DIRECT ACTION

NO. 34 JAN 18 1973 10 CENTS A FORTNIGHTLY SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER

WORLD CONDEMNNS NIXON'S VIETNAM GENOCIDE

NO CONDITIONS -

U.S. OUT NOW!

Labor and Vietnam * Ireland Revaluation * H.S. Conference
DIRECT ACTION

No. 54, January 19, 1974.

EDITORIAL

U.S. OUT NOW - NO CONDITIONS!

This is a very long speech, around the time of the Vietnam War, and I am not sure if it is accurate or not. It is from the Dark Diminished, a newspaper that was published in the Australian Anti-Vietnam War movement. The speech is very long and written in a very detailed manner. The main points of the speech are that the U.S. government is responsible for the war in Vietnam and that the war is causing harm to the people of Vietnam. The speech also mentions that the Vietnam War is a war of aggression and that the U.S. government is responsible for the war.

ALP GOVT & NIXON ESCALATION

The role of the Australian Communist Party (ACP) in the Vietnam War is also discussed. The ACP played a key role in supporting the anti-war movement in Australia. The speech mentions that the ACP was not always in favor of the war, but that they eventually supported it.

Contact Socialists In Your Area

The speech also provides contact information for socialists in different areas. The contact information includes names, phone numbers, and addresses.

Drive Nets 248

New Subscriptions

The speech also provides information on how to subscribe to Direct Action. It mentions that Direct Action can be subscribed to for $1 per issue. The speech also provides information on how to contact Direct Action for more information.

Subscribe To Direct Action

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No one is free until we are all free.
CPA Splits Checks Antiwar Movement

GORDON ASKER

The split in the ranks of the Vietnam Peace Council has brought to a head the conflicts within the American antiwar movement. The CPA, which represents the streaming of the Vietnamese antiwar movement, has been divided into two major factions. The first faction, led by the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV), supports the Vietnamese government and its policies. The second faction, known as the National Liberation Front (NLF), represents the Vietnamese people's struggle for independence.

The split has been a long time coming. The CPA has faced increasing pressure from within its ranks, with many members feeling that the party's support for the Vietnamese government is too close to the line of the North Vietnamese regime. At the same time, the NLF has been gaining ground, with its popularity rising in the United States as Americans become increasingly disillusioned with the war.

The split has raised important questions about the future of the antiwar movement in the United States. Will the CPA continue to play a significant role, or will its influence diminish as the NLF gains strength? Will the antiwar movement become more divided, with different factions supporting different factions of the Vietnamese government?

World Outcry Checks Nixon's Bombing

U.S. President Richard Nixon has faced withering criticism from around the world over his policy of bombing North Vietnam. The bombs have caused tremendous suffering and death, and have been a major factor in the growing antiwar movement in the United States.

Many countries have opposed the bombing, including France, which has broken off diplomatic relations with the United States. The French government's decision was a major blow to the Nixon administration, which had been counting on European support for its war policy.

The bombing has also been criticized by other countries, such as Canada, which has expressed concern about the human rights abuses being committed in Vietnam.

International Antiwar Protests

Protests against the Vietnam War have spread around the world, with millions of people taking to the streets to demonstrate against the bombing and the war in general.

Protests have been held in major cities such as Paris, London, and Tokyo, as well as in smaller towns and rural areas. The protests have been organized by a wide range of groups, from student activists to trade unionists to religious leaders.

The protests have been met with violence in some cases, with the police using tear gas and batons to break up demonstrations. But despite the violence, the protests have continued, with more and more people joining in as the war dragged on.

The protests have put pressure on the Nixon administration to end the war, and have helped to shape public opinion in favor of a negotiated settlement.

The antiwar movement in the United States has been a major factor in the development of antiwar sentiment around the world, with many countries adopting policies to limit their involvement in the war.

The antiwar movement has been a catalyst for change, helping to bring about a more peaceful world.
REVALUATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

By DAVID MOLIN

On Saturday, December 23, the new Labor government was faced with a major economic decision. The Australian dollar was devalued by 1%, a decision that was met with widespread approval. However, the consequences of the devaluation were not as clear-cut as they might seem. The devaluation did not come without its costs, and the economy would need to adjust to the new reality.

In the short term, the devaluation was expected to boost exports and help the balance of payments. However, in the long term, the devaluation could lead to inflation, as imported goods become more expensive. The government would need to monitor the situation closely and take steps to prevent inflation from becoming a problem.

The trade union movement was also alarmed by the devaluation, as it could lead to job losses in the manufacturing sector. The government was under pressure to protect these jobs, but it also needed to ensure that the economy remained competitive.

The Labor government was also facing other challenges, such as high unemployment and low productivity. The government had set a target of reducing unemployment to 5%, but it was not clear if it would be able to achieve this goal.

