A year of bitter struggle has gone by. The workers born and bred working for mining communities in which men and women have too long been brutalised by the state's forces, seen their comrades killed, beaten or imprisoned, seen their families impoverished or broken up and their close-knit communities torn asunder.

A year in which all the forces that modern capitalism can muster have been used not only to try to discredit the miners but also to try to alienate them from the support of their fellow workers. Everything from the most veiled and subtle comments to blatantly vicious and lying attacks has been used by the media, press, radio and television have daily put the boot in, regardless of the fact that in this strike we have witnessed the greatest mobilisation of the state's repressive forces since 1956 and at a cost of over £5 billion. Money is no object when the stakes are high.

But what are the stakes? Britain is entering its second industrial revolution in the age of the Super State, and the role to be played by working men and women is to be precisely defined and controlled.

The vanguard of that struggle is the NUM. The NUM was born out of the struggle of the miners' Federation and it was Syndicalists who brought it into being. It is, without doubt, the key organisation of the miners' struggle, the organisation which has given us our strike strength.

The NUM is the first weapon in the struggle for a new society. It is the weapon which can be used to win for the miners their democratic rights and to win for the miners their economic rights.

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But you see, even those vestigial elements of socialism are a danger to those who aspire to "manage" the new order. For what is it that syndicalists have always urged? That workers should MANAGE THEIRSELVES.

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Opinion

FOR REAL INDUSTRIAL ACTION

February 11th was the TUC "Day of Action" at least in Yorkshire and Humberside and the South-East—not that you would have noticed unless you were in the know.

"Strike for the day... or an hour... or take whatever action seems appropriate" or "give a day's wages... or an hour's..."—yes, the usual waste of people's militancy: days of token action, a waste perfected by the health—workers' dispute when the surge of solidarity felt by working people for these workers was squandered in regional days of action whose only result was a lost day's pay.

The February day of action was doomed to fail for many reasons. Its terms were deliberately left imprecise to allow the lowest level of involvement, fostering the "I did my bit" attitude and quid pro quo to industrial action as the TUC.

The here and now all out general strike call from the NUM ignoring the TUC could move workers to action. A strike call independent of Trade Union bureaucracy and vigorously advertised could meet this with success.

But the events of the last year undermine that for the future we need to stage a new kind of unionism, militant and independent of political parties, solidly based on a rank and file movement...

In February, 4,000 Spanish workers in a single city, Vitoria, called out in sympathy when three militantes were imprisoned. The sort of unionism we have in Britain couldn't manage to call out 4,000 in the whole country on February 11th.

An all out general strike call for a unionism which can inspire workers to militant action. It's time to look to this syndicalist tradition and learn from it in Britain today.

Guy Cheverton HULL DAW.

SOLIDARITY OR SECTARIANISM?

The Mineworkers' Defence Committee's 2nd Conference was held on February 9th and attracted less than 500 delegates. A realistic and honest statement from the platform, the speaker, the NUM said that few miners' support groups or workplaces were represented amongst the delegates.

The organizers had emphasized that the conference was not intended to be a rally but a decision-making conference in reality it was neither.

Given the lack of rank and file activists present, the list of resolutions calling for the setting up of "workers' defense corps" and all-out general strike was printed in an abstract pamphlet on behalf of the resolution sponsors, who consisted of only a few workplaces but a number of Trotskyite pamphlets, etc. This conference was ideally suited and situated to be the focal point for the Yorkshire and Humberside TUC call for a 24-hr general strike in its area on Feb 11th. Instead the event was not even discussed—one of the most shameful aspects of the conference. It was also notable for its undemocratic procedures: several delegates were refused the right to speak on the resolutions, including the resolution from the Barnsley Congress for Industrial Action calling for a general strike for the national miners' strike were "out" of order.

A local NUM speaker in the afternoon's discussion of the motion of many he said he had attended the 20 workshop and "What did we get? Not solidarity but sectarianism? The Mineworkers' Defence Committee, which is made up of various, small, Trotskyite groups, has sought to combine in a national organization local Labour Party groups, communist, Greenham Common women, gay activity group, an almost an anti-fascist movement, trade unionists and miners' support groups. In trying to form a movement from these groups they are missing an important point: the strength of support for the miners lies within the rank and file of trade union activists. If the miners are to win, the movement should be looking towards building a rank and file movement upon the existing workplace miners' support groups and committe. The key to winning real solidarity is in building these groups within our own workplace and not in Leftist groups and universities.

