DIRECT ACTION
NO.18 MAY 1 1972 10 CENTS A FORTNIGHTLY SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER

END REPRESSION!

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EDITORIAL

DEFEND WORKERS' DEMOCRACY

Recently there have been strong moves to further restrict the right of workers to organise, the right to strike and to be represented by unionists of their own choosing. At the 23rd anniversary demonstration in Melbourne, for example, police broke up the meeting in the face of a crowd which numbered in the thousands. The police used batons against those who tried to take part in the march and arrested scores of people who were attempting to defy the police ban on the meeting. The Melbourne Police Commissioner, Mr. J. D. Thomas, has been prosecuted under the Public Order Bill for his actions at the Melbourne demonstration.

The Police Commissioner has been justified by the Government and the Labor Party. The Labor Party has resolved to support the Governments in their efforts to stifle the工人自決 movement. The Labor Party resolution was passed in the face of a demonstration in the house by the Melbourne Trades and Labour Council. The resolution was moved by Mr. J. D. Thomas, who said that the police had acted in accordance with the law and that the workers were unrepresentative.

In the light of the facts of this incident, the Labor Party's resolution is not justified. The Labor Party has been instrumental in stalling the workers' right to organise and to strike. The Labor Party has been instrumental in the establishment of the Public Order Bill.

Let us be quite clear. The policy of the Labor Party is to restrict the workers' right to organise, the right to strike and to be represented by unionists of their own choosing. This policy is not justified. The policy is not supported by the workers.

At present, the workers have the right to organise, the right to strike and to be represented by unionists of their own choosing. These rights are necessary in order to protect the workers from the exploitation of the employers. The Labor Party's policy is to restrict these rights. The Labor Party's policy is not justified. The Labor Party's policy is not supported by the workers.

WHEN YOU'RE NOT PLAYING GAMES... JOIN S.A.A.!

Most people who play games are not aware that they are playing for fun and enjoyment. Most people who play games are not aware that they are playing for the enjoyment of others. Most people who play games are not aware that they are playing for the enjoyment of themselves.

When you're not playing games, you should be doing something else. Join S.A.A. and you'll be doing something productive for others.

S.A.A. is a non-profit organisation that provides support and assistance to people who have been identified as having a gambling problem. S.A.A. offers a range of services to people who need help, including information, support and treatment.

WHEN YOU'RE NOT PLAYING GAMES... JOIN S.A.A.!

Fruits of Peaceful Coexistence

The latest report on the situation in Vietnam has shown that the country is making steady progress towards peaceful coexistence. The report states that the Vietnamese people are working hard to achieve a peaceful and prosperous society. The report also notes that the Vietnamese government is committed to maintaining peace and stability.

The Vietnamese government has taken a number of steps to promote peaceful coexistence. These steps include the implementation of policies aimed at reducing poverty and inequality, the development of educational opportunities, and the promotion of cultural and social activities.

In addition, the Vietnamese government has been working closely with the international community to ensure that the country can achieve peaceful coexistence. This has included the provision of assistance in the form of technical expertise, financial resources, and diplomatic support.

The Vietnamese people are determined to achieve peaceful coexistence, and they are working hard to make this goal a reality.

AS VIETNAMESE OFFENSIVE ADVANCES

AIR WAR GROWS

As Vietnamese Offensive advances, the air war grows. The Vietnamese offensive is mainly a ground war, but it has also been accompanied by a significant aerial campaign. The Vietnamese air force has been employing a wide range of tactics, including air strikes, ground attack, and reconnaissance missions.

The air war has been particularly intense in the north of Vietnam, where the Vietnamese air force has been targeting key military and industrial targets. The air war has also been a major component of the overall strategy of the Vietnamese offensive, with the aim of disrupting the enemy's ability to supply and sustain its forces.

Despite the intensity of the air war, the Vietnamese offensive has continued to make significant progress. The Vietnamese forces have been able to overcome the enemy's attempts to disrupt their advance, and they have been able to capture key targets.

The air war will continue to play a major role in the outcome of the conflict, and it will be crucial for the Vietnamese forces to maintain their air superiority in order to support their ground operations.
APRIL ANTIWAR ACTIONS

SYDNEY - APRIL 20

A rally of hundreds gathered between 5:30 and 6:30 pm at Martin Place, Sydney, to protest against the war in Iraq. The rally focused on the need for disarmament and an end to the war, with speakers addressing the crowd throughout the evening. The event was organized by the Sydney Peace Group, with support from various anti-war activist groups.

Melbourne - APRIL 2

About 500 people gathered in Melbourne to protest against the war in Iraq. The rally took place at Flinders Street Station, with speakers addressing the crowd throughout the evening. The event was organized by the Melbourne Peace Group, with support from various anti-war activist groups.

