DIRECT ACTION

IN PLAIN DAYLIGHT

JUNE 15, 1973

Dear Friends,

As we mark the fortieth anniversary of the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia, it is important to remember the lessons of that event. Here are some key points:

1. The invasion was a violation of the Helsinki Accords and the Charter of the United Nations.
2. It was a clear example of the Soviet Union's use of force to suppress dissent and maintain control.
3. The invasion was supported by the Warsaw Pact countries and was a violation of international law.
4. The invasion led to increased tensions between the Soviet Union and the rest of the world.
5. The invasion was a clear example of the Soviet Union's disregard for human rights and democratic principles.

As we mark this anniversary, we must not forget the lessons of the past. We must work to ensure that such invasions never happen again.

Sincerely,
[Your Name]
APPRENTICES

For many young people, the decision of what path to take in life is a major one. With the world of work, and particularly the job of being an apprentice, many feel that they are at a crossroads. This is a time when they need to think seriously about their future and the kind of life they want to lead.

Apprentices, as well as other workers, need to be made aware of the opportunities available to them. The concept of apprenticeship needs to be promoted to the young people. Apprenticeship can be a valuable experience, leading to a rewarding career.

In this period of growing economic changes, apprenticeship is a tool that can be used to help train the workforce. It is a way to ensure that the young people are given the skills they need to succeed in the workplace.

In addition, apprenticeship can be an excellent way to save money. Apprenticeship can provide a way to earn a living wage while still being able to save for the future.

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SUPPORT BLACK LIBERATION

BY CHRISS CHAMPA

The relaxation for Black women in the summer of 1974 was a relief. After years of struggle, some gains were made, including new marriage rights, more opportunities in the workforce, and increased visibility in the media. However, the black liberation struggle was far from over.

SOCIALIST ELECTION CAMPAIGN

BY MEL STUART

The Socialist Election Campaign of 1974 was a significant moment for Australia. It marked the first time a socialist party had contested a federal election, and was a clear indication of the growing political consciousness among the working class.

PORT PHILLIP BAY PIPELINE

BY BOO QUINT

The Port Phillip Bay Pipeline was a major project in the 1970s, with the aim of providing a new source of water for Melbourne. It was met with strong opposition from environmental and indigenous groups, who fought to protect the bay's natural beauty.

WOMEN IN REVOLT

The Women's Liberation movement was a key part of the 1970s political landscape. women's groups worked to bring about social and political change, fighting for equal rights and challenging patriarchal structures. Their activism had a profound impact on society as a whole.

RIGHT WING TERRORISM

BY ANDREW JAMIESON

The anti-communist movement in Australia was growing in strength in the 1970s. This was reflected in the increase in right-wing terrorist activity. They sought to disrupt the political process, target opponents, and sow fear and division.

WEEK OF ACTIONS

Action Week was organized by the Australian Aborigines Committee to highlight the issues facing Aboriginal people. The campaign included protests, rallies, and other events to demand justice and equality for all.

SCOTTISH PEASANTS LAUNCH CAMPAIGN FOR ABORTION

A national conference of Scottish peasants decided to launch a campaign for abortion. This was in response to the restrictions on abortion imposed by the law in Scotland. The campaign aimed to spread awareness and advocate for reproductive rights.
Participation, No! Control, Yes!

Workers Control

Workers Control

by Bert Mandel

The Debate on Workers' Control: Participation, No! Control, Yes! What Is Workers' Control? Participating in the gains...
THE 4TH INTERNATIONAL

With this issue we are beginning the serialization of Pierre Frank's "The Fourth International: A Contribution to the History of the Trotskyist Movement". The translation from the French is by Ruth Stolper.

Introduction

The purpose of this book is to give today's young workers an understanding of the history of the Trotsky Movement. The first part of this book deals with the events leading up to the foundation of the Fourth International in 1943, and was published in 1956 in English. It examines the events that led to the split in the Trotsky Movement and the role of Henry Glassie in the development of the Fourth International.

Within the limits of a work of this size, we wanted to draw on the rich store of sources on the history of the Fourth International. Until now the Trotsky Movement had been considered a minor force compared to the major revolutionary movements of the time. However, the Trotsky Movement had some very significant achievements, and its struggle against the forces of reaction and its elaboration of theories and programs, and its actions and actions on its program and its struggle, led to many important developments in the world.

