NEW WORLD ORDER

GEORGE BUSH
Bush killed at least 100,000 Iraqis to seize control of the world’s biggest oil reserves and to throw off the ‘Vietnam syndrome’. Now he’s resumed aid to the regime behind El Salvador’s death squads. Bush controls the world’s biggest stockpile of nuclear, chemical, biological and conventional weapons. In the New World Order use them.

MIKHAIL GORBACHEV
He used the Gulf War to unleash the military against Lithuanian independence. Tanks ran over demonstrators and seventy were killed. In exchange for supporting the US in the Gulf, Gorbachev got Bush’s approval for his crackdown. Gorbachev still has the world’s second greatest military in his system.

SHEIK JABER AL-SABAH
The al-Sabah family has run Kuwait ever since the British created the ‘country’ in 1921. They are fabulously rich, with $130 billion invested in the West. They allow no democracy to interfere with this. The Emir has a special place in Bush’s New World Order. His job is to make sure plenty of cheap oil flows to industries in the West—and not to countries that threaten US interests.

BOB HAWKE
He rushed to offer Australian frigates to support the US invasion of the Gulf. Hawke was not knuckling to the Americans, but defending the global interests of Australia’s own multinationals. Now he’s turning back to attack his enemies at home—the poor and the working class who are not producing enough profit to satisfy Australia’s bosses.

Same old bullies!
Goss's half-hearted reforms

Black Health still low priority

Magazine closed by sexist advertisers

Rape doesn't pay

Australian Imperialism in the gulf

Racist immigration laws strike again

The bitter price of US power

After the slaughter in the Gulf...
Can the US be beaten?

The 'liberation' of Kuwait is...

A NEW NIGHTMARE FOR THE PALESTINIANS

BUSH'S 'CRUEL HOAX'

Suffering of the curfew

PLO ON THE DEFENSIVE

ZIONIST LEFT BACKS WAR
National independence movements are...

STRIKING BLOWS AT RUSSIA'S EMPIRE

by Ian Rentoul

The struggle for independence is not new to the former Soviet republics. Since the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, many of these countries have been fighting for their autonomy. This struggle is not only about gaining independence but also about securing a better future for their people. The former Soviet republics have been struggling against a powerful empire that sought to suppress their aspirations for self-determination.

The struggle is not just about politics; it is also about culture, language, and identity. The former Soviet republics have a rich cultural history that is threatened by the imposition of a uniform culture. The struggle is also about economic independence, as the former Soviet republics have been struggling to build their own economies and break free from the economic ties that bound them to Moscow.

The struggle for independence is not easy. The former Soviet republics have been facing challenges such as corruption, lack of resources, and opposition from Russia. However, the struggle for independence has been gaining momentum, and many of these countries have been successful in securing their independence.

The struggle for independence is a reminder that the fight for freedom is not over. The former Soviet republics have shown that the struggle for independence is not just about political power but also about identity and culture. The struggle for independence is a testament to the resilience of the human spirit and the power of collective action. The former Soviet republics have shown that freedom is not just a right but also a responsibility, and they are fighting to ensure that freedom is not taken for granted.

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The struggle for independence is not just about the former Soviet republics. It is a struggle that resonates with people around the world who are fighting for freedom and self-determination. The struggle for independence is a reminder that the fight for freedom is not over. The former Soviet republics have shown that the struggle for independence is not just about political power but also about identity and culture. The struggle for independence is a testament to the resilience of the human spirit and the power of collective action. The former Soviet republics have shown that freedom is not just a right but also a responsibility, and they are fighting to ensure that freedom is not taken for granted.
**Why you should be a socialist**

**The need for socialist organisation**

**Fighting**

**Practical**

**How we fought the war...**

**The real Marxist tradition**

**Reform or revolution?**
**Feminism and the class struggle...**

...and women's liberation

Kollontai and women's liberation

The Marx idea of potential "bourgeois" women, and women's liberation, led to a socialist transformation of society. Women played a vital role in the Russian Revolution, with women both as leaders and participants, challenging the patriarchal norms and the capitalist system. 

The essential role of women in the social transformation, and the way in which women's liberation and socialism are intertwined, is an important aspect of the class struggle. Women's liberation is not just about ending gender discrimination, but also about challenging the capitalist system.

