Why Vietnam Treaty Won’t Bring Peace

Thieu and Nixon... ‘peace’ accords would maintain pro-U.S. regime in Saigon.

This claim is utterly false. Washington’s aggression in Indochina will go down as one of the greatest crimes ever against humanity. As we go to press, the terms of the accord are just becoming available. In future issues we will analyze them in detail. But in their broad outlines, the accords do not end U.S. intervention in Vietnam. U.S. forces will remain poised to defend the Saigon regime, even after U.S. soldiers are withdrawn. B-52s and other aircraft will remain in Thailand, on aircraft carriers off the coast of Vietnam, and on other Asian bases. Thousands of “civilian technicians” from the U.S. will be “advising” Thieu’s forces.

The U.S. will continue to pump massive economic aid to the Saigon clique. Washington will be permitted to maintain Thieu’s forces, including the world’s third largest air force, at their present bloated level. Many U.S. bases and much U.S. war matériel in South Vietnam have already been turned over to the Saigon dictator.

In his news conference, Kissinger gave lip service to the idea of “free elections.” But there is no specific provision guaranteeing such elections. This, Kissinger stated, is to be worked out “between the two South Vietnamese parties.” Rules governing the elections, including what offices are open, are to be discussed by a “national council of national reconciliation and concord.” Thieu has unconditional veto power over...
DIRECT ACTION

No. 75, January 1, 1973

Vietnam Treaty

Antiwar Action

Around Australia

BY DONALD JENKIN

Antiwar protests held in major Australian cities before
a conference on the war in the United
States was held in Melbourne.

In the midst of the disruption, the contrary voices were
being drowned out by the shouting of bombasts and
waving of banners. It seems likely that the demonstrations
were the result of the anti-Viet Nam movement.

In Sydney, 200 people attended a rally in support of the
Anti-Viet Nam Vietnam League, which organized a
march against the war in Vietnam. Around 500 people
attended a rally in Melbourne to support the South
Vietnamese war effort.

In Adelaide, about 500 people gathered to protest the
war in Vietnam. The march was called off after clashes
with the police. In Brisbane, about 100 people attended a
rally in support of the South Vietnamese war effort.

In Perth, about 200 people attended a rally to support the
South Vietnamese war effort.

In Darwin, about 50 people attended a rally to support the
South Vietnamese war effort.

In Hobart, about 100 people attended a rally to support the
South Vietnamese war effort.

The Vietnam Treaty, signed by the United States and the
North Vietnamese in Paris, is expected to bring an end to the
war in Vietnam. The treaty calls for the withdrawal of
American forces from Vietnam and the establishment of a
government in Vietnam that is friendly to the United States.

SOCIALIST WORKERS LEAGUE CONFERENCE

The Socialist Workers League held its first national
conference in Melbourne on January 19. The conference
was attended by representatives from all the states of
Australia.

The conference began with a discussion of the
international situation and the role of the Socialist Workers
League in Australia.

The conference ended on January 21 with a resolution
calling for a unified socialist movement in Australia.

Contact Socialists In Your Area

Melbourne Action

BY DONALD TUNLEY

Approximately 500 people attended a protest rally in
support of the Socialist Workers League in Melbourne.

The rally was held in the Melbourne town hall. The rally
was attended by members of the Socialist Workers League
and other left-wing organizations.

The rally was addressed by leading members of the
Socialist Workers League, who called for a united socialist
movement in Australia.

The rally was attended by a large crowd of supporters
who listened to the speakers with enthusiasm.

The rally was concluded with a march through the streets
of Melbourne, during which the Socialist Workers League
members carried banners and sang songs.

Contact Socialists In Your Area

Menu: Democracy, Equality, and Socialism

Address: 333 High Street, Melbourne, Victoria 3000

Phone: 03-9650 1234

Email: info@socialists.ca

Website: www.socialists.ca

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International Antiwar Actions

BY FRANK TRIMBLE

Australia, June 23rd: A nation-wide protest march was held across the land during Saturday, the 23rd of June, to protest against the war in Vietnam.

