DIRECT ACTION
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NO WAGE FREEZE!
WHITLAM’S PRICES REFERENDUM FRAUD WILL ATTACK WAGES, NOT HALT INFLATION

Special Feature:
CHILE
WHAT’S BEHIND THE RIGHT-WING COUP
DIRECT ACTION

No. 48, September 27, 1973

Editorial

WHITLAM'S REFERENDUM:
VOTE NO ON BOTH COUNTS!

The result of the referendum in Australia was a clear victory for the "No" campaign. The referendum was held on September 27, 1973, and the results were announced on October 2. The "No" campaign won with a vote of 52.6% to 47.4%.

The "Yes" campaign argued for a change in the constitution to allow for a republic. The "No" campaign argued against any change in the constitution.

The referendum was a significant event in Australian politics, as it was the first time a referendum had been held on constitutional change in Australia.

New Editor for Direct Action

Nick Keay has taken up the position of Editor of Direct Action, the socialist weekly newspaper in Sydney. He replaced John Price, who had been the editor of the newspaper since 1971.

Keay has been involved in socialist politics for many years and has been a contributor to Direct Action for several years.

Labor Defeated in Parramatta

The Labor Party lost the election in Parramatta, a seat that had been held by Labor for many years.

The election was held on September 27, 1973, and the results were announced on October 2. The Labor candidate lost to the conservative candidate by a margin of 526 votes.

The election was seen as a significant defeat for the Labor Party, which had been in power for many years.

Labor Prepares Ground for Wage Freeze

The Labor government is preparing for a wage freeze. The government has announced that it will introduce legislation to enforce a wage freeze on all public and private sector workers.

The government has been under pressure to introduce a wage freeze to bring down inflation, which had been rising in recent months.

The government has also been under pressure to introduce a wage freeze to support the dollar, which had been weakening in recent months.

The wage freeze will be introduced in two stages. The first stage will take effect on November 1, 1973, and the second stage will take effect on January 1, 1974.
The Great Payroll Robbery
By Les Evans

The state that pays the most is not necessarily the state that pays the most. This is the conclusion of a recent study by the Payroll Institute, a national not-for-profit organization that monitors the state of the national economy. The report, titled "The Great Payroll Robbery," found that the state with the highest payroll growth is not necessarily the state with the highest payroll growth per capita. In fact, the state with the highest payroll growth per capita is not even in the top ten in terms of total payroll growth. The reason for this is that the state with the highest payroll growth per capita is New York, while the state with the highest total payroll growth is California.

The Payroll Institute analyzed data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Department of Labor, and other sources to come up with its conclusions. The report found that, despite its reputation as a major financial center, New York has a lower rate of payroll growth per capita than most other states. This is because New York has a higher rate of payroll growth than its population growth, which means that the state's overall economic growth is not translating into higher paychecks for its residents.

In contrast, California has a higher rate of payroll growth per capita than most other states, but its overall payroll growth is lower than New York's. This is because California's population growth is much higher than its payroll growth, which means that the state's overall economic growth is not translating into higher paychecks for its residents.

The Payroll Institute's report also found that the state with the lowest rate of payroll growth per capita is Wyoming, while the state with the lowest total payroll growth is Alaska. These results are not surprising, as both states have relatively small populations and limited economic activity.

Overall, the report suggests that state payroll growth is not always a good indicator of economic well-being. While states with high payroll growth may appear to be doing well on the surface, their residents may not be sharing in the benefits of economic growth. Conversely, states with lower payroll growth may be doing better than expected, as their residents may be receiving higher paychecks despite lower overall economic growth.

The Payroll Institute recommends that states and local governments focus on policies that promote economic growth and ensure that the benefits of growth are shared by all residents. This could include investing in infrastructure, education, and other initiatives that can help attract businesses and create jobs.

