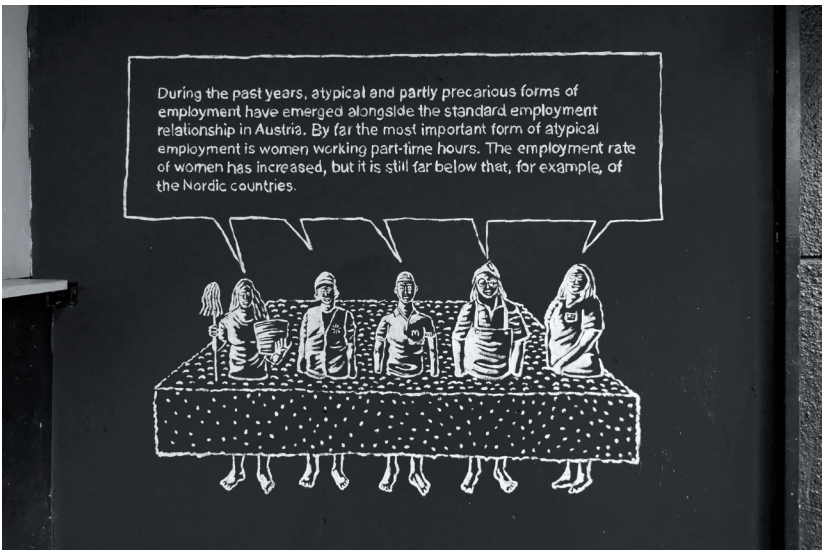
CRAFT, these are Oscar Cueto (MX/AT) and Manuela Picallo Gil (AT/ES), is an art collective since 2019, that focuses its reflection on the practice of art as profession and labor, its collective authorship, social function, the conditions of its workers, its relation to play or leisure activities, the transformation of matter within labor processes, and the constructed distinction between art and craft, original and copy.

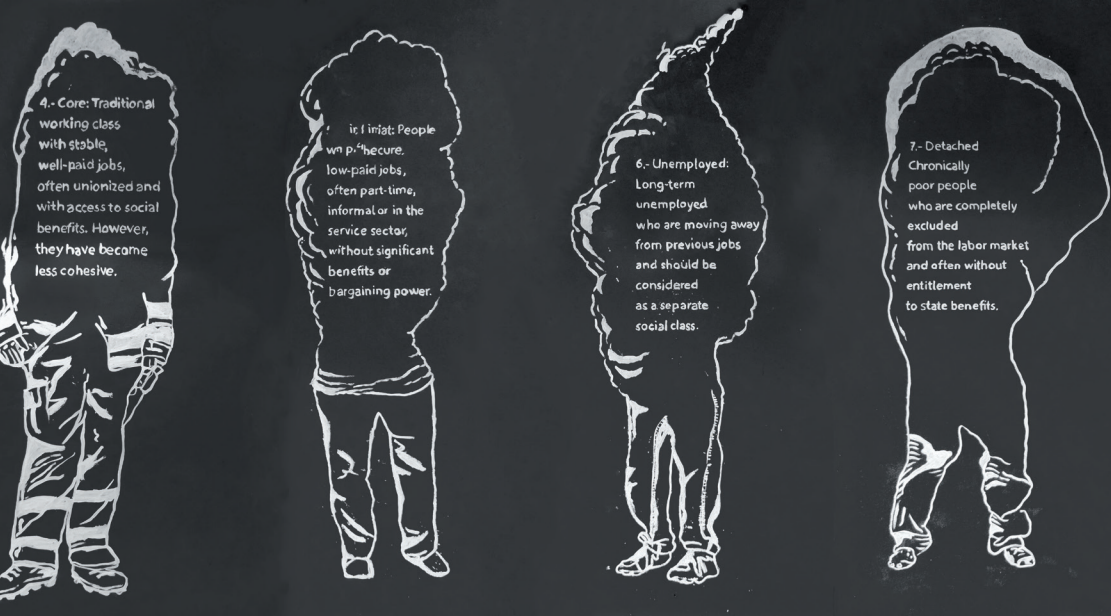


DESTAJOAKKORDARBEIT, 2023

Foto: Roy Meuwissen

The Greeks distinguished sharply between work, labor, play, and leisure. Laborers, seen as 'cramped in body' and 'vulgar in mind,' had no chance of social mobility or participation in the polis, working alongside slaves and resident aliens. Citizens, however, engaged in praxis—reproductive work within the home and community to foster relationships and public life. Play was recreational, while leisure was devoted to reading, discussion, and debate. The word 'school' derives from the Greek *scholē*, meaning „leisure.“ For the Greeks, a life centered on labor was absurd; laborers had no claim to leisure, only to play.