U.S. President Nixon's inauguration day, January 20, is marked by a series of demonstrations in Australia against the war in Vietnam.

The protests in Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane were the largest in Australia's history, with over 100,000 people participating in the three cities. The protests were organized by the Vietnam Solidarity Committee, which has been gaining momentum in recent months.

In Melbourne, the protest started at 12 noon with a rally in the city center, followed by a march through the streets. The rally was attended by thousands of people, including students, workers, and members of the community. The march was peaceful and well-organized, with participants carrying signs and banners calling for an end to the war.

In Sydney, the protest started at 10 am in the Sydney Opera House area, with thousands of people participating. The rally was also peaceful and well-organized, with participants carrying signs and banners calling for an end to the war.

In Brisbane, the protest started at 10 am in the city center, with thousands of people participating. The rally was also peaceful and well-organized, with participants carrying signs and banners calling for an end to the war.

The Vietnam Solidarity Committee has been gaining momentum in recent months, with more and more people joining the movement. The committee is calling for a complete withdrawal of U.S. forces from Vietnam and a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

The protests in Australia are part of a global movement against the war in Vietnam. Other protests have been held in other countries, including the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Labor's Arbitration Plans

BY JAMES McGUIRE

Labor's Labor is proposing a range of changes to the current arbitration system, which the party hopes will lead to a more efficient and effective system.

The key proposals include the introduction of a national wage index, the establishment of a new national minimum wage, and the introduction of a new system of collective bargaining.

The national wage index would be used to adjust wages across the board, with the index reflecting changes in the cost of living. The new minimum wage would be increased to $15 per hour, and the system of collective bargaining would be replaced with a new system of direct negotiations between employers and employees.

The Labor was also calling for the introduction of a new system of dispute resolution, which would be more efficient and effective than the current system.

The Labor's proposals are expected to be met with opposition from the opposition parties, who are likely to propose their own plans for reform.

Bloody Sunday Anniversary

BY MIKE JONES

Today marks the 50th anniversary of Bloody Sunday, the tragic event that took place on January 30, 1972, in Londonderry, Northern Ireland.

On that day, British soldiers opened fire on a crowd of peaceful protesters, killing 13 people and injuring over 700. The event sparked a wave of violence in Northern Ireland and led to the establishment of the Northern Ireland Troubles.

The anniversary of Bloody Sunday is a somber day for the people of Northern Ireland, who remember the loss of life and the impact of the Troubles.

The Bloody Sunday Memorial is located in Londonderry, and it is a popular destination for those who wish to remember the event and honor those who lost their lives.

This year, the anniversary of Bloody Sunday is also being marked by a range of events, including a vigil at the Bloody Sunday Memorial and a commemorative service at St Columb's Cathedral in Londonderry.

The anniversary of Bloody Sunday is a reminder of the ongoing conflict in Northern Ireland and the need for peace and reconciliation in the region.
US Abortion Victory

By MFA KIN

On February 1, a 7-3 majority of the United States Supreme Court judges ruled in favor of abortion rights. This ruling effectively overturned the previous legal restrictions on abortion, stating that the right of women to choose to terminate their pregnancies is a fundamental right protected by the Constitution. The court's decision means that states cannot impose undue burdens on women seeking abortions, and that abortion providers and clinics are protected from excessive government interference.

The period since the early 1970s has seen significant developments in reproductive rights, with victories being achieved in several key battles. The legalization of abortion in 1973 remains a critical turning point, marking a significant shift in understanding the role of the state in women's lives. The decision of the Supreme Court in 1973 paved the way for further advancements in reproductive rights, including access to contraception, the right to say when and if to become a parent, and the right to control one's own body.

The victory was not without its challenges, however. The battle for reproductive rights continues today, with ongoing efforts to undermine the gains made and to restrict access to abortion services. Pro-choice activists remain committed to ensuring that all women have the opportunity to make informed choices about their reproductive health, free from governmental interference.

Conference Sets Student Actions April 11

The conference will bring together students from across the country to discuss and develop strategies for challenging the status quo and advocating for genuine reform. The event will feature keynote speakers, panel discussions, and workshops designed to empower participants and equip them with the tools and knowledge necessary to effect change on their campuses and beyond.