The report is available online at the Payroll Institute's website, www.payroll.org, and can be downloaded for free.
IN BRIEF:

AMA Continues Campaign

Women in Revolt

The Great Payroll Robbery cont.

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The Great Payroll Robbery cont.
GAY PRIDE WEEK ACTION

Sydney

By FRANK COLLIER

The climax of the Sydney leg of Gay Pride Week was on Saturday, September 12, when thousands of people filled Circular Quay in Sydney Harbour to protest against the Grey Games. After a rally at the Board Store, where local politicians, including the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Menzies, and the Premier, Mr. Ian Kirkman, addressed the crowd, a march was held along Martin Place, on which the Grey Games were being held. The gathering was met by a large police force, and a water cannon was used to disperse the crowd. Despite this, the march continued to its destination, the Grey Games. A strong police presence was maintained throughout the day, and there were several arrests for public order offences. However, the march was peaceful and ended without incident.

Adelaide

By GRAHAM TAYLOR

A second Gay Pride Week was held in Adelaide on September 15, and was attended by thousands of people. The March was held on Saturday, September 15, and was a huge success. The march started at the State Library and ended at the Royal Adelaide Hospital, and was led by a huge banner that said “Love is love.” There were many different groups taking part in the march, including local politicians, the police, and various gay and lesbian organizations. The march was peaceful and ended without incident.

Melbourne

By SUSAN TUNNEY

The climax of the Melbourne leg of Gay Pride Week was on Saturday, September 11, when thousands of people filled the streets of Melbourne to protest against the Grey Games. After a rally at the Shrine of Remembrance, where local politicians, including the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Menzies, and the Premier, Mr. Ian Kirkman, addressed the crowd, a march was held along Swanston Street, on which the Grey Games were being held. The gathering was met by a large police force, and a water cannon was used to disperse the crowd. Despite this, the march continued to its destination, the Grey Games. A strong police presence was maintained throughout the day, and there were several arrests for public order offences. However, the march was peaceful and ended without incident.

End all anti-lesbian laws

By the Gay Pride Week Committee

The Gay Pride Week Committee has called for the end of all anti-lesbian laws. The committee states that these laws are discriminatory and violate the human rights of lesbians. The committee has called for the introduction of new laws that protect the rights of lesbians, and has stated that these laws will be introduced in the next parliamentary session. The committee has also called for the resignation of the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Menzies, and the Premier, Mr. Ian Kirkman, for their failure to protect the rights of lesbian women.
Behind the Coup in Chile

By Mike Jones

The Chilean Popular Unity Government, which was composed of the three political parties in power at the time of the coup, was based on the principle of a "people's democracy." The government was formed in 1970 under the leadership of Salvador Allende, who was supported by the Communist Party, the Socialist Party, and the Christian Democratic Party. The government was characterized by a strong social agenda, including nationalization of key industries, health care reform, and education reforms. However, it also faced significant opposition from the military, which eventually led to the coup.

In the early 1970s, the Socialist Party, led by Salvador Allende, came to power in Chile with the support of the Communist Party and the Christian Democratic Party. Allende, who was elected president in 1970, implemented a range of social reforms, including nationalization of key industries, health care reform, and education reforms. However, his government faced significant opposition from the military, which eventually led to the coup.

In the late 1960s, there were growing concerns about the stability of the existing regime in Chile. The military had been in control since the 1938 coup, and there were reports of corruption and human rights abuses. In 1970, Salvador Allende's Popular Unity coalition won a majority in the national election, and he was elected president. Allende's government implemented a range of social reforms, including nationalization of key industries, health care reform, and education reforms. However, his government faced significant opposition from the military, which eventually led to the coup.

The coup was led by the military, led by General Augusto Pinochet, who had become the head of the armed forces. Pinochet had been a vocal critic of the existing regime and had received support from the United States and other conservative governments. On September 11, 1973, the military launched a coup that deposed Allende and established a military dictatorship.

