END AUSTRALIAN
COMPPLICITY IN
VIETNAM

LABOR TO POWER DEC 2!
NO CONDITIONS ~ U.S. OUT NOW!

Queensland Lockouts: Gladstone, Greenvale

NSW Teachers Under Attack

VIC Power Workers Strike

Contact Socialists in your area

Special Subscription Offer 15 for $1
Women in Revolt In Queensland

By SISKA BURKE

On Monday the 3rd December as equal pay day of all women workers, 10,000 women workers in Queensland, organised by the Australian Women's Union, marched in Brisbane. The women are demanding equal wages and equal conditions for all women workers.

Women workers are being paid less than men in the same jobs, in the same industry, and doing the same work. This is a violation of the Equal Pay Act.

The change in the law has been the result of the women's movement in Queensland, which has been fighting for equal pay for years. The women are demanding equal pay for all women workers, regardless of their age, race, or sex.

The change in the law is the result of the women's movement in Queensland, which has been fighting for equal pay for years. The women are demanding equal pay for all women workers, regardless of their age, race, or sex.

The change in the law has been the result of the women's movement in Queensland, which has been fighting for equal pay for years. The women are demanding equal pay for all women workers, regardless of their age, race, or sex.

The change in the law has been the result of the women's movement in Queensland, which has been fighting for equal pay for years. The women are demanding equal pay for all women workers, regardless of their age, race, or sex.
Labor’s Stand on Vietnam, Conscription

BY JAMIE DICKSON

At the conclusion of the Labor conference in Melbourne last month, it was announced that the ALP would support the government’s policy on Vietnam. The decision was taken despite strong opposition from the state parties, particularly from New South Wales and Queensland. The ALP’s position is now in line with the policy of the Australian Labor Party (ALP) and the Australian Labor Federation (ALF).

The ALP has consistently supported the government’s policy on Vietnam, arguing that it is in the national interest to support the US-led war effort. This position has been reinforced by the ALP’s support for the United Nations’ role in Vietnam.

In recent years, the ALP has been under pressure to adopt a more neutral position on Vietnam, with some party members calling for an end to the war. However, the ALP has remained steadfast in its support for the US-led war effort.

The ALP’s support for the US-led war effort has been controversial, with some arguing that it is undermining the ALP’s image as a left-wing party. However, the ALP has defended its position, arguing that it is in the national interest to support the war effort.

Despite the ALP’s support for the US-led war effort, there has been growing opposition to the policy within the ALP. Some party members have called for a more neutral position, arguing that it is time for the ALP to take a stand on the issue of Vietnam.

The ALP’s support for the US-led war effort has also been controversial in the international arena, with some arguing that it is undermining the ALP’s image as a progressive party. However, the ALP has defended its position, arguing that it is in the national interest to support the war effort.

The ALP’s support for the US-led war effort has been controversial in the international arena, with some arguing that it is undermining the ALP’s image as a progressive party. However, the ALP has defended its position, arguing that it is in the national interest to support the war effort.

The ALP’s support for the US-led war effort has been controversial in the international arena, with some arguing that it is undermining the ALP’s image as a progressive party. However, the ALP has defended its position, arguing that it is in the national interest to support the war effort.

The ALP’s support for the US-led war effort has been controversial in the international arena, with some arguing that it is undermining the ALP’s image as a progressive party. However, the ALP has defended its position, arguing that it is in the national interest to support the war effort.

The ALP’s support for the US-led war effort has been controversial in the international arena, with some arguing that it is undermining the ALP’s image as a progressive party. However, the ALP has defended its position, arguing that it is in the national interest to support the war effort.

The ALP’s support for the US-led war effort has been controversial in the international arena, with some arguing that it is undermining the ALP’s image as a progressive party. However, the ALP has defended its position, arguing that it is in the national interest to support the war effort.

The ALP’s support for the US-led war effort has been controversial in the international arena, with some arguing that it is undermining the ALP’s image as a progressive party. However, the ALP has defended its position, arguing that it is in the national interest to support the war effort.

The ALP’s support for the US-led war effort has been controversial in the international arena, with some arguing that it is undermining the ALP’s image as a progressive party. However, the ALP has defended its position, arguing that it is in the national interest to support the war effort.

The ALP’s support for the US-led war effort has been controversial in the international arena, with some arguing that it is undermining the ALP’s image as a progressive party. However, the ALP has defended its position, arguing that it is in the national interest to support the war effort.

The ALP’s support for the US-led war effort has been controversial in the international arena, with some arguing that it is undermining the ALP’s image as a progressive party. However, the ALP has defended its position, arguing that it is in the national interest to support the war effort.

The ALP’s support for the US-led war effort has been controversial in the international arena, with some arguing that it is undermining the ALP’s image as a progressive party. However, the ALP has defended its position, arguing that it is in the national interest to support the war effort.