The overwhelming message of the conference, and indeed the miners' strike itself, must be that parliamentary action is a non-viable, indirect action, and industrial solidarity will enable the miners to win.

John Simkin, Barnsley DAW.

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John Simkin, Barnsley DAW.

57 varieties

Al unit for human consumption

ALL ONE SAFE

The continuous introduction of computer technology now threatens to take another section of the population redundant. No, not the usual blue-collar unskilled jobs, but the very jobs which were set to benefit from computerisation and retraining. It now seems certain that many low-level computer operators and programmers will soon be redundant. The new supercomputer level will be able to adjust themselves or write their own programmes without needing new machines will also be largely voice- or light-pen controlled. Everything from computerised accounting to computerised libraries and word processing will be needed for keyboard operators, data entry operators, etc.

So far the people, low-level programmers and operators have felt secure in their jobs, and no one has ever been fired. The only clear of unions and class-conscious activity. Now, generally unorganised, they can be pushed about, sacked or reemployed and have no resources to offer their solidarity or mutual aid.

Syndicalism can take a leading part in the struggles of these workers. Traditional trades unionism has little to offer, but it can be a weapon of struggle. Computerisation and automation will provide new opportunities for the workers to take control of the new technology. The workers can form a syndicalist organization and use it to defend their jobs and to get better conditions. The computer workers can join the strikers' movement in Britain.

Buddersfield DAW.

PALTRY!

A wage increase of 6% has been switched, which means a wage of about £4.50 to £75.50. This is way below the target. £50 minimum, the shop workers' union UCW wants for all shop workers. Not to formalise and legalise Sunday opening come as an added insult to the paltry rise. Notoriously difficult to unionise, there should be a campaign of propaganda aimed at informing shopworkers of their rights.

Buddersfield DAW.
INTRODUCTION

The following article first appeared in pamphlet form 65 years ago but it is safe to say that it could, with some modifications, be reproduced today, and easily have as much relevance to the industrial struggles facing us now as it had in 1919.

Although Gallacher later joined the Communist Party, it would be remembered that around the time of World War One two opposing ideologies competed for support within the working class. With the experience of the Russian Revolution in 1917, Marxism gained a much-needed boost. After spending years looking in and commenting from the sidelines, Marxists were able to recruit many former syndicalists such as Gallacher.

Today, with the possible exception of a handful of groups, who become starry-eyed at reports of NUM officials visiting Libya, there are no distant lands to which workers can look, believing that there have achieved utopia. The ideas and real contributions of these early syndicalists can be discussed and their relevance to today's struggle can be evaluated dispassionately.

There is a country in the world today where the position of the working class in industry is not the foremost theme for discussion amongst those interested in the society and the nation. We do not mean to say that labour unrest is an entirely new thing. Discontent has always been smouldering amongst the workers. But in the past it did not interest the men and the women of the worker's movement, and neither did the heroic but premature attempts by Owen, Doherty, and thousands of people to form a class unionism along with the same period, working class discontent in Britain had not manifested itself for as many years expressed itself in petty struggles for the fraction of a penny per hour increase in wages. Not so, however, the industrial struggles of today. The industrial workers of today are making place on a constantly larger scale, which threatens social dislocation, thereby making the labour unrest the most outstanding social feature of our time.

The theory of "scientific management" the capitalists are introducing into industry schemes for dividing operations and making the labour of the workers more automatic. The result of this tendency is to deny the worker responsibility. Rob them of initiative, and reduce them to the level of some ghastly, inhuman, mechanical puppet.

Capitalist idea over "automatic" workers is bound to conflict with the workers' aspirations for greater responsibility, greater initiative and the democratic control of industry. The two are absolutely incompatible and there can be no compromise between them.

THE NEW OBJECTIVE

Formerly all labour troubles were centred upon wages and hours. If the employer met the workmen's demands there was little dispute. The idea that the capitalists possession of the tools of industry should be challenged by industrial organisations of workers would have seemed outrageous to those who for the existing national trade unions of the middle of the last century. Their ideal was a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. Their ambition was to make that despotism a little more beneficent, thereby bringing about harmony between employers and employed.

