Tired of marching...

..what if they were?
DEFEND THE MORATORIUM

JIM PERCY

As is usual in times of political conflict, the theme of the anti-war movement is focused on the question of the war process. The anti-war movement is the result of the opposition to the war. In the past, the movement has had a significant influence on the outcome of wars. In the Vietnam War, the movement was successful in pushing the government to negotiate a peace settlement. In the Korean War, the movement was successful in bringing about a suspension of the bombing campaign.

The anti-war movement in Vietnam was successful in convincing the American government to negotiate a peace settlement. The movement was able to bring about a suspension of the bombing campaign. In the Korean War, the movement was successful in bringing about a suspension of the bombing campaign.

Central political importance of the Vietnamese anti-war movement is that it is the only movement of its kind in the world. The anti-war movement is the only political movement that is able to influence the government to negotiate a peace settlement. The anti-war movement is the only political movement that is able to bring about a suspension of the bombing campaign.

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VIETNAM: WAR & REVOLUTION

1. THE WAR GOES ON

Dave Holmes

The Vietnamese war is not about to end, and it is certainly not "fading away". On the contrary, the war has stepped up and escalated since the US withdrawal of its armored divisions and artillery. The Vietnamese war has now become a larger and more sophisticated conflict.

The Vietnamese army has developed into a multi-ethnic, multi-tribal, multi-religious force, with a significant number of Chinese, Khmer, and other minorities. They have stepped up their war with the US and its allies in order to remove their position in Vietnam.

The samurai of the war is being increased by the US, who is now supplying socio-economic aid. The USAID Minh Tinh, a key figure in the US-Indochinese war, has made very clear, in his "Vietnamization" policy.

Vietnamization

What is "Vietnamization"? Why has it been launched? The war in Vietnam is the US strategy of "Vietnamization". It is the process of involving the Vietnamese people in the war. The US is training and equipping a Vietnamese army to take over the war from US forces.

Hugo Blanco Wins Freedom

In both Arquilla and EI Frontera, Hugo Blanco staged various hunger strikes in the US military bases, under which he was held, for the protection of the workers' rights in a new country.

Captured by the Peruvian military forces, who burned him down as a man of no account, his life was threatened with murder, thus no man could be involved in such an instance only by a massive campaign of national protest.

Hugo Blanco grew up in Cusco, where he was at first the limbo of the programme of the rural revolution, the huge war that is being waged in both the US and the world. trắng Blanco was arrested in Argentina, where he studied agriculture and political science. He was then imprisoned in the US, from which he escaped and went to Mexico, where he joined the Marxist group. He was finally deported and returned to Peru in 1973.

In the eyes of the US government, it is clear that the Peruvian people are not interested in the war against the US. Thus, the US government has taken steps to end the war in Peru. The US government has also been forced to accept the Peruvian people's demands for an end to the war.
2. CAMBODIA

John Ebel

On April 30, 1975, the world was jolted by the news that the U.S. and Saigon forces had invaded Cambodia. The invasion was a shock to the international community, as it was seen as a violation of Cambodian sovereignty and a move that could escalate tensions in the region.

The invasion was seen as a response to the growing influence of the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge, led by Pol Pot, had been fighting against the government of Cambodia for years and had gained significant support among the Cambodian people. The invasion was intended to overthrow the government and install a new regime.

However, the invasion was met with resistance from the Cambodian people and the Khmer Rouge. The fight for control of Cambodia continued for several years, resulting in a brutal civil war that lasted until the late 1990s.

3. N.I.F. PROGRAM

The N.I.F. program was implemented in Cambodia in 1975 as a means of controlling the flow of arms and funding to the country. The N.I.F. was a system of international controls that aimed to restrict the supply of weapons and ammunition to Cambodia.

The N.I.F. was implemented by a coalition of the United States and other countries, including France and China. The program was intended to prevent the flow of weapons and ammunition to Cambodia, which was seen as a key factor in the country's ongoing conflict.

The N.I.F. program was seen as a success, as it was able to significantly reduce the flow of weapons and ammunition to Cambodia. However, the program was also criticized for being ineffective in preventing the flow of arms and for having unintended consequences, such as increasing the reliance on illegal weapons.

4. VIETNAM & WORLD REVOLUTION

VIETNAM: WAR & REVOLUTION

THE ROAD TO BEN HOA

Many times I have come and gone on the road that leads to Ben Hoa. I have known the peace and the turmoil of this country. I have known the ups and downs of the country. I have known the joy and the sorrow of the country.

The road to Ben Hoa is a road of many tribulations. It is a road of many trials. It is a road of many sacrifices.

The road to Ben Hoa is a road of many tears. It is a road of many joys. It is a road of many sorrows.

THE SEASONS

The road to Ben Hoa is a road of many seasons. It is a road of many colors. It is a road of many tastes.

The road to Ben Hoa is a road of many moods. It is a road of many feelings. It is a road of many thoughts.

