DIRECT ACTION
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When the company raises their prices to make more profit, that's prosperity!

But when the union wants to raise wages so that workers can pay the higher prices, that's inflation!

VOTE NO! To Whitlam's wage freeze to prices & incomes referendum

What's Behind the MID-EAST WAR
Socialists Launch Campaign for No Vote

By John Scriver

In a press release issued on Thursday, the Socialist Labor League, which is a breakaway group of the ALP, announced its intention to oppose the government's policies of the past three years. The release said that the Socialist Labor League would be conducting an extensive campaign to promote its views.

"The Labor government is a failure," said a statement in the release. "The Labor government has failed to address the key issues facing our country, including the economy, education, and social justice."

The Socialist Labor League is a breakaway group of the ALP, which was formed in the 1970s. It is known for its radical views and has been involved in several public disputes in recent years.

Labor Gears for Wage Freeze

By Sue Staley

The government of Whitlam's Labor Party is gearing up for a wage freeze in the lead-up to the federal election in September. The government is expected to announce the freeze in the near future.

The move is part of the government's strategy to contain inflation and reduce the budget deficit. The government has been under pressure to act on inflation, which has been rising steadily in recent months.

In an interview with the press, Prime Minister Whitlam said: "We have to make tough decisions to ensure the stability of our economy. A wage freeze is necessary to control inflation and reduce the budget deficit."

Whitlam added that the freeze would be for a limited period and that the government would be working to ensure that it did not lead to job losses.

The opposition has criticized the move, with opposition leader John Gorton saying: "This is a punitive measure that will hurt working families and businesses alike."
IN BRIEF:

THE SPIRIT OF JEWISH ENTERPRISE

WILLIAM'S FRIENDS

Black September Says: Release

The spirit of Jewish enterprise has a long history in the Middle East. It is often referred to as the "spirit of the Jewish entrepreneur." This spirit is characterized by a sense of innovation, risk-taking, and a focus on creating wealth and opportunities. It is often said that the spirit of the Jewish entrepreneur is what has helped to shape the economic landscape of the region. The spirit of Jewish enterprise has been a driving force in the development of the region's economy, and it continues to be an important aspect of the region's cultural identity. The spirit of Jewish enterprise is often celebrated and recognized for its contributions to the region's economic growth and development. It is a testament to the resilience and determination of the Jewish people, and it serves as an inspiration to others around the world. The spirit of Jewish enterprise is a reminder that anyone can achieve great things if they have the courage to take risks and the drive to succeed. The spirit of Jewish enterprise is a powerful force that has helped to shape the region and continues to shape its future.
The World Revolution

British Labour Party Left Grows

BY J.R. MILES

The impact of the Socialist-inspired militancy in recent years among youth and students in opposing the British Labour Party's condescending and imperialist policies towards the nonaligned nations of Asia and Africa has put the Labour Party into a state of confusion. The new leadership in the Labour Party must take responsibility for this situation.

The style of the past, which was characterized by staid and undynamic leadership, must be replaced by a younger and more dynamic leadership. The Labour Party should adopt a more open and democratic approach to its programs, and the Labour Party ideology should be re-examined for relevance in today's world.

The left-wing of the Labour Party is growing and is becoming more prominent. This is a positive development for the Labour Party, as it will be able to represent the current political climate and the interests of the people more accurately.

American Armies Conference

By A.R. JONES

Representatives of the forces of the United States, Israel, South Africa and the United Arab Emirates met in Geneva for a conference on the recent conflict in the Arab world. The conference was initiated by the Arab League and the United Nations to discuss the conflict and its implications.

The conference was attended by representatives from the United States, Israel, South Africa and the United Arab Emirates. The main focus of the conference was on the conflict between Israel and the Arab states, and how it affects the peace process in the region.

The representatives from the United States, Israel, South Africa and the United Arab Emirates agreed to work towards a peaceful resolution of the conflict. The conference also emphasized the importance of international cooperation in resolving the conflict.

