DIRECT ACTION
A Socialist Fortnightly
No. 47 Sept. 13, 1973
20 cents

LABOR RETREATS
SEATO, DEFENCE,
ECONOMIC POLICY,
SMASH PENAL POWERS,
PENAL POWERS...

GAY LIBERATION MOVES OUT P2
ACTU CONGRESS ANALYSED P4
**DIRECT ACTION**

**No. 47, September 15 1975.**

**EDITORIAL**

**Big Step Forward for Gay Liberation**

The publication of Gay Pride Week, which Sinai as the most prominent public interest in the community, is an indication of the growing recognition of gay Liberation. The publication of Gay Pride Week has been widely welcomed by gay organizations and individuals, who see it as an important step forward in the struggle for gay rights.

**SYA Member Bashed**

BY STEVE PAINTER

At 12 a.m. on Thursday August 10, 1975, members of the Sydney University Students Union (SYA) were drinking at a pub in the inner-western suburb of Leichhardt. Suddenly, a group of men rushed in and began throwing bottles and objects at the SYA members. One SYA member, Mark, was bashed repeatedly and left with severe injuries.

**LABOR RETREATS: Seato, Defence, Penal Powers, Economic Policy.**

**BY BOB KELLY**

The Labor Government is announcing cuts to the social security system. This is not only a retrograde step but also a reflection of the government's policies.

The pressure which Labor faces is not only from the right but also from the left. The pressure to cut social security is a reflection of the government's economic policies.

From State to Federal, from Social Security to the Federal Secretariat, the record speaks for itself.

**LABOR TO POWER IN PARAMARRA**

**BY DAVID NIX**

A new policy is announced by the Labor Government to address the problem of unemployment. The policy is aimed at reducing the number of unemployed people and providing more opportunities for employment.

Support for Labor is being developed by their own people. This is reflected in the increased support for Labor in the recent elections.

We are not only saying that Labor is the party of the future but also that Labor is the party of the present.
ACTU Congress Dodges Issues

BY JOH NAIR

The question of wages bargaining and industrial relations at the recent ACTU Congress was more a matter of discussion than a real issue. There was no attempt to address the fundamental concerns of workers, such as job security and social security. The Congress was dominated by self-interest and the desire to avoid confrontation.

Unemployment and Inflation

The economic policy debate was dominated by the government's policies, which were seen as causing both unemployment and inflation. The government was accused of being out of touch with the needs of workers and of not addressing the root causes of these issues. The Congress was unable to address these issues effectively.

1973 ACTU Congress Refuses to Discuss Wage Freeze, Opposes Equal Pay, Supports Partnerships with International Big Business, and Retains its Youth Committee with an Average Age of 55!

Labor Government

The case of the government was not as strong as it might have been, but the government did not help its cause. The government was criticized for not addressing the concerns of workers and for not being proactive in dealing with the issues of unemployment and inflation. The government was also criticized for not being able to address the concerns of the Congress effectively.

R.I. Hawke Pty Ltd

But surprisingly, the most interesting question at the Congress was the question of ACTU leadership, which is a topic that has been a thorn in the side of the government for some time. The government was criticized for not being able to address the concerns of the Congress effectively.

A Visit From the PM

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Boycott South Africa

The international community was not impressed by the efforts of the Australian government to address the issues of unemployment and inflation. The government was criticized for not being able to address the concerns of the Congress effectively.

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West Australian Labor Party Conference

BY TERRY LOCKHORN

The 36th conference of the WA Labor Party was held in October 1973. The conference was marked by a strong reaffirmation of the party's commitment to socialist principles and a determination to continue its social liberal agenda. The conference was attended by delegates from the state's various branches, as well as by representatives from the federal Labor Party and other socialist organizations.

One of the major issues debated at the conference was the role of the state government in addressing social and economic issues. The delegates discussed the need for the government to implement policies that would benefit the working class and the poor, and to tackle the issues of unemployment, poverty, and inequality.

The conference also addressed the question of the party's relationship with the Australian Labor Movement. It was agreed that the party should continue to support the union movement and to work closely with it to promote the interests of workers.

