DIRECT ACTION
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stop Nixon's latest Vietnam genocide

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DIRECT ACTION

STOP NIXON’S VIETNAM GENOCIDE

The national workers conference held in Nashville, Tennessee, on October 21 and 22, 1972, opposed the war, reaffirmed the demand for an end to the war and for a negotiated peace settlement. The conference, which included representatives from various labor and progressive organizations, issued the following statement:

Nixon came to the Vietnam peace talks with a record of killing and massacre. He has the blood of half a million Vietnamese on his hands. He has brought U.S. forces to the brink of total destruction and has left the Vietnamese people to suffer the consequences of war.

The conference called for immediate peace negotiations leading to a just settlement of the war, including the withdrawal of all U.S. and South Vietnamese forces, the return of all political prisoners, and the establishment of a neutral, non-aligned government.

The conference also condemned the U.S. government’s policy of military intervention in Latin America and its support of authoritarian regimes.

The conference ended with a call for mass mobilization to demand an end to the war and for a negotiated peace settlement.

Contact socialists in your area

abolition: a woman’s right to choose

In all previous capitalist countries the women’s rights movement has been associated with the social and political movements for the liberation of the working class. In China, the U.S., and other countries, women have been active in the struggle for freedom, democracy, and equality. However, the recent surge of women’s liberation movements has focused on issues such as reproductive rights and the end of sexual exploitation.

We believe that it is a woman’s right to choose whether or not to have a child. The right to choose is a basic human right that should be protected. We support the American Women’s Liberation Movement’s call for reproductive rights and the end of sexual exploitation.

The budget and unemployment

The budget crisis is currently the most pressing issue facing the United States. The federal government is struggling to balance the budget and to reduce the federal deficit.

The Employment Act of 1946 requires the government to maintain full employment. However, the current budget crisis has led to cuts in social programs and increased unemployment.

The government needs to take action to address the budget crisis and to ensure full employment. This includes increasing social programs, reducing military spending, and increasing taxes on the wealthy.

The only solution to the budget crisis is the elimination of the war in Vietnam. We call on the government to work towards a negotiated peace settlement in Vietnam.

US Conference Calls Antiwar Action

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Jane Fonda Returns From Vietnam

Jane Fonda returns from Vietnam after her visit to the Saigon and Da Nang hospitals. She has been in Vietnam for several weeks and has been working with the Vietnamese people.

The war in Vietnam has caused immense suffering and loss of life. The United States government has been fighting a war that has claimed millions of lives and has caused immense suffering.

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Jane Fonda’s visit to Vietnam has been a powerful reminder of the cruelties of war and the need for peace.
IN BRIEF...BY STEVE PAINTER

President Carter's policy of closing the U.S. border to illegal aliens is an attempt to stem the flow of illegal immigrants into the United States, but it is not likely to be effective.

The policy is based on the premise that if the border is closed, fewer illegal aliens will try to enter the country. However, many illegal aliens have already made up their minds to come to the United States, and they will not be deterred by the policy.

The policy also has serious consequences for the economies of the countries that border the United States, as it will lead to a decrease in the demand for labor.

ABORIGINAL EMBASSY

By SHARON PAINTER

The Aboriginal Embassy in Ottawa is a symbol of the struggle for justice and equality for Aboriginal people in Canada. It was established in 1969 as a result of the Oka Crisis, a conflict that took place in Quebec.

The Embassy is a testament to the resilience and determination of Aboriginal people in Canada, who continue to fight for their rights and self-determination.

The Embassy is located in the heart of Ottawa, at 800 15th Street, Ottawa, ON K1A 0N8. It is open to the public and welcomes visitors to learn more about the struggle for Aboriginal rights.

The Embassy also hosts a variety of events and activities, including workshops, seminars, and film screenings, to raise awareness about the issues facing Aboriginal people.

The Aboriginal Embassy is a vibrant and active space that is dedicated to promoting the rights of Aboriginal people and fostering understanding and respect for their culture.

THE NEW BLACK MILITANCY

By JOHN SIMS

The new black militancy has emerged as a powerful force in the United States, with roots in the civil rights movement of the 1960s.

The militancy is characterized by its commitment to self-defense and the use of violence to assert black empowerment and challenge systemic racism.

The new black militancy has gained support from a broad coalition of groups, including black activists, community organizations, and radicals.

The militancy has also faced opposition from the mainstream civil rights organizations, who view it as a threat to the progress made in the past.

The new black militancy has become a focus of attention for both the government and the media, and its impact on American society continues to be felt.

THE JUDGMENT OF THE TIMES

By DONALD J. RUBIN

The new black militancy has been met with mixed reactions from the public and the media.

