THE STRIKE WAVE
In the current political climate, the government and its policies are being closely observed and scrutinized. The recent strike action by the railway workers has sparked widespread debate and concern among the public and the opposition. The ruling class, with its close ties to the corporate sector, has been accused of prioritizing profit over the welfare of workers. The upcoming elections are expected to be a crucial test for the government's ability to address these issues.

The government's response to the recent strike has been met with mixed reactions. While some see it as a necessary measure to protect the interests of the country, others believe it is an attempt to silence opposition voices. The ongoing dialogue between the government and the railways workers is likely to continue, with both sides trying to find a solution that satisfies the needs of both the workers and the nation.

In the meantime, the ruling class continues to press forward with its agenda, undeterred by the challenges it faces. The ongoing political turmoil and the rising cost of living are testing the resilience of the citizenry, and the government's ability to navigate these challenges will be a key factor in determining its future course.
ANTI-RACIST ACTION

CHRIS GRAHAM

When asked what his position on anti-racism was, Chris Graham, a prominent activist, said that the emerging Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal identities were important. He argued that the current "identity politics" of the Liberal government was pushing people further apart, creating more social divisions. He believed that a more united Australia could be achieved if people worked together to overcome the issues of racism and nationalism.

The interview was conducted in a relaxed setting, with Chris sharing his experiences and insights on the topic. He emphasized the importance of education and awareness in combating racism, and the need for a more inclusive society. He spoke highly of the work being done by community organizations and individuals in the fight against racism. Chris also mentioned the importance of political leadership in promoting anti-racist policies and actions.

The interview concluded with Chris expressing his hope that Australia could overcome its racial divides and work towards a more just and equal society. He encouraged everyone to take action and join the fight against racism, emphasizing that it was a collective responsibility.

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N.S.W. SOCIALIST LEFT CONFERENCE

The Australian Labor Party was formed in 1891 as a result of an internal debate over the nature and goals of socialism. The party's policies have evolved over time, reflecting changes in economic and social conditions. It has often been described as a "middle road" party, combining elements of both liberal and socialist ideology.

The Socialist Left conference was held in [date], where a range of issues were discussed, including the role of the party in society, its relationship with other political groups, and its strategies for achieving its goals. The conference was attended by representatives from various states of the party, as well as invited guests.

JOHN PERRY

WORKERS CONTROL & THE Y.L.A.

The Y.L.A. refers to the Young Labor Association, which was established in [year] as a youth wing of the Labor Party. It advocated for workers' rights and played a significant role in the development of the Labor Party. The Y.L.A. was known for its militancy and its role in the labor movement.

AICD TAKES FIVE

S.E.C. STRIKE

JOHN MILES
TROTSKY'S ANALYSIS

By ERNEST HANDEL

SIX COMPONENT PARTS OF FASCISM AND THE THREAT OF FASCISM TODAY

The following are two sections from an article by Ernest Haney titled "Tribalism, Socialism, and Capitalism: A New Approach to Understanding and Combating Fascism in the Modern World." The article discusses the various components of fascism and analyzes its threat to modern societies.

The first section, "The Components of Fascism," identifies the six main components of fascism, each of which plays a crucial role in its development and growth. These components include:

1. Corporate and Individual Loyalty: The fostering of a strong corporate and individual loyalty to the leader, the party, and the state.
2. Propaganda and Propagandism: The manipulation of the masses through propaganda and the use of the media to create a false sense of reality.
3. Propaganda and Propagandism: The manipulation of the masses through propaganda and the use of the media to create a false sense of reality.
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6. Propaganda and Propagandism: The manipulation of the masses through propaganda and the use of the media to create a false sense of reality.

The second section, "The Threat of Fascism Today," examines the current threat of fascism in modern societies. It discusses the potential for fascism to emerge in various forms, including the rise of far-right political parties, the rise of authoritarian regimes, and the increasing influence of nationalist sentiments. The section also highlights the importance of understanding and combating fascism in order to maintain a democratic and free society.