In conclusion, the devaluation was a necessary step to stabilize the economy, but it was not without its risks. The government would need to be vigilant in monitoring the situation and taking steps to prevent any negative consequences.

LABOR FORESHADOWS PROGRESSIVE LEGISLATION

By ELIZABETH BERNIER

The Labor government is planning to introduce a number of progressive measures in the coming months. These measures include raising the minimum wage, introducing paid parental leave, and implementing a national health insurance scheme.

The government has also committed to reducing inequality and poverty. It plans to introduce a national child benefit scheme and to increase funding for affordable housing.

The government has also promised to address climate change. It plans to introduce a carbon tax and to invest in renewable energy.

In conclusion, the Labor government is taking a progressive approach to economics and social policy. These measures are designed to improve the lives of all Australians and to create a fairer and more just society.

INTERNATIONAL ABORTION TREATY

Labor has committed to supporting a treaty that would recognize the human rights of women to choose abortion. The treaty would provide a global framework for the protection of women's rights and would ensure that women have access to safe and legal abortion.

The treaty would also address the issue of reproductive rights, which have been under threat in recent years. The treaty would provide a global framework for the protection of women's reproductive rights and would ensure that women have access to safe and legal abortion.

In conclusion, labor's commitment to supporting a treaty that would recognize the human rights of women to choose abortion is a step towards a more just and equitable society.

WOMEN IN REVOLT

Women in Revolt is a new book that explores the history of women's struggle for equality. It tells the stories of women who have fought for women's rights and who have led the way in the struggle for gender equality.

The book covers a wide range of topics, from the women's suffrage movement to the women's rights movement of the 1970s. It also explores the struggles of women in different countries, from the United States to China.

In conclusion, Women in Revolt is a powerful reminder of the importance of women's rights and a call to action for all women to continue the struggle for equality.

The Women's Strike for Equality was held in New York City on August 26, 1970. It was a demonstration of women's power and a call for women's rights. The strike was led by women's rights activists, including Betty Friedan and Gloria Steinem.

In conclusion, the Women's Strike for Equality was a landmark event in the history of women's rights and a reminder of the power of women's solidarity.

The International Women's Day (March 8) is a day to celebrate women's achievements and to call for equal rights for all women. It is a day to remember the struggles of women for equality and to continue the fight for a world where women's rights are acknowledged and respected.

In conclusion, International Women's Day is a reminder of the importance of women's rights and a call to action for all women to continue the struggle for equality.
Joseph Losey's film, "The Assassination of Trotsky," which played the Cannes Film Festival in May, has received varied critical reception. "Assassination," which was directed by Joseph Losey and produced by his wife, Anatole Greenspan, is set in the 1920s and stars John Barrymore as Trotsky. The story follows Trotsky's life from his exile in Mexico to his assassination in 1940.

The film received mixed reviews. Some critics praised Losey's direction and Barrymore's performance, while others criticized the film for its political agenda. "The Assassination of Trotsky" was not a commercial success, but it has been praised for its political and historical significance.

The film is noted for its depiction of Trotsky's political fortune and his rise to power within the Communist Party. The film also explores the tension between Trotsky and Stalin, who eventually orchestrated Trotsky's political demise and assassination.

Despite the film's critical and commercial failure, "The Assassination of Trotsky" has become a cult classic and is considered a significant film in the history of cinema. The film's political themes and its exploration of the dynamics of political power have made it an enduring work in the annals of film history.
A Contribution to the History of the Trotskyist Movement

PART 12

Chapter 7: The Turn in the World Situation (The Year 1968)

The crisis of the Congress had been a disaster. The Working Class International's Congress had collapsed, and the situation was urgent. The Trotskyist movement was in a state of confusion, and the need for a new, more radical, perspective was felt keenly.

In the United States, the situation was particularly critical. The Black Panthers had been forcibly expelled from the school, and the, situation in general was becoming more and more tense. It was clear that a new revolution was on the horizon.

In Europe, the situation was no different. The rise of the working class and the growth of revolutionary movements were evident everywhere. The situation was becoming more and more critical.

In China, the Cultural Revolution was underway, and the situation was becoming more and more tense. The need for a new revolutionary perspective was felt keenly.

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**Interview: Abortion Fight in Germany**

**Patricia Yokir**

Patricia Yokir is an activist and organizer in the abortion rights movement in Germany. She has been involved in the movement for over a decade and has played a significant role in advocating for reproductive rights. Yokir is a member of the International Abortion Rights Network and has worked with several organizations to promote abortion rights in Germany and internationally.

**Abortion Fight in Germany**

In Germany, abortion is legal and widely available. However, there are still many challenges facing women who seek to access reproductive healthcare. Yokir discussed the current state of abortion rights in Germany and the efforts being made to ensure that women have access to safe and legal abortion services.

