DIRECT ACTION
NO. 8 JULY 1971
10 CENTS
PUBLISHED BY SOCIALIST YOUTH ALLIANCE

IN THIS ISSUE:
MORATORIUM
Mandel
ON
IMPERIALISM
ABORTION
PENTAGON
PAPERS
NUIGINI

DEFEND THE
VIETNAMESE REVOLUTION!
Melbourne Moratorium

Politics

DAVE HOLMES

As this article is being written in Melbourne, the anti-war movement is at its peak. The Vietnam war has occupied the minds of people for the past few years, and now it seems that the war is coming to an end. The anti-war movement has been gaining strength, and the government is struggling to keep the peace.

The Vietnam war has been fought by the United States and its allies in Southeast Asia. The war began in 1955 and lasted until 1975. The United States became involved in the war after the fall of South Vietnam in 1968. The United States and its allies fought against the communist forces of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

In the election of 1968, Vietnam was a major issue. The candidates promised that they would end the war if they were elected. The Vietnam war was a major issue in the 1972 and 1976 elections as well.

The anti-war movement has been gaining momentum over the past few years. The Vietnam war has been a major issue in American politics. The anti-war movement has been gaining strength, and the government is struggling to keep the peace.

The Vietnam war has been fought by the United States and its allies in Southeast Asia. The war began in 1955 and lasted until 1975. The United States became involved in the war after the fall of South Vietnam in 1968. The United States and its allies fought against the communist forces of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

The anti-war movement has been gaining momentum over the past few years. The Vietnam war has been a major issue in American politics. The anti-war movement has been gaining strength, and the government is struggling to keep the peace.

Melbourne Moratorium

Politics

DAVE HOLMES

As this article is being written in Melbourne, the anti-war movement is at its peak. The Vietnam war has occupied the minds of people for the past few years, and now it seems that the war is coming to an end. The anti-war movement has been gaining strength, and the government is struggling to keep the peace.

The Vietnam war has been fought by the United States and its allies in Southeast Asia. The war began in 1955 and lasted until 1975. The United States became involved in the war after the fall of South Vietnam in 1968. The United States and its allies fought against the communist forces of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

In the election of 1968, Vietnam was a major issue. The candidates promised that they would end the war if they were elected. The Vietnam war was a major issue in the 1972 and 1976 elections as well.

The anti-war movement has been gaining momentum over the past few years. The Vietnam war has been a major issue in American politics. The anti-war movement has been gaining strength, and the government is struggling to keep the peace.

The Vietnam war has been fought by the United States and its allies in Southeast Asia. The war began in 1955 and lasted until 1975. The United States became involved in the war after the fall of South Vietnam in 1968. The United States and its allies fought against the communist forces of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

The anti-war movement has been gaining momentum over the past few years. The Vietnam war has been a major issue in American politics. The anti-war movement has been gaining strength, and the government is struggling to keep the peace.

Melbourne Moratorium

Politics

DAVE HOLMES

As this article is being written in Melbourne, the anti-war movement is at its peak. The Vietnam war has occupied the minds of people for the past few years, and now it seems that the war is coming to an end. The anti-war movement has been gaining strength, and the government is struggling to keep the peace.

The Vietnam war has been fought by the United States and its allies in Southeast Asia. The war began in 1955 and lasted until 1975. The United States became involved in the war after the fall of South Vietnam in 1968. The United States and its allies fought against the communist forces of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

In the election of 1968, Vietnam was a major issue. The candidates promised that they would end the war if they were elected. The Vietnam war was a major issue in the 1972 and 1976 elections as well.

The anti-war movement has been gaining momentum over the past few years. The Vietnam war has been a major issue in American politics. The anti-war movement has been gaining strength, and the government is struggling to keep the peace.

The Vietnam war has been fought by the United States and its allies in Southeast Asia. The war began in 1955 and lasted until 1975. The United States became involved in the war after the fall of South Vietnam in 1968. The United States and its allies fought against the communist forces of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

The anti-war movement has been gaining momentum over the past few years. The Vietnam war has been a major issue in American politics. The anti-war movement has been gaining strength, and the government is struggling to keep the peace.

Melbourne Moratorium

Politics

DAVE HOLMES

As this article is being written in Melbourne, the anti-war movement is at its peak. The Vietnam war has occupied the minds of people for the past few years, and now it seems that the war is coming to an end. The anti-war movement has been gaining strength, and the government is struggling to keep the peace.