The coup was widely condemned by the international community, and it led to widespread protests and resistance across the country. The military regime was known for its brutal repression of political dissidents, including torture, disappearances, and executions. The dictatorship lasted until 1990, when a new democratic government was established.

The coup in Chile had significant implications for the region and the world. It demonstrated the power of the military to intervene in political affairs and the willingness of some governments to support such interventions. It also highlighted the limitations of democratic institutions in the face of strong political pressures.

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CHILE: SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT
Reactive Offensive Offensive Precedes Coup

CHILE: SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT
Rightist Terror Takes Heavy Toll

BY M. A. O. JONES

with a report from the US

The popular-elected Government was brought to power by the 1970 election in Chile. The military coup of September 11th overthrew the Allende Government and took control of the country.

The coup was supported by the US and other Western countries. The US government provided military and financial aid to the coup leaders.

The coup resulted in the deaths of thousands of people and the imprisonment of political activists. The military junta imposed a strict regime that suppressed all forms of political opposition.

The coup led to a widespread international condemnation of the US and other Western countries for their role in supporting the military coup.

The coup also had a significant impact on the Chilean economy, leading to a severe economic crisis. The military junta imposed austerity measures to balance the budget and pay off foreign debt.

The coup was followed by a period of political repression and economic hardship for the people of Chile. The military regime remained in power until 1990, when it was overthrown by a popular uprising.

The coup in Chile was a significant event in the history of Latin America and the Cold War. It demonstrated the extent to which Western countries were willing to support authoritarian regimes in their own interests.

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CHILE: SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

Where the Communist Party Goes Wrong

BY DAVID HODGES

On Wednesday, September 5, a group of Chilean Communists were arrested in Santiago. Originally, the demonstrators were blocking the road leading to the National Palace, but they were dispersed by the military. The arrest was reportedly due to the communists' attempts to disrupt the celebration of the Independence Day of the country.

The Chilean Communist Party has been under pressure in recent months due to the economic crisis and political instability. The party's leader, Rainier Hesse, was quoted as saying, "The situation in Chile is critical. The people are in desperate need of change, and the government is not responding."

The party is facing internal disputes, with some members calling for a more radical approach while others advocate for a more moderate stance. The party's main concern is the rising inequality and the poverty among the lower classes.

The government has responded to the demonstrations by increasing police presence and implementing stricter laws. The country is currently in a state of economic recession, with high unemployment rates and inflation.

The situation in Chile is complex, and it requires a comprehensive approach to address the root causes of the crisis. The government and opposition need to work together to find solutions that benefit all citizens.
10th Chinese Party Congress

INTRODUCTION BY JIM MURPHY

The case of Lin Piao has been a significant development in recent Chinese history. The political situation in China has been dominated by the Cultural Revolution and the events that followed. The Chinese Communist Party under Mao Zedong has been at the center of these events. The 10th Chinese Party Congress is a significant event in this context.

Stalin Style Purge Consolidated

The Indictment of Lin Piao

Chairman Mao's charge against Lin Piao follows several years of internal political developments. Lin Piao was once considered a close ally of Chairman Mao, but his criticism of Mao's policies eventually led to his downfall. The indictment of Lin Piao was a significant event in the Chinese political landscape.

Why the Purge of Lin?

The purge of Lin Piao was a result of several factors, including a shift in political power and the internal struggles within the Chinese Communist Party. The purge of Lin Piao was a significant moment in the history of China.

Burchett's Inside Dope

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The Need for Stability

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New Cambodia Bombing Threat

In August 1973, the U.S. bombing of Cambodia came to a halt in line with President Nixon’s announced intention to withdraw U.S. forces from Vietnam. However, the bombing of Cambodia continued at a higher level as the U.S. government sought to continue its support for the anti-communist forces in the country.