The road to Ben Hoa is a road of many sensations. It is a road of many impressions. It is a road of many discoveries.

The road to Ben Hoa is a road of many adventures. It is a road of many challenges. It is a road of many victories.

The road to Ben Hoa is a road of many stories. It is a road of many experiences. It is a road of many memories.
The Revolutionary Struggle for Socialist Democracy in Poland

On the 10th of October, the second anniversary of the Social Democracy of Poland, the Social Democratic Party of Poland, in its annual conference, adopted a resolution calling for a revolutionary struggle against the Tsarist regime. The resolution states: "The Social Democratic Party of Poland, in its conference held on the 10th of October, has adopted a resolution calling for a revolutionary struggle against the Tsarist regime. The resolution states: "The Social Democratic Party of Poland, in its conference held on the 10th of October, has adopted a resolution calling for a revolutionary struggle against the Tsarist regime."
**Direct Action: Interviews**

**George Crawford**

**Who & What are the 'Rebel Unions'?**

George Crawford is the Victorian President of the Catholic Unionists and the Australian AFU. The other rebel unionists are the Victorian AFU.

The rebel unions are in a position of strength to challenge the established unions. Their actions are based on the principle of individual freedom and the right of workers to negotiate directly with employers. The rebel unions have a strong base among workers who feel that the established unions are too bureaucratic and entrenched in their interests.

**Review by Ian McDougall**

A NEW BRITANNIA

Pelican Books $1.50 by Humphrey McQueen

Socialism is at an end, the final defeat is seen by many as a victory for the capitalist system. But what if the capitalist system is not a viable option? What if there is another way? This is the question explored in Humphrey McQueen's new book, A NEW BRITANNIA.

McQueen argues that the capitalist system is flawed and that the world needs a new approach to economics and politics. He suggests that a socialist society is possible and that it can be achieved through a gradual and peaceful transformation.

The book is a call to action for anyone who believes that the capitalist system is not a viable option. It is a clarion call for a new era of social justice and equality.

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S.Y.A., c/o Joe Zelenko, 100 Morley Street, Mt. Pleasant. Phone: 64-2377

For the Anti-war Movement

If you oppose the Vietnam war and conscription - if you want a socialist Australia - if you support the struggle for socialist democracy in eastern Europe, Russia and China, for women's liberation and the struggle for national liberation throughout the world - then JOIN THE SYA.

I would like to join SYA.
I would like more information on SYA.
I enclose a subscription towards the fund drive.
I enclose $ to subscribe to "Direct Action" ($1 for 7 issues)

National Anti-war Conference
SYDNEY, 17 - 21 FEBRUARY, 1971

CONFERENCE THEMES
The purpose of the Conference is to bring together anti-war activists from all states and all sections of the movement, and a number of guests from the anti-war movement overseas, to examine three central themes around which the Conference will be organized:

- Australia's role within the context of United States foreign policy with particular reference to Southeast Asia.
- The Australian-American alliance.
- The Pacific Triangle Complex (U.S.-Australia-Japan).
- Imperialism.
- Australia's relationship to National Liberation Movements in Indo-China and elsewhere.
- The development and current state of the war in Indo-China.

THEME TWO: "THE AUSTRALIAN ANTI-WAR MOVEMENT", The Political Context of, and Ideological Positions in, the Anti-war Movement. Thurs. 18 Afternoon, Fri. 19 Afternoon/Afternoon.
- Electoral impact and effect on the major political parties.
- Its influence on and relationship with the Labor Movement.
- The anti-war movement and the mass media.
- The growth of political repression in Australia.
- Anti-conscription struggles in Australia.
- The anti-war movement and revolutionary social change.
- Australia and the international anti-war/anti-imperialist movement.

THEME THREE: "STRATEGIES AND TACTICS", The Directions of the Anti-war Movement. Sat. 20 Afternoon/Afternoon, Sun. 21 Afternoon/Afternoon.
- The role and effects of mass mobilization.
- Developing resistance tactics.
- The power of non-violence.
- Reformism vs Revolution.
- Parliamentary and the anti-war movement.
- The development of an extra-parliamentary movement.
- The nature of the anti-war coalition.
- The political strike.
- The anti-war university.
- Anti-war organizing in schools, industries and local areas.
- Mobilizing social classes - the industrial working class and the middle classes.

HOW TO CONTACT THE CONFERENCE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
Address: National Anti-war Conference, PO Box 161, Sydney, 1999. Phone enquiries: 2639555 or 2636011.

Further details on the Conference or the Moratorium Campaign may be obtained from local Moratorium Secretaries:
- Brisbane (N. K., Hamilton) 214450
- Melbourne (N. Wilson) 210256
- Gold Coast (Joins) 312001
- Newcastle (K. Wilson) 217532
- A.C.T. (J. Waterford) 217532
- Melbourne (N. Wilson) 210256
- A.C.T. (J. Waterford) 217532
- Sydney (2636011)
- Launceston 2639555

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