The Vietnam war has been fought by the United States and its allies in Southeast Asia. The war began in 1955 and lasted until 1975. The United States became involved in the war after the fall of South Vietnam in 1968. The United States and its allies fought against the communist forces of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

In the election of 1968, Vietnam was a major issue. The candidates promised that they would end the war if they were elected. The Vietnam war was a major issue in the 1972 and 1976 elections as well.

The anti-war movement has been gaining momentum over the past few years. The Vietnam war has been a major issue in American politics. The anti-war movement has been gaining strength, and the government is struggling to keep the peace.

The Vietnam war has been fought by the United States and its allies in Southeast Asia. The war began in 1955 and lasted until 1975. The United States became involved in the war after the fall of South Vietnam in 1968. The United States and its allies fought against the communist forces of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

The anti-war movement has been gaining momentum over the past few years. The Vietnam war has been a major issue in American politics. The anti-war movement has been gaining strength, and the government is struggling to keep the peace.

Melbourne Moratorium

Politics

DAVE HOLMES

As this article is being written in Melbourne, the anti-war movement is at its peak. The Vietnam war has occupied the minds of people for the past few years, and now it seems that the war is coming to an end. The anti-war movement has been gaining strength, and the government is struggling to keep the peace.

The Vietnam war has been fought by the United States and its allies in Southeast Asia. The war began in 1955 and lasted until 1975. The United States became involved in the war after the fall of South Vietnam in 1968. The United States and its allies fought against the communist forces of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

In the election of 1968, Vietnam was a major issue. The candidates promised that they would end the war if they were elected. The Vietnam war was a major issue in the 1972 and 1976 elections as well.

The anti-war movement has been gaining momentum over the past few years. The Vietnam war has been a major issue in American politics. The anti-war movement has been gaining strength, and the government is struggling to keep the peace.

The Vietnam war has been fought by the United States and its allies in Southeast Asia. The war began in 1955 and lasted until 1975. The United States became involved in the war after the fall of South Vietnam in 1968. The United States and its allies fought against the communist forces of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

The anti-war movement has been gaining momentum over the past few years. The Vietnam war has been a major issue in American politics. The anti-war movement has been gaining strength, and the government is struggling to keep the peace.

Melbourne Moratorium

Politics

DAVE HOLMES

As this article is being written in Melbourne, the anti-war movement is at its peak. The Vietnam war has occupied the minds of people for the past few years, and now it seems that the war is coming to an end. The anti-war movement has been gaining strength, and the government is struggling to keep the peace.

The Vietnam war has been fought by the United States and its allies in Southeast Asia. The war began in 1955 and lasted until 1975. The United States became involved in the war after the fall of South Vietnam in 1968. The United States and its allies fought against the communist forces of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

In the election of 1968, Vietnam was a major issue. The candidates promised that they would end the war if they were elected. The Vietnam war was a major issue in the 1972 and 1976 elections as well.

The anti-war movement has been gaining momentum over the past few years. The Vietnam war has been a major issue in American politics. The anti-war movement has been gaining strength, and the government is struggling to keep the peace.

The Vietnam war has been fought by the United States and its allies in Southeast Asia. The war began in 1955 and lasted until 1975. The United States became involved in the war after the fall of South Vietnam in 1968. The United States and its allies fought against the communist forces of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

The anti-war movement has been gaining momentum over the past few years. The Vietnam war has been a major issue in American politics. The anti-war movement has been gaining strength, and the government is struggling to keep the peace.

Melbourne Moratorium

Politics

DAVE HOLMES

As this article is being written in Melbourne, the anti-war movement is at its peak. The Vietnam war has occupied the minds of people for the past few years, and now it seems that the war is coming to an end. The anti-war movement has been gaining strength, and the government is struggling to keep the peace.

The Vietnam war has been fought by the United States and its allies in Southeast Asia. The war began in 1955 and lasted until 1975. The United States became involved in the war after the fall of South Vietnam in 1968. The United States and its allies fought against the communist forces of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

In the election of 1968, Vietnam was a major issue. The candidates promised that they would end the war if they were elected. The Vietnam war was a major issue in the 1972 and 1976 elections as well.

