

Moroccan Jerada mineworkers struggle

Between the past and present

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Prelude

This paper was presented in the symposium organized jointly by the Moroccan Commission for Human Rights, Zayou Branch and the Democratic Confederation of Labour. The symposium was also an occasion for solidarity with the dynastic groups of Oulad Allal and Oulad Stout: about 200 families were suddenly uprooted from their land for more than 150 years for a colonel in the Royal Gendarme from the city of Temara. Their agricultural lands were looted. At the end of the symposium, all the participants in the symposium went to the sit-in place before the group of the Oulad Stout. See the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8rkJKp9oepY&t=451s>

First: General data on coal production as an exchange value:

1. The Industrial Revolution, which was launched during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, relied mainly on the production of coal, as it constitutes a strong versatile thermal material, whether in iron smelting or in the production of electricity or in various industrial branches such as cement production and sugar factories etc. Due to the strategic importance of coal in the development of industries, the exploration of coalmines has expanded in Europe as a whole. The industrial boom in Germany, France and England relied mainly on coal mines.

2. Given the high cost of coal production in Europe at the end of the nineteenth century as a result of strikes, the increasing demands of coal miners and the high number of casualties among workers during the extraction of coal, which required many health safety conditions, the colonial campaigns all over the world opened the way for the exploitation of coal mines. New in the colonies at very low costs, but with very serious repercussions for the workers of the colonial peoples.



3 - The cost of coal as an intermediate good for other intermediate or final products become cumulative and paid by the final consumer as electrical services customers if the coal is used in the production of electricity or customer of independent trains if the coal is used to drive steam trains or consumers of different metal products, cement or sugar. Coal, therefore, has the value of consumption consumed by the final customer as well as the exchange value controlled by the capitalist class with its various components of the owners of coal mining company's managers, accountants, administrative staff, transport managers, stock brokers, etc. All of them benefit from the cumulative surplus value extracted from the living labour of the workers.

4 - Because the adventure in the ground to extract coal does not require experience or advance certificates, coal companies are keen to pay low wages to workers, enable the worker hardly a decent life to renew his work force to return to work on tomorrow, usually this wage is only a quarter Three quarters of the wage is held by the dominant capitalist class as a cumulative surplus.

5. The wage paid to the coal miner does not compensate for the erosion of its labour force. Due to the high carbon dioxide content of the coal, the body, lungs, heart and other organs are exposed to daily poisoning and soon become infected with fatal diseases such as silicose, which reduces the life of the worker. Daily work in coal mine wells Workers were collapsed, explosions, bottlenecks and even drowned. This means that the miner is at risk of four factors: air, dust, water and fire. According to official statistics, over a hundred years, one million miners have been dead in coal wells.

6 Because coal mine wells require large numbers of workers, there is a solidarity and harmony among the mining working class and the development of class awareness among them, making them over time organize themselves and begin to claim their rights and higher wages commensurate with the risks to which they are exposed. Since the capitalist class owner of the mine always seeks to maintain the same value of wages to maintain the rates of surplus value cuts, it resort to stubbornness in response to the demands of workers, but resort to the repressive authorities to suppress strikes workers and expulsion of activists, where the authorities become in the service of Employers of mining companies. Therefore, coal mines become a field of class struggle between the mining working class and the capitalist class controlling those mines.

7. The mining sector is generally considered to be the one with the largest number of workers at the international level due to its large presence on various continents. The United States remains the largest producer of coal in the world. China remains the largest consumer of the metal in the world. Although coal is the most emitting carbon dioxide and the main greenhouse gas producer, and the exploitation of renewable energy is expanding, it seems that the use of coal will not decline in the next 20 years, due to the increasing demand for this substance.

Second: the discovery and exploitation of coal in Morocco under French colonialism:

1 - The discovery and exploitation of coalmines in the Moroccan city, Jerada, began with the imposition of French protection on Morocco, where he began to explore for minerals, including coal from 1912. In December 1927, Andre Brishan from Belgium has discovered for the benefit of his company Aucre-Marihay, in the region of Jerada, which was free of population at the time, a layer of coal. An Analysis, which was carried out in January 1928 showed that it was a high-energy intra-coal (7,000 kcal / kg) and that coal reserves in the Jerada region would be estimated at 100 million tons. Thus, 99 years of mining concessions were awarded to the honourable company of Jerada Charms. It is a Moroccan-Belgian company, and mineral research licenses have been granted, renewable every three years. Exploitation began since 1932 and the construction of the road between Jerada and Oujda began in 1936 at a distance of 150 kilometres. Coal transportation will begin at a distance of 700 kilometres from Jerada towards Casablanca, where part of it is exported through the port of Casablanca.

