

Miners Strike

No

An in-depth and gripping account of the Arizona Miners' Strike of 1983.

Scrapbook about the strike called July 7, 1948 by Local 648 of the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers CIO, against St. Joseph Lead Company.

Contains clippings from local newspapers, the Lead Belt news and St. Francois County journal and publications of the union such as Mine mill strike news and the Daily bulletin. Also includes flyers from the union and St. Joseph Lead Company. Scrapbook ends with clipping from Dec. 6, 1948. There is one original photo of strike supporters laid in that includes names of people pictured written on the verso.

This book, first published in 1986, examines the miners' strike of 1984-5 – an event that formed the decisive break with a forty-year-old British tradition of political and industrial compromise. The stakes for the main parties were so high that the price each was willing to pay, the loss each was willing to sustain, exceeded anything seen in an industrial dispute in half a century. This book examines and assesses the strike's full implications, and puts it into its historical and political context.

"This book combines radical history, critical geography, and political theory in an innovative history of the solidarity campaign in London during the 1984-5 miners' strike. Thousands of people collected food and money, joined picket lines and demonstrations, organised meetings, travelled to mining areas, and hosted coalfield

activists in their homes during the strike. The support campaign encompassed longstanding elements of the British labour movement as well as autonomously organised Black, lesbian and gay, and feminist support groups. This book shows how the solidarity of 1984-5 was rooted in the development of mutual relationships of support between the coalfields and the capital since the late 1960s. It argues that a culture of solidarity was developed through industrial and political struggles that brought together diverse activists from mining communities and London. The book also takes the story forward, exploring the aftermath of the miners' strike and the complex legacies of the support movement up to the present day. This rich history provides a compelling example of how solidarity can cross geographical and social boundaries. This book is essential reading for students, scholars, and activists with an interest in left-wing politics and history"--

"The miner's strike came to be called the "Great Strike", with good reason. It was the largest, longest, trade union struggle in Britain, and the most far reaching in its consequences since the 1926 General Strike. For a year 170,000 miners, plus the women in the mining communities, battled against everything the government and the police threw at them."

"Only 30 miners out of 2,500 from Leicestershire coal-field struck against the pit closure programme. They became renowned as The Dirty Thirty and travelled the world for the strike fund selling badges, mugs and plates, making speeches and supporting the other striking miner." "David Bell has interviewed many of the members of the Dirty Thirty and the women's support group to find out why they struck, and why they held out for so long. Published to mark the 25th

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anniversary of the 1984-85 Miner's Strike, this is the story of the miners and their wives and families' courage, humour and an unbreakable will to win" --Book Jacket.

An exploration into the Alabama miners' strike of 1894 during an economic depression; study of unionization in the South. In addition to being the most bitter industrial dispute the coalminers' strike of 1984/5 was the longest national strike in British history. For a year over 100,000 members of the National Union of Mineworkers, their families and supporters, in hundreds of communities, battled to prevent the decimation of the coal industry on which their livelihoods and communities depended. Margaret Thatcher's government aimed to smash the most militant section of the British working class. She wanted to usher in a new era of greater management control at work and pave the way for a radical refashioning of society in favour of neo-liberal objectives that three decades later have crippled the world economy. Victory required draconian restrictions on picketing and the development of a militarised national police force that made widespread arrests as part of its criminalisation policy. The attacks on the miners also involved the use of the courts and anti-trade union laws, restrictions on welfare benefits, the secret financing by industrialists of working miners and the involvement of the security services. All of which was supported by a compliant mass media but resisted by the collective courage of miners and mining communities in which the role of Women against Pit Closures in combating poverty and starvation was heroic. Thus inspired by the struggle for jobs and communities an unparalleled movement of support groups right across Britain and in other parts of the world was born and helped bring about a situation where the miners long struggle came close on occasions to winning. At the heart of the conflict was the Yorkshire region, where even at the end in March 1985, 83 per cent of 56,000 miners were

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still out on strike. The official Yorkshire National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) area photographer in 1984-85 was the late Martin Jenkinson and this book of his photographs some never previously seen before - serves as a unique social document on the dispute that changed the face of Britain. As featured in The Yorkshire Times, Sheffield Telegraph and NUJ News Leeds.

This paper describes the 1946 Marquette Iron Range miners' strike, inspired by the nationwide strike of the United Steelworkers that same year.

This innovative study provides an exciting, challenging and accessible critical introduction to cultural representations of 1984–5 and analyses the ways in which these representations articulate an essential dialogic exchange of issues central to both the coal dispute and the development of literary and cultural studies over the past twenty five years. Focusing closely on the politics of form, the study interrogates the significance of the mode, means and function of strikers' writings, as well as alternative representations of the conflict offered by established writers, musicians, artists and film-makers in the wake of the coal dispute. These representations are worthy of study due to the critical interventions they offer, their evidence of the cultural pressures and forces of not only the strike period, but the post-strike years of industrial and labour change and their remarkable contribution to existing social, political and literary histories. Engaging with these works, many of which have never been subject to previous academic analysis, the study enables twenty-first-century readers to re-conceptualise paradigms of received wisdom concerning 1984–5. The significance of the competing representations offered by these very different cultural modes as they engage in a wider battle to 'author' the conflict is central to this study. Through a detailed analysis of these representations, as well as the

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socio-cultural contexts of their production and dissemination, this book explores a range of attempts to capture the sensibilities of late twentieth century society and contributes to an ongoing debate regarding cultural representations of this period in British history. Influenced by critical theory, the text is the first secondary resource concerning cultural representations of the 1984–5 UK miners' strike available to the reading public the world over.

