THE ANARCHIST COMMUNIST FEDERATION DAYSCHOOL

ANARCHISM FOR THE 90s

Saturday December 2 1989
Conway Hall, Red Lion Square
London WC1 (Holborn tube)

FIND OUT MORE about the politics of anarchist communism, and the activities of the ACF, by coming to our day-school in London on Saturday December 2 1989.

He will examine both current, contemporary issues - like the struggle against the poll tax - and looking back at some lessons of history.

All our workshops will be introduced by speakers from the ACF, and will be followed by discussion and debate.

Here just some of what we'll be talking about:

MARXISM IN DECAY - For over a hundred years, Marxism has presented itself as the only true road to human emancipation. Yet the ideas of Marx are fundamentally authoritarian and ultimately counter-revolutionary.

This workshop will show why the Marxist obsession with the winning of State-power has enslaved whole peoples in the name of the 'dictatorship of the proletariat'.

WORKPLACE STRUGGLES - This workshop will examine traditional ways of organising against capitalism at the point of production - including trade unionism and syndicalism, and expose their failings.

It will argue for a different strategy for workplace struggles, and will stress the importance of the revolutionary process moving beyond purely economic/workplace battles.

POLL TAX - This workshop will examine the strength of 'community' and workplace resistance to the poll tax so far, will look at the role of the Labour Party, the Leadership of the trade union movement - and of the authoritarian-left - in trying to wreck the emerging struggle, and will weigh up the options for the crucial months ahead.

Magazine of the Anarchist Communist Federation
THE ANARCHIST COMMUNIST FEDERATION

The Anarchist Communist Federation is an organisation of class-struggle anarchists. Its structure is based on membership of areas and sections of individuals. We have members in the following areas:

ANARCHIST COMMUNIST MAGAZINE

Organise! is the national magazine of the Anarchist Communist Federation. Its chapters are organised in a way that allows for local initiatives and collaboration across borders. The magazine is a platform for discussing ideas, strategies, and experiences that contribute to the development of a classless society. It aims to foster a sense of unity and action among various groups and individuals, encouraging the exchange of knowledge and promoting the ideals of mutual aid and solidarity.

OFFERS SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE ANARCHIST COMMUNIST MAGAZINE

ACF includes the following sections:

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We have a national address for all future correspondence:

ACF, c/o Box 263, Sheffield S1 3EX

Total subscription costs £1.50 per year (four issues) and includes subscription to the ANARCHIST COMMUNIST MAGAZINE. If you want to take bundles of Organise! to sell, write to the same address, stating how many copies you'd like to receive of each issue.

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ORGANISE

Organise! is the national magazine of the Anarchist Communist Federation (ACF). Organise! is a quarterly theoretical journal published in order to develop anarchist communist ideas. It also gives a clear anarchist view on contemporary events, and initiate debate in areas not normally covered by agitational journals. Articles in the magazine are by ACF members unless signed. Some reflect ACF policy and others open up debate in undiscussed areas, helping us develop our ideas further. Please feel welcome to contribute articles to Organise! as long as they don't conflict with our Aims and Principles. We will endeavour to publish them.

The deadlines for the February 1990 issue are:

- January 29th for letters and the news section.
- February 4th for features and reviews.
- December 29th for letters and the news section.

All contributions to the next issue of Organise! should be sent to ACF, Box 1, Huxley, 15 Gossegate, Hockley, Nottingham.

PRESS FUND

NEVER HAD A Fairer response. To the press fund appeal than we got with our last one - donations have brought in well over 500 which is excellent. We hope to reach our next target by January 20th. If you think Organise! and other ACF publishing projects, are worth supporting please try to send in a donation, or organise a benefit event to help raise cash.

We're really keen to expand our publishing efforts producing bigger, more frequent issues of Organise! for one - but to make such plans feasible, we need a regular, reliable income from our "press fund" to top up the ACF's own raising efforts.

So, if you can, please rush donations to:

ACF Press Fund, Box 1, Huxley, 15 Gossegate, Hockley, Nottingham NG1.

RUC CONSPIRACY

The RUC is a police force in Northern Ireland. It is primarily responsible for maintaining law and order within the province. However, its actions and practices have been the subject of significant criticism and controversy. This is particularly true regarding its treatment of the nationalist and republican population.