In a statement issued on August 13, President Nixon, who had been increasingly isolated on the issue of Vietnam, admitted that the bombing of Cambodia was continued in order to ensure the survival of the anti-communist forces in the country. The bombing, which had begun in 1969, was seen as a key element in the U.S. strategy to contain the spread of communism in Southeast Asia.

Nixon’s admission was met with a mixed response from Congress. Some members, including Senator Robert Kennedy, called for an immediate end to the bombing, while others, including Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, argued that the bombing was necessary to achieve the goal of containing communism.

The bombing of Cambodia continued for several more months, with the United States dropping more than 200,000 tons of bombs on the country. The bombing caused significant civilian casualties and damage to infrastructure, but it ultimately failed to achieve its stated goal.

The bombing of Cambodia had a significant impact on the war in Vietnam, as it helped to shift the focus of the conflict away from the fighting in Vietnam itself and towards the propaganda battle against communism.

The bombing also had a significant impact on the internal politics of the United States, as it contributed to the growing anti-war sentiment that would eventually lead to the end of the Vietnam War.
Portuguese Atrocities in Mozambique

By JOSH ROYAL

International terrorism has further inflamed the colonial conflict in Southern Africa.

A week ago the Portuguese government in Lisbon announced that it would evacuate 10,000 civilians, mostly women and children, from the village of Vila Pouca de Aguiar in Luanda Province. The evacuation was a response to the threat of a Portuguese army operation in the region. The operation was launched after the Portuguese government accused the Popular Front for the Liberation of Angola (FPLA), a nationalist group, of launching an attack on Portuguese bases in the area.

The FPLA has denied the allegations and has accused the Portuguese government of waging a campaign of terror against civilians in the region.

On May 2, 1973, the Portuguese government announced that it would evacuate all civilians from the village of Vila Pouca de Aguiar. However, the evacuation was delayed by several days due to logistical difficulties.

The Portuguese government has been criticized for its tactic of using civilians as human shields. In the past, the government has been accused of using civilians as a barrier against attacks by nationalist groups.

The evacuation was met with widespread criticism by human rights organizations and international bodies. The United Nations has called on the Portuguese government to halt the operation and to ensure the safety of civilians in the region.

Liberation Struggles in Southern Africa

Interview With Black African Militant

DIRECT ACTION

In the interview, the militant described the use of direct action as a means of fighting for the liberation of Southern Africa.

The militant stated that direct action is necessary to bring about change and to challenge the oppressive systems in place.

The militant also highlighted the importance of unity among the people of Southern Africa in the fight for liberation.

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NEW CHEAP RATE!
Psychiatric Nurses Strike in Queensland

BY DAVE M'NEAL

Member of the Psychiatric Nurses Association of Queensland (PNAQ), Dr. David M'Neal, has called for a three-day strike by psychiatric nurses at the Queensland State Government's Lady Cilento Children's Hospital. The nurses are seeking higher wages and improved working conditions, including adequate staffing levels.

The strike is due to begin at 12 midnight on Friday, March 30, and will affect all psychiatric nurses at the hospital. The strike is expected to last for three days.

The PNAQ has been negotiating with the Queensland Health Department for several weeks, but the negotiations have reached an impasse. The nurses are seeking a pay increase of 8%, improved sick pay, and better conditions for nurses who work in isolated and remote areas.

The Queensland Health Department has rejected the nurses' demands, stating that they are unable to afford the increases being demanded.

Portuguese Trade Mission Protest

BY JIM MCDONALD

The Portuguese government has announced a trade mission to Australia, which is expected to have a significant impact on the local economy. The mission is due to arrive in Sydney next week, and will be followed by a trade mission to Melbourne and Adelaide.

The mission is expected to bring new business opportunities for Australian companies, particularly in the food and beverage sector. It is also hoped that the mission will help to strengthen ties between the two countries.

Brisbane Anti-freeway Campaign

BY IAN NORMAN

The Brisbane Anti-freeway Campaign has launched a new campaign to反对 the construction of a new freeway in the city. The campaign, led by environmentalists, is calling for a moratorium on all new road projects in the city until a comprehensive review of transport needs can be conducted.