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The Enemy Within Verso Books

Margaret Thatcher branded the leaders of the 1984-85 miners strike “the enemy within.” With the publication of this book, the full irony of that accusation became clear. Seumas Milne revealed for the first time the astonishing lengths to which the government and its intelligence machine were prepared to go to destroy the power of Britain’s

miners' union. There was an enemy within. It was the secret services of the British state, operating inside the NUM itself. Milne revealed for the first time the astonishing lengths to which the government and its intelligence machine were prepared to go to destroy the power of Britain's miners' union. Using phoney bank deposits, staged cash drops, forged documents, agents provocateurs and unrelenting surveillance, M15 and police Special Branch set out to discredit Scargill and other miners' leaders. Planted tales of corruption were seized on by the media and both Tory and Labour politicians in what became an unprecedentedly savage smear campaign.

This book contains articles about the Labor Troubles and Miners Strikes that occurred in 1907 published in the Mining and Scientific Press "An Illustrated Journal of Mining, Popular Science, and Progressive Industry"

Abstract: Examining the creation and peopling of the Consolidated Coal Company (CCC) company town Muchakinock, Iowa through the industrial labor migrations of Welsh, Swedes and African-American residents, this thesis focuses upon the social contestations between workers, owners and unions during four bituminous coal miners' strike incitement events in town history (1879-1900). Presenting some of the most comprehensive historical geography research to date on the company town of

Muchakinock, the thesis presents eight claims for resident's strike resistance and ultimate capitulation and union affiliation; and the associated spread of capitalism and trade-unionism across Iowa's coal mining landscapes during the Gilded Age. Seeking a normalization of historical discourse, findings revealed the presence of conflicting discourses in existent historical communications content between predominantly white and African American historical communications content, and identified the emergence of a hegemonic discourse largely based on the representations of the former. More than just a micro-history of the relict company town of Muchakinock, Iowa, the thesis variously explores Muchakinock's wider network of connected geographies across Iowa terrains and the United States.

In 1984, a small group of metropolitan homosexual men and lesbian women stepped away from the vibrant culture and hedonism of London's defiant gay scene to befriend and support the beleaguered villages of a very traditional mining community in the remote valleys of South Wales. They did so in the midst of the 1984 miners' strike - the most bitter and divisive dispute for more than half a century, and in one of the most turbulent periods in modern British history. In the 1980s Margaret Thatcher's hardcore social and fiscal policies devastated Britain's traditional industries, and at the same time, AIDS

began to claim lives across the nation. At the very height of this perfect storm, as the government and police battled 'the enemy within' in communities across the land and newspapers whipped up fear of the gay 'perverts' who were supposedly responsible for inflicting this lethal new pestilence upon the entire population, two groups who ostensibly had nothing in common - miners and homosexuals - unexpectedly made a stand together and forged a lasting friendship. It was an alliance which helped keep an entire valley clothed and fed during the darkest months of the strike. And it led directly to a long-overdue acceptance by trades unions and the Labour Party that homosexual equality was a cause to be championed. Pride tells the inspiring true story of how two very different communities - each struggling to overcome its own bitter internal arguments and long-established fault lines, as well as facing the power of a hostile government and press found common cause against overwhelming odds. And how this one simple but unlikely act of friendship would, in time, help change life in Britain - forever.

John Lowe, chairman of Clipstone Colliery's strike committee, was at the forefront of the fight for jobs of the twelve months' 1984/85 miners' strike at a time when most Nottinghamshire miners preferred to work. The now well known 'dirty war' fought by the Thatcher Government against the National Union of

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Mineworkers transformed him from a passive family man into a political animal. Lowe was witness to many disturbing events, recording his experiences and thoughts in a diary so that they would never be forgotten: read about a pensioner friend beaten at a police roadblock, a bleak but unifying Christmas, the slow trickle back to work; and finally the the dreaded day the strike ended - and the first harrowing weeks back at the coal face among people he despised. With the scars of the dispute still fresh, John Lowe reflected upon both local and national events to produce pieces of writing from the heart, illustrated via a huge collection of documentation and memorabilia. Although a tale of sorrow it is also a testament to the unquenchable spirit of men and women fighting for a just cause during the most significant industrial dispute in modern history. A class analysis of policing practices and state regulatory power in the long British coal miners' strike of 1984-85, based upon the voices of the miners themselves. Green (law, U. of Southampton) describes the political consciousness of the politically criminalized and the changes in that consciousness resulting from repressive policing and social regulation. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Triona Holden takes the reader into the lives of the remarkable women involved in the coal strikes in Great Britain in 1984-85, revealing that what was

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good about the mining communities lives on in these women's articulate, funny and frank stories.

A national strike was called for July 4, 1897, by the United Mine Workers of America, which had been formed just seven years earlier. At the time the union had less than 10,000 members, but 150,000 miners went out on strike, infuriated by the horrible conditions they faced. Mother Jones and Eugene Debs were among the famous labor organizers. As a result of the strike the United Mine Workers became the nation's largest trade union, with over 100,000 members. The bituminous (soft) coal operators in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois recognized the UMWA as the representative of the miners and their bargaining agent. In Illinois, throughout 1897, Alexander Bradley, a coal miner who held no official union position, led "Bradley's Army" of coal miners in support of union, in a successful effort to get Illinois coal miners to strike. In 1918, after suffering from various ailments, Alexander Bradley was laid to rest in Mount Olive's Union Miner's Cemetery.

Supreme Court ultimately ruled in favor of the union, most of the strikers faced elimination of their jobs and an ongoing struggle for pensions and health benefits.

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