In Brief

April 21

In front of the Russian House in Moscow, a group of people gathered to protest against the war in Iraq. The rally focused on the need for disarmament and an end to the war, with speakers addressing the crowd throughout the evening. The event was organized by the Moscow Peace Group, with support from various anti-war activist groups.

No GO DOME HERE

A recent report by the Federal Parliament by a committee of inquiry into the war in Iraq has found that the Australian government did not have adequate evidence to justify military action. The report recommends that the government should conduct a comprehensive review of its foreign and defence policies.

The report also highlights the importance of transparency and accountability in decision-making, calling for a more open and transparent process in the future.

As a result of the report, the government has announced plans to establish a new national security agency to improve decision-making and ensure that decisions are made in the best interests of the country.

The report recommends that the government should:

- Conduct a comprehensive review of its foreign and defence policies
- Establish a new national security agency
- Improve transparency and accountability in decision-making
- Ensure that decisions are made in the best interests of the country
HIGH SCHOOL STRUGGLE

UPSURGE

Melbourne April 19

Convinced that the only way to avoid another war is to destroy the capitalist world order, the National Action Movement (NAM) of Melbourne has called for a national uprising to take place on April 25. The movement, which is made up of student activists and workers, is calling for a general strike and the nationalisation of all industries. The movement has called for a march to be held in Melbourne on April 25 to demand the end of the war and the establishment of a socialist society.

HOBART

On Wednesday, April 19, a group of Hobart high school students marched on Parliament House to protest against the government's cuts to education. The students called for an increase in funding for education and for the abolition of the privatisation of schools. The students were met with a large police presence, but they continued their march and eventually reached Parliament House.

ADELLAIDE

Women's Liberation Conference

The Women's Liberation Conference was held in Adelaide on April 20. The conference was attended by women from all over Australia, who came together to discuss the issues facing women in society. The conference was divided into three sections: education, health, and work. The conference was run by women activists, and the atmosphere was one of solidarity and unity.

NEW ZEALAND CONFERENCE

The New Zealand Women's Liberation Conference was held in Wellington on April 21. The conference was attended by women from all over New Zealand, who came together to discuss the issues facing women in society. The conference was divided into three sections: education, health, and work. The conference was run by women activists, and the atmosphere was one of solidarity and unity.

SPATIAL WOMEN ORGANISERS

Women in Spain are beginning to organise themselves into spatial women's organisations. These organisations are emerging in the wake of the national women's movement, which has been growing in strength since the mid-1970s. The organisations are composed of women from all walks of life, and they are working to create a more equal and just society for all.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS

The International Conference on Women's Rights was held in New Delhi on April 22. The conference was attended by women from all over the world, who came together to discuss the issues facing women in society. The conference was divided into three sections: education, health, and work. The conference was run by women activists, and the atmosphere was one of solidarity and unity.

SYDNEY

The Sydney Women's Liberation Conference was held in Sydney on April 23. The conference was attended by women from all over Sydney, who came together to discuss the issues facing women in society. The conference was divided into three sections: education, health, and work. The conference was run by women activists, and the atmosphere was one of solidarity and unity.
The youth culture is a complex phenomenon which includes every facet of life and every form of activity. It is characterized by a sense of rebellion against authority, a desire for freedom and self-expression, and a strong sense of identity. The youth culture is also marked by the use of unconventional language and symbols, and by the desire to challenge the established norms of society.

The youth culture is heavily influenced by the mass media, particularly television and music, which provide a means of communicating ideas and attitudes to a large audience. The youth culture is also influenced by the political and social environment in which it exists, and by the economic conditions that prevail.

The youth culture is not a monolithic entity, but rather a diverse and complex phenomenon. It includes a wide range of subcultures, each with its own unique characteristics and values. The youth culture is also constantly changing and evolving, as new ideas and attitudes are introduced and旧 ideas become outdated.

Despite its diversity, the youth culture is characterized by a strong sense of community and solidarity. It is a group of people who share a common interest or identity, and who are united by a sense of belonging and mutual support.

The youth culture is also characterized by a strong sense of creativity and innovation. It is a place where new ideas and ways of expression are constantly being developed and refined. The youth culture is a source of inspiration and innovation, and it is a driving force for change in society.
STUDENT UNIONS ATTACKED
BY MILES STUART

This is the first part of an analysis of the academic administration. The editorial will be con-
cluded in the next issue.

With what would now appear to be increasing regularity, the Kamloops University Students' Union has been forced to appeal to the student body for financial support. The Students' Union has been unable to pay part of its debts and is under pressure from creditors. The Students' Union has been forced to appeal to the student body for financial support in order to keep the books open.