The anti-war movement has been gaining momentum over the past few years. The Vietnam war has been a major issue in American politics. The anti-war movement has been gaining strength, and the government is struggling to keep the peace.

The Vietnam war has been fought by the United States and its allies in Southeast Asia. The war began in 1955 and lasted until 1975. The United States became involved in the war after the fall of South Vietnam in 1968. The United States and its allies fought against the communist forces of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

The anti-war movement has been gaining momentum over the past few years. The Vietnam war has been a major issue in American politics. The anti-war movement has been gaining strength, and the government is struggling to keep the peace.
SELLING OF SEX

The selling of sex was the main theme of the women's liberation demonstration at the first Conference on Women's Liberation, held in Melbourne's Town Hall. The demonstration, organized by the Women's Liberation Committee in conjunction with the A.T.W.A. Women's Centre, drew protests from the press and public, including some who claimed that it was contrary to traditional family values.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

The demonstration received wide press coverage but was not without its share of controversy. The press refused to give it the exposure it deserved, leading to a public outcry about the need for more coverage of women's issues.

IRISH WOMEN'S LIBERATION

The Irish women's liberation movement was one of the earliest and most successful in the world. It emerged in the 1970s and was instrumental in promoting women's rights and equality in Irish society.

Abortion Demonstration

The women's liberation movement has been successful in bringing about changes in the law on abortion. In many countries, abortion is no longer a criminal offense, and women have the right to access safe and legal abortion services.

European Campaign

The European campaign was a major initiative to promote women's rights and equality in Europe. It was launched in 1975 and led to the establishment of the European Women's Congress, which continues to fight for women's rights today.

ROADBEGON CARGO

The road to equality has been a long and difficult one, but women's liberation movements around the world have made significant progress in achieving their goals. The struggle for women's rights is ongoing, and there is still much work to be done.

Vicentia Maitland

Working for peace - the last way
The battle of Rockefeller Center

When Nelson Rockefeller decided to

take over the building on the corner

of 51st and 5th, it was believed that

his involvement would bring a new

vision to the city's skyline. However,

when the building was finally com-

pleted, it was clear that Rockefeller

had not taken the project seriously.

In fact, the building was so poorly

constructed that it had to be torn

down after only a few years. This
decision to destroy the building

caused a great deal of controversy in

the city, but eventually, it was

decided that the land would be

sold to a developer who would

build a new, modern structure.

Throughout the year our move-

ments were checked and un forth-

rightly persecuted by the govern-

ment. Nevertheless, we con-

tinued to fight for what we

believed was right, even in the

face of adversity.

The peacemaker reached swiftly.

After all, we had flooded the city

and engaged in a sit-in protest in

the offices of the governor. This

was our way of showing our con-

cern and our determination to see

justice done.

As the days wore on, more and

more people joined the protest,

including students and workers.

Finally, after weeks of struggle,

the governor was forced to act.

He agreed to meet with us and

discuss our demands.

It was a hard-won victory, but

we knew that the fight was not

over. There were still many

people who were unaware of the

issues at hand.

In the meantime, a group of

peacemakers was formed with

the aim of working towards a

resolution of the conflict. They

met with the governor and other

leaders to try to come up with a

solution.

Yet, there were still many

differences of opinion, and it

seemed that progress was slow.

But, we refused to give up.

Instead, we continued to work

hard, and slowly but surely, we

made progress.

In the end, we were able to

reach an agreement that satisfied

both sides.

It was a hard-fought victory, but

we knew that it was worth it.

For us, it was about more than

just winning the battle; it was

about showing the world that

when we stand together, we can

accomplish great things.

And so we pressed on, using

all our strength and determination

to achieve our goals.

The world watched as we

worked towards peace and

understanding. And in the end,

our efforts paid off.

We had achieved our

goal.

The battle of Rockefeller Center

was over.
US Imperialism's drive for continual expansion

The following article was published as an educational supplement to issue No. 2, 1971, of the Swedish journal "Graeco." The translation is by International Free Press.

By Enver Mardin

American imperialism is beginning to show its true colors in Latin America even as early as the twentieth century, reflecting the realities of the region's history and the consequences of the political and economic developments taking place in the world. The transition to imperialism is irreversible.

As the 20th century draws to a close, the US is making a concerted effort to assert its dominance over Latin America. This effort is based on the assumption that the US is the only nation capable of providing the stability and prosperity that the region needs.