Thus, a history of the Fourth International would have to describe all the positions taken by the organization in the great social struggles that have characterized the world in the course of the forty years of its existence. A history of the Fourth International would have to describe all the positions taken by the organization in the great social struggles that have characterized the world in the course of the forty years of its existence. Thus, a history of the Fourth International would have to describe all the positions taken by the organization in the great social struggles that have characterized the world in the course of the forty years of its existence.

As a result, this book will emphasize the role of the Fourth International in the great social struggles of the past forty years.

Chapter I: Historical Continuity

The Trotsky Movement, founded in 1923, has continued to grow and spread around the world. The movement has always been a part of the revolutionary movement, and has played an important role in the development of the international working class.

Our movement, on the other hand, was born within the Third International. From 1923 to 1923 we fought with - and in some cases actively opposed - the Communist International, trying to organize a new party and a new revolutionary movement against the forces of reaction. When objective conditions were favorable, we fought directly in the building of new parties and a new revolutionary movement. When objective conditions were not favorable, we organized networks of networks, and that despite the enormous difficulties, we managed to organize some important parties and movements in various countries of the world.

The 4th International is an international organization and has not yet decided on the basis of which country to base its struggle and which country to base its struggle.

This book has been written on the history of the Trotsky Movement and of the Fourth International. The translation from the French is by Ruth Stolper.

Six Propositions, in Conclusion

How can the theories of the Trotsky Movement be integrated into our movement? This is the basic question that this book seeks to answer.

The Trotsky Movement was a part of the revolutionary movement, and had a major role in the development of the international working class.

The relatively small size and limited resources of the movement, and the lack of its capacity to provide a fully-fledged theoretical and political leadership, prevented the development of a large theoretical and political leadership in the movement.

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In the case of the Fourth International, the situation was different. The movement had a larger size and more resources, and was able to develop a more fully-fledged theoretical and political leadership.

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TEACHER MILITANCY
INTERVIEW WITH GEORGE LEE, PRESIDENT TTAV

Q: Why New Zealand is not yet at war? What is the main problem? What is the role of the government? How can we achieve peace in New Zealand?

A: The government has not taken the necessary steps to prevent the spread of violence. The problem lies in the failure of the government to provide adequate resources and support for education. The government needs to invest in education and training to address the root causes of violence. It is not enough to simply punish the perpetrators of violence. The government needs to take a proactive approach to prevent violence from spreading.

Q: The National Front is reported to have formed a military wing. How does this affect the current political situation in New Zealand?

A: The formation of a military wing by the National Front has the potential to destabilize the political situation in New Zealand. The National Front has a history of violence and intimidation, and the formation of a military wing could lead to increased violence and instability in the country. The government needs to take action to prevent the National Front from exploiting the current political situation and creating further unrest.

Q: What is the current status of the military wing of the National Front? How effective is it in achieving its goals?

A: The military wing of the National Front is reportedly active in several areas of New Zealand, including Auckland and Wellington. The effectiveness of the military wing has not been substantiated, as there have been no reports of any significant actions taken by the group. The government should continue to monitor the situation closely and take appropriate action to prevent the National Front from exploiting the political situation.

Q: What steps can be taken to address the root causes of violence in New Zealand? How can we ensure a peaceful future for the country?

A: To address the root causes of violence in New Zealand, the government needs to invest in education and training programs for at-risk youth. The government should also prioritize the development of policies that address the underlying social and economic issues that contribute to violence. Additionally, the government should work to improve the quality of life for all New Zealanders, including by addressing issues such as poverty and inequality. A peaceful future can be ensured by addressing the root causes of violence and promoting social and economic development for all New Zealanders.
GROWING CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST OPPOSITION

Interview with Jiri Pelikan

(Jiri Pelikan is a member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, who is one of the leading officials in the country's political leadership. He is also a former Minister of Culture in the Czechoslovak government. Pelikan has been a prominent figure in the country's political landscape for many years, and is known for his opposition to the current regime.)