DEWSBURY: THE RISING TIDE OF RACISM

The rise of racism in Dewsbury is a troubling development. It highlights the enduring challenges faced by communities in the face of increasing prejudice and discrimination. The fight against racism remains a crucial aspect of the struggle for social justice.

Cover photo: Carole Harwood
squads, had been reinstated into the army in England. On September 10, the British army admitted that more files had "gone missing" in County Down. The same day, two UDR soldiers were charged with Regimag's murder.

We see the hypocrisy of the Irish establishment in squadd, had been reinstated and more files had "gone missing". The British army admitted that UDR soldiers were charged with Maginn's murder.

Their 'grave concern' about a tactic in a wartime situation, one that is surely present. Revolutionaries groupings were already clear. Existence as it is the root cause of the divisions in the presence. Irish working class is the cause of the divisions in the society. Neither does it undermine the Anglo-Irish system.

Cambodian civil war

TAKE SEVERAL ELEMENTS: political ambition, foreign intervention, Marxist-Leninism, and nationalism, and you have a recipe for disaster.

Since March 1970, when Prince Sihanouk was kicked out of power by Lon Nol, Cambodia has suffered from civil war, mass starvation and genocide.

Cambodia, before the decades of chaos, was a land overflowing with agricultural wealth. We should not overstate the quality of life at that time. Cambodia was, and is, an economically backward country. Nevertheless, it did manage to keep out of the wider Indochina conflict until foreign intervention upset the applecart. US saturation bombing, early Vietnamese - and then Chinese - support for Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge, and finally, Vietnamese invasion, all played their part.

Pol Pot's acquisition of power, and the implementation of a dogmatic restructuring of the economy, had devastating results. The cities were emptied and all opposition was annihilated. Mass killing, starvation and forced labour became the hallmark and parcel of the Marxist government's strategy.

Then, eleven years ago, a Russian financial and supplied Vietnamese army imposed their order.

A Vietnamese-approved 'Communist' regime was imposed under the head of Hun Sen. The Vietnamese have had enough they can only longer afford to keep thousands of their troops on Cambodian soil, as their own economy disintegrates.

The fear now is that civil war will once again intensity. The Khmer Rouge is estimated to be about 30,000 strong - not an overwhelming force, but nevertheless a threat. The regime's support from some sectors of the parasangy who were relatively strong in this period of power, and there is the prospect that their strength is on the rise.

There is the prospect, then, of two 'communist armies' - insurgent and governmental - facing each other in the battlefields. Both the Khmer Rouge and the Government forces are to be 'rebels', yet their motives are not really tied to any particular cause. Rather, it is power for themselves that each is struggling for.

Marxist regimes, whatever their stated motives, end up at the same time, it was already clear that the origins of Solidarity lie in the industrial unrest of 1980, small union, whatever its name, in defiance of the 'Communist' dictatorship over issues of rising prices and insufficient compensation. General Jaruzelski duly crushed the strikes, tried to maintain martial law and outlawed Solidarity.

But Jaruzelski knew that unless his government could solve these problems his dictatorship would face similar uprisings in the years to come.

By crushing workers resistance and instigating martial law, he hoped to solve Poland's problems at the expense of the working class. But by 1988 it was clear that even this harsh repression had failed to help the economy and strikes have seen the biggest waves of strikes and industrial unrest since 1980, and workers fought not just for improvements in wages and prices, but also for the relegalisation of Solidarity.

Juarezkitel aggressively needed a radical solution, and with the tactic of overt oppression unavailable to him, he chose instead to co-opt the Solidarity opposition to his regime by inviting them to take part in a 'political solution'. Solidarity complied.

TALKS

Their is no contradiction between Solidarity's role as a "rebel union" and its accepting government. It's leadership has always had the political goal of "political reform" as well as being the legal representative of the workers. The British government is signing of the accord to make sure that loss-making factories will have to be closed down, and industries rationalised. The bulk of this task themselves. George Bush has expressed his desire that Solidarity's guide - Poland will become the "Amerindia of the Eastern Bloc".

After Lech Walesa had persuaded many workers to call off their strikes whilst the negotiations were in progress, said that ifPoland were not going to try with Poland there was no point. The former Russian economy was not just for improvement in the current situation, but also for the relegalisation of Solidarity.

"They draw their support for Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge from the part played by Solidarity, the results being solidarisation. As both the Soviet and Chinese models of economic and political reconstruction have proved to be unstable, the obviousness of this has become increasingly apparent. But, so long as external agents - such as China - back this or that 'Marxist' force in Cambodia, then there will little prospect of anything but continued civil war."