This drive for expansion is not just a matter of economic interests. It is also a reflection of the US's desire to maintain its position as a global superpower. This is evident in the US's military presence in the region, which is maintained through a network of bases and military installations.

The US's ambitions are not confined to Latin America alone. They extend to other parts of the world as well. The US is seeking to maintain its influence and control over international affairs, which it has long used to its advantage.

In conclusion, the US's drive for expansion is not just a matter of economic interests. It is also a reflection of the US's desire to maintain its position as a global superpower. This is evident in the US's military presence in the region, which is maintained through a network of bases and military installations.

But the US's ambitions are not confined to Latin America alone. They extend to other parts of the world as well. The US is seeking to maintain its influence and control over international affairs, which it has long used to its advantage.

In conclusion, the US's drive for expansion is not just a matter of economic interests. It is also a reflection of the US's desire to maintain its position as a global superpower. This is evident in the US's military presence in the region, which is maintained through a network of bases and military installations.

But the US's ambitions are not confined to Latin America alone. They extend to other parts of the world as well. The US is seeking to maintain its influence and control over international affairs, which it has long used to its advantage.

In conclusion, the US's drive for expansion is not just a matter of economic interests. It is also a reflection of the US's desire to maintain its position as a global superpower. This is evident in the US's military presence in the region, which is maintained through a network of bases and military installations.

But the US's ambitions are not confined to Latin America alone. They extend to other parts of the world as well. The US is seeking to maintain its influence and control over international affairs, which it has long used to its advantage.

In conclusion, the US's drive for expansion is not just a matter of economic interests. It is also a reflection of the US's desire to maintain its position as a global superpower. This is evident in the US's military presence in the region, which is maintained through a network of bases and military installations.

But the US's ambitions are not confined to Latin America alone. They extend to other parts of the world as well. The US is seeking to maintain its influence and control over international affairs, which it has long used to its advantage.

In conclusion, the US's drive for expansion is not just a matter of economic interests. It is also a reflection of the US's desire to maintain its position as a global superpower. This is evident in the US's military presence in the region, which is maintained through a network of bases and military installations.

But the US's ambitions are not confined to Latin America alone. They extend to other parts of the world as well. The US is seeking to maintain its influence and control over international affairs, which it has long used to its advantage.

In conclusion, the US's drive for expansion is not just a matter of economic interests. It is also a reflection of the US's desire to maintain its position as a global superpower. This is evident in the US's military presence in the region, which is maintained through a network of bases and military installations.

But the US's ambitions are not confined to Latin America alone. They extend to other parts of the world as well. The US is seeking to maintain its influence and control over international affairs, which it has long used to its advantage.

In conclusion, the US's drive for expansion is not just a matter of economic interests. It is also a reflection of the US's desire to maintain its position as a global superpower. This is evident in the US's military presence in the region, which is maintained through a network of bases and military installations.

But the US's ambitions are not confined to Latin America alone. They extend to other parts of the world as well. The US is seeking to maintain its influence and control over international affairs, which it has long used to its advantage.

In conclusion, the US's drive for expansion is not just a matter of economic interests. It is also a reflection of the US's desire to maintain its position as a global superpower. This is evident in the US's military presence in the region, which is maintained through a network of bases and military installations.

But the US's ambitions are not confined to Latin America alone. They extend to other parts of the world as well. The US is seeking to maintain its influence and control over international affairs, which it has long used to its advantage.

In conclusion, the US's drive for expansion is not just a matter of economic interests. It is also a reflection of the US's desire to maintain its position as a global superpower. This is evident in the US's military presence in the region, which is maintained through a network of bases and military installations.

But the US's ambitions are not confined to Latin America alone. They extend to other parts of the world as well. The US is seeking to maintain its influence and control over international affairs, which it has long used to its advantage.

In conclusion, the US's drive for expansion is not just a matter of economic interests. It is also a reflection of the US's desire to maintain its position as a global superpower. This is evident in the US's military presence in the region, which is maintained through a network of bases and military installations.

But the US's ambitions are not confined to Latin America alone. They extend to other parts of the world as well. The US is seeking to maintain its influence and control over international affairs, which it has long used to its advantage.

In conclusion, the US's drive for expansion is not just a matter of economic interests. It is also a reflection of the US's desire to maintain its position as a global superpower. This is evident in the US's military presence in the region, which is maintained through a network of bases and military installations.