The full article can be found in the second section of this issue of the journal, "Socialism, Capitalism, and the State."
KHUSHCHEV: The death of a (poor) shepherd

We were not aware, as the "Teheran" coup was the big news story of the world news that arrived, that the death of a shepherd in the Soviet Union was also news. The shepherd was a man named Shevchenko, who had been herding sheep in the Same Flames region of the Soviet Union. The death of Shevchenko was reported in the local press as a tragedy, and his family was left without a provider for their flock. The sheep were reported to have wandered off and been lost, causing a great deal of concern for the local authorities.

But before the news could spread, the local authorities took action. They arrested Shevchenko's family and charged them with neglecting their flock. The family was later released, but the event had a lasting impact on the community. The shepherd's death was a reminder of the harshness of life in the Soviet Union, and the concern for the well-being of the flock was a testament to the community's solidarity.

SUPPORT MUKTI FOUL!

The following article is a report of a demonstration in support of Mukti Foul, a leader of the Mukti Bahini, a guerrilla group in West Bengal, India. The demonstration took place on January 30, 1971, in New Delhi, India. The demonstration was organized by the Mukti Bahini Committee, which was established to support the struggle for Mukti Foul.

The Mukti Bahini Committee was formed in response to the arrest of Mukti Foul, who had been a key figure in the Mukti Bahini's efforts to establish a separate state for the Bengali people. The committee was formed to support Mukti Foul and to pressure the Indian government to release him.

The demonstration in New Delhi was attended by hundreds of supporters of Mukti Foul, who came to demand his release. The demonstration was peaceful, and the Indian authorities did not interfere.

The Mukti Bahini Committee continues to work towards the release of Mukti Foul and to support the struggle for Mukti Bahini's goals. The committee is committed to the principles of self-determination and national liberation, and it continues to work towards a free and independent Bangladesh.

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE FORMED

A new committee has been formed to support the struggle of the Mukti Bahini, a guerrilla group in West Bengal, India. The committee is known as the Solidarity Committee, and it was formed in response to the arrest of Mukti Foul, a key figure in the Mukti Bahini's efforts to establish a separate state for the Bengali people.

The Solidarity Committee is committed to supporting the struggle for Mukti Bahini and to advocating for the release of Mukti Foul. The committee is made up of individuals from around the world who are committed to the principles of self-determination and national liberation.

The Solidarity Committee has already taken action to support the Mukti Bahini, including organizing demonstrations and rallies in support of the group. The committee continues to work towards a free and independent Bangladesh.

TROTSKY'S ANALYSIS OF FASCISM...

Trotsky's analysis of fascism was published in 1939 as a pamphlet. In this work, Trotsky analyzes the phenomenon of fascism and its role in world history. Trotsky argues that fascism is a form of imperialism that seeks to expand the boundaries of the capitalist system.

Trotsky's analysis is based on a critical examination of the history of fascism, including its origins and development. He argues that fascism emerged as a reaction to the crisis of the capitalist system, which was marked by economic depression and political instability. Trotsky argues that fascism is a form of imperialism that seeks to expand the boundaries of the capitalist system.

Trotsky's analysis of fascism is still relevant today, as it provides insight into the nature of modern imperialism and its role in world politics. His work is a valuable resource for those interested in the history of fascism and its impact on world history.
SAIGON ELECTION FARCE

On November 14, the National Assembly of South Vietnam met for the first time since the start of the war. The assembly was dominated by the Communist-dominated bloc, which won a majority of the seats in the election held earlier this year. The meeting was marred by protests and violence, as the opposition parties called for a boycott of the assembly. The South Vietnamese government announced that it would proceed with the election, despite international criticism and opposition. The outcome of the election was seen as a setback for the anti-communist resistance in South Vietnam. The meeting was marked by a tense atmosphere, with the opposition parties demanding a free and fair election and the government defending its methods as necessary to restore stability and security. The assembly approved a constitution that was strongly opposed by the opposition, leading to widespread protests and demonstrations throughout the country.
Langer Trial

The wave of demonstrations launched by the strike of the dock workers in the United Kingdom, and the anti-war movement in the United States, has spread to nearly every part of the world under the banner of Langer.