The campaign is supported by a number of local councils and environmental groups, who argue that the construction of new freeways will only exacerbate traffic congestion and destroy valuable green spaces.

Ligue Communiste Petitions Presented

BY JIM MCDONALD

A number of petitions have been presented to the Queensland Government calling for the introduction of a welfare allowance for all Australians. The petitions were presented as part of a national campaign by the Ligue Communiste, a French political party.

The petitions call for the Government to introduce a welfare allowance of $20 per week for all Australians, regardless of their income. The Ligue Communiste argues that the current welfare system is outdated and insufficient to meet the needs of all Australians.

We don't like to bludge on our mates, but...

DIRECT ACTION FORUMS

Sydney

40th Anniversary of the Direct Action Movement - Help Support the Fight for Social Justice

Melb

'The Great Australian Strike of 1933': A talk by Dr. John Smith

Adelaide

Direct Action: The Future of Social Change

DIRECT ACTION SUPPORT

Sydney

18th January, 1977

Melb

20th January, 1977

Adelaide

22nd January, 1977

Contact: 6434 4444

"Could you let me have $30,000 till payday?"

Julia was not amused...
DIRECT ACTION

More Watergate Gangsters Indicted

BY CHRIS CRABHAM

"These times have come to Watergate over the country," the apostle Nixon is the Watergate speech on August 15. There are some certain enough enough, he is in progress to use the word, Nixon has been in hemorrhaging the Watergate scandal to legal efforts.

It now seems likely that the ultimate decision on Nixon's Watergate tape will be made by the Supreme Court, following a legal struggle by the Administration to secure a comprehensive out-of-court settlement. The White House now rejected a proposal for an Administration-press conference settlement.

Nixon's decision to "tooth it out" implies a strategy of continuing efforts to hamstring the Senate's Watergate hearings and to stem the inevitable publicity to the tape, which the situation demands. The proof of the dilemma which confronts the ruling class as it searches for a way out of Watergate.

While Nixon has already receded the ------------------------------------------------------------------

Mitchell testifying during Senate Watergate hearings on session.

The chief FBI investigator, William Colson, was 73, is expected to see the White House. As the Attorney General?...

...In the meantime, Mitchell is a key figure in the Watergate burglars. Frank Sturgis, Ego Martine, Virgil Conner and Bernard Barker, return crime against the Watergate building and see the court order in place. They have been indicted with John Dean for the conviction of Watergate in the destruction of another crime.

Nixon's former top aides John Dean, John Mitchell, and 벤 라스퍼드 were arrested in the Watergate case.

The acquisition of the Watergate Hotel, where the Nixon's Vietnam's Agnew and the War which were not guilty of any charge, are a serious matter. The declaration of the United States, which is in favor of the bombing of the Cambodia, social services legislation, and the press.

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While Nixon has already receded the blow of the Watergate investigations, and if that point is reached, the Senate investigation will be in full swing. Nixon is expected to see the White House and sweep the whole affair under the rug.

The underlying premise... was that Nixon could hold off a final decision (on the Watergate tapes) with varying delay tactics... appears on the constitutional limits, the merits of the case, perhaps even Judge Jaffe's evaluation of conversations on the tape... and spend time building his public position. By then, Mitchell has said he could argue that any Supreme Court ruling ordering the tapes' release will go to the courts, if that point is reached, the Senate investigation will be in full swing. Nixon is expected to see the White House and sweep the whole affair under the rug.

In a major case now before the Senate, the House, John Mitchell, Nixon's former campaign director, is now on trial to unmask his is a key figure in the Watergate burglars. Frank Sturgis, Ego Martine, Virgil Conner and Bernard Barker, return crime against the Watergate building and see the court order in place. They have been indicted with John Dean for the conviction of Watergate in the destruction of another crime.

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