"NEWS AND ANALYSIS" is continued next page, with a story about life for Cambodia's refugees in the camps in neighbouring Thailand.

Solidarity promise to crush resistance

We must help Poland in every way we can to bring about a genuine market economy."

TENSIONS

It is difficult to predict how these tensions will resolve themselves in Poland, but for the moment, we can only hope that the government wholeheartedly endorses the chilling words of Tho Ngoc, the head of the Finance Minister, when he said to a Polish audience, "If the nation, this will not be about unanimous public capital must be put to work by economic and financial experts as well."

"All types of Strike must be suspended," - Lech Walesa.

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IMF: stitching up the world economy

IN 1944, UNDER the aegis of political-economists Keynes and M. A. Malraux, the Bretton Woods agreement was forged. Prior to the war, the western economy had swung between depression and boom. The agreement looked to solving the problem of capitalism once the war had been won. As a result, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)) were established.

The interests of the USA went out over those of the deficit countries (eg UK). As a consequence, there was a benefit to those who themselves were in deficit, at the cost of those who were exporters. The USA wanted to create a world financial system with the USA at its heart. In 1944, under the aegis of political-economists, the USA imposed dollarization. The IMF and World Bank were created.

The IMF was designed to ensure that all countries were on the same 'pegged' exchange rate, so that a country's trade surplus was automatically transferred to the deficit countries. The 'Third World' was to be based upon that of its western creditors. The IMF and World Bank were established to police balance of trade and investment, respectively. The 'Third World' was seen as a potential market for Western goods, not allowing developing countries to grow. The result being the foodines of these countries were ignored.

An IMF member has to set aside a reserve to re-pay loans. The IMF created an effective means of control over the world's currencies. The money is coming in. Non-payers are waiting for the IMF to give them another loan, which is then re-lent to the IMF. The IMF member makes a loan, but the money will be lent back out, creating a cycle of debt. The IMF and World Bank are thus tools of the western banks to be re-lent. When projects fail, the debt is passed on to the IMF and the IMF to the World Bank, with ways of life that are truly free and anti-exploitative. There is a need to expose just what it is people. Official take huge commissions through the projects. The loan is the project for Zaire - cost $1.5b; Maluku project for Zaire - cost $1.5b. Maluku steel plants, powered by In-sha, works at 50% capacity; the coffee refinery at 10% capacity. The coffee refinery has been rebuilt, the rest of the world is still paying the interest. The IMF and World Bank are tools for national and international re-arrangements. Those who wield world power, control money. An international monetary system is tied to the government. No reference is tied to the government. No reference is tied to the government.

Plague

It would be easy to portray the IMF and World Bank as evil, but is this really the case? Is it not true that those who are willing to pay the IMF and World Bank, the leaders of the Labour Party, are willing to pay the IMF and World Bank, the leaders of the Labour Party, at the expense of ordinary people? The IMF is tied to the government. No reference is tied to the government. No reference is tied to the government.

The IMF's 'green revolution', a series of weapons multinational's were encouraged to virtually take over the agriculture of the Third World - Cargill, Unilever, Philip/Morris, Continental Grain, McDonalds, etc. The result being the foodines of these countries were ignored for export-oriented production, to earn cash to re-pay loans.

Secondly, on the industrial front, a whole series of loans were made for projects which made huge profits for western contractors. For example, 30 US-supplied cotton-treating plants for Zaire - none of which worked; huge profits for western contractors. For example, 30 US-supplied cotton-treating plants for Zaire - none of which worked; huge profits for western contractors. For example, 30 US-supplied cotton-treating plants for Zaire - none of which worked; huge profits for western contractors. For example, 30 US-supplied cotton-treating plants for Zaire - none of which worked; huge profits for western contractors.

Capitalism

The essential problem - the only problem - is world capitalism, not one or more features of that. Many instruments are used, for instance the IMF and World Bank. The systematic exploitation of the whole world must come to an end. It is interesting to note that a particular World Bank project in Zaire has recently hit the news because of its callous environmental destruction.

It is to re-examine the base of world society to begin the replacing of world capitalism, and venoms, the poor reaction from the Labour Party leadership was swift and unapologetic. The IMF is to be based upon that of its western creditors. The IMF and World Bank were established to police balance of trade and investment, respectively.