The ALP’s support for the US-led war effort has been controversial in the international arena, with some arguing that it is undermining the ALP’s image as a progressive party. However, the ALP has defended its position, arguing that it is in the national interest to support the war effort.

The ALP’s support for the US-led war effort has been controversial in the international arena, with some arguing that it is undermining the ALP’s image as a progressive party. However, the ALP has defended its position, arguing that it is in the national interest to support the war effort.
ALP & China

By JIMMIE MOURANT

There is a great deal of information available about China, but most of it is general and not specific to the current situation. The Chinese economy is growing rapidly, and this growth is expected to continue for some time. The Chinese government is also making efforts to improve the environment and protect the rights of women and children.

Foreign Investment and the AIP

By PATRICK McFADDEN

The Australian government has been encouraging foreign investment in recent years, and this has led to an increase in the number of foreign companies operating in Australia. This has had a positive impact on the economy, but it has also raised concerns about the future of local industries. The government is currently reviewing its policies on foreign investment to ensure that they are in line with its goals for the economy.

Socialists Campaign for Labor

Badges... Meetings

The Socialist Youth Alliance (SYA) is a political organisation that has been active in the Australian labour movement for many years. The SYA is committed to the principles of democracy and social justice, and it works to promote these values through its activities. The SYA has a strong presence in the community, and it is involved in many campaigns and events.

Broadsheets...

We have had a number of interesting discussions on the Labor Party and its policies. The Labor Party has a strong commitment to social justice and economic fairness, and it works to ensure that everyone has access to the benefits of government policies. The party has been active in many campaigns and events, and it has a strong presence in the community.
PART 10

Chapter 6: From 1948 to 1968

In the introduction to the first volume of his two-volume study of the Tunisian National Movement, Pierre Frank, a distinguished French author and historian, provided an overview of the historical context in which the Tunisian independence movement took shape. He highlighted the complex political landscape of North Africa, where various colonial powers vied for influence and control. Frank's work remains a seminal contribution to the understanding of Tunisian history, offering insights into the struggles and successes of the Tunisian people in their quest for independence.

Following World War II, the Tunisian independence movement gained momentum, driven by a desire for national unity and self-determination. The French, who had controlled Tunisia for over a century, faced increasing pressure to grant independence to the indigenous population. The Tunisian independence movement was characterized by a combination of political activism, mass demonstrations, and armed resistance, each driven by the shared goal of national liberation.

As the movement gained strength, it encountered resistance from colonial authorities who were determined to preserve their control over the region. The French government, in particular, was concerned about the impact of independence on its colonial empire and the stability of the region. This period of struggle was marked by significant events, including the outbreak of World War II, which temporarily halted the movement's momentum, and the formation of the Tunisian National Assembly in 1948, which became a focal point for the independence movement.

The Tunisian independence movement faced numerous challenges, including internal divisions, external pressures, and the formidable challenge of confronting colonial forces. However, the movement's resilience and determination were key factors in its eventual success. The story of Tunisian independence is a testament to the power of collective action and the enduring human spirit, as the people of Tunisia worked tirelessly to achieve their independence.

In conclusion, the Tunisian independence movement stands as a significant chapter in the annals of North African history. It serves as a reminder of the importance of national pride and the enduring struggle for freedom. Through the lens of Pierre Frank's work, we can gain a deeper understanding of the historical context and the complex forces that shaped the Tunisian people's struggle for independence.

(To be continued)
THE WORLD REVOLUTION

Socialist Alternative In US Elections

BY DAVID HILL

All elections in the United States are political, and the election of the US House of Representatives, the US Senate, and the US President are no exception. In recent years, there has been a noticeable shift towards a more socialist and progressive agenda in American politics, especially among younger voters.

As a writer of political analysis, I have been following the developments in the US political scene closely. I am interested in exploring the role that socialist and progressive candidates play in the US elections and how they are perceived by the electorate.

I have been researching the opinions of political experts and scholars on the role of socialist candidates in the US elections. My goal is to provide a comprehensive analysis of the current state of the socialist movement in the US and its prospects for the future.

I have also been looking at the role of social media in the election process. I am interested in how social media platforms are used by socialist candidates to reach out to voters and how they are perceived by the electorate.

I am also interested in the role of the media in shaping the perception of socialist candidates. I am exploring how the media portrays socialist candidates and how they are perceived by the public.

My research will be used to write articles and reports on the role of socialist candidates in the US elections. I am also working on a book that will provide a comprehensive analysis of the socialist movement in the US and its prospects for the future.

I am looking forward to sharing my findings with the public and hope to contribute to the ongoing discussion on the role of socialist candidates in the US elections.

Further Crisis for Allende in Chile

BY PAUL WAGNER

Since August the right-wing opposition in Chile has been stepping up its efforts to destabilize the socialist government of President Salvador Allende. The opposition has been conducting a campaign of economic pressure, including a strike of the public sector, a campaign of civil disobedience, and a campaign of violence.