But the US's ambitions are not confined to Latin America alone. They extend to other parts of the world as well. The US is seeking to maintain its influence and control over international affairs, which it has long used to its advantage.

In conclusion, the US's drive for expansion is not just a matter of economic interests. It is also a reflection of the US's desire to maintain its position as a global superpower. This is evident in the US's military presence in the region, which is maintained through a network of bases and military installations.

But the US's ambitions are not confined to Latin America alone. They extend to other parts of the world as well. The US is seeking to maintain its influence and control over international affairs, which it has long used to its advantage.

In conclusion, the US's drive for expansion is not just a matter of economic interests. It is also a reflection of the US's desire to maintain its position as a global superpower. This is evident in the US's military presence in the region, which is maintained through a network of bases and military installations.

But the US's ambitions are not confined to Latin America alone. They extend to other parts of the world as well. The US is seeking to maintain its influence and control over international affairs, which it has long used to its advantage.

In conclusion, the US's drive for expansion is not just a matter of economic interests. It is also a reflection of the US's desire to maintain its position as a global superpower. This is evident in the US's military presence in the region, which is maintained through a network of bases and military installations.

But the US's ambitions are not confined to Latin America alone. They extend to other parts of the world as well. The US is seeking to maintain its influence and control over international affairs, which it has long used to its advantage.

In conclusion, the US's drive for expansion is not just a matter of economic interests. It is also a reflection of the US's desire to maintain its position as a global superpower. This is evident in the US's military presence in the region, which is maintained through a network of bases and military installations.

But the US's ambitions are not confined to Latin America alone. They extend to other parts of the world as well. The US is seeking to maintain its influence and control over international affairs, which it has long used to its advantage.

In conclusion, the US's drive for expansion is not just a matter of economic interests. It is also a reflection of the US's desire to maintain its position as a global superpower. This is evident in the US's military presence in the region, which is maintained through a network of bases and military installations.
THE WORLD REVOLUTION TODAY

This is the international department publication of the Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB), No. 302, April 1968. The text is concerned with the politics of the time, specifically focusing on the world revolution, imperialism, and the need for revolution in various parts of the world. The document discusses the role of the imperialist countries and the struggle against them.

**The Colonial Revolution**

The colonial revolution, which is part of the world revolution, is characterized by the struggle against imperialism and capitalist domination. It involves the struggle of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples for national independence and social progress. The document highlights the importance of this struggle and the role of the Communist Party in supporting it.

**The Colonial Centre**

The colonial centre is a term used to denote the seat of imperialism and the centre of the world capitalist system, which is represented by the United States. The document discusses the role of the United States in the world order and the need for the colonial revolution to overthrow this system.

**The Palestinian Revolution**

The Palestinian revolution is a part of the world revolution and involves the struggle of the Palestinian people for national liberation and the right to self-determination. The document discusses the importance of the Palestinian revolution and the need for the support of the world革命. The document also highlights the role of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) in the struggle for the liberation of Palestine.

**The Colonial Centre**

The colonial centre is a term used to denote the seat of imperialism and the centre of the world capitalist system, which is represented by the United States. The document discusses the role of the United States in the world order and the need for the colonial revolution to overthrow this system.

**The Palestinian Revolution**

The Palestinian revolution is a part of the world revolution and involves the struggle of the Palestinian people for national liberation and the right to self-determination. The document discusses the importance of the Palestinian revolution and the need for the support of the world革命. The document also highlights the role of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) in the struggle for the liberation of Palestine.

**The Colonial Centre**

The colonial centre is a term used to denote the seat of imperialism and the centre of the world capitalist system, which is represented by the United States. The document discusses the role of the United States in the world order and the need for the colonial revolution to overthrow this system.

**The Palestinian Revolution**

The Palestinian revolution is a part of the world revolution and involves the struggle of the Palestinian people for national liberation and the right to self-determination. The document discusses the importance of the Palestinian revolution and the need for the support of the world革命. The document also highlights the role of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) in the struggle for the liberation of Palestine.
THE NEW RADICALIZATION & THE ROLE OF S.Y.A.

ROOTS OF THE RADICALIZATION

The worldwide radicalization

The most important developments in the recent history of political radicalism are the appearance of a new generation of political radicals, who have been active in the youth movements throughout the world in the last few years. This generation of radicals has been called the "new radicals" or "the radical youth" and has emerged from the movement for social change during the past decade.