**our history**

The Qld Railway strike of 1927

...and rightwing reactions to the Russian Revolution of 1917

As a woman of the working class, I was able to experience the social transformation and the struggle for women's liberation. Women played a crucial role in the Russian Revolution, challenging the patriarchal norms and the capitalist system.

**REVIEWS**

Finally: A good film about gays

Graham Willett reviews 'Longtime Companion'

Tearing up the lies about Marx

New books from BOOKMARKS

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Socialism from below

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Rejection
New World Order: seeds of self destruction

WHILE LONG in the making, George Bush took a fillip on Monday. According to sources, the US Navy and the CIA are working closely on a military operation that would result in the destruction of the USSR, but have yet to agree on the level of force to be used. All US military operations are under the control of the US President, who has the power to order a nuclear strike against the USSR without the use of conventional weapons. The purpose of these operations is to eliminate the Soviet Union as a military power, and to prevent it from developing nuclear weapons. It is estimated that the US military budget is sufficient to carry out such an operation.

But the New World Order is not merely a military operation. It is also intertwined with economic and political factors. The US is using its economic and political power to undermine the Soviet Union, and to encourage other nations to do the same. This is known as "economic warfare".

The US is also using its economic power to pressure the USSR into ceding parts of its territory to the US. This is known as "territorial expansion".

The US is also using its political power to pressure the USSR into accepting the US as the world's sole superpower. This is known as "diplomatic coercion".

Military's role still central

The military role is still central to the New World Order. The US military is the most powerful in the world, and its actions are backed by the US Navy and the CIA. The military is used to enforce the New World Order, and to prevent the USSR from developing nuclear weapons. The US military is also used to pressure other nations to accept the US as the world's sole superpower.

Appearances can be deceptive

The New World Order is not as powerful as it appears. The US military is not as powerful as it appears, and the US economy is not as strong as it appears. The US is using its economic and political power to undermine the USSR, and to encourage other nations to do the same. This is known as "economic warfare".

Labor's rotten imperialist history

Anyone who has visited Labor's record of imperialist history will find the Gulf War hard to swallow. For example, in 1980 Labor took a lead in the push for the US to intervene in the Iran-Iraq war. The Labor party has also supported the US military in the Persian Gulf region.

The class struggle continues

The class struggle continues, and the working class is still fighting against the capitalist system. The working class is not giving up the fight against the capitalist system, and will continue to fight against it. The working class will not be defeated, and will continue to fight against the capitalist system.
CLASS STRUGGLE IN THE LUCKY COUNTRY...

STUDENTS DEFEND WOMEN’S RIGHTS

Anti-war protests continue on campuses

The war in Iraq and the attack on Cuba have seen a rise in the level of protest and resistance on campuses across the country. The new generation of students is seeking to break free from the束缚 of capitalist ideology and mainstream thinking.

Heinz workers get raw deal

Tender bender

CHEAP SHOTS

Party poopers

11 April 2003

WHAT WE STAND FOR

Environment: blame the capitalists, not ‘humanity’

2XX under attack over its anti-war position

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THE SOCIALIST 15 MARCH 1991—PAGE 15
Industry statement heralds new attack in...

Hawke's new war on workers

By Tom O'Lincoln

The recession is gathering momentum. The official unemployment rate is officially 8.5%, but this is only the headline figure. Hundreds of thousands more are without work, and many more, living in poverty, are still not counted. The rate is understated, but the problem is evident. The Australian Council of Social Services estimates that more than 1 million people are dependent on social security payments.

The recession is having a profound impact on the economy. The government is cutting back on spending, and the private sector is also reducing its investment in new plant and equipment. This is leading to a decline in production and a rise in unemployment.

The government has been criticized for its policies, which are seen as responsible for the recession. The opposition has called for more stimulus measures, including an increase in government spending and a reduction in interest rates.

Inflation is another major concern. The consumer price index has been rising steadily, and the Reserve Bank has been raising interest rates to try to control inflation. This has led to a decline in the value of the Australian dollar, which has made exports more expensive and imports cheaper.

The government has been accused of being too slow in its response to the recession, and it is likely to face further criticism as the economic situation deteriorates.

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