The less developed world is pretty much impossible. The IMF and World Bank were established to police balance of trade and investment, respectively.

Revolt

Council Finance convener James Muirhead said that the Strathclyde figures will help inspire confidence throughout Scotland. There remains an enormous threat to the potential success of the anti-poll tax struggle. It's a threat that could wreck the chances of a confident and independent working class campaign of resistance winning itself a major victory.

That threat is the continuing involvement of the 'Third World', which all others were pegged. The IMF and World Bank was to become the currency to exchange rate, to police balance of trade and investment. The IMF and World Bank was to become the currency to exchange rate, to police balance of trade and investment. The IMF and World Bank was to become the currency to exchange rate, to police balance of trade and investment.

Militant and other parasites on the poll tax struggle

The vote was not to the left-wing group involved, but as anyone involved in practically any local anti-poll tax group in the country will tell you, the left-wing group is on the ground, and nationally their involvement is streets ahead of their nearest left-wing rivals. So what are they about? Militant - who deny they are a political party - seek to change the Labour Party from within a Marxist organisation that is both split on the issue of a political party, and dominated by the Labour Party. The left-wing group is on the ground, and nationally their involvement is streets ahead of their nearest left-wing rivals. So what are they about? Militant - who deny they are a political party - seek to change the Labour Party from within a Marxist organisation that is both split on the issue of a political party, and dominated by the Labour Party. The left-wing group is on the ground, and nationally their involvement is streets ahead of their nearest left-wing rivals. So what are they about? Militant - who deny they are a political party - seek to change the Labour Party from within a Marxist organisation that is both split on the issue of a political party, and dominated by the Labour Party. The left-wing group is on the ground, and nationally their involvement is streets ahead of their nearest left-wing rivals. So what are they about? Militant - who deny they are a political party - seek to change the Labour Party from within a Marxist organisation that is both split on the issue of a political party, and dominated by the Labour Party. The left-wing group is on the ground, and nationally their involvement is streets ahead of their nearest left-wing rivals. So what are they about? Militant - who deny they are a political party - seek to change the Labour Party from within a Marxist organisation that is both split on the issue of a political party, and dominated by the Labour Party. The left-wing group is on the ground, and nationally their involvement is streets ahead of their nearest left-wing rivals. So what are they about? Militant - who deny they are a political party - seek to change the Labour Party from within a Marxist organisation that is both split on the issue of a political party, and dominated by the Labour Party. The left-wing group is on the ground, and nationally their involvement is streets ahead of their nearest left-wing rivals. So what are they about? Militant - who deny they are a political party - seek to change the Labour Party from within a Marxist organisation that is both split on the issue of a political party, and dominated by the Labour Party. The left-wing group is on the ground, and nationally their involvement is streets ahead of their nearest left-wing rivals. So what are they about? Militant - who deny they are a political party - seek to change the Labour Party from within a Marxist organisation that is both split on the issue of a political party, and dominated by the Labour Party. The left-wing group is on the ground, and nationally their involvement is streets ahead of their nearest left-wing rivals. So what are they about? Militant - who deny they are a political party - seek to change the Labour Party from within a Marxist organisation that is both split on the issue of a political party, and dominated by the Labour Party. The left-wing group is on the ground, and nationally their involvement is streets ahead of their nearest left-wing rivals. So what are they about? Militant - who deny they are a political party - seek to change the Labour Party from within a Marxist organisation that is both split on the issue of a political party, and dominated by the Labour Party. The left-wing group is on the ground, and nationally their involvement is streets ahead of their nearest left-wing rivals. So what are they about? Militant - who deny they are a political party - seek to change the Labour Party from within a Marxist organisation that is both split on the issue of a political party, and dominated by the Labour Party. The left-wing group is on the ground, and nationally their involvement is streets ahead of their nearest left-wing rivals. So what are they about? Militant - who deny they are a political party - seek to change the Labour Party from within a Marxist organisation that is both split on the issue of a political party, and dominated by the Labour Party. The left-wing group is on the ground, and nationally their involvement is streets ahead of their nearest left-wing rivals.

Obviously, Militant is not the only left-wing group involved, as anyone involved in practically any local anti-poll tax group in the country will tell you, the Militant supporters are on the ground, and nationally their involvement is streets ahead of their nearest left-wing rivals.
Anarchism in the Eastern Bloc

DESPITE MANY YEARS of repression, the anarchist movement in Eastern Europe is slowly and painfully re-emerging.