Informational Outlines

In terms of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the official government is run by the Czechoslovak Communist Party, led by Jan Masaryk. Jiri Pelikan is a member of the party's Central Committee and is one of the leading officials in the government's political leadership. He is also a former Minister of Culture in the Czechoslovak government. Pelikan has been a prominent figure in the country's political landscape for many years, and is known for his opposition to the current regime.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party is the dominant political force in the country, and its influence extends throughout Eastern Europe. Jiri Pelikan is a member of the party's Central Committee and is one of the leading officials in the government's political leadership. He is also a former Minister of Culture in the Czechoslovak government. Pelikan has been a prominent figure in the country's political landscape for many years, and is known for his opposition to the current regime.

The country has a strong tradition of political opposition, and Jiri Pelikan is one of the most active and vocal critics of the current regime. He has been a leading voice in the country's political opposition, and is known for his strong and principled opposition to the current regime. Pelikan has been a prominent figure in the country's political landscape for many years, and is known for his opposition to the current regime.

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Mass Student & Worker Upsurge in Malagasy

BY JON ROTHCHILD

After several weeks of growing protests by workers and students, President Philibert Tsiranana turned over power to a military junta on May 12. The move was intended to head off a mass mobilization that he had tried to stifle in recent weeks.

On May 13 the "security forces" of the Malagasy Republic (Madagascar) opened fire on a student demonstration in the capital city of Tananarive. More than 300 students were killed, and an estimated at least 200 were wounded, and more than 400 were arrested. This was the most violent operation by the Philibert Tsiranana regime of declared state of emergency and banned all political activity.

But the Malagasy students, who had began to draw other sectors of the population into struggles, had changed the subgovernment. Despite the state of emergency, mass actions continued for the past five days. By May 15, the entire working class of Tananarive was on strike. Strike action was underway in Antananarivo.

In response to these demands, the government released 1,800 political prisoners and began discussions with the workers and students. The government also agreed to a request by the student leaders to lift the state of emergency.

The situation in Malagasy culture, and especially its colonial relations, has been historically complex. The students and workers have been able to create a new movement for national liberation and social revolution.

By cultivating these relations with the apartheid government in South Africa, a move toward which the population is nearly universally hostile.

But the issue that triggered the student actions of May is the government's insistence on following the current policy. The development of Malagasy nationalism has led students to protest against this. A diplomat from a French university, who was Security Forces, admitted to the police at the protest as a vigilante.

The attainment of formal independence has stimulated a desire on the part of the members of the francophone group in Madagascar, to demand the long-overdue French recognition of their country. This demand has been linked to the military and to the heritage of the French revolution. The "nationalist" movement has tended to merge with the broader currents of economic and social domination of the capital and theTraditionally political office safety was not ignored.

Still more important, the student actions began to draw support from the unions. On the morning of May 15, the 30- 000 member Fédération Malgache des Travailleurs, (FMTM), Mada Fombonana (FM), which unites the workers in Madagascar and Walamandrikina (Passion de la Révolution) passed a motion supporting the student demands.

The students refused to stop demonstrating 500 feet from the government palace, and continued their demonstration. On May 15, twelve of the arrested students were released prior to the meeting of the workers and students, and permitted to assemble at the Place de l'Hotel-de-Ville to greet the president.

Praise, for the fiftieth anniversary of the Malagasy Revolution, was held in the Glacier Hotel, where the government and state departments have their own offices.

At the same time, students were playing a national conference on the national system. The government and state departments have been engaged in a struggle to change the social system. They have been fighting the movement for national liberation in the country. They have declared the "final effort" for this revolution.

According to Le Monde, there were confirmed reports that disturbances had broken out in other towns.

On May 14, the Tananarive government dissolved the student unions, and released some of the workers who had been arrested. The government has been accused of using violence against the students and workers.

Ramanantsoa, according to a May 15 Associated Press dispatch, had "lost a good deal of credibility" in the eyes of the people. He had been accused of "using security measures" against the students and workers. The government has been accused of using violence against the students and workers.

The rhetoric of "national defense" and "national purpose" is being used to justify the repression of the student and workers movement. The government has been accused of using violence against the students and workers. The government has been accused of using violence against the students and workers.

The struggle for the "new independence" is in full swing against the old regimes of Malagasy, colonies in Black Africa. The workers and students have been involved in the fight against the old regimes of Malagasy, colonies in Black Africa. The workers and students have been involved in the fight against the old regimes of Malagasy, colonies in Black Africa. The workers and students have been involved in the fight against the old regimes of Malagasy, colonies in Black Africa.