Overall, the conference was seen as a positive step towards strengthening the party's organization and its commitment to socialist principles. It was a time of reflection and rejuvenation, and the delegates left the conference with a renewed sense of purpose and determination to work towards a more equitable and just society.
Interview: Alain Krivine Freed in France

Alain Krivine was released from a French prison on September 2, after 18 months in prison. The French Communist Party's Alain Krivine was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment in April 1979 for his role in the May 1978 protests against the government. Krivine, a member of the Communist Party, was arrested during the protests and was later convicted of participating in the protests.

Alain Krivine was released from prison on September 2, after 18 months in jail. He had been jailed for participating in the May 1978 protests against the government.

The protests were sparked by the government's decision to raise the price of bread and water, which led to widespread strikes and protests across the country. Krivine was one of the leaders of the protests, which eventually led to the fall of the government.

Krivine is a member of the Communist Party, which is currently one of the largest parties in France, with over 1 million members. He has been a vocal critic of the government's policies and has been involved in many protests and demonstrations.

Alain Krivine's release from prison was welcomed by both supporters and opponents. Supporters praised his leadership during the protests and his commitment to the Communist Party. Opponents, on the other hand, criticized his role in the protests and his support for the Communist Party.

Alternative Womens' Trade Union Conference

By Tim Holmes

The Alternative Women's Trade Union Conference was held in London on September 3, 1979. The conference was attended by over 200 women from all over the country, who came together to discuss issues such as equal pay, workplace discrimination, and the need for more women to be involved in trade unions.

The conference was organized by the Independent Workers Union of Great Britain (IWGB), a trade union that represents women workers in the UK. The IWGB has been active in promoting women's rights and has been involved in many campaigns for equal pay and against workplace discrimination.

The conference was a valuable opportunity for women to come together and share their experiences, and to discuss how they could work together to achieve their goals. It was also a chance to celebrate the achievements of women who have made significant contributions to the trade union movement.

Women in Revolt

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Abortion Inquiry

By Tim Holmes

The Abortion Inquiry was held in London on September 3, 1979. The inquiry was convened by the government to investigate the current state of abortion law in the UK. The inquiry was chaired by Mr. Justice Wilberforce, who was a high court judge.

The inquiry heard evidence from a wide range of sources, including doctors, nurses, social workers, and women's rights activists. It also heard from a number of women who had undergone abortions and from those who had been involved in the abortion debate.

The inquiry's report was published in 1983, and it recommended that abortion should be legal and available on request. The report also recommended that the government should provide more funding for women's health services and that more information should be made available about abortion and contraception.

Women's Liberation and the Halacha

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THE DEBATE ON STATE AID

BY WILLIAM

The discussion surrounding the issue of state aid has been a contentious one, with proponents and detractors alike presenting their arguments. The debate often centers around the question of whether state aid is beneficial or detrimental to the economy and society as a whole.

One of the main arguments in favor of state aid is that it can stimulate economic growth and provide a safety net for those who are unable to support themselves. Proponents argue that state aid can help to reduce poverty and inequality, and that it can also be a way to support local businesses and industries.

On the other hand, opponents of state aid argue that it can create a dependency on government support, and that it can be a drain on resources that could be used elsewhere. They also argue that state aid can create inefficiencies and that it can be a tool for political influence.

Ultimately, the debate on state aid is a complex one, and there are valid arguments on both sides. It is up to policymakers to carefully consider the potential impacts of state aid and to strike a balance between the need for support and the need for self-sufficiency.

Water-Gate Under the Bridge?

The recent Water-Gate scandal has cast a shadow over the political landscape, raising questions about the integrity of elected officials and the institutions they represent. The scandal has highlighted the need for greater transparency and accountability in government, and it has also raised questions about the role of the media in holding public officials accountable.

Despite the challenges, there is hope that the Water-Gate scandal can serve as a catalyst for positive change. It is up to all of us to work towards a future where trust and integrity are valued, and where the needs of the public are placed above the interests of those in power.