2. In 1940, the company will be transformed into the charcoal of North Africa, a French-Moroccan company that owns 9.68% of the shares. The rest of the shares (31%) were left to the Belgian group Okri Mariahay, and when the company's capital was raised to 2.161 million francs, it was the share of Covinidis (Okri-Mariahay) of Belgium, which will have a majority of the shares (51%).

3 - The first mineworkers, who built the city of Jerada among the poor peasants belonging to various Moroccan tribes and villages. So that the city of Jerada will be formed from the various components of the crushed Moroccan popular classes along the national territory. Pushed by the reality of misery, drought and the feudal exploitation of France to become workers in the coalmine. In return for A few francs, they live within the limits of ensuring their daily subsistence for the renewal of his work force, and rely on that meagre income to form a family or bring them from the desert. Much of the work on the mine was temporary and could only take a month or two. A number of workers spent part of the year working in the mine while the other part of their tribe was among their parents. The workers' first dwellings were only tents.

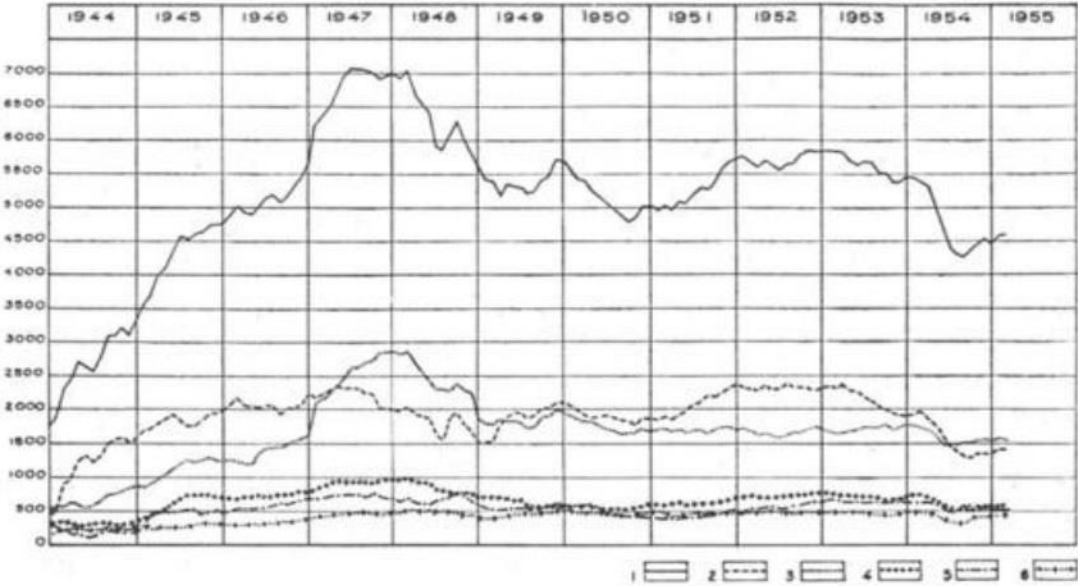


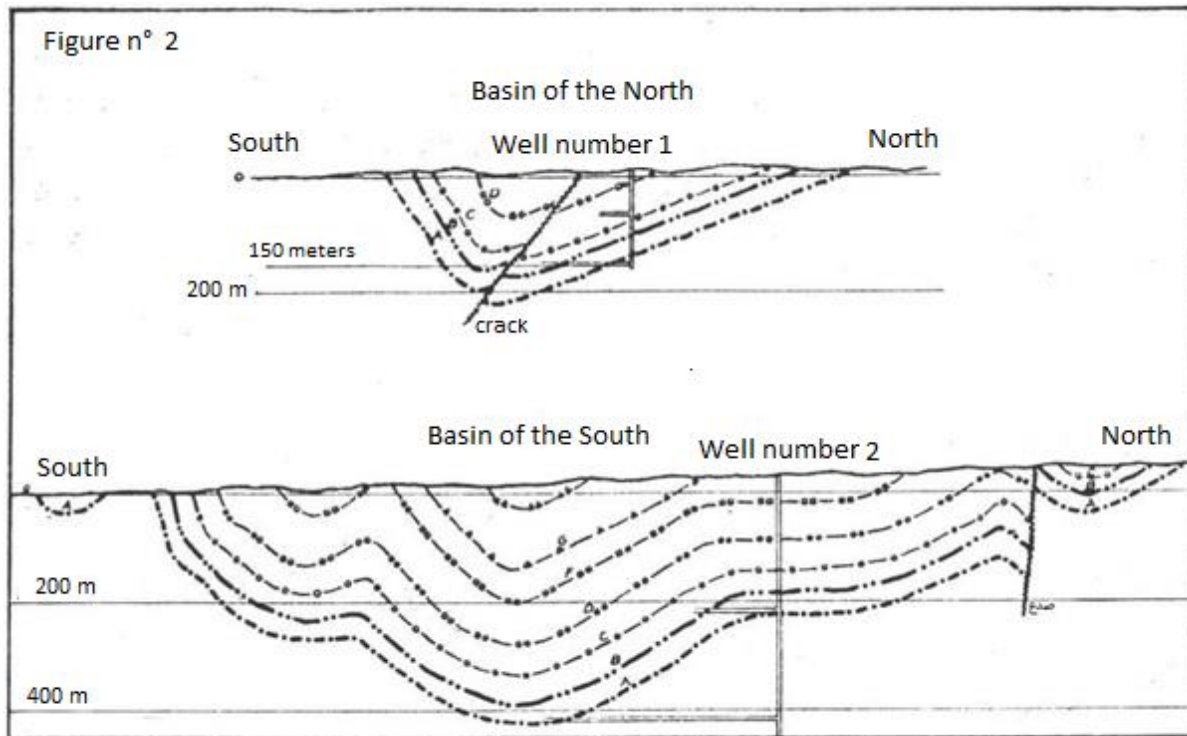
Figure 1: Evolution of the number of Jerada miners

1 - Total number of workers; 2 - workers from Souss; 3 - workers from Oujda; 4 - workers from Debdou region 5. Workers from different regions of Morocco; 6. Workers from the region of Taza

4. On average, about 5,000 employees, mostly of Moroccan origin, belonged to the Oujda region, about one-third of the workers, or about one-third of the Souss region, but also from the Taza region and the Spanish-occupied northern Morocco and also from Casablanca. We can add about a hundred French, either French Muslims of Algerian origin, or young French non-Muslims, trained. The workers of the Debdou region remain the most stable, inherited the work of the mine, and gained considerable experience in mining work. The income of mining work, despite its emaciation, was stable and higher than the incomes of unstable agriculture.