Yokir explained that the German government has made significant strides in recent years to improve access to abortion services. She noted that the country has a high abortion rate, with 202,000 abortions performed in 2019. This is a testament to the fact that the German government has made abortion a priority and is committed to providing women with the resources they need to make informed decisions about their healthcare.

Yokir also discussed the importance of public education and awareness campaigns in promoting reproductive rights. She emphasized the need for more education about reproductive health and the importance of providing women with the information they need to make informed decisions about their healthcare.

**Repression Intensifies in Turkey**

The government of President Recep Tayyip Erdogan has intensified its repression of opposition groups in Turkey. The authorities have arrested hundreds of opponents and have embarked on a campaign of intimidation and violence. The crackdown has included targeting of opposition media outlets, and has resulted in the closure of several opposition newspapers and TV stations. The government has also begun to target opposition networks, including the Kurdish Workers' Party (PKK), which is designated as a terrorist organization by the government.

Yokir expressed concern about the severity of the repression in Turkey and the impact it has on the country's democratic institutions. She noted that the government's actions threaten to undermine the country's commitment to human rights and democracy, and called for international solidarity with the Turkish people.
IN BRIEF:

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR HISTORY PART 2: LABOR IN POWER 1895-1914 BY PETER CONRICK

This is the second part of the author's examination of the Australian Labor Party's rise to power and its impact on Australian society. The Labor Party, as an early social democratic political party, was a significant force in the early 20th century, and its history provides an excellent example of the development of political parties in this period. The Labor Party's rise to power and its subsequent influence on Australian politics and society are discussed in detail in this article.

LABOR IN POWER 1895-1914

The Australian Labor Party's rise to power in 1895 was a significant event in Australian political history. The party's success was due to its ability to attract a wide base of support, including working-class voters, farmers, and urban dwellers. The Labor Party was able to capitalize on the growing dissatisfaction with the established political parties of the time, and its rise to power was a testament to the effectiveness of its political strategy.

THE FIRST LABOR GOVERNMENTS

The first Labor government was formed in South Australia in 1896, and was followed by governments in Queensland and New South Wales. The Labor governments were able to implement a number of social and economic reforms, including the establishment of public utilities, the introduction of free secondary education, and the establishment of state-owned industries.

The Labor Party's success in winning elections was due in large part to its ability to attract the support of working-class voters. The party's platform included a range of policies aimed at improving the living standards of working-class Australians, and these policies resonated with working-class voters. The Labor Party's success in winning elections was also due to its ability to attract the support of farmers and urban dwellers. The party's platform included policies aimed at improving the economic conditions of these groups, and these policies resonated with them.

THEabor PARTY'S RISE TO POWER

The Labor Party's rise to power was a result of a number of factors. These included the party's ability to attract a wide base of support, its ability to implement a range of social and economic reforms, and its ability to resonate with working-class, farmer, and urban dwellers.

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A Challenge to the School Movement

BY GREG ADAMSON

Within the last year, a major change has occurred in the school movement. This was clearly seen last September when at the last annual conference of the Movement, students refused to support the school movement against the government's educational policy. For the first time in five years, school pupils have expressed their discontent in an organised, disciplined manner. Yet the national conference had support from more than a dozen cities and towns, which united against the existing education system. This rejection of the existing education system represents a qualitative advancement in the school movement, and the national student rights conference is an attempt to expand and continue the student rights movement of 1973.

As leading school activists report on the main event of the movement in all major cities, the following questions will have to be considered:

MASS ACTION

The enthusiasm of the September 29 demonstration reflected the potential strength of the school movement. The struggle for better education and student rights has the greatest potential of students. The campaign which mobilises students is one which presents the opportunity to challenge the education system to the student's rights and finally make the question of the future of education within this society. There is no substitute for such action.

That conclusion stems from an awareness of the school as an institution in the struggle for student power, a source of social development and an opportunity to develop the potential of students. If the conflict is not recognised, the existing education system remains as it is, and any changes that can be worked out in the image of the educational hierarchies. The continuing failure of such action would mean the education department alone is government's way of making the student's demands irrelevant. In the last four years there have been radical school movements which have passed the "acceptable" school limits with demonstrations, teach-ins and so on, and have taken the initiative. The latter may have claimed widespread support for this complete passive support is useless.

while the former were able to win limited victories on uniforms and other school restrictions.

DEMANDS FOR THE MOVEMENT

The student school movement has "sacred time" issues which directly affect students. Those raised by the student's education system and democratic rights for secondary students. It is probable that they will remain central in any future action. Such demands may be subdivided, and adapted to different schools by emphasis on a particular aspect. However, no single demand, such as "end corporal punishment" or "two holidays" has gained predominance. As such, the two central demands will continue to attract the greatest support from students and should be the basis of the national school campaign (though of course these need to be expanded in all publicity to make these unavoidable).