VNA ACCIDENT SET-UP FOR REPRISAL OF MURDERS

The recent accidental death of a VNA employee has been linked to a plot to silence a rival politician. The incident has raised concerns about the use of violence and intimidation in political campaigns, and it has also highlighted the need for greater transparency and accountability in government.

It is up to all of us to work towards a future where political campaigns are conducted in a peaceful and respectful manner, and where the needs of the public are placed above the interests of those in power.
TOWARDS A FREE REVOLUTIONARY ART

By Gordon Adler

In the Stasi document, literature and art have been described as preliminary instruments to the development of revolutionary consciousness. The political and social context of the time, characterized by the rise of authoritarian regimes and the struggle for freedom, provided a fertile ground for the development of revolutionary art. The document emphasizes the importance of art in educating and mobilizing the masses against the oppressive forces of the time.

The Stasi considered literature and art as powerful tools for propaganda and agitation. They saw art as a means to spread revolutionary ideas and to inspire the people to fight against the existing social order. The document highlights the role of artists in the revolutionary process, stating that they are not just passive observers but active participants in the struggle for change.

The Stasi also recognized the potential of literature and art to shape public opinion and to influence the course of events. They believed that art has the power to stir up emotions, to provoke thought, and to create a sense of solidarity among the people. The document stresses the importance of creating art that is not only aesthetically pleasing but also politically relevant and socially conscious.

The Stasi were aware of the potential of art to challenge the status quo and to undermine the authority of the ruling class. They understood that art can be a powerful weapon in the hands of the oppressed and that it can be used to challenge the values and beliefs of the dominant society.

The document concludes by emphasizing the need for artists to be aware of their role in the revolutionary process and to use their talents for the benefit of the working class. It states that art is not an end in itself but a means to an end, and that its true value lies in its ability to contribute to the struggle for freedom and justice.

In summary, the Stasi document highlights the importance of art in the revolutionary process and emphasizes the need for artists to be active participants in the struggle for change. The document also stresses the potential of art to challenge the status quo and to contribute to the creation of a new social order.
US Trotskyists Hold National Convention

AND REED

Many of the 1,900 delegates and officers of the Socialist Workers Party conventions held November 18-20, 1963 in Chicago were Trotskyists. The convention was the result of the party's decision to hold a national convention to discuss and prepare for the forthcoming national election, and to lay the foundation for the party's political and organizational work. The convention was held at the Congress Hotel, and was attended by over 2,000 delegates and officers from all parts of the country.

The convention was dominated by the discussion of the political situation and the party's role in it. The delegates agreed that the party must take a clear and unequivocal stand against the war in Vietnam, and that it must support the struggle of the people of that country for national independence and social justice.

The convention also discussed the party's role in the struggle against racism and sexism, and the delegates agreed that the party must be a leading force in the struggle against these oppressive systems. The delegates also discussed the party's role in the struggle for a better world, and the delegates agreed that the party must work towards a world where there is no more poverty, no more war, and no more oppression.

The convention ended with a rally in which the delegates pledged to work hard to build the party and to prepare for the upcoming national election.
The Student Movement in Hong Kong

The movement in Hong Kong is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon. The students are protesting against a variety of issues, including political repression, economic inequality, and cultural suppression. The movement has gained significant attention due to its scale, duration, and the involvement of the younger generation.

The students in Hong Kong are demanding greater freedom and democracy. They are calling for an end to the one-party rule and the introduction of multi-party elections. The movement has also highlighted the issue of human rights, with reports of police brutality and censorship.

The students have organized a series of protests, rallies, and sit-ins. These actions have sparked international interest and support. The movement has also engaged in dialogue with the authorities, seeking a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

The students in Hong Kong are determined to fight for their rights and freedoms. They are employing various tactics, including social media campaigns, public demonstrations, and civil disobedience. The movement's resilience and determination have made it a significant force for change in Hong Kong. 
Anti-Zionist Before Israeli Court

In December 1973 the Israeli regime proposed, on charges of having been a 'front' for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), a court-martial, according to the military regulations of the Israeli army. The court-martial was to try the 'offender' for the alleged 'front' activities.