5 - The high percentage of workers from the Souss region should not be surprised, despite the distance between Souss and Jerada, about 1,200 kilometres. The inhabitants of the region of Sousse are large and more than the resources and possibilities available in Sousse. On the other hand, the Soussis fit into the work of the underground: short and thin, but they are hard-fought, especially with the quality of nutrition, descend gracefully and without difficulty in the narrowest outlets. The patrons were able to get excellent returns, and they were motivated by the taste of profit; their thirst for profit was legendary. They come to the city of Jerada singles and decide to collect as soon as possible a predetermined amount of money, and then return their drawers to their tribes. As a result, they demonstrate realistic sobriety and sometimes reduce their nutrition for the economy. Their primary goal is to return to Sous for the majority, then marry and buy a piece of land, a herd of cattle or a shop; others remain in the mine and rise in their work.

6. The mine management was conducting psychological and health tests on the candidates to work in the mine and the extent of their ability to bear underground work and their ability to use technical means in drilling and coal mining. Special emphasis was placed on the ability of the worker to stay for eight hours under the ground lying flat on his stomach or squatting in a very narrow place and continuing the process of drilling and extracting the quantities of coal responsible for the output. Regardless of the very modest wages of workers (from an average of 18,000 to 20,000 francs per month, or about 200 Moroccan dirhams now), working conditions were very difficult and the conditions of work in coalmines were not respected. Due to its complex geological structure, its morphology consists of thin layers ranging from 3.0 to 8.0 meters below 600 meters depth, and the fragility of the earth leading to the collapse of dust on the workers, which caused fatal accidents.



7. Workers in some mining wells are forced to lie on their bellies, walk on motorcades and work for eight hours, shrinking in a very tight space. The work is carried out in a poorly ventilated and dense atmosphere to the point of asphyxiation, in addition to poor lighting and the absence of hazardous signals. In some tracts, temperatures can reach 45 degrees, forcing workers to work only in their underwear.