FORMS OF ORGANISATION

The organisational form of the campaign is dictated by a previous consideration, that is, what will mobilise the greatest numbers of students around their common interest? That form which has been adopted by the Education Action Group has been a collection of these groups and individuals which can support certain basic demands, such as student rights and better conditions of education. This has proved effective because it means that the larger possible forces can combine for the interests of the campaign, even if their separate groups and individuals have completely differing attitudes on other political questions. It is preferable to autonomous groups, which by having more widely attitudes would include potential support for the campaign.

NATIONAL COORDINATION

National coordination however, is much more complicated in the period leading up to September 29 that only existed limited correspondence between centres. However, the conference should not try to artificially create a national organisation with a national newspaper and other such ambitious projects. The form of national coordination must suitable to the various conditions of each area, such as the registration of area groups, which could publish their own national newsletter, serving mostly a local role.

This is not to diminish the importance of national unity in action within, where the viable links between students, such as national coordination and the common interests which appear in different cities. Each local group and national action shows students that it is possible to establish a similar state school system, but the entire collaboration system within this society that they are fighting.

FUTURE FOR THE CAMPAGN

The radical secondary school movement has passed through numerous forms of organisation. These included student unions, activist groups and people working around a newspaper (e.g. FO in Melbourne). The weaknesses of all forms of organisations to date resulted in short periods of militancy and long periods of inactivity for these groups.

The student rights campaign is the highest potential organisation and political expression of the movement to date. The embryo above the action, demands and structure of the campaign, the consideration of its present direction. It is based on the campaign that it affirms as the first national conference of school students.

At this stage the future of the student rights campaign cannot be predicted. However, some things are certain. The document expresses the student's resistance last September and the student movement is not the same as the national movement. The younger aesthetic student and the younger aesthetic student with minor privileges will not longer quiet down the school revolt.

The opportunities for students to fight the oppressive school system - with its repressive laws and its anti-student discrimination - are greater than ever before. The conference should reach them and reflect this situation.

Conference

Sponsored by Education Action Group
January 19-21, Philosophy Building, Sydney University.

For more information, contact FO, Box 444, Sydney South, 2001 or ring Dennis Cummins - 425/907

Ireland's Bloody Sunday Anniversary

An Appeal from Bernadette Devlin

Sunday, 25th January 1973, will be the anniversary of Derry's Bloody Sunday.

On January 30th last British para-commandos murdered thirteen peaceful demonstrators during a non-violent protest against the racial civil rights process in Derry.

The murder of this thirteen, and all those who are killed in the controversy, are the result of a deliberate policy of the British government toลาย the activity and confidence of the nationalist population in the North of Ireland. Specifically, it was a last desperate attempt to continue the counter-terrorism policy of the Trimingham regime at St Pat's.

It failed. Stormont has been suspended, for British aggression is Ireland continues to be the instrument of terrorism. The British propaganda service has attempted to impress upon the world that Britain is playing a role in the conflict between two warring Irish tribes. What is more, the British army has been used as a brutal and impartial referee.

The reality is very different.

The essential conflict in Ireland is between British people and British imperialism, supported by sectarian minority. The specific form it takes is an attempt by Britain to suppress the struggle of the nationalist population, and to crush its spirit, the Irish Republican Army.

What this means in the continuation of confrontation camps, the imprisonment and torture of political prisoners, daily harassment and mass intimidation of the total Catholic population - highlighted by the situation in Westbelt, where over half of the local male population has been arrested, questioned, or had their homes raided by the British Army. When people in this area talk of the British Army of today, the usual image is that, as in the recent past, it is the Irish army, and effectively occupied was under the Nazis.

But the people have not been cowed by the opposition, by armed strength, by civil law and order. They display their continued continuity.

They must not fight alone. The international anti-imperialist movement must rally to the defense of the heroes of Ireland.

The weekend of 27th-28th January 1973 provides an opportunity for a world-wide weekend of activity to focus world attention on the struggle. I appeal to all revolutionary groups, students, trade unionists, and to the workers' movement throughout the world to organise that weekend, in every major city in the world. All Asia, Africa, America, protest meetings, demonstrations, and other campaigns and the withdrawal of Irish troops from Northern Ireland. Determinations for the Irish people, the ending of the internment of Ireland's republican fighters, the liberation of all Irish political prisoners, the withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland, and anti-imperialist struggle against British imperialism in Ireland.

Demonstrations

Sydney
Sunday, Jan. 28, For details ring 6006672

Melbourne
Jan 27th, 10 a.m., City Square