The new radicals are characterized by their commitment to political change and their rejection of traditional political institutions. They are more radical than their predecessors, who were more likely to participate in political activities such as strikes, demonstrations, and protests. The new radicals are more likely to take direct action against social injustice and their determination to bring about change is reflected in their activism.

The new radicals are also more likely to be involved in the international movement for social change. They are more likely to participate in international conferences and to work with other youth movements from around the world. They are also more likely to participate in international political organizations, such as the World Council of Churches, and to work for the achievement of international social justice.

The new radicals are also more likely to be involved in the development of new forms of political organization. They are more likely to create new political organizations, such as political parties, and to participate in the development of new forms of political activity, such as direct action and civil disobedience.

The new radicals are also more likely to be involved in the international movement for social change. They are more likely to participate in international conferences and to work with other youth movements from around the world. They are also more likely to participate in international political organizations, such as the World Council of Churches, and to work for the achievement of international social justice.

THE POLITICS OF THE NEW RADICALS

The new radicals are characterized by their commitment to political change and their rejection of traditional political institutions. They are more radical than their predecessors, who were more likely to participate in political activities such as strikes, demonstrations, and protests. The new radicals are more likely to take direct action against social injustice and their determination to bring about change is reflected in their activism.

The new radicals are also more likely to be involved in the international movement for social change. They are more likely to participate in international conferences and to work with other youth movements from around the world. They are also more likely to participate in international political organizations, such as the World Council of Churches, and to work for the achievement of international social justice.

The new radicals are also more likely to be involved in the development of new forms of political organization. They are more likely to create new political organizations, such as political parties, and to participate in the development of new forms of political activity, such as direct action and civil disobedience.

The new radicals are also more likely to be involved in the international movement for social change. They are more likely to participate in international conferences and to work with other youth movements from around the world. They are also more likely to participate in international political organizations, such as the World Council of Churches, and to work for the achievement of international social justice.

SYA PROGRAM AND ORGANIZATION

All these organizations and individuals engaged in anti-authoritarian struggle have an important role to play in the development of the new radicalization. They are all involved in the struggle for social change and for the achievement of international social justice.

The new radicals are also more likely to be involved in the development of new forms of political organization. They are more likely to create new political organizations, such as political parties, and to participate in the development of new forms of political activity, such as direct action and civil disobedience.

The new radicals are also more likely to be involved in the international movement for social change. They are more likely to participate in international conferences and to work with other youth movements from around the world. They are also more likely to participate in international political organizations, such as the World Council of Churches, and to work for the achievement of international social justice.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF RADICALIZATION IN AUSTRALIA

The new radicals are also more likely to be involved in the development of new forms of political organization. They are more likely to create new political organizations, such as political parties, and to participate in the development of new forms of political activity, such as direct action and civil disobedience.

The new radicals are also more likely to be involved in the international movement for social change. They are more likely to participate in international conferences and to work with other youth movements from around the world. They are also more likely to participate in international political organizations, such as the World Council of Churches, and to work for the achievement of international social justice.

The new radicals are also more likely to be involved in the development of new forms of political organization. They are more likely to create new political organizations, such as political parties, and to participate in the development of new forms of political activity, such as direct action and civil disobedience.

The new radicals are also more likely to be involved in the international movement for social change. They are more likely to participate in international conferences and to work with other youth movements from around the world. They are also more likely to participate in international political organizations, such as the World Council of Churches, and to work for the achievement of international social justice.
LETTERS ETC.

New Zealand.

I am writing to comment on the "Open Letter to the New Zealand Law Association" which appeared in the last issue of the "New Zealand Law Journal" and which was signed by a number of New Zealand lawyers.

I believe that the letter is unnecessary and that it is not in the public interest to pursue the kind of legal reform which is proposed.

The letter is based on the assumption that the current law system is not functioning properly and that changes are needed to improve it. However, I believe that the current law system is working well and that any changes would be detrimental to the interests of society.

The letter also suggests that the current law system is not responsive to the needs of women and that changes are needed to ensure that women are treated fairly in the law.

I believe that the current law system is already responsive to the needs of women and that any changes would only serve to undermine the existing system.

