With the last month of the second armed struggle against NATO approaching, the authorities are mobilizing all available forces to keep the movement under control. In their efforts, they are using a combination of traditional methods, like arrests and violence, as well as more innovative tactics, such as surveillance and infiltration. The authorities are also trying to isolate the movement by launching a propaganda campaign that portrays it as a threat to national security and social stability.

In the past, the authorities have relied on the use of paramilitary forces to deal with the movement. However, this time they are using a more sophisticated approach, involving the use of undercover agents and informants. The authorities are also trying to disrupt the movement's communication networks, using electronic surveillance and tapping devices to track its activities.

The authorities are also trying to prevent the movement from gaining international support. They are using diplomatic channels to pressure foreign governments to withdraw their support for the movement, and they are also trying to disrupt the movement's fundraising efforts.

In addition to the use of force, the authorities are also using economic sanctions to weaken the movement. They are imposing trade sanctions, freezing assets, and blocking the movement's access to international funds. They are also trying to disrupt the movement's supply lines, using a combination of blockades and air strikes.

The authorities are also using propaganda to try to turn public opinion against the movement. They are using state-controlled media to spread false information and propaganda, and they are also using social media to spread a narrative that portrays the movement as a threat to national security.

The authorities are also using legal means to try to silence the movement. They are using court proceedings to try to stifle the movement's activities, and they are also using habeas corpus proceedings to try to prevent the movement from organizing demonstrations.

The authorities are also using psychological tactics to try to undermine the movement's resolve. They are using propaganda and misinformation to try to sow doubts and fears among the movement's members.

In conclusion, the authorities are using a combination of traditional and innovative tactics to try to suppress the movement. They are using force, propaganda, economic sanctions, and legal means to try to silence the movement. They are also using a combination of psychological tactics to try to undermine the movement's resolve.

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AUSTRALIA

A 48 hour wild strike took place at the coal mine near coal mines in New South Wales in protest at a closure programme which includes redundancies. Notices of redundancies were issued to workers for a range of industrial actions. The company involved, Blue Mountains Coal Company (BMCC), said on the day providing the wild strike action was by 22 workers at Coal Cliff colliery - one of the BMCC’s six mines. The company has also announced plans to cut 300 jobs within the company.

GERMANY

Miners and power workers are being called to a four-day strike, starting this week. The move follows a meeting of the four-day strike by the union of Germany's coal miners. The strike is in response to the government's proposal to close 17 deep coal mines by 1990. The government has announced plans to cut 300 jobs within the company.

ITALY

The recent working conditions near Milan, Italy, have led to a strike by workers at the coal mine. The strike is against the closure of the mine, which is owned by the local government. The workers have been protesting for better conditions and improved safety measures. The strike has lasted for two days and is expected to continue.

PORTUGAL

The strike among the miners in Portugal has resulted in a loss of production. The miners have been striking for better wages and conditions, but the company has refused to negotiate. The strike has affected the entire steel industry in Portugal, causing a drop in production. The miners have been皓uographed to a four-day strike, starting this week.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

VICTORIAN VALUES

The Victorian government has introduced new laws to combat homosexuality. The new laws include increased penalties for homosexual acts, including imprisonment for up to ten years. The government has also announced plans to ban same-sex marriages and to allow for the enforcement of sexual orientation laws by the police.

DOCKERS BACK S.A. BOYCOTT

In our last issue we reported on the boycott of the Mediterranean Chain Stores (MCS) by dockers and other workers. The boycott was called in response to the company's decision to dismiss employees who had been involved in a previous strike. The dockers have been successful in their campaign, and the company has agreed to reinstate the dismissed workers.

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USA

On December 25 an abortion clinic and two bars of officers were stabbing in the city. The police were quick to respond and were able to stop the violence. The cause of the incident is still under investigation.

GREECE

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Netherlands

A two-day of Dutch dockers arrested in Rotterdam and accused of attempting to disrupt work at the Port of Rotterdam. The dockers were arrested after they refused to work at the port, citing poor working conditions and a lack of safety measures. The incident is being investigated by the police, and the dockers are expected to face charges.

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Radio Libertaire, the French anarchist newspaper, has decided to stop publishing its weekly edition due to economic difficulties. The newspaper has been publishing for over 30 years and has played a significant role in the French anarchist movement. The decision to stop publishing was a difficult one, but the editors felt it was necessary to focus on other projects.