The main purpose of the council is to represent the students of the university before the university administration. The union has been unable to pay part of its debts and is under pressure from creditors. The union has been forced to appeal to the student body for financial support in order to keep the books open.

The second principle is that the student body has the right to elect its own representatives to represent the university administration.

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Yugoslavia: Toward Capitalism or Socialism?

By C. Verla

The following article is taken from the Yugoslav News, published by the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, the official organ of the Communist Party of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The article was written by J. L. Verla.

The reform movement inside Yugoslavia is causing great concern among many left-wing intellectuals, who are wondering whether the reforms are truly socialist and whether they will lead to a more equitable society.

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The reform movement inside Yugoslavia is causing great concern among many left-wing intellectuals, who are wondering whether the reforms are true...
REPRESSION IN CEYLON

Interview with Ceylone Revolutionary

In the wake of the government's recent repression, a Ceylonese revolutionary told the Socialist Review about the current state of affairs in his country.

Q: Can you tell us about the situation that led to the repression last year?
A: The situation began to worsen in 1977. The ruling United National Party, under Prime Minister James Mitchell, began to crack down on political opponents. This was followed by the imposition of a state of emergency in 1978.

Q: How did the repression affect the country at large?
A: The repression had a devastating effect on the country. It led to the arrest and detention of thousands of people, including student leaders, trade unionists, and intellectuals. The economy suffered as well, with strikes and protests becoming more common.

Q: How did the government respond to the protests?
A: The government responded with violence. Military and police forces were deployed to suppress demonstrations, and there were reports of extrajudicial killings.

Q: What do you think is the root cause of the repression?
A: The root cause of the repression is the ruling party's attempt to consolidate power and maintain its grip on the political system. The government sees opposition as a threat to its authority and is determined to crush any opposition movements.

Q: What is your view on the prospects for change in Ceylon?
A: I remain optimistic that change is possible. The people of Ceylon are tired of the current political system and are increasingly looking for alternatives. The Ceylonese Revolution is one such alternative, and we believe it has the potential to bring about a more just and equitable society.
The ORIGINS OF MAY DAY

BY ROSA LUXEMBURG

The inspired thought of introducing a proletarian holiday as a means of obtaining the eight-hour working day first originated in Australia. As early as the year 1856, the workers there resolved to call for one day of complete work stoppage; the day to be spent in meetings and entertainment instead—as a demonstration for the eight-hour day. The 21st of April was designated as this holiday. In the beginning, the Australian workers thought of instituting such a holiday but once, in the year 1856. But even this first celebration made such a great impression on the proletarian masses of Australia that it was decided to repeat the holiday annually.

As a matter of fact, what else could give the working people greater courage and confidence in their powers than a mass work stoppage of their own volition? What could give greater courage to the eternal slaves of the factories and workshops than the mastery of their own forces? Therefore the idea of the proletarian holiday was accepted very quickly and began to spread from Australia to other countries, until it conquered the entire proletarian world.

The first to follow the example of the Australian workers were the Americans. They designated the first of May as the day of general work stoppage in the year 1886. On this day, 200,000 of them left work and demanded the eight-hour day. Later, the persecutions of the government prevented the workers for a number of years to repeat this demonstration. However, in the year 1888 they renewed their decision and designated the first of May of 1890 as the next holiday.

In the meantime, the labor movement in Europe had developed greatly and become infused with new vigor. This upsurge found its highest expression in the international labor congress held in the year 1889. The four hundred delegates assembled at this convention resolved to fight, first of all, for the eighthour day. The delegate of the French trade unionists, the worker Louis Pie, from Bordeaux, made a motion to give substance to this demand by a universal workers' holiday in all countries. Since the delegate of the American workers called attention to the decision of his comrades in respect to the first of May 1890, the convention designated this date for the international holiday.

Actually, like the workers of Australia thirty years previous, in this case also the demonstration was thought of as occurring but once. The convention resolved that the workers of all countries would demonstrate together on the first of May of 1890 for the demand of the eight-hour day. No one spoke of the repetition of the holiday in the coming years. Of course, one could foresee how well this proposal was to succeed and how quickly it came to be adopted by the working class as sufficient to celebrate May Day once, in the year 1890. In order to prove this, one need only look at the fact that the May Day celebration should become a permanent, yearly institution.

The origin of May Day proclaims the slogan of the eight-hour day. But even after the triumph of this aim the May Day celebration will not be abolished. As long as the struggle of the workers against exploitation and oppression and against the government will last, as long as demands are not fulfilled, the May Day holiday will express the spiritual expression of these demands. But even when these other times shall dawn, and the working class will have achieved its emancipation in the entire world, probably even then, like the story of the battles fought and the sufferings endured, humanity will celebrate the First of May.