On one hand, many see it as a valid response to the systemic racism and violence that blacks face in the United States.

On the other hand, there is concern about the potential for violence and the impact on public safety.

The challenge for society is to balance the need for self-defense with the need for social harmony and peaceful coexistence.

THE FUTURE OF THE BLACK MILITANCY

By JAMES BROWN

The future of the new black militancy is uncertain, but it is clear that it will continue to play a significant role in shaping the political landscape of the United States.

The militancy will be a focal point of attention for both the government and the media, and its impact on American society will continue to be felt.

The challenge for society is to find a way to address the root causes of systemic racism and violence, while also promoting peaceful coexistence and social harmony.
ABORTION and THE ALP

In 1970, the Australian Labor Party (ALP) made abortion a central plank in its campaign. The ALP's position on the issue was determined by its membership, with a large majority in favor of legalizing abortion. The party's slogan was "Abortion must be safe, legal, and free." This position was in line with the direction of the international women's movement, which was gaining momentum in the 1970s.

The ALP's commitment to abortion rights was tested in 1980 when it was revealed that the party had been receiving substantial donations from pro-choice groups. This led to a bout of internal debate, with some members calling for the party to distance itself from the issue. However, the majority of the ALP remained steadfast in their pro-choice stance, and the party's leadership supported the decision to remain aligned with the women's movement.

The ALP's stance on abortion was consolidated in the years that followed, with the party continuing to support legal abortion rights and to lobby for reforms in the abortion laws. The ALP's position on the issue continues to be a source of debate within the party, with some members calling for a more moderate approach.

GAY LIBERATION ORGANIZES IN SYDNEY

In 1971, gay liberation organizations began to form in Sydney. The newly formed organizations were significant in challenging the status quo and paving the way for greater awareness and acceptance of the gay community.

One of the earliest organizations was Sydney Gay Liberation, which was formed in response to the police raids on gay bars in Sydney. The organization was led by a group of young men and women who were determined to challenge the laws and attitudes that oppressed the gay community.

The Sydney Gay Liberation was one of the first organizations to hold demonstrations and public events, which were met with opposition from the police and other conservative groups. However, the organization's actions helped to raise awareness of the issues facing the gay community and to challenge the prevailing attitudes.

The organization's success led to the formation of other gay liberation organizations in Sydney, which in turn inspired the formation of similar organizations across Australia and the world. The Sydney Gay Liberation was a key player in the fight for gay rights and helped to pave the way for greater acceptance and equality for the gay community.

SOCIALISTS FOR LABOR CAMPAIGN

In 1972, the Socialists for Labor Campaign was established as a platform for socialist perspectives within the ALP. The campaign was established in response to the perceived lack of socialist voices within the party's leadership and to provide a space for socialist members to discuss and influence party policy.

The campaign was successful in providing a platform for socialist perspectives and in influencing party policy. It was a key player in the push for social-democratic reforms, such as the introduction of the Medicare scheme and the introduction of the Fair Work Act.

The Socialists for Labor Campaign was also significant in providing a voice for minority groups within the party, such as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. The campaign's success was due in part to its ability to mobilize members and to challenge the status quo within the party.

Women in Revolt

In 1970, the "Women's Lib" movement began to gain momentum in Australia, with women's liberation groups forming across the country. The movement was driven by a desire for greater equality and rights for women, and it was characterized by a range of activities, including protests, sit-ins, and public debates.

The movement's success was due in part to the mobilization of women and to the support of key figures who were able to galvanize the movement. The movement's achievements included the passing of the Equal Pay Act and the introduction of the Sex Discrimination Act.
THE 4TH INTERNATIONAL

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORY OF THE TRANSITIONAL PERIOD

BY PIERRE FRANK

PART 6

Chapter 5: From the Founding of the Fourth International to the 2nd World Congress

March 1938 was only a short period in a world where the war was on everybody's mind. In the year 1938 alone, six major nations were engaged in war, either against one another in mainland Europe, or against their colonies in North Africa and Asia. The war was not just a local conflict; it was a global event that affected every country in the world. The struggle for survival was the main concern of all nations, and the world was divided into two camps: the Axis powers and the Allies.

The Axis powers, led by Germany, Italy, and Japan, were determined to expand their power and influence. They were supported by their allies, including Vichy France, and were fighting against the Allies, who were led by the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union. The war was not just a military conflict; it was a political and economic struggle as well.

The Axis powers were trying to establish a new world order, one that would be dominated by their own interests. They were supported by their allies, including Vichy France, and were fighting against the Allies, who were led by the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union. The war was not just a military conflict; it was a political and economic struggle as well.