Allende's government has been facing significant challenges since its inception in 1970. The economy was in a downturn, and the country was facing a severe currency crisis. The government had to implement austerity measures to reduce the budget deficit and stabilize the currency.

The opposition has been using these problems as a means to destabilize the government and force it to resign. The opposition has also been targeting the government's policies, particularly its nationalization of the copper industry.

Allende has been facing significant opposition from the business community, which has traditional ties to the right-wing parties. The business community has been conducting a campaign of boycotts and strikes to force the government to abandon its policies.

The opposition has also been targeting the government's foreign policy, particularly its relationship with other socialist countries. The government's support for the Soviet bloc has been a source of concern for the opposition.

Allende has been facing significant challenges in his efforts to implement socialist policies. The opposition has been using the economy as a means to destabilize the government and force it to resign. The opposition has also been targeting the government's policies, particularly its nationalization of the copper industry.

Canada: The Elections and Labour

BY DAVID HILL

Canada's federal election will be held on October 19, 2015. The election campaign has been marked by a focus on the economy, particularly the struggling auto industry. The main political parties are the Liberals, the Conservatives, and the NDP.

The Liberals, led by Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, have promised to create jobs and boost the economy. The Conservatives, led by Stephen Harper, have focused on their record in government. The NDP, led by Thomas Mulcair, have promised to make the rich pay.

The election is expected to be close, with all three parties having a good chance of winning.

In memory of Trelawny Martyrs

The following documents were issued by the Trelawny Martyrs' Council for the 18th of June, 1919, in response to the murder of the Trelawny planters and the brutal suppression of the Trujillo Rebellion. The documents were distributed throughout the island, and the Trelawny Martyrs' Council was established to continue the struggle for independence.

The Trelawny Martyrs' Council was a group of fighters who were involved in the Trelawny Rebellion, a rebellion against British colonial rule in Jamaica. The Trelawny Martyrs' Council was established to continue the struggle for independence.

The Trelawny Martyrs' Council was a group of fighters who were involved in the Trelawny Rebellion, a rebellion against British colonial rule in Jamaica. The Trelawny Martyrs' Council was established to continue the struggle for independence.
Labor & Socialism: A Letter & A Reply

The Editor,

Direct Action.

You say that a middle way is necessary to solve the problems of the Labour Party. I disagree. I believe that the way to victory is through a combination of mass action and political action.

First, you say that in order to win power, the Labour Party must appeal to the electorate. This is true. But how can we appeal to the electorate if we do not have a clear political program that the electorate can identify with? Our program should be based on the needs of the working class, not on the whims of the ruling class.

Second, you say that in order to win power, the Labour Party must build a strong organization. This is true. But how can we build a strong organization if we do not have a clear political program that the members of the organization can believe in? Our organization should be based on the needs of the working class, not on the whims of the ruling class.

In conclusion, I believe that the way to victory is through a combination of mass action and political action. We must build a strong organization that is based on a clear political program. Only then can we win power.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

In Brief:

Trade unions have a long history of resistance to imperialist exploitation. But their efforts have often been met with violence. The ALP has always stood up for the rights of workers, and we will continue to do so. We will not be intimidated by imperialist threats.

However, the ALP is facing a new threat from the American labor movement. They are trying to organize the union in order to weaken our position. We must stand up to this threat and resist any attempts to divide us.

The ALP's position is clear: we will not tolerate any attempt to divide us. We will stand united and strong against any threat to our rights.

In conclusion, we will continue to fight for the rights of workers everywhere. We will not be intimidated by imperialist threats. We will stand united and strong against any threat to our rights.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Mundy Case

The tightening of the law on immigration and the severe penalties for those who break the law is a reflection of the ruling class's desire to maintain its power. As long as the working class is divided and weak, the ruling class will continue to exploit us.

In conclusion, the ruling class's desire to maintain its power is evident in the tightening of the law on immigration and the severe penalties for those who break the law. We must stand united and strong against this threat.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Letters to the Editor

W.H. Roper's article "Socialism and Capitalism" is a welcome addition to the debate on the nature of society.

In conclusion, W.H. Roper's article "Socialism and Capitalism" is a welcome addition to the debate on the nature of society.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

D.A. Replies

The article "Socialism and Capitalism" by W.H. Roper is a welcome addition to the debate on the nature of society.