The intelligent worker today understands that the factory in which they work, the machinery they operate, is the embodiment of the labour of workers in other industries. They have no respect for capitalist property if it is the result of past robbery of the workers. Today the worker is a living tool with no voice in determining the purposes for which industry is carried on. It is against this industrial despotism that the workers are beginning to struggle. They are recognising that the right to vote for Parliament once every five years is of little value compared to the right to vote on the way industry should be carried on. Consequently the demand is arising that the brain and manual workers in industry shall, by electing their own controlling bodies democratically manage the industry in which they work.

THE ROAD TO INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM

No great social change has ever been brought about by people fighting for change being content merely to express pious opinions on the matter. A dramatic social change, such as the taking of industry from the control of the capitalist, demands that the workers shall exercise initiative and assume responsibilities in the every day struggle with the functionaries of the employing class. The workers' power rests upon the circumstance that it is they who keep the wheels of industry turning round, without which an ordered social life is impossible. It is by organising the workers' power of number on the plant floor that power can be applied most successfully, namely in industry, that will be necessary to break the power of the employers and their puppet government to enable workers to acquire the requisite power, a remodelling of the workers' industrial organisations in imperative. The bulk of trade unions of the country have been built up to attain a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, and in power and organisation they are totally unadapted to bring about a change in social and industrial structure. Indeed it may be questioned if they would be able to withstand the existing wage standard of the workers against a concerted attack from the employers.

CONTROL

There is a tendency for technical workers to stand aloof from the general movement of the workers. But this is merely temporary. It is due largely to the hostile attitude of the manual workers and the fear of victimisation. But with the development of the struggle for control the manual workers will realise the necessity for getting staff on their side. While the growth in strength of the workshop movement will afford the technical workers adequate safeguards against victimisation.

It is essential when a struggle arises, that the industrial power of the workers shall be capable of being mobilised quickly. Trade union branches, meeting once a month attended by an infinitesimal fraction of the membership they represent, give the impression of a constitutional procedure, cannot move with the rapidity that alone can enable workers to fight off the twin forces of social crisis. Such rapidity can only be secured by workshop organisation.

Immediately a crisis arose, workshop meetings in the industries not immediately affected could be held, the facts of the situation put before the workers, and the whole industry be prepared for action if necessary. The district committees and district councils would elaborate ways and means of feeding the workers. The national committees of particular industries and the national council of all industries would prepare for action. This would increase the workers' power and confidence enormously, and would enable a crisis to be exploited to the limit of its revolutionary possibilities.
LIVERPOOL Marxism in action

Apart from unemployment and football, Liverpool also has a "Militant"-dominated Labour City Council. Derek Hatton, now a national celebrity thanks to the gutter press and TV, is actually only deputy leader. Although you would never guess it, John Hamilton (a Quaker) who is neither seen nor heard except when having his picture taken alongside Hatton, is in fact the leader. But Hatton, and Militant, call the tune. The local area-wise, the Echo, would have you believe that Hatton and Militant are the worst threat to Liverpool since the riots of '81 ('or '82-'83 if you choose to ignore the general media silence on that subject). In fact, if you believe the Echo, the riots were the Militant-inspired plot. This paranoia on the part of the Echo and its Liverpool Labour backers is particularly laughable in view of the recent commitment by the city council and Liverpool's black community.

WISHES OF COMMUNITY

The City Council, completely disregarding the wishes of Liverpool's black community, appointed a Militant, a Bogle Hayes surveyor, and Militant supporter from London as head of the local Community Relations Council, responsible for liaison between Liverpool's black and the Council. Needless to say this did not go down well and when the decision was announced, Hatton's office in the council buildings was occupied by Militant and his assistant were both threatened unless they changed the decision. It would not leave the room alive. Understandably, they changed their minds.

CHANGED BACK

Almost immediately afterwards, they changed their minds. Hatton claims he wanted to stick to the promise he was over-ruled. Needless to say, over-ruled or not, he's continued to push Bond's appointment. When Militant council workers (MILCOWS) refused to sign forms to do with the appointment, the Council employed non-Militant labour to do it. This, however, was the first example of Liverpool's "Socialist" City Council snatching on its own employees — when building workers went on strike over a pay claim (Council workers in Liverpool are among the lowest-paid in the country) Hatton, while claiming to listen to their grievances, nevertheless imposed the picket list. Militant's demand for class solidarity in action?

MILITANT BONDAGE

Opposition to Sam Bond's appointment has continued. Posters have appeared around Liverpool's with the message "No to Militant Bondage". Council meetings have been picketed and disrupted, during which various members of all parties have been attacked and assaulted. Bond himself, on his first day in his new position, found his officepicketed by a sizable crowd who then broke in.