8. Work mechanisms are simple and limited and the majority of them are traditional or obsolete, and the mechanisms to get into the 'skip' are overwhelmed by workers and often result in fatal accidents. The greater the risks to the workers, the less protective means of respirators and gloves, and even when available, they are sold to workers. Like other methods of work, it is also not very feasible because it may contribute to worker suffocation.

9. The cost-effectiveness of capital, starting from the cost price, averages 700 kilograms per worker. This amount was 350 kilograms in 1935, and it evolved during the eight-hour day to 10.11 kilograms. It is a smaller amount compared to the charcoal of northern France, which amounts to 1,300 kg. At the same time, the French and Belgian patrons attribute this weakness in Moroccan production to the difficult nature of exploitation in the Jerada mine and to blame especially the inefficiency of the Moroccan workforce, which is a justification for maintaining the meagre wages provided to the workers. Note that the wage of the worker does not exceed 20 % of the value of the daily return he achieves under very difficult exploitation conditions.

10 - Moroccan charcoal anthracite is a charcoal of a good type, rich in carbon, characterized by high heat generating capacity (7,500 to 8,000 calories), and twice its gray level ensures a slow and regular

combustion. However, the production of 500,000 tons does not include the same negotiations: selective and laundering processes offer a variety of charcoal offerings of various uses. The table below shows how the production was dismantled in 1954, with the nature of each component and the price of each product.

11 - It is noteworthy that the products that qualify as "noble" (ie, the large caliber 20/80), which is considered the most expensive, represent a small percentage in total production (5.15% in 1954); while small-caliber, which are less quality and sold at prices less followers in bulk.

Calibres	Mat. vol. % sur échantillon sec	Cendres (approx.)	Carbone fide	Pouvoir calorifique sup. sur sec (Qv)	Humidité (approx.)	Quantités produites en 1954	Prix de vente à la tonne Départ mine Base : Maroc Occid., Fès et au-delà
Fines brutes	6,5	25 à 30	65 à 68	5.600/6.000	6 à 8	178.000	3.320
Fines lavées 0,3/2	5,5	10 à 12	80 à 83	7.300	8	56.200	4.750
Grains lavés 6/10	5,5	10	81 à 83	7.200	8	70.600	4.950
Granulés 2/6	5,5	9	83 à 85	7.350	8	50.100	5.850
Braisettes 10/20	5,5	8	86 à 87	7.400	6	46.300	6.250
Noisettes 20/30	5,5	8	87 à 88	7.500	6	30.000	8.000
Noix 30/50	5,5	6 à 8	88	7.600	5	27.000	9.150
Gailletins 50/80	5,5	6 à 8	88	7.600	5	19.400	9.150

12. In 1953, the volume of production was 560,000 tons. Three quarters of this production was consumed in the country (387,500 tons), while the rest was exported to France and Algeria for more than one billion francs (1.182 million francs). The exploitation of Jerada charcoal is as follows: 1938: 123,000 tons; 1948: 290,000 tons; 1951: 394,000 tons; 1952: 460,000 tons.

13. The formation of the Communist Party in Morocco by the French workers played a crucial role in spreading the culture of trade union struggle among the miners. In 1946, sectoral unions were formed under the French Trade Union Centre (CGT). Moroccan mining workers (UGSCM), where Moroccan miners, including Jerada workers, were involved despite the prohibition and administrative threats.

14. The will of CGT union activists was to unite all Moroccan workers without distinction as to race, nationality, religion or political conviction, in order to awaken their class consciousness and maintain ties of solidarity with the French and international working class.

15. The years 1945-1948 marked a period of struggle and major victories, with three slogans mobilizing all workers: "equal pay for equal work, trade union rights for all, and raising wages and salaries". The unions have been able to meet the demand for increased wages set by the regulations several times:

- 45% in 1945;
- 25% in 1946;
- 10% in 1947.

This was partly offset by the rapid rise in prices because of the international situation of World War II. Demand movements in March and April 1948 led to tens of thousands of workers in consecutive strikes, led by railway workers, mining workers, mines and harbours.

16. The public residency in an agreement protocol agreed to raise wages by 50%, recognized the principle of the right of association for all, as well as employers to receive trade union delegates and employers in the same basket, with great reservation, to pay family compensation to Moroccans.