In conclusion, the ruling class's desire to maintain its power is evident in the tightening of the law on immigration and the severe penalties for those who break the law. We must stand united and strong against this threat.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
WHY AUSTRALIAN SOCIALISTS SHOULD NOT SEND THEIR SUPPORT TO CONCESSIONS EXTRACTED FROM THE VIETNAMESE UNDER U.S. ATTACK

BY GORDON ADLER

The struggle for land reform, democratic freedom, and national independence in Indo-China since 1950 has taken the form of armed struggle. The short intervals of subsistence have been a result of military conflicts. The impact of poverty and hunger after another has sought to impose its rule on Indo-China by armed force. In every case the imperialist armies have been defeated by the popular liberation forces. In every case the imperialist power has been forced to maintain its control over the area by diplomatic means, by obtaining compromises and agreements backed by military force. We are now interested in justice for the Vietnamese people and the demand of the masses throughout the world.

Until 1956 the Communist Party of Indo-China had called for the direct seizure of power by the workers and peasants. But in 1956 it replaced this slogan with the aim of Indo-China to create a new front against the imperialists, including the French imperialists in the country. From the beginning, the Communist Party of Indo-China decided to fight for the realization of the goals of national independence and national land reform at all costs.

The story of the international movement to support the popular liberation forces in Indo-China is important to the development of the movement for the liberation of the people of the former French colonies. The United States, specifically, did not support the movement, in return for the evacuation of the last French army in Indo-China. The national movement was to be an independent state within the French Union on similar lines to the independence of India and Burma.

No sooner had the Chinese left, however, than French colonial rule was re-established, and a period of some years began of revolutionary war. The French government expanded enormous resources, and employed an army of 300,000 men supported by massive artillery and air power. By 1954 this army had been broken, and the victory of the revolutionary war was confirmed by the signing of the Geneva agreements on July 27, 1954, and the withdrawal of the French and the puppet forces in Indo-China.

The cease-fire in Indo-China was a victory for the people of the former French colonies. The United States, specifically, did not support the movement, in return for the evacuation of the last French army in Indo-China. The national movement was to be an independent state within the French Union on similar lines to the independence of India and Burma.

The cease-fire in Indo-China was a victory for the people of the former French colonies. The United States, specifically, did not support the movement, in return for the evacuation of the last French army in Indo-China. The national movement was to be an independent state within the French Union on similar lines to the independence of India and Burma.

The Geneva agreements required the withdrawal of the French forces in Indo-China and the establishment of a coalition government in Indo-China. The United States, specifically, did not support the movement, in return for the evacuation of the last French army in Indo-China. The national movement was to be an independent state within the French Union on similar lines to the independence of India and Burma.

The Geneva agreements required the withdrawal of the French forces in Indo-China and the establishment of a coalition government in Indo-China. The United States, specifically, did not support the movement, in return for the evacuation of the last French army in Indo-China. The national movement was to be an independent state within the French Union on similar lines to the independence of India and Burma.

The Geneva agreements required the withdrawal of the French forces in Indo-China and the establishment of a coalition government in Indo-China. The United States, specifically, did not support the movement, in return for the evacuation of the last French army in Indo-China. The national movement was to be an independent state within the French Union on similar lines to the independence of India and Burma.

The Geneva agreements required the withdrawal of the French forces in Indo-China and the establishment of a coalition government in Indo-China. The United States, specifically, did not support the movement, in return for the evacuation of the last French army in Indo-China. The national movement was to be an independent state within the French Union on similar lines to the independence of India and Burma.

The Geneva agreements required the withdrawal of the French forces in Indo-China and the establishment of a coalition government in Indo-China. The United States, specifically, did not support the movement, in return for the evacuation of the last French army in Indo-China. The national movement was to be an independent state within the French Union on similar lines to the independence of India and Burma.

The Geneva agreements required the withdrawal of the French forces in Indo-China and the establishment of a coalition government in Indo-China. The United States, specifically, did not support the movement, in return for the evacuation of the last French army in Indo-China. The national movement was to be an independent state within the French Union on similar lines to the independence of India and Burma.

The Geneva agreements required the withdrawal of the French forces in Indo-China and the establishment of a coalition government in Indo-China. The United States, specifically, did not support the movement, in return for the evacuation of the last French army in Indo-China. The national movement was to be an independent state within the French Union on similar lines to the independence of India and Burma.

The Geneva agreements required the withdrawal of the French forces in Indo-China and the establishment of a coalition government in Indo-China. The United States, specifically, did not support the movement, in return for the evacuation of the last French army in Indo-China. The national movement was to be an independent state within the French Union on similar lines to the independence of India and Burma.

The Geneva agreements required the withdrawal of the French forces in Indo-China and the establishment of a coalition government in Indo-China. The United States, specifically, did not support the movement, in return for the evacuation of the last French army in Indo-China. The national movement was to be an independent state within the French Union on similar lines to the independence of India and Burma.

The Geneva agreements required the withdrawal of the French forces in Indo-China and the establishment of a coalition government in Indo-China. The United States, specifically, did not support the movement, in return for the evacuation of the last French army in Indo-China. The national movement was to be an independent state within the French Union on similar lines to the independence of India and Burma.