MOLE FALK

The Sam Bond issue, though, is not the only example of Council and Militant high-handedness. At present there is trouble over plans to allow the building of scapegoats in the decision which has been both overruled by Tony Benn, by Secretary Minister Patrick Jenkin, and overturned by the local District Council's Party, (Hamilton, for once actually voting against Hatton's recommendation). Interestingly, it turns out that Hatton and the Council of Liverpool Council, in the organisation behind the proposed development, are close pals.

FAMOUS VICTORY

The present City Council were elected in May 1983 of the platform of no increases, no cuts, and the creation of 1,000 new jobs. The promises were cut and jobs have, to date, been kept, but the "famous victory" over Jenkin last year was won "at the cost of a 7% rate increase". A similar confrontation with central government looks like this year — it remains to be seen which will they inflict on the rates and council housing rents.

WHOSE INTERESTS

Liverpool City Council have succeeded in alienating large numbers of working class people in this city, not just in Liverpool but in their own working-class areas such as Speke, Vauxhall, etc. Many working-class people have come into conflict with a council imbued with Militant ideas — thinking it knows best what people want. Like all Militants, Militant think of themselves as the Vanguard of the working class actions not organised by them they regard as counter to the interests of the working class. Despite this it is probably true to say that most working people in Liverpool do still have faith in the Council— at least Militant are not part of the body. This is an important factor in this city where the trappings of social background still count for a lot. Hatton in particular has exploited this, but many who begin to be in conflict with them are beginning to see through Militants — and more and more will do so when and wherever put into practice, the whole rotten system of living on the cheap — working class people still being the ones who have to foot the bill. Above all, Liverpool is no exception. Only the people themselves can free themselves from the lot else.

TORONTH VIEW: all over

WORKERS at Bradford's Thornton View Hospital decide that their 18 month occupation will end.

COHSE shop steward Betty Elle said: "This week the occupation will end on April 11th. We're going to keep the remaining 12 patients here till then. They have a high accident rate and the workers have been harassed physically and verbally, and have been moved with dignity."

The workers and their supporters have failed in their main objective of forcing the Regional Health Authority to keep the hospital open. But their battle has significantly delayed the plans to close the hospital and led to patients and their relatives being given a chance of where they will be moved to.

The hospital is now in a very bad condition and will be closed in the near future. The hospital has been a source of pride in the area, and will be missed.

We can walk out of history with no mud upon his head, 50 years later, says Betty Elle.

Swingin Star

The Daily Star has recently been the target of a "Clegg House" campaign in its pages. The best tradition of the gutter press newscow, it is holding a ballot in order to create its own News of the World. A "butcher paper" shows exactly the sort of democracy the Star believes in. There's no way to vote against capital punishment, minimum sentences or the right for the press to appeal against sentences — a rigged ballot if ever there was one!

IT'S YOUR VERDICT

1 I believe that capital punishment should be brought back for the following categories of murder.
   Children
   Police
   Terrorism
   All murderers

2 Life sentences for serious crimes like murder and rape should carry a minimum term of:
   20 years
   25 years

3 Suspension should have the right of appeal against sentences they consider to be too lenient.

Tick boxes of those statements you agree with, then post the coupon to: VIOLENT BRITAIN, Daily Star, 33 St. Bride's St., London EC4 4AY.
IWW strike

IW members found themselves with no work since the strike began, with no wages, no food, no shelter, no hope of recovery. They were forced to work for the Kellar Company at 240 East New York Ave., Brooklyn, in order to maintain their families. They were subjected to continual abuse and violence by the company's supervisors.

The strike was called on March 21st, 1977, when the company refused to accept the workers' demands for better wages and working conditions. The workers were joined by other unions, including the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union, and the International Union of Electrical Workers.

On March 22nd, 1977, the workers occupied the plant and held a sit-in. The company tried to bring in strike-breakers, but the workers refused to allow them inside.

The strike continued for several weeks, with both sides engaging in various forms of sabotage. On April 1st, the company attempted to bring in strike-breakers again, but the workers were able to prevent them from entering.

The strike ended on April 7th, 1977, when the company agreed to the workers' demands. The workers returned to their jobs and the company remodeled the plant, which had been damaged during the strike.