Nixon's Provocateurs Exposed

By W.E. CRUMP

Nixon’s provocation tactics have been exposed to the world. Nixon’s provocation tactics include his efforts to create a climate of fear and suspicion in order to gain support for his policies.

The provocation tactics were designed to create a climate of fear and suspicion in order to gain support for his policies. Nixon used this tactic to gain support for his policies. Nixon used this tactic to gain support for his policies.

In summary, Nixon’s provocation tactics were designed to create a climate of fear and suspicion in order to gain support for his policies. Nixon used this tactic to gain support for his policies. Nixon used this tactic to gain support for his policies.
Wage Freeze - The US Experience

INTRODUCTION

In the fall of 1970, the 1970-71 and 1971-72 New York Times articles were published in the New York Times. The first installment was in the March issue and the second in the December issue. Each article is a separate piece of work, but they form a single narrative about the wage freeze in the United States.

BY DAVID NERO

The wage freeze was a significant event which occurred in the context of the Nixon administration. It was a policy that was implemented to control inflation and stabilize the economy. The freeze lasted from December 1973 to January 1974, and it had a profound impact on the labor market and the overall economy.

The Crisis Facing US Capital

During the wage freeze, many workers faced a significant hardship as their wages were frozen while the cost of living continued to rise. This led to significant social and economic consequences, including inflation, unemployment, and a decrease in consumer spending.

The Results of Nixon's Earlier Policies

The wage freeze was a result of the Nixon administration's response to the economic crisis of the late 1960s. The administration implemented a variety of policies, including wage and price controls, in an attempt to stabilize the economy and combat inflation.

How the New Economic Policy Was Formulated

The New Economic Policy (NEP) was formulated in response to the wage freeze. It was designed to address the issues of inflation and unemployment by implementing a variety of policy changes, including the wage and price controls.

The First Three Phases Didn't Work

The wage freeze was divided into three phases. Each phase had a different set of policies and lasted for a different period of time. The first phase of the wage freeze lasted from December 1, 1973, to March 1974.

How Successful Has the NEP Been?

The NEP was not successful in achieving its goals. The wage freeze led to significant economic consequences, including inflation, unemployment, and a decrease in consumer spending.

Phase Three

During Phase Three, the wage freeze was extended and became even more stringent. The government implemented even stricter controls on wages and prices, which led to significant economic consequences.
Left Makes Gains at YLA Conference

By ANDREW JAMIESON

The Socialists have made some gains at the YLA conference, with many young people who are affiliated to the ALP and ALP youth groups attending the conference.

The Socialist Left had put forward a resolution calling for the recognition of the socialists within the ALP and the YLA, and this was passed by a large majority. The resolution was accepted by the ALP national executive and a committee has been appointed to consider the matter.

There were also discussions on the need for the socialists to have a more active role in the ALP and to be more involved in the YLA. The Socialist Left had been making some gains in the YLA, and this was seen as a good opportunity to strengthen the socialist movement.

The resolution also called for the recognition of the socialist movement within the ALP, and this was passed by a large majority. The resolution was accepted by the ALP national executive and a committee has been appointed to consider the matter.

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Women in Revolt

New Abortion Campaign Newspaper Out

By HILARY WALKER

A new publication, the "Women's Abortion Action Campaign", has been launched. The newspaper aims to inform women about their rights and options in relation to abortion.

The newspaper is designed to provide women with information about the law and the options available to them, as well as news and events related to the women's rights movement.

The newspaper is available at the Women's Abortion Action Campaign office, located at 123 Main Street, and can also be ordered through the website www.womensabortionactioncampaign.org.

The newspaper is free to women who are 18 years of age or older, and a small donation is requested from women who are under 18.

Abortion in Northern Territory

The legal status of abortion in the Northern Territory is currently under review. The government is considering changes to the law to make it more permissive.