17. The activity of the trade union movement was dangerous, and neither the residency nor the employers could afford it for longer. Following the strikes, the mining unions of Khouribga and Jerada were dissolved, as was the Federation of Mines (May-June 1948), hundreds of miners were arrested, some were sentenced to hard labour, thousands were dismissed with their families, and Moroccan workers were almost completely changed.

18 - The experience of the miners of Jerada under exploitation made them in solidarity and rise up trade unionists and politically on the exploiters of capitalist domination of the mine. Turned their struggle to the school of the Moroccan labour movement in the struggle and resistance and the will of liberation. This is what the mining working class will see later under the formal independence when the same will continue Primitive exploitation and accumulation of capital at the expense of workers' dignity.

19. Since the beginning of the exploitation of coalmines in 1932, the city of Jerada has witnessed significant demographic growth. In 1936, only 853 people arrived in a city of 11,126 people in 1952 after doubling their number.

Third: Jerada Charcoal Company from 1956 until closing:

1. The first years of independence saw respectable levels of coal production, where miners maintained the same pace of production by about 12% annually, with a share of production directed towards thermal power plants and cement plants.

The volume of coal production between 1957 and 1960 is as follows: 1957: 229,000, 12%, 1958: 235.000, 12%, 1959: 231,000, 11% 1960, 257,000: 11 %.

2. It was evident that the management of the Jerada Mines Corporation after independence wanted to maintain the same method of exploiting coalmines with a locust, especially for the relationship with the mining working class. The human element and labour force are the real producers of surplus value and profits. Neither mine nor machinery nor even coal extracted can produce surplus value and hence high profits. Only the workforce of the true coal extractor from nature produces what is surplus value from meagre wages and labour. Free of charge seized by the patronal. Despite the media crackdowns on formal independence, Jerada miners continued to flee in misery and lethal diseases limit their lives because of meagre wages and lack of respect for protective conditions at work, which aggravates diseases and accidents. Even before the closure of the Jerada Mining Company, the miner's wage was only 900 dirhams per month, which was reached after violent struggles of workers in the face of intransigence and severe exploitation of their labour force.



3. With the exception of the Jerada charcoal, which until 1970 had produced less than 500,000 tons, while since 1953 it was equipped to produce 700,000 tons, the research effort did not result in any

new discovery. The growing competition for hydraulic power and fuel oil, which are increasingly being used in thermal plants, braked coal production at Jerada. A more deliberate policy of the 1970s and the operation of the Jerada Thermal Plant, which absorbs 95 percent of the coal extracted, should have been waited for the coal production to exceed 700.00 tons and reach a maximum volume of 500.837 tons in 1984.

4. Notwithstanding the changes and excavations completed, the goal of 1 million tons production was never achieved. Increased costs and difficulties of exploitation, and the tendency of limited reserves to enter and sell coal at less than the cost of extraction put Mfahim Jerada in a difficult financial situation, which led to the closure in 2000.

The volume of production between 1955 and 2000 is as follows: 1955: 46700.0 tons; 1960: 257,000 tons 1965: 636,000 tons; 1970: 657,000 tons; 1975: 652,000 tons; 1980: 628,600 tons; 1984: 500,837 tons 1985: 500,744 tons 1990 : 518,000 tons; 1995: 649,600 tons; 2000: 28,570 tons.

5. All efforts made to raise the level of coal production by locusts and the significant financial results resulting from the sale in the local market or on export were carried out at the expense of keeping the labour force price low, since only live labour is the producer of surplus value. In parallel with the depletion of the labour force, there have been several accidents inside the mines that are fatal or cause impairments, in addition to the outbreak of cellulose disease.

6. During the 1980s there were a total of 7,479 workers distributed as follows: workers: 6,350; frameworks: 902; day labourers: 100; engineers: 127. 7.87% of the workers work underground in harsh and hazardous conditions. . The mere fact that workers went down wells posed a threat to their lives, prompting a number of workers to leave the mine periodically.

As a result, the number of workers employed by the company exceeded 63 thousand.