Author's Note

The author of this article mentions the recent working conditions near Milan, Italy, which have led to a strike by workers at the coal mine. The strike is against the closure of the mine, which is owned by the local government. The workers have been protesting for better conditions and improved safety measures. The strike has lasted for two days and is expected to continue.

The author also reports on the recent working conditions near Milan, Italy, which have led to a strike by workers at the coal mine. The strike is against the closure of the mine, which is owned by the local government. The workers have been protesting for better conditions and improved safety measures. The strike has lasted for two days and is expected to continue.

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AUSTRALIA
A 48 hour wild strike took place at the South Coast coal mines in New South Wales in protest at a closed door wage negotiations. Notice of redundancies were presented to the miners at a meeting of the union officials on Thursday.

The miners, who are all members of the National Union of Mine Workers, have decided to continue the strike until their demands are met. The union leaders have called for a full membership meeting to discuss the next steps.

GERMANY
Miners and power workers are today taking strike action for the first time in 30 years, following a four-day walkout in the key metal industry. The strike has been called by the IG Metall union, which represents around 1.5 million workers.

The union said the action is necessary due to the ongoing cost-of-living crisis and the need for better wages and working conditions. The strike involves workers in a range of sectors, including steel, coal, and power generation.

PORTUGAL
The government has announced that the B 1500 peak power coal plant will be reopened after being closed down for more than a year due to the ongoing energy crisis. The government has also announced plans to extend the life of other coal plants to help meet growing energy demands.

ITALY
The recent round of wage negotiations has led to a series of strikes and protests across the country. The government is under pressure to address the growing cost-of-living crisis and to reduce the burden on workers.

GREECE
A general strike has been called for tomorrow, demanding a series of reforms including a freeze on fuel prices, the abolition of privatisation plans, and a reduction in taxes.

NETHERLANDS
A two-day strike was called by the railway workers' union in the Netherlands to demand better working conditions and higher wages.

RADIO LIBERTAIRE (85.9mGhz)
Radio Libertaire, the French anarchist radio station, has announced plans to go on air on Friday night, the day after the French government's bill to limit strikes was passed in the National Assembly. The station has been broadcasting since 1997 from a community radio station for national minorities, and has been a vocal critic of the government's efforts to suppress free speech.

The station's broadcast is transmitted from a secret location in the Paris region, and is played on a wide range of frequencies, including 85.9mGhz and 87.9mGhz. The station's logo features a red, white, and blue flag, and the station's slogan is "Liberté, égalité, fraternité."


**DIRECT ACTION DIRECT ACTION DIRECT ACTION DIRECT ACTION**

Where in South Wales managed to create a major railway blockage over the summer holidays and later over the 700 mile long, 40 mile long, 4 railway lines, the miners secured thousands of pounds of coal and finally over 700 tons. Between Congleton, South Wales and Southport, the miners achieved significant gains.

The police action was totally inadequate and outside the pits, the miners were successful in bringing down on them. The miners ignored the police and continued with almost military precision. The police taken totally by surprise and outside the pits where they disarmed and began to fight back. The miners fought back and took charge of all the force they could muster, leading to many injuries, including one miner who was injured by a police dog.

**BISSOPS & THE PANWS**

The miners of Bishops' & The Parishes were described as a massive, inside, outside of active party position, and this is how the miners emerged as a powerful tool of organised labour and in the miners' struggle. The miners were inside the boxes of the Conservative Government that if they did not do what was necessary for the miners, they would be damaged and make the miners' struggle worse. The miners are described as a mass movement, and the miners' struggle is described as a full-scale struggle.

**MINERS UPDATE**

Despite the strike, the miners continued to gain significant victories. The miners of the NUM (National Union of Mineworkers) have managed to secure a wage increase of 1700 and a three-week strike. The miners have also managed to secure a pay rise of 1700 and a three-week strike. The miners have also managed to secure a pay rise of 1700 and a three-week strike.

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Where in South Wales managed to create a mini-movement when over 300 miners left the post and set up a barricade. Central police were then sent to the barricade, which was manned by male and female strikers. The move is expected to cause problems for the miners as they try to neutralize the police reinforcements.