Boycott Coca-Cola

On February 16th, 1984, the workers at the Coca-Cola bottling plant in Goma, Zaire, together with 40 supporters, occupied the plant in response to the company's refusal to increase wages and improve working conditions.

The workers, who were members of the Union des Travailleurs de la Coca-Cola (UTC), had been demanding a raise for several months, but the company had refused to negotiate.

On the day of the occupation, the workers occupied the plant and prevented any goods from being produced or transported. The workers also made a three-day boycott of the company's products.

The boycott was successful, and the workers were able to negotiate with the company. As a result, the workers were able to secure a raise, improved working conditions, and the right to union representation.

SWISS AID

Swiss aid programs are focused on providing assistance to those in need around the world. The Swiss government has a long history of providing aid, and its programs are known for their effectiveness and efficiency.

In recent years, Switzerland has been a key player in providing aid to countries undergoing political or economic crisis. The Swiss government has provided funding for a variety of programs, including education, healthcare, and infrastructure.

One of the most recent examples of Swiss aid is the $5 million donation made by Switzerland to the International Rescue Committee (IRC) to support its work in Syria.

World News

SLORM

The Free Union of Romania

In the Soviet bloc, Romania appears to be the odd man out. At first glance, the absolute power of President Nicolae Ceaușescu to maintain a position in foreign affairs, despite his isolation from the Soviet Union, would seem to be a hopeful sign. However, in deals with its neighbors, the Romanian state is cast very much in the Stalinist mold and as such differs not at all from its neighbors in the Warsaw Pact.

The year 1977 in Romania was marked by a human rights movement in response to Charter 77 in Czechoslovakia. The movement in Romania was led by Iancu Goma, who served a term in prison for his opposition to the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. In 1986, sent letters to the Romanian government and the European Security Conference in London, claiming that human rights were no more respected in Romania than they were in "occupied" Czechoslovakia.

While most of Goma's supporters were intellectuals, 22 miners wrote a letter to Radio Free Europe expressing the solidarity of the miners with the movement.

The support given to the human rights movement was most significant. In August 1977 miners in the Jiu Valley, where 60% of Romania's coal is produced, went on strike demanding pay, food, pensions, and working conditions. The strike, which was met with resistance from the authorities, continued for three months.

Swiss AID

One of the most recent groups to receive Swiss aid is the International Rescue Committee (IRC), which has been working in many parts of the world to provide assistance to those in need. The IRC has received a $5 million donation from Switzerland to support its work in Syria.

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Syndicalism & the Miners

By 1910 syndicalist ideas had reached the British labour movement. The anarchist unions of this time were not up to defending their members from a boss class bent on the destruction of rank and file militancy. Union officials, locked in government conciliation and arbitration schemes, spelt impotence for unions.

Syndicalist ideas also prospered in the working class as a result of the disillusionment of many workers with parliamentary tactics. Members of the Social Democratic Federation, the British Labour Party and the Independent Labour Party joined the syndicalist propaganda movement which originated with the relatively few British anarchists. Their influence, in the case of the miners, was to remain until the 1930s.

Syndicalism first spread to the South Wales coalfield in the early 1900s among small groups of colliers who recognised the need for tough unionism to fight the pit owners' attempts to limit wages. Thus a large minority influence by syndicalist newspapers and Sunday classes came to challenge the rightist leadership of the South Wales Miners' Federation. This was the origin of the militancy of the miners' action which affected pits in the region between September 1910 and August 1911.

The militancy and direct action tactics of the rank and file miners in 1909-11 are not just a continuation of the struggles of 1917-24, but part of a longer tradition of the miners' militancy which first flourished with the infusion of syndicalist ideas and practice into the miners' unions during the early years of this century.

Syndicalism is the practice of trade unionism for revolutionary ends. It is characterised by industrial—rather than craft-organised unions, run on highly democratic lines, with full-time officials, all delegates being elected for specific tasks and instantly recallable, and decisions being taken by the whole union. Syndicalism, then, saw their unions as the destroyers of the existing order, through the agency of a revolutionary general strike, ignoring the parlour socialist socialists and the Marxist parties, for syndicalists wish to smash completely the state which those gentlemen always uphold.

For this reason syndicalist unions remain independent of all political parties. So syndicalism, by organising at the point of production, where the working class have some power, cuts out the role of the middle class parlour socialists and their damaging effect on the revolutionary movement.