7. However, the scarcity of labour outlets has, over time, increased the rate of stability, limiting departures to expelled workers, especially for trade union reasons. But the reality of exploitation and the inability of workers to leave the work of coal mines despite the dangers due to the absence of alternative, deepened the state of their alienation, is a miner in the ground, declares "mine is a hell, there is in the ground forget everything, even your children and your dreams, and do not think Except in pits like an animal where I sometimes have the impression that a voice speaks to me tirelessly: dig, dig or die. " 8 - the wage of the worker in the interior of the mine, conditioned on the amount of coal extracted throughout the working day, for a cubic meter of coal (table) labourer gets 25 dirhams to 35 dirhams according to the point given by the observer, and in the best cases the monthly wage of the worker does not exceed 900 Moroccan dirhams. Note that the wage is paid every fifteen days, and it is clear that the wage is not commensurate with the risks faced by the worker in the production of coal and with the strong profits made by coal sales, which generate great profits on the Patronal.

9 - The worker may collide with a solid inside the mine dig without much feasibility, get zero point, which reduces his wage, and that the worker is working six days, which is only the period for which he is paid, while the holiday is not counted.

10. As a result of the exploitation scourge and the harsh conditions surrounding it, accidents have become frequent in the mine, where many injuries were recorded daily, some of which resulted in total disability or death. In 1981, there were a total of 1,731 job accidents that left five dead and in 1982 there were a total of 1,624 accidents, which left 17 deaths. In 1988, there were 240 victims of work-related accidents.

11 - The enemies of the two miners of Jerada, Patronal on the one hand and cellulose disease on the other. Silicosis affects the respiratory system of people who have daily contact with the cellulose, especially coal and cement workers. Compensation for cellulose disease or even death from it is very poor. Some of those who have worked in the mine for 16 years and have been diagnosed with Silicosis and have a disability of 70% earn only 280 dirhams in three months, even though they have 6 children.

12- The population of Jerada city in 1994 was about 64 thousand people, where the lack of job outlets pushed the majority of workers to settle and form families (95%), but Jerada mines were not qualified to accommodate all workers, where the area of houses did not exceed 60 square meters with entrance. These houses are sometimes housed in a family of ten for married workers, including those with their children and other relatives.

13- The struggle history of the workers of Jerada charcoal workers since the protection era made them engage heavily in the trade union centres' and enter into mass strikes to claim their legitimate rights, although the trade union bureaucracies or the so-called trade union aristocracy at the level of the general secretariats of these centres' were striving to brake the rush of workers against them. It even works to break their strikes and find appropriate compromises to the wishes of the Patronal.

14. The ancient workers remember the series of heroic strikes they have fought in the face of Patronal intransigence, where they recite a yearlong strike.

1973, which was met with brutal repression, mass arrests and the expulsion of many workers. As well as the summer strikes of 1981, 1984 and summer

1985 in which many workers were assassinated. Then the strike of April 1987 and December 1988, which led to the arrest of the Secretary-General of the Union of Astrologers after the siege of the headquarters of the union. The Patronal response to the workers' struggles has always been repression, arrest and intimidation.

15. In one of his remarks, Minister of Energy and Minerals Driss Benhima hinted that one of the reasons for the closure of the Jerada charcoal is the high social cost and the result of repeated labour strikes, which raises costs and reduces cost-effectiveness.

16- The closure of the Jerada Mills Co., which took place after marathon negotiations between the unions and the company, resulted in the signing of the closure agreement, which includes several items, including the creation of economic alternatives to reintegrate the workers of the Jerada charities and employ their children. However, this item has not been achieved. Since the year 2000 until 2014, about 20,000 of the inhabitants of the city of Jerada worked in the mine. Statistics in 2014 confirmed that the population of the city of Jerada decreased to 43 thousand people.

Fourth: The continuation of the tragedy of the inhabitants of the city of Jerada with the traditional sanders for the production of coal:

1. After the closure of the Jerada Mining Company, the mining working class had only two options, either to migrate to other cities where it might find more employment opportunities or to resort to the traditional drilling of wells called sanders for coal mining for the "barons" who obtain from the Authority Coal.

2 - Faced with the obstruction of employment prospects in the city of Jerada and the absence of economic alternatives in front of its children, the city's youth did not find a tide of work again in digging these sanders by their traditional means, and then work to extract bags of coal to sell through the media barons to the thermal centre of the city.

3 - There seems to be collusion between coal barons and the authority, where the latter is granted them licenses to extract coal, barons are working to find media between them and the workers of the city of Jerada, these media work to lease or lease the means of drilling for workers and the processing of sand wells and supply several technical means, and works The workers take these bags of charcoal, for which workers take 60 dirhams to 80 dirhams according to the difficult seasons. Barons sell those bags of coal to the thermal centre in the city for 800 dirhams to 1,200 dirhams. The weak side of the process is a factor that hardly earns them in return for coal bags to renew their work force and support their family.