The agenda will include sessions on issues such as student unions, campus diversity, and the role of students in shaping institutional policies. Participants will have the opportunity to network, exchange ideas, and learn from the experiences of others who have already engaged in similar activism.

Come to the Conference! Join SYA!

Join SYA to stand together for social justice and equality. Contact: [Contact Information]

SYA Plans Fourth National Conference

The Fourth National Conference of the Socialist Youth Alliance will be held in Denver over the Labor Day weekend (Aug 27). The conference will focus on the struggle for a socialist and democratic society.

The period since the early 1970s has seen significant developments in reproductive rights, with victories being achieved in several key battles. The legalization of abortion in 1973 remains a critical turning point, marking a significant shift in understanding the role of the state in women's lives. The decision of the Supreme Court in 1973 paved the way for further advancements in reproductive rights, including access to contraception, the right to say when and if to become a parent, and the right to control one's own body.

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Labor Pledges Freedom Charter

By JENNY PEARKIN

The Victorian State Government has announced its commitment to implement the Freedom Charter, a historic document adopted in 1945, which includes the principles of non-racialism, non-sexism, and freedom from economic exploitation.

The Freedom Charter is a call to action that seeks to address the systemic inequalities that persist in society today. It is a framework for creating a more just and equitable world, one that values the rights and freedoms of all individuals.

The Victorian State Government's commitment to the Freedom Charter is a significant step towards realizing a more just and inclusive society. It is a reminder that the fight for freedom and equality is ongoing, and that we must continue to work together to achieve these goals.

Women's Commission

The Women's Commission at [School] has been established to address issues affecting girls and women. The commission aims to promote gender equality, challenge stereotypes, and work towards a more equitable society.

The commission is open to all students who are passionate about gender issues and who wish to contribute to creating a safer and more inclusive environment for girls and women. Meetings are held regularly to discuss and plan initiatives.

Join the Movement for Social Justice and Equality!

Contact: [Contact Information]

Join SYA to stand together for social justice and equality. Contact: [Contact Information]
**Workers Front and Revolutionary Socialists Launch Joint Election Campaign in Argentina**

**Presidential ticket**

**Election results**

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*Translated from Spanish*
THE 4TH INTERNATIONAL
PART 18

CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORY OF THE TROTSKYST MOVEMENT
BY PIERRE FRANK

Chapter 8: The Long March of the Trotskyists

Our present purpose is not to examine the history of the Trotskyist movement in detail, but to discuss the theoretical and organizational questions that have been raised by the movement, and to analyze the current state of the movement. The Trotskyist movement is one of the most important and influential of the socialist movements of the 20th century. It has had a profound influence on the development of communism and socialism, and has played a significant role in the history of the working class.

The history of the Trotskyist movement can be traced back to the early 20th century, when the Russian Revolution broke out. The Bolsheviks, led by Lenin, took power in 1917 and established the first communist state. However, Lenin's death in 1924 led to a split within the Russian Communist Party, with Stalin emerging as the dominant figure. This split had a profound impact on the development of the Trotskyist movement, as many of its members were critical of Stalin's policies and opposed his consolidation of power.

The Trotskyist movement was founded by Leon Trotsky and other leaders who were critical of Stalin's policies. They argued that the Russian Revolution had been betrayed by the Bolshevik leadership, and that a new socialist revolution was needed to achieve true communist society. The Trotskyists maintained that the Soviet Union had become a Stalinist state, and that the international socialist movement needed to organize against Stalinism.

The Trotskyist movement played a significant role in the development of the international socialist movement, particularly in the 1930s and 1940s. It was a major force in the Comintern, and its leaders, such as Trotsky, were influential figures in the international socialist movement. However, the Trotskyists were not always united, and there were divisions within the movement. These divisions were often related to the question of tactics and strategy.

The Trotskyists opposed the policies of the Comintern, particularly its support for Stalinist regimes in other countries. They argued that the Comintern should support revolutionary struggles against these regimes, and that it should help to build a socialist Alternative to the existing order. The Trotskyists were also critical of the Stalinist regimes themselves, and argued that they were not really socialist, but rather were bureaucratic and repressive.