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LESSONS OF THE OIL STRIKE

BY SOL SALBY

"Fury of Future" coincides with "future " in the title which makes the meaning clear. The strike was a major event in the history of the United States. The cry for justice led to the strike which resulted in a settlement of the labor dispute. The workers were able to gain a little more money and better working conditions. This is a great victory for the workers and a lesson for the future.

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VESTEYS SACKS 696

BY STEVE PAINTER

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REPRESSION OF BLACKS

BY CHRIS GRAHAM

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Minority Splits from SWL & SYA

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British Dock Strike Sold Out

By Sol Salby

The British 40,000 striking dockers have been defeated. On Tuesday, July 22, 1941, the last of the British dockers returned to work after a strike that lasted for six weeks. The strike was called by the National Union of Dock Workers (NUDW) over a demand for higher wages and better working conditions.

The strike began on June 12, 1941, when dockers at the London docks went on strike demanding an increase in wages from 10 shillings to 13 shillings a week. The employers, represented by the British SHD Union, refused to concede to the demands of the dockers.

The strike spread to other ports in the country, and by the end of June, the strike had become a nationwide strike. The dockers were supported by the trade unions and the workers of the country.

The government of the day, led by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, attempted to break the strike by bringing in scabs to work the docks. However, the dockers were determined to win their demands and refused to accept any form of back pay or concession from the employers.

The strike lasted for six weeks, and during that time, the dockers continued to hold their ground. The employers offered several concessions, including an increase in wages, but the dockers refused to accept anything less than their original demand.

Finally, on Tuesday, July 22, 1941, the dockers agreed to return to work on the condition that the employers meet their original demands. The strike was called off, and the dockers returned to work.

The dockers won their battle for higher wages and better working conditions, and the strike was a major victory for the trade unions in the United Kingdom.
**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**

**WOBBLES**

Dear Commodities,

I read with interest the recent article on the Wobblies and their role in the early 20th-century labor movement. While I applaud your efforts to document this important part of labor history, I must express my concern about the distortion of facts presented in your article.

As a member of the Wobblies myself, I can attest to the tireless work and dedication of our early organizers. The Wobblies were more than just a union; they were a vanguard of the working class, fighting for the rights of the oppressed.

In your article, you mention the Wobblies' involvement in the fight for better working conditions and higher wages. However, you fail to acknowledge the role of other unions in this struggle, such as the American Federation of Labor (AFL) and the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO). This misrepresents the true nature of the labor movement and overlooks the contributions of other organizations.

Furthermore, your article gives the impression that the Wobblies were solely responsible for the success of the labor movement. In reality, the Wobblies' actions were part of a larger movement that included many other groups and individuals who worked tirelessly for the same causes.

I urge you to correct these inaccuracies in future articles. The truth about the labor movement is important to ensure that the sacrifices of our predecessors are not forgotten.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]

**CORRECTION**

Dear Commodities,

I am writing to correct an error in the recent article about the labor movement. There is a misstatement regarding the role of the Wobblies in the early 20th-century labor movement.

While the Wobblies were indeed an important part of the labor movement, they were not the sole driving force behind the successes achieved. Other unions, such as the American Federation of Labor (AFL) and the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), also played significant roles in the struggle for better working conditions and higher wages.

I appreciate your attention to detail and hope that this correction is made in future articles.

Sincerely,

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SEPT 20 STRIKE GAINS SUPPORT

RECENT HISTORY

All school sectors have had large bearing on recent high school activity. For example, recently when there was a lot of discontent about the French nuclear tests in the Pacific, a high school demonstration in Sydney called on a few hundred people to gather these views, but when the students arrived, the assembly was not sympathetic and only a few attended. The Sydney Morning Herald reported that the students were not expressing their views on the test in a way that would win them sympathetic response from the students attending the demonstration. But the students were identified with the movement for a national demonstration of young radical students.

In the universities and other high schools, students have been seen demonstrating in protest against the government's policies, but in some schools, the students have been more active in demonstrating against the police. This is in part because of the influence of other radical groups, such as the Young Socialist League, which has had an influence in some schools.

STUDENT UNIONS

At the first meeting of the NSW Students’ Union in Sydney and Adelaide, as well as Melbourne, the campaign also functioned in Hobart, Canberra and Brisbane. These groups are organizing support around the following for a similar list of demands:

- Freedom of speech
- Freedom of expression, including feelings, in relating to their lives
- Support for the education of all students, both in public and private schools
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The campaign has been well-received in all parts of the country, and support for the movement has been growing. The students have been successful in gaining the support of the community, and the campaign has been growing in strength. The students have been successful in gaining the support of the community, and the campaign has been growing in strength. The students have been successful in gaining the support of the community, and the campaign has been growing in strength.