4. The barons accumulated in a brief circumstance at the expense of the billionaires' sand workers, because of their ownership of quarry licenses and the sale of coal to the thermal centre. Here, the extent of the brutal exploitation of the sander worker is evident. It operates without any insurance and is exposed to risk inside the wells where fatal accidents, chronic disability or cellulose disease often occur. The alienation of the worker in this process is compounded, because his efforts and production are taken over by the barons, the thermal centre and the local authorities supervising these licenses.

5. Between 2000 and 2018, the number of sand wells, which exceeded 1,000, was known to have had several accidents in which 47 workers died. If the reaction of workers in the early years to the closure of Jerada charcoal company was weak and indifferent because the death toll was low. However, the deaths exceeded the 40th number, with the authorities completely ignoring the closure clauses of the Mafahim Jerada Company to find economic alternatives to the reintegration of the city's youth, the weak entrances of the population, the high water and electricity bills, and the high unemployment among young people, which amounted to 27 percent, enough to accumulate the anger of the population. They first appeared in the form of a protest against the high prices of water and electricity bills and the decision not to pay those bills, which led the authorities to suppress those protests and arrest young activists. But the death of two brothers in a sandwich on December 22, 2017, fuelled the anger of the entire city of Jerada, reminding Patronal ignored the charms of Jerada implementation of

the provisions of the closure agreement, and that the deaths and illnesses and Pace in the city caused by this ignorance. The people of the city, after protesting against the high prices of water and electricity, serve as a platform that legitimizes their anger and protests. From December 2017 to March 2018, the protests were daily, fuelled by subsequent deaths, but they were peaceful, with a factual dossier at the forefront of which the authorities must meet the clause of the closure agreement to find economic alternatives.

6. The government initially tried to send some of its members to negotiate with the inhabitants, which was done by the Minister of Agriculture Aziz Akhnouch and the Minister of Equipment Aziz Rabah, and then came the visit of Prime Minister Saad Eddine Al-Othmani to the city of Oujda, making another government offer that does not respond to the demands of the inhabitants of Jerada. Despite the endorsement of the government offer by a number of political parties and trade union centres and heads of local groups and civil society associations. However, the inhabitants of the city of Jerada rejected that offer and clung to its demands, and continued its peaceful protests. This has fuelled the government's anger and ordered the suppression of the protests of Jerada and the arrest of its children, who number of detainees to date about 94 detainees and try them for fabricated reasons together ruminating those trials to this day.

Instead of Conclusion:

1. The purpose of this presentation on the struggles of the mineworkers of the city of Jerada between yesterday and today was to emphasize the similarity of exploitation, oppression, struggle and the crisis between yesterday and today. The same scenes of exploitation, suffering and aggravation of the conditions of the Moroccan working class, which produces the abundant goods seized by the Patronal and the capitalist class with little work, are the same scenes that took place under the domination of French colonialism and repeated after the formal independence under the domination of the Patronal, who supervised the company of the charms of Jerada. After the closure of the Jerada Charcoal Co., without fulfilling the terms of the closure, which are still in force until 2018, for which about 94 young people of Jerada have solicited their only fault, they are demanding the state to fulfil its promise to find economic alternatives.

2 - The purpose of colonialism and Patronal charms Jerada was to deplete the city's charcoal bounties at the expense of its inhabitants without thinking of establishing economic alternatives in the city, but looted and disposed surpluses of value derived from the labour of labourers away from the city of Jerada, and constitute the source of wealth of the dominant capitalist class in our country Without a partner.

3 - What are the most important ideas that can be defended today regarding the crisis of the workers of the city of Jerada and its detainees?

A - The struggle of Jerada is a peaceful movement.

B - The residents Jerada have the right to reject the government offer and express their protests against the neglect of the development of their city.

C - The illegality of the arrests that occurred because the protest was legitimate and peaceful.

D - The failure of the parties, trade unions, associations and local groups to listen to the inhabitants of Jerada and to defend their demands, leaving them outside the mediation circle.

E - Mediation between the State and the inhabitants shall be between the youth of Jerada and those detained after their release.

F - Call for the immediate release of all detainees in connection with the popular movement.³

G - Jerada movement, such as the rural movement, creates a force against government aggression on the daily sustenance of the crushed popular classes.³

H - The necessity of continuing popular solidarity and unity of struggle is the only guarantee to achieve the demands.