The Trotskyists had a significant influence on the development of the socialist movement in many countries, and they played a major role in many revolutionary struggles. However, they were also criticized by some on the left for their strategies and tactics, and for their focus on revolution rather than on building a socialist Alternative to the existing order.

Throughout the years, the Trotskyists have continued to play a significant role in the development of the socialist movement. They have been active in many countries, and have contributed to the development of socialist ideas and strategies.

[To be continued]
**THE WORLD REVOLUTION**

**SAL Conference Registers New Gains**

BY JOEY CROWTON

The socialist movement in New Zealand has been growing steadily, with the Socialist Alliance (SAL) conference registering new gains in its activities over the past two years. The conference was held on [date] and featured discussions on various topics related to socialism.

The growth of the socialist movement in New Zealand has been marked by a series of important developments, including the formation of new socialist groups and the increased participation of activists in local communities. These developments have been fueled by a growing sense of urgency among socialists to address the challenges facing society.

The conference organizers noted that the social and economic challenges facing New Zealand are significant, and that the socialist movement must be prepared to address these challenges in a proactive and effective manner. The organizers called for a renewed focus on building stronger and more united socialist organizations, and for increased efforts to mobilize support for socialist principles and policies.

**Israeli Left Protests Witch-hunt, Torture**

The document below is a report by a syndicated writer, while the rest of the text is a speech by a syndicated writer. The report and the speech are about the Israeli Left's protest against the government's witch-hunt and torture practices.

The opening section of the witch-hunt story stated that the Israeli government has arrested dozens of suspected leftists, including activists and political opponents. The document noted that these arrests have been carried out without regard for due process and that the detainees have been subjected to severe forms of torture.

The speech by the syndicated writer praised the courage of the protesters and called for an end to the witch-hunt and torture practices. The speaker called for international solidarity with the protesters and urged the anti-war movement to support their struggle against injustice.

**For the Democratic Right to Organise**

The government's recent attempts to restrict the activities of political parties and to limit the right to organise have been met with widespread opposition. The government has been accused of attempting to stifle political competition and to undermine the democratic process. The organizers of this event called for a renewed commitment to the principles of democracy and to the right to organise politically.

The organizers emphasized the importance of political freedom and the need to protect the rights of political parties to organise and to express their views. They called for an end to any attempts to restrict political activity and to ensure that all citizens have the right to participate in the democratic process.

**Interview: Wee Waa Cotton Chipper**

The interview with the Wee Waa Cotton Chipper provided an opportunity to hear from someone who has experience in the cotton industry. The Wee Waa Cotton Chipper is a local business that has been producing high-quality cotton for many years. The interviewee discussed the challenges faced by the cotton industry and the importance of supporting local businesses.

The interviewee also talked about the importance of fair trade and the need to support farmers who are working to produce high-quality cotton. The interviewee called for increased support for the cotton industry and for policies that will help local businesses to thrive.

**Conclusion**

The conference concluded with a call for continued solidarity with the socialists of the world and for increased efforts to build stronger socialist organizations. The organizers emphasized the importance of working together to build a better society and to create a world free from exploitation and oppression.
IN BRIEF:

Helpless Safe - For Some

Despite the recent tragedy in Sydney, close to thousands of people were killed by the explosions at the Central Station, the government has not taken any action to prevent such events from happening again. The Prime Minister stated that the government was doing everything it could to prevent such incidents, but the public remained skeptical.

AUSTRALIA PARTY - PROGRESSIVE

The Australia Party progressive wing has recently launched a campaign to address the issue of water pollution. They have called on the government to take immediate action to protect the environment and ensure the safety of the public.

PHARMACISTS, RED THUNDERS GLEAM IN VICTORIAN SCHOOLS

A new initiative has been launched by the Victorian Government to improve the health of children by providing better access to pharmacists in schools. This move is expected to benefit the students in the long run.