shrivelled and lost their sense of social solidarity. working class is disproportionately male, with stable long term employment and relatively high wages. They might be part of a union, and they are more likely to have access to benefits through their job or the state.

5.- 'precariat', has little job security and few benefits. They receive low pay and their jobs are more likely to be informal, casual, short term or part time, and in the service sector. They suffer lack of benefits, isolation, physical/mental exertion, and lack of bargaining power. It may include individuals such as migrants, career-less workers, temps, interns, independent contractors, and part-time workers, among others.

6.- 'unemployed', those who have been unemployed for long enough stretches should no longer be associated with their previous job, but instead be understood as a unique class with unique characteristics and interests.

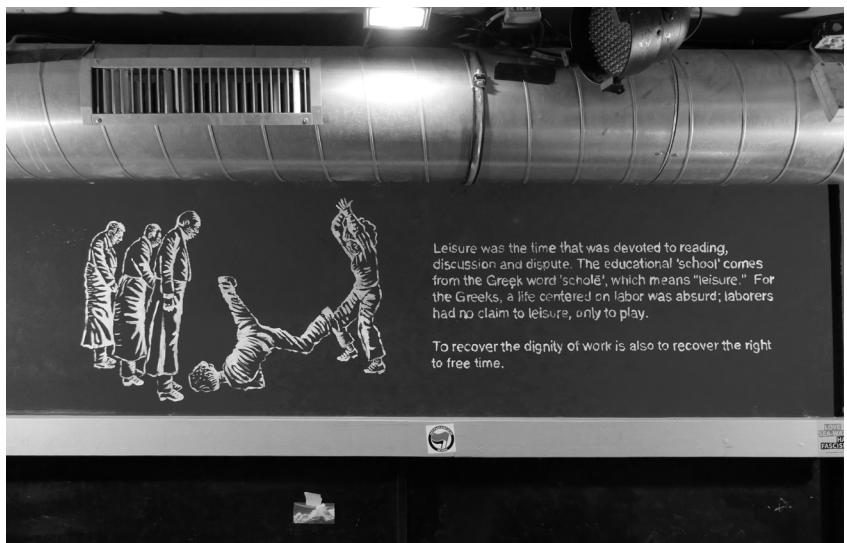
7.- 'detached' are those suffering from chronic poverty, detached completely from work force, and may be ineligible for state benefits such as unemployment compensation.



A new global 'precariat', is becoming a new dangerous class without an anchor of stability. They are floating, rudderless and potentially angry, capable of veering to the extreme right or extreme left politically and backing populist demagoguery that plays on their fears or phobias. There is a historical difference between work and Labor, as well as between play and leisure. For the Greeks, the closest reference for a European, those who labor, regarded by their superiors, were 'cramped in body' and 'vulgar in mind', had no opportunity to rise up the social scale.

They worked alongside the resident aliens and the slaves, without expectation that they could ever participate in the life of the polis. Citizens did not do labor; they indulged in praxis, work in and around the home, with family and

friends. It was 'reproductive' activity, work done for its own sake, to strengthen personal relationships, to be combined with public participation in the life of the community. It is for this reason that there is a historical debt to all those from whom few have taken advantage to live comfortably. Because no one should be exploited by others for the simple fact of having been born without privileges of class, ethnicity or geographical situation.



Leisure was the time that was devoted to reading, discussion and dispute. The educational 'school' comes from the Greek word 'scholē', which means "leisure." For the Greeks, a life centered on labor was absurd; laborers had no claim to leisure, only to play. To recover the dignity of work is also to recover the right to free time.