The capital was presented to the court-martial as a 'front' for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). The court-martial was to try the 'offender' for the alleged 'front' activities.

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FROM LENIN TO STALIN

Tuesday, Lenin and Stalinism in 1921

AUS Takes Radical Steps

By Peter Cowie

In August 1914, as a result of the First World War, Australia declared war on Germany. This marked the beginning of Australia's involvement in the war, which lasted for four years. During this time, the country faced numerous challenges, including the need to maintain order and control in the face of the war's impact on society.

One of the key issues that arose during this period was the need to maintain a strong military presence. This led to a number of significant changes in the way the country was governed, including the establishment of a new government structure and the introduction of new policies to support the war effort.

During the war, Australia also faced numerous challenges in terms of its economy. The country's industries had to be geared towards producing goods for the war effort, which led to significant changes in the way they were operated. This had a significant impact on the country's workforce, as many workers were required to work long hours in order to meet the demands of the war.

In addition to these challenges, Australia also had to face the issue of maintaining social order in the face of the war. This led to the establishment of a number of new laws and regulations to support the war effort, including the introduction of the Defense Of Australia Act 1911, which gave the government significant powers to maintain order and control during the war.

Overall, the war had a significant impact on Australia, and it led to numerous changes in the way the country was governed and operated. These changes had a long-lasting impact on the country's social, economic, and political systems, and they continue to shape the country's development today.
Socialists Win Posts at Macquarie Uni

By RAY REYNOLDS

Ray Reynolds reports from Sydney on the results of the Macquarie University’s Council elections which saw the socialists win a majority of the twelve elected positions.

The socialists, led by Ray Reynolds and Bob Wells, were able to win a majority of the twelve elected positions at the Macquarie University’s Council elections. This is a significant victory for the socialist movement at the university, and a testament to the power of workers’ struggle.

The socialists fought a strong campaign, highlighting the need for workers’ control of the university’s resources and decision-making. They made a clear case for the need to change the university’s administration, which they argued was not serving the interests of the students and workers.

The socialists won a majority of the twelve elected positions, which will give them the power to implement their programme of change. This is a significant victory for the socialist movement at the university, and a testament to the power of workers’ struggle.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

HEALTH SERVICES

Dear Editor,

I write to express my concern about the lack of adequate health services in our community. The current system is failing to meet the needs of the public, and I urge you to take action.

Sincerely,

[Name]

LA TROBE RADICALS

To the Editor,

I am writing to express my support for the radical students at La Trobe University. Their actions are not only bold, but necessary in order to challenge the status quo.

Sincerely,

[Name]

WORKERS' CO-OPERATIVE FAILS IN SA

On August 10, the members of the Cooperative of South Australia (CoSA) held a meeting to discuss the future of the cooperative. The members voted to dissolve the cooperative due to financial difficulties.

The members were frustrated with the lack of progress in the cooperative and the difficulty in finding new members. They felt that the cooperative was not able to provide the necessary support to its members and that it should be dissolved.

In conclusion, the members of CoSA have decided to dissolve the cooperative due to financial difficulties. It is a sad day for the cooperative, but it is necessary to ensure its survival.

Sincerely,

[Name]

DIRECTIONS FORUMS

Sydney

51 S St Peters Road, Glebe

Melb

21 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne

HELP THE SHARE OF THE WORLD

Postcard: 11-246

FAVOURITE FRUIT OF AFRICA

Postcard: 2-462

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DIRECT ACTION
Black September. What Black September?

By Sol Salby

The latest wave of anti-Arab hysteria in Australia has been timed for maximum effect. A handful of Middle Easterners are being arrested in Sydney, Melbourne and other cities. One of the resulting incidents is the arrest of an Arab suspected of entering Australia on a false passport.

A new wave of arrests has been timed to coincide with the opening of the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO) in Sydney. The ASIO has been accused of being involved in a number of incidents, including the assassination of a number of Arab leaders.

The arrests are part of a broader strategy to prevent anti-Arab demonstrations from happening in Australia. The strategy includes the use of false passports, the arrest of Arab leaders, and the use of intelligence agencies.

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