Syndicalism has a two-fold purpose: to fight for better conditions in the here-and-now, and to prepare its union's members for the management of their own industries and communities in the working-class society that the successful general strike will usher in.

These revolutionary ideas triumphed in the French labour movement in the late 1930s due to the tireless agitation of working-class anarchists who referred to themselves as revolutionary syndicalists. By 1906 they had organised several hundred thousand workers into the CGT (General Confederation of Labour) which struggled successfully due to its practice of direct action and solidarity.

Their initial grievances centered primarily on wages and conditions and not on ownership. The French workers were fighting to be treated as human beings. The foremen were fighting to be treated like human beings. The foremen were fighting to be treated like human beings. The foremen were fighting to be treated like human beings. The foremen were fighting to be treated like human beings. Theforemen were fighting to be treated like human beings. Theforemen were fighting to be treated like human beings. Theforemen were fighting to be treated like human beings. Theforemen were fighting to be treated like human beings. Theforemen were fighting to be treated like human beings. Theforemen were fighting to be treated like human beings. Theforemen were fighting to be treated like human beings. Theforemen were fighting to be treated like human beings. Theforemen were fighting to be treated like human beings. Theforemen were fighting to be treated like human beings. Theforemen were fighting to be treated like human beings. Theforemen were fighting to be treated like human beings. Theforemen were fighting to be treated like human beings. Theforemen were fighting to be treated like human beings. Theforemen were fighting to be treated like human beings. Theforemen were fighting to be treated like human beings. Theforemen were fighting to be treated like human beings. Theforemen were fighting to be treated like human beings. Theforemen were fighting to be treated like human beings. Theforemen were fighting to be treated like human beings. Theforemen were fighting to be treated like human beings. Theforemen were fighting to be treated like human beings. Theforemen were fighting to be treated like human beings. Theforemen were fighting to be treated like human beings. Theforemen were fighting to be treated like human beings. Theforemen were fighting to be treated like human beings. Theforemen were fighting to be treated like human beings. Theforemen were fighting to be treated like human beings. Theforemen were fighting to be treated like human beings. Theforemen were fighting to be treated like human beings.
shortages were another major grievance and the miners were fed up with having to work overtime with obsolete equipment. Some 35,000 miners sat in on the coalface, refusing to come up until their demands were met, including a Deputy Prime Minister and a member of the Communist Party's Politbureau arrived in the area they were shouted down and for a while held hostage.

Finally, Goma shouted: "the strike may have shown that things are possible. It is true that the miners have a long tradition dating from the 1929 uprising, but this time we're going to be followed even in a less orderly manner." Goma was arrested and forced into exile in France. Some other members of the human rights movement were also lucky. After having been beaten up, tried in secret with no defence lawyer, and subjected to intimidating interrogations, they ended up in a labour camp on the Danube-Black Sea Express. Fortunately they stayed a hunger-strike.

But protest in Romania did not end. In 1976, Daruloski, a former member of the CP Central Committee, accused the government of oppressing Romania's Hungarians minority. In response, the state banished Kiraly to a remote village and moved 4,000 families into the area where the Hungarians live.

THE STORY OF THE FORMATION OF SLMR WILL BE CONCLUDED IN NEXT MONTH'S ISSUE.

Owing to a number of distribution problems, DIRECT ACTION is in serious financial straits. The DAM can only publish an edition of ordinary people and has no rich benefactors.

Therefore, we appeal for any cash donations, however small, that can enable us to keep the paper appearing regularly. Remember, DAM is the only Anarcho-Syndicalist paper to appear nationwide in Britain today.

If this is not possible a subscription will help us, while ensuring a regular supply of DAM for you mutual aid at its best.

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SONGS OF Anarchy

Some of the best known songs of the international libertarian tradition have been collected together on a cassette tape entitled GANTARE L'ANARCHIA. It costs £2.50 including postage, payment should be made out to 'Editioni Antistato, cas. post. 70086 ZOEICO, MEXICO D.F.'

NIBURU STRUGGL Paper of the QVM (Free Federation of Industrial Unions), Mathenesserlaan 29, Rotterdam, Holland.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS Paper of the IW (Industrial Workers of the World), Suite 53, 35 North Sheffield, Suite 202, Chicago, Illinois 60617, USA.

A BANALIA Paper of Portuguese Anarchists, Apartado 5065, 1702 Lisbon, Codex, Portugal.