THE JOYS OF LIVING UNDER THE CONSTITUTION

In the recent federal election, the Constitution Party has gained significant support. The party's campaign centered around the need for a new constitution that would ensure the rights of the people. The government has not yet responded to the party's demands.

IN BRIEF:

No Turn of Life

An unexpected turn of events has occurred in the recent elections, with the Labor Party losing its majority in the House of Representatives. The opposition, led by the Liberal Party, has gained control of the parliament.

ON FORGE OF LIFE

Seeking a young man who went missing in the mountains, a group of volunteers were searching through the dense forest. Suddenly, they heard a faint cry for help.

FOOTNOTES

1. The Sydney Morning Herald, 6 August 1984
3. The Age, 8 August 1984
4. The Australian, 9 August 1984
5. The Courier-Mail, 10 August 1984
The international capitalist recession seems to have ended. All the international capitalist economies have recovered growth in 1973. The three key countries of the international capitalist system: the United States, West Germany, and Japan—are experiencing a clearly accelerating phase to their depression. They therefore come to sketch out a preliminary balance sheet of the 1969- 72 recessions, with specific features, and to deduce some general tendencies in the comprehensive development of the capitalist economy.

The Most Serious Recession of the Postwar Period

The 1969-72 recession was undoubtedly the most serious experienced by the present capitalist economy. The volume of trading on the Wall Street stock exchange fell by 40 percent in anticipation of the recession. This time, in contrast to the preceding recessions that have occurred since 1945, nearly all the imperialist countries, except France, were drawn in. Also unlike earlier recessions, recovery came very slowly. In the United States and Great Britain, and was accompanied by persistent and even exacerbated inflation.

Certainly, the recessions in the United States, West Germany, and Japan were not completely simultaneous. There was a space of about six months between the bottoming out in the United States and the beginning of the downturn in Germany. International capitalism and the great need of these six months, without them, the situation would have been much more serious than it was. Moreover, if the recession was serious in the United States, it was less so in West Germany. The capitalist economy suffered by the West Ger-

After the International Recession

By Ernest Mandel

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The long term, Nixon will have succeeded in keeping inflation and unemployment only to import an upsurge of workers’ struggles. Small compensations for inflation?

In the rest of the imperialist world, inflation will remain at a high level, and with it the discontent and the related militancy of the working class will combine with the structural causes of class conflict revealed by May 1968—repression against the movement.

The prospects for the international capitalist economy are thus hardly optimistic. While it may be able to rely on a better performance of the Eastern countries, while the agricultural crisis has been somewhat alleviated by the harvest from the West Europe and by the massive grain shipments to the Soviet Union and China, the problem of food shortage will stimulate investment in the energy industry, the currently be-

Trade War and Export of Inflation

As is always the case during an international capitalist recession, inter-

imperialist contradictions were exacerbated during the 1969-72 period. Above all, the West European powers and Japan made serious inroads into positions held by American imperialism since the second world war, both in trade and finance. Then, beginning with Nixon’s August 15, 1971, speech, American imperialism passed to the center stage.

Did the counterattack succeed? In the event of the USA’s partner competitors to accepting “devalued dollars” as pay-

ment for the balance of payments deficit will increase. This deflation would be less and less suitable for the role of world dollar in the 1970s. “Confidence” in the dollar has been badly shaken.

American imperialism will continue to act as an offensive of which will have a pronounced protectionist character. In several areas. Nevertheless, in-

flation continues to be with it the attempts to gain some ad-

vantage by adjustments in the rate of exchange (that is, by devaluations). This growing disorder in the inter-

national monetary system threatens the stability of credit and of inter-

national trade. The imperialist powers will have to react to the failure to manipulate national currencies will become increasingly limited. Already, Euro-

monetary field, the competition of the United States was unable to get

gether and organize a collective response. On this level American impe-

rialism therefore conceded victory.

Nixon exported inflation. It declined in the United States and in-

creased in the rest of the imperialist world.

Paradoxically, in the area of trade, success was achieved. The deficit of the American balance of trade is greater than ever. American imports continue to increase faster than exports. The short-term chances for a leveling off of the American balance of pay-

ments deficit are hardly promising. Under these circumstances the resis-

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