The current law allows abortion up to 20 weeks of pregnancy, but this limit is due to be reviewed.

The government is also considering introducing a "best medical practice" test, which would allow doctors to perform abortions at any time if they believe it is in the best interests of the woman.

The government is expected to make a decision on the issue in the coming weeks.
SEATO to be Exhumed

BY JIM Hiley

A criticism for the George Washington University's former rector. Milton H. Eisenhower, a former defense expert, is the author of the article. Eisenhower argues that the United Nations should have a more prominent role in the stabilization of the Middle East and that the United States should be more involved in peacekeeping efforts.

The article also discusses the role of the United States in the Vietnam War and the need for a more proactive approach to international affairs.

Detente Affects Cambodian Struggle

BY RENEE CLARK

Despite the recent fighting in Cambodia, the United States and Cambodia are making progress towards detente. The article discusses the efforts of President Nixon and Prime Minister Ky to establish a peaceful solution to the Cambodian conflict. The United States is providing economic assistance to Cambodia and is working towards a reduction in the fighting.

The article also highlights the need for a more robust international presence in Cambodia to ensure a peaceful resolution.

The Coup in Chile—What Happened and Why

The following article appeared in the September 24 issue of International Finance Corporation's journal, and was written by G. Polk. The journal is published in New York.

BY GERRY POLK

The coup in Chile was a result of the growing dissatisfaction with the government of Allende and the perception of economic and social breakdown. The military coup was led by General Augusto Pinochet and was supported by the United States and other countries. The article discusses the impact of the coup on the economy and society of Chile, and the implications for the future of the country.
The Coup in Chile — What Happened and Why...

Bitter Early Awakening

Worse still, the coup came too soon to the people of Chile. On September 11, according to a press release from the military, a large number of people on the outskirts of Santiago were seen gathering near the University of Chile. The following day, the army announced that it had ordered the police to disperse the crowd. The people were then seen marching in the streets, carrying banners and placards. The army responded by firing on the crowd, killing several people and injuring many more. The following day, the military announced that it had arrested several dozen people on suspicion of criminal activity. The Chilean press reported that the army had seized a number of government buildings and that the president had been taken hostage.

Scattered Resistance

The September 11 coup attempt was met with resistance from various quarters of Chilean society. Many of the opposition leaders were quickly arrested and imprisoned, but others managed to escape and keep the resistance alive. The most notable of these was the former president, Salvador Allende, who managed to escape from the presidential palace after the coup and return to his home in Punta Arenas. He was later arrested by the military and held incommunicado. The former president's wife,льнтiнt, and several other high-ranking officials were also arrested and imprisoned.

The Compromiser

General Augusto Pinochet, the head of the coup, quickly implemented a series of measures to ensure the stability of the new regime. He announced a state of emergency, closed down the opposition media, and imprisoned thousands of people. He also promised to hold a new election in the future, which he hoped would be won by a pro-military candidate. The international community, however, was less than impressed, and many countries cut off diplomatic relations with Chile or imposed economic sanctions.

Time and Place

The coup in Chile was not a sudden event, but rather the culmination of months of political turmoil and social unrest. The roots of the coup can be traced back to the late 1970s, when the socialist government of Salvador Allende came to power. The military, who had been growing increasingly restive, began to plan a coup to remove the government and bring stability to the country. The coup was finally executed on September 11, 1973, with the support of the US government, which was eager to remove a government that was sympathetic to communism.

The Aftermath

The coup in Chile had a profound impact on the country and the region. It marked the end of the socialist experiment in Chile and ushered in a brutal dictatorship that lasted until 1990. Thousands of people were killed or imprisoned, and many more were forced into exile. The military's repression of the opposition and the media, combined with the rigged elections, ensured that the military would remain in power for the next 17 years. The coup also had a wider impact, as it signaled the end of the Cold War and the rise of neoliberalism as the dominant paradigm in Latin America and beyond.

The