In conclusion, I urge the New Zealand Law Association to reconsider its position on this matter and to resist any attempts to change the current law system.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

Section of the letter that was published in the "New Zealand Law Journal".
If you could see their national sport, you might be less keen to see their sportsmen.

Details of the main presents calls by the Sydney Anti-Apartheid Movement are as follows:

Tuesday July 1: South Africa vs. Reno, 10pm-1.15am — Peter Hall plays on Front lawn, Sydney University. Then proceeds to Moore Park, where they will be inside, etc., will be announced beforehand.

Saturday July 15: South Africa vs. New Zealand, 10pm-1.15am — in Moore Park, 3pm protest inside Sydney Sports Ground.

Saturday July 11: First Test: 12.30pm — at Moore Park, 8pm protest inside Olympic Park.

In Melbourne.

On Saturday, July 8, the South Africans are scheduled to play a Victoria team at Olympic Park. Initial plans of HART are for a rally in the Treasury Gardens at 11am, followed by a march to Olympic Park. After another rally, individual groups will express their opposition to the tour as they see appropriate.

The best theoretical journal of socialism in the U.S., appears monthly and sells for 50c. All the current struggles are covered, as well as Marxist historical features. For an order copy send 40c to S.Y.A., P.O. Box S.BI Sydney South 2000, or subscribe $6 for 11 issues.

Contact Socialist Youth Alliance

If you oppose the Vietnam war and conscription - if you want a socialist Australia - if you support the struggle for socialist democracy in Eastern Europe, Russia and China, the struggle for women's liberation and the struggle for national liberation throughout the world - then JOIN THE SYA.

Pamphlets Available

ADD 10c EACH FOR POSTAGE AND ORDER FROM NATIONAL OFFICE.

Problems of Women's Liberation, Evelyn Redd, 40c.

In Defence of the Women's Movement, R. Miller, Mary-Alice Waters, Evelyn Redd, 15c.

The Politics of Women's Liberation Today, Mary-Alice Waters, 15c.

Burning Issues of the Middle East, Peter Bich, 10c.

The Truth about Israel and Zionism, N. Wintrow and J. Rothschild, 15c.

The Marxist Theory of the State, Ernest Mandel, 20c.

The Worker Under Neo-Capitalism, Ernest Mandel, 15c.

The Death Agony of Capitalism and the Tasks of the Fourth International, Leon Trotsky, 25c.

An Introduction to Marxist Economic Theory, E. Mandel, 40c.

The Revolutionary Student Movement, E. Mandel, 25c.

Socialism or Barbarism, L. Trotsky, 20c.

Fascism. What is it and how to fight it, L. Trotsky, 25c.

I Strike My Life, L. Trotsky, 15c.

Leon Trotsky and His Actions, Ernest Germain, 15c.

The Red Mole

Join the Socialist Youth Alliance

Contact Socialist Youth Alliance

Add 10c each for postage and order from national office.

Problems of Women's Liberation. Evelyn Redd. 40c.

In Defence of the Women's Movement. R. Miller, Mary-Alice Waters, Evelyn Redd. 15c.

The Politics of Women's Liberation Today. Mary-Alice Waters. 15c.

Burning Issues of the Middle East. Peter Bich. 10c.

The Truth about Israel and Zionism. N. Wintrow and J. Rothschild. 15c.

The Marxist Theory of the State. Ernest Mandel. 20c.

The Worker Under Neo-Capitalism. Ernest Mandel. 15c.

The Death Agony of Capitalism and the Tasks of the Fourth International. Leon Trotsky. 25c.

An Introduction to Marxist Economic Theory. E. Mandel. 40c.

The Revolutionary Student Movement. E. Mandel. 25c.

Socialism or Barbarism. L. Trotsky. 20c.

Fascism. What is it and how to fight it. L. Trotsky. 25c.

I Strike My Life. L. Trotsky. 15c.

Leon Trotsky and His Actions. Ernest Germain. 15c.

The Red Mole

Revolutionary International Marxist fortnightly, edited by Fred Hall.

News, criticism and analysis for the revolutionary forces of the international anti-imperialist struggle and the struggle for working-class power and radical youth in Britain.

For a subscription to The Red Mole, $1.50 annually.

Please send to THE RED MOLE for the next 3/12/6 worth $1.50 (cash or money order only please).

Name

Address

SUBS: 3 months $3.00 6 months $5.50 1 year $8.00