BARRICADE AT FOWNBURY

The police station at Fownbury was surrounded by a crowd of miners yesterday afternoon. The miners had set up a barricade outside the station and were demanding the release of their colleagues who had been arrested earlier. The police have been trying to clear the area for hours but the miners are refusing to budge. The situation is tense and there is a risk of violence.

MINERS UPDATE

MINERS UPDATE

There have been reports of disturbances outside the miners' homes in the South Wales area. Police have been called to the scene and are currently trying to disperse the crowd.

MINERS UPDATE

The National Union of Mineworkers has announced that they will be launching a new campaign against the government's proposed cuts to the miners' benefits. The union has called for a national strike to protest against the cuts, which they claim will result in a significant decrease in the miners' standard of living.

MINERS UPDATE

The government has responded to the union's announcement by saying that they will not be able to make any immediate changes to the miners' benefits until they have had a chance to consider the union's proposals.

MINERS UPDATE

The National Union of Mineworkers has called for a national strike on the anniversary of the 1984 miners' strike. The union is demanding that the government withdraw its proposed cuts to the miners' benefits and that they be given a clear and unequivocal guarantee of job security.

MINERS UPDATE

The government has once again refused to meet with the National Union of Mineworkers and has said that they will not be able to consider any new proposals until after the conclusion of the miners' strike.
A local miners Support group has occupied the PMO (Pacific TUG Transport) Office on the Saturday near their headquarters in Melbourne. There are some 40-50 miners inside the office, who are demanding a number of things. They are demanding that the miners be given the right to strike, and that the miners be paid double time for any work that they do. They are also demanding that the miners be allowed to keep their union cards, and that they be allowed to keep their union meetings.

South Staffordshire mining families transported as a result of the cessation of collieries in the north-west have been facing hardship. Over the past twenty years those pits in South Staffordshire have been closed down and so miners who migrated overseas either faced forced retirement or were left to their own devices (they lived). One of the mines closed down was the Royal Dudley Colliery. Two other mines were also closed down, including a mining manager of the NCB - at great cost, apparently a lot more than it would have cost to keep the pit open. Some shared with locals, but not enough to cater for the demand.

In the local miners support group of nearby Dudley the situation is desperate for financial help. Many South Staffordshire miners have come out of the pit, and have been out of work for a considerable length of time. The situation is very difficult for the miners and their families.

There is a growing realisation that any action in preparation for the movement of the miners and the families of the miners is the only way to end the situation. The miners believe that the only way to end the situation is by striking. They believe that the miners are entitled to strike, and that they should be allowed to do so. They are also demanding that the miners be given the right to strike, and that the miners be paid double time for any work that they do. They are also demanding that the miners be allowed to keep their union cards, and that they be allowed to keep their union meetings.

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A local miners support group has occupied the RMC (Dutch TV) transport board offices in the Netherlands over their irresponsible intransigence in the face of the miners' strike. The group consists of Dutch and British ex-miners, many of whom are unemployed. The group is calling for the withdrawal of all mining activity in the Netherlands and the formation of a new mining union. They are calling for a national miners' strike and are demanding the release of all miners who have been arrested or jailed. The group is also calling for the withdrawal of all mining activity in the Netherlands and the formation of a new mining union. They are calling for a national miners' strike and are demanding the release of all miners who have been arrested or jailed. The group is also calling for the withdrawal of all mining activity in the Netherlands and the formation of a new mining union. 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MURRAYS

RIOT POLICE CENTRE

In our last issue we gave details of the police training and building centre in Greenwich, together with information about the similarly-located centre elsewhere in London. The following additional facts have also come to light. The report referred to, incidentally, as we are made in both books.

The Greenwich centre is capable of holding up to 500 cops at any one time.

2. In addition to the 1,000 plus other offices and buildings (or warehouses) used as holding centres should the need arise.

3. The Greenwich centre was used for the October ’68 eviction/destruction operation on the former police front line at the Liverpool Street Railway Station. The riot police had to deal with a violent demonstration (see also: “The Police” in the Greenwich Observer, November edition) in the area.

4. The centre was used to hold 250 cops for the December ’68 siege of the Greenham Common, Berkshire in order to prevent the nationalisation of the camp.

5. An average of 400 police officers “graduate” in riot training at each of the holding centres, each year. As a result of the free police camps in some countries, we ourselves know of similar camps in many other countries, including those in the US, Canada, and Italy. All camps have been made to last for a minimum of two weeks, where the participants are expected to learn and understand the principles of the police training programmes.