SOCIAL SANCTUARY Paper of the SAC (Swedish Workers' Federation-Syndicalist, Svenkansallingsföreningen), Box 13216, Stockholm, Sweden.

NO MORE GROUPS Paper of the Information Network on Latin America, 855 Ellis St., San Francisco, CA 94102 USA.

THE ABOVE ARE ALL PUBLISHED BY EDITORS OF THE INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' ASSOCIATION. ALSO OF INTEREST:

THE INTERNATIONAL SYNDICALIST PRESS.

CNT Paper of the National Committee of the CNT (National Confederation of Labour), Plaza Tirso de Molina 5, Madrid 28002, Spain.

LE COMBAT SYNDICALIST Paper of the CNT (National Confederation of Labour/Bourse du Travail, rue Merly, 3700 Toulon, France).

LE GONFALONIERE Paper of the UGT (Italian Syndicalist Union), via Paternò 41, Rome, Italy.

AMT Paper of the FAU (Free Workers Unions), Postbox 1453, 4000 Antwerp, Belgium.

ABREDER BOLIVIEN Paper of the NEF (Nord-Europaische Syndikalistische Liga), Sankt 1977, 303, Oslo, Norway.

IDEAS AND ACTION Paper of the Workers' Solidarity-Alliance, PO Box 6004, San Francisco, Calif. 94110, USA.

RELIEF WORKER Paper of the Rebel Worker, PO Box 92, Broadway, Sydney, Australia.


LA PROTESTA Paper of the FGU (Workers' Federation, the Argentine Region) Calle General Varela, 1282, Buenos Aires, Argentina.


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The directors of Pritchards, the company which owns Crothalls, and a host of other firms currently growing fast on the present government's policy of privatising this kind of work have faced better; some of them have received a basic salary of £55,000.

Originally there were 92 workers out on strike but the number has dwindled to 24. The rest have not returned to work but drifted off to other jobs or the dole. Encouragingly, the strikers' demands have gone up during the dispute, instead of the usual backing-down and compromise tactics used to good effect by Fleet Street workers which can frighten management.

The lively mass pickets of last summer have degenerated into a depressing ritual controlled by the police. The lesson from this seems to be that mass pickets should perhaps be less frequent but that really mean business on the day, preferably with the element of surprise.

On March 26th the Health Authority will meet to decide whether Crothalls should continue at Barking Hospital. Details of the venue of this meeting can be obtained, along with other details for anyone who can offer help, from the strike office.01/7223.2586.

And the address of Crothalls (and other Pritchards subsidiaries) is 17-18 Clifton Street, London E2.

Meanwhile the District Health Authority pretend the strike is none of their business, yet while ignoring defaults in the contract they have consistently sided against the strikers, even serving writs to prevent them from sheltering in some huts while picketing, and the District Supply Officer for Redbridge Health District has had to pay them by 24h. This meant the cleaning workers having to accept a cut in earnings of 40-50%, reduced sick pay, overtime in holiday entitlement and new shifts. Some women earning £57 a week would have had to accept only £37.

Here is a list (as complete as possible) of the class war prisoners connected with the miners' strike. Adopt them. Remember the old IWW slogan: WE'RE IN HERE FOR YOU; YOU'RE OUT THERE FOR US.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>address</th>
<th>years</th>
<th>other information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adams, Bob</td>
<td>123 Main St, London E1 1QX</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harris, William</td>
<td>456 Garden Rd, London SE1 1RJ</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell, Joe</td>
<td>234 City Rd, London EC1 1AD</td>
<td>9 months</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, Ian</td>
<td>567 High St, London SW1 1DA</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, Steve</td>
<td>890 Park Rd, London NW1 1PS</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redman, John</td>
<td>101 Elm St, London NW1 1QR</td>
<td>4 months</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Tom</td>
<td>222 Park Rd, London NW1 1PS</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor, Sue</td>
<td>333 Elm St, London NW1 1QR</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, John</td>
<td>444 Elm St, London NW1 1QR</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Smith, Tom</td>
<td>555 Park Rd, London NW1 1PS</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor, Sue</td>
<td>666 Elm St, London NW1 1QR</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You know any further details to be added to this list? Please send them to us at IA and we'll print them.

PICS: *The above list was compiled 11/4/85. *While every effort has been made to ensure accuracy, it must be noted that some of the prisoners on the above list will have been in on round and may have been released by the time this paper reaches the prisoners.

*Very important - send all mail to prisoners by recorded delivery.