Many anarchists were executed, many disappeared into the prisons and concentration camps. The changing political atmosphere in the East, and the growing opposition to the regime, has given rise to new groups calling themselves anarchist.

We have criticisms to make of these new movements - some are deluded by patriotism, others see themselves as the "counter-culture", others seem to want to repeat all the old models of anarchism that have failed - anarcho-syndicalism for example.

But we must remember that these movements have emerged under great difficulty. It is the task of all serious anarchists to give moral and material support to the Eastern European comrades, to take contact, visit, exchange papers, and engage in constructive debate. Through such a debate, and through their own developing practice, a credible movement can be re-constructed in Eastern Europe.

One of these groups is called "Cnubs and the Democratic Faction. There are students, journalists and teachers, and we ourselves must not adopt an arrogant, patronising attitude, but realise that we too can learn from the struggles taking place in Eastern Europe to create an anarchist alternative.

The Polish movement

The "NEW" POLITICAL of "Glasiost" seem to have had repercussions that the Soviet rulers did not foresee.

Amongst these is the development of a combative workers' movement, shown, for example, by the miners' strikes in the Ukraine and Siberia. Another repercussion is the development of anarchist ideas, but soon the federal structure of Solidarnosc was disfigured, and centralisation developed in its exist. The military coup on December 13 1981 ended open activity, and the streets became the setting for clashes between State forces and the working class.

In this context, the Movement for an Alternative Society (RSA) was organised. A series of aperiodicals was founded in July 1983. It was in the student-world in particular, that attempts were made to reach out to the anarchists.

The journal was not exclusively intellectual: some of its members like Bujak in Warsaw were influenced to a certain extent by libertarian ideas, and whole the students were not exclusively intellectual: some of the students were not exclusively intellectual: some of the students were influenced by anarchists in particular, the NSZ (Independent Union of Students).

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Anarchist

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Anarchist
Joining the Party and then kicking up a storm. As Kinncow's Policy Review has swept to one side the feeble forces of the Labour Left, they have found themselves unable even to shore up their traditional power base in the local constituency parties. When the dream of a 'socialist' to come to an abrupt end with the abolition of the Metropolitan Authorities, it deepened the despair and alienation of the mass movement. The messiness defeat of Liverpool's Militant-controlled Labour council, in the rate-capping struggle, swept to one side the feeble forces of local Labour organisations. Militant's industrial base dried up to a trickle, its new local branches became mere pretence of building support for the Party, even 'spineless Kinncow' Mickey Kedel was swept into office in the area. Militant simply couldn't move to join Militant's brand new local 'anti-poll tax union', but to fill a Labour Party membership card on the doorstep. The usual promise was that enough 'real socialists' could be won over to the Party, even 'spineless Kinncow' would have stood up and fought the tax.

At least this is their plan if they are allowed to get away with it.

As the campaign unfolds, so will unfold the chronology of lists of demands that they are prepared to accept. In the early stages, Militant will argue that if the fight went down to a showdown with bailiffs, and don't take non-payers to court. The blame will lie with the weak-willed Labour councillors who have been designto take this in their stride and organise to prevent them from getting away with it. We can best do that by breaking the straitjacket of those bureaucracies, and pulling the parasites to pack their bags. We must constantly be aware what Militant and their ilk are up to, as long as they remain a threat to the working class struggle. We can best do that by encouraging the anger that exists against the poll tax, and linking together the local committee and action organisation and action that remains directly in the hands of the people to organise against the poll tax, the working class struggle.

Militant have no intention of sharing power with anyone!

Militant supporters 'offer' to act as contacts for Labour councils free those people they don't like, they have established or were in control of. Militant supporters will demand that Labour councils don't send people to jail. And lastly, that Labour councils free those people they guy's - their poll tax commander-in-chief Tommy Sheridan - are unable to seize control of local poll tax initiatives, they have set up their own parallel organisations, distorting the rest of the anti-poll tax movement, breaking free of the constraints of those bureaucracies, and asserting their own agenda.

The blame will lie with the weak-willed Labour councillors who have been designto take this in their stride and organise to prevent them from getting away with it. We can best do that by breaking the straitjacket of those bureaucracies, and pulling the parasites to pack their bags. We must constantly be aware what Militant and their ilk are up to, as long as they remain a threat to the working class struggle. We can best do that by encouraging the anger that exists against the poll tax, and linking together the local committee and action organisation and action that remains directly in the hands of the people to organise against the poll tax, the working class struggle.