What is Langer? How did it come about, and what are its aims? The following is an attempt to answer these questions.

Langer is a movement of workers, intellectuals, and other radical éléments who have joined forces to fight against the capitalist system and its internal contradictions. Langer has its origins in the student movements of the 1960s, which challenged the authority of the established order and called for a new society based on democracy and equality.

The Langer trial was a series of events that took place in the United States in 1991, involving the prosecution of several individuals for their involvement in a demonstration against the nuclear weapons industry.

The trial culminated in the conviction of some of the defendants, who were later released on appeal. The trial was seen as a major victory for the anti-nuclear movement and a setback for the nuclear industry.

Langer was a major factor in the political and cultural transformation of the United States in the 1990s, and continues to be a significant force in the struggle against global capitalism and war.

Palestinian Solidarity

The Palestinian struggle for independence and self-determination is a long and complex one, characterized by conflict and violence.

The Palestinian Solidarity Movement (PSM) is a group of activists and organizations that supports the Palestinian people in their quest for freedom and self-determination.

The PSM was founded in the United States in 1981, and has since grown to include chapters in many cities across the country. The PSM works to increase awareness of the Palestinian struggle, provide resources and support to Palestinian communities, and advocate for Palestinian rights.

The PSM has played a key role in organizing protests and demonstrations in support of Palestinian rights, and has been involved in many legal challenges to the Israeli occupation of Palestinian territories.

Irish Action

On Friday 24th September there was a huge demonstration organized in Dublin by the far-right group, the Army of Irish Freedom (AIF). The demonstration was a response to the recent shooting of two British soldiers in northern Ireland.

The AIF is a notorious far-right organization, known for its anti-immigrant and anti-Muslim rhetoric. The group has been linked to several acts of violence, including the murder of a prominent Irish republican in 1972.

The demonstration was held in central Dublin, and was attended by hundreds of members of the AIF and its sympathizers. The crowd chanted fascist slogans and waved flags of the racist far-right paramilitary group, the Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF).

The demonstration was met with a counter-demonstration by a group of anti-fascist activists. The two groups clashed, resulting in several arrests and injuries.

Abortion: A Woman's Right to Choose

The right to choose is a fundamental human right that should be protected and upheld. It is a right that allows women to make decisions about their own bodies without interference from others.

In many countries around the world, however, abortion is illegal or heavily restricted. This is a violation of women's human rights and a gross violation of their basic freedoms.

In recent years, there has been a growing movement to decriminalize abortion and allow women to make decisions about their own bodies. This movement is gaining momentum and is gaining support from a growing number of people around the world.

Melbourne Action

DATE: Saturday, November 11th, 10:00 AM

ABORTION: A WOMAN'S RIGHT TO CHOOSE

Sydney Action

DATE: Saturday, November 11th, 10:00 AM

ABORTION: A WOMAN'S RIGHT TO CHOOSE

The women's freedom to choose has been the subject of much debate and conflict throughout history. It is a fundamental human right that should be protected and upheld. In many countries around the world, however, abortion is illegal or heavily restricted. This is a violation of women's human rights and a gross violation of their basic freedoms.

In recent years, there has been a growing movement to decriminalize abortion and allow women to make decisions about their own bodies. This movement is gaining momentum and is gaining support from a growing number of people around the world.

In Melbourne and Sydney, groups of activists are planning to march and rally in support of women's right to choose. They will be calling for an end to all legal and moral barriers to abortion, and for the right to choose to be protected and upheld.

These actions are part of a global movement to decriminalize abortion and allow women to make decisions about their own bodies. They are a call for justice and equality, and a testament to the power of women's voices and resistance.
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