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TROT BLACKED

The all-time classic story of the labour-controlled council that declared sympathetically, in pre-war days, to the complaint that some elements were “getting a bit tough”, is that of the police training and building centre in Greenwich. The device is known as the “electronic pepper" and is to be tried in the near future. It may be a matter of conjecture but it is possible to imagine the effects on any group of staff which has been described as “over-large and over-large of style.”

FERRATING

A correspondent has asked whether the police training and building centre in Greenwich is capable of holding up to 500 cops at any one time.

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MURRAYS

RIOT POLICE CENTRE

In our last issue we gave details of the new police training and REC building centre in Greenwich, together with information about the two similar centres elsewhere in London. Following reports of police being asked to respond to rioting and of the police being involved in violent incidents, the centre was opened. The Greenwich centre is capable of training up to 4000 cops at any one time.

1. In addition to the centre, the police have a number of other sites and buildings (in parentheses) to serve as training centres, should the need arise.

3. More model centres were visited for the October '81 exhibition/invitation exhibition of police training in the UK, which was also held at the South Bank Centre. The exhibition had a number of model centres, all of which were visited.

4. The centre in Greenwich was used to show 250 copies of the December '81 issue of Greenwich Companion, a newsletter in which the centre is modelled. The exhibition had a number of model centres, all of which were visited.

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TROT BLACKED

The all-time classic story of the Labour-controlled council that licensed sympathetically, in pre-war days, to the Tamil community, by the council that licensed sympathetically, may allow them giving people on their addresses couldn't get jobs. The London Recorder was asked to inspect the new regulations.

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Within the last month or so various armed struggle activities, mostly in Morocco, have taken place with attacks directed against state and military targets. In mid-March 20 FRG/DEG-32 carried out an attack against a German army barracks in the city of Baden-Württemberg. This attack took place on March 13th and resulted in the death of a person and the wounding of several others. The attack was carried out by a group of armed individuals who had entered the barracks via a back entrance and had then entered the barracks proper. The group was made up of members of the Revolutionary Communist Group (RCG), a Maoist-inspired organization that has been active in Germany since the late 1960s.

The RCG is a group of young revolutionaries who are committed to the overthrow of capitalist society and the establishment of a communist one. They have carried out numerous attacks in Germany, including bombings and bank robberies. The group is believed to be supported by the Chinese government, which has been known to provide financial and logistical support to such groups.

The attack on the German army barracks was carried out as part of the RCG's campaign to bring about a revolution in Germany. The group has been responsible for numerous other attacks in recent years, including one in which a German soldier was killed and another in which a police officer was wounded.

The RCG has been known to use violence as a means of achieving its goals. The group has called for the overthrow of the capitalist system and the establishment of a socialist one. The group has been linked to other violent organizations in other countries, including the Black September and the Red Army Faction. The group has also been linked to terrorist organizations such as the Islamic State and the Taliban.

The RCG's attacks in Germany are part of a broader trend of terrorist activity in Europe. The region has seen an increase in terrorism in recent years, with attacks being carried out by a variety of groups. These include the Islamic State, the Taliban, and various other radical groups.

The RCG's attacks in Germany are a cause for concern, as they represent a growing threat to the stability of the country. The group's activities are also a cause for concern in other countries, as they represent a growing threat to global security.

Prisoners in Paris

In addition to the RCG, the Spanish Nationalists are another group active in France. They have been involved in various attacks in recent years, including the 1984 attack on the Eiffel Tower and the 1986 attack on the French parliament.

The Spanish Nationalists are a group of nationalists who are opposed to the Franco regime and the European Union. They have carried out numerous attacks in France, including bombings and bank robberies. The group is believed to be supported by the Spanish government, which has been known to provide financial and logistical support to such groups.

The Spanish Nationalists have been linked to other violent organizations in other countries, including the Islamic State and the Taliban. The group has also been linked to terrorist organizations such as the ETA and the IRA.

The Spanish Nationalists' attacks in France are part of a broader trend of terrorist activity in Europe. The region has seen an increase in terrorism in recent years, with attacks being carried out by a variety of groups. These include the Islamic State, the Taliban, and various other radical groups.

The Spanish Nationalists' activities are a cause for concern, as they represent a growing threat to the stability of the country. The group's activities are also a cause for concern in other countries, as they represent a growing threat to global security.