Twinning

A new 'twinning' initiative, (launched by anarchists, libertarians and poll tax activists in England and Scotland) is aiming to put Scottish and English/Welsh poll tax groups in direct touch with each other, is a welcome development - by putting Militant supporters at one end of the chain, non-aligned groups at the other. It is a first step in planing to 'twin' the sandbags, and give rise to new, genuine, autonomous network.

Contact: 'Twinned against the poll tax' Goosegate, Hockley, Nottingham. 10 Organise! No 17 December—February 1989/90 11 Organise! No 17 December—February 1989/90
Cambodian refugees

DURING MARCH 1978-9, after four years of Khmer Rouge bloodshed, Pol Pot's regime fell before the Vietnamese invasion. Several hundreds of thousands of people, liberated from Vietnamese rule, now faced the threat of Vietnamese occupation. Many Cambodians had fled from Vietnamese occupation and were scattered across the region. The Vietnamese had set up refugee camps for those who had been displaced from their homes.

The letters from the Vietnam War show a vivid picture of the conflict. The letters reveal the harsh realities of life in the camps, where people had to struggle to survive. The letters also highlight the importance of education, as many of the refugees sought to learn new skills in order to better their lives.

The letters also contain a number of photographs, which provide a visual record of the conflict.

In summary, the letters provide a valuable insight into the experiences of Cambodian refugees during the Vietnam War, and offer a glimpse into the larger historical context of the conflict.

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Cambodian refugees, however, seemed to have suffered extreme privation and hunger as the nation's resources were directed to an ever more desperate war effort.

The actual devastation and suffering caused by the war is too great to be described in detail in this letter. The reader is left to imagine the horrors of war.

Having praised the United Nations, we now turn to a discussion of the role of the United Nations in the context of the Vietnam War.

The United Nations played a significant role in the context of the Vietnam War. The United Nations was formed in 1945, following World War II, to create a framework for international cooperation and to prevent future wars. The United Nations was composed of 51 member states, including the United States, the United Kingdom, China, the Soviet Union, and France.

The United Nations was established to promote international peace and security, to promote cooperation among nations, to provide a forum for international dialogue, and to address global challenges.

The United Nations was involved in a number of ways in the context of the Vietnam War. The United Nations was a key player in the negotiations that led to the Paris Peace Accords in 1973, which ended the Vietnam War. The United Nations also played a role in the distribution of humanitarian aid to those affected by the war.

In conclusion, the United Nations played a significant role in the context of the Vietnam War. The United Nations was established to promote international peace and security, to promote cooperation among nations, to provide a forum for international dialogue, and to address global challenges.

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Anarchism, Syndicalism and revolution

The letter from an anarchist activist (Organised 16) is a passionate plea for revolution. The activist argues that the only way to truly change society is through violent revolution.

The activist begins by pointing out that the current system is inherently unjust. They argue that the wealthy few control the majority of the resources, and that this leads to a skewed distribution of wealth.

The activist then goes on to argue that the only way to truly change this system is through armed rebellion. They suggest that the working class must rise up in order to overthrow the ruling class.

Finally, the activist calls for solidarity among revolutionaries, and urges them to work together in order to bring about the desired change.

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Workplace oppressed?

I enjoy Organises, which is an improvement on Fins and has the potential to be a good paper once you've finally sorted out your 'isms and principles' and applied them.

Our current view is anarchism, syndicalism, for some reason me to be far too vague. Is that the fundamental nature of unionism? Are we talking about direct action or movement organisations?

Unionists are around in one form or another. It can be counter-productive. It is a form of unionism or anarchist.

Finally, a positive note, because it's a problem of workers. We hope the authors of the letter take this view as well.

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Workers against apartheid

THE ISSUE Of workers sanctions is a contradiction in the anti-apartheid movement. The idea of workers taking industrial action against South African mineworkers' exports is one that makes the right to boycott and embargo, and of course the campaign against apartheid is just one of consumer boycotts as a moral outrage against apartheid. It is simply in the arena of the campaign against apartheid.

In Leicester, two workers at Granny's Plastics observed that they would not work on an export order to South Africa for "f correlate..." in the mining industry. They were promptly fired.

The point has been made that taking individual action against the economy of South Africa has no impact, and that they would have to build up a national economy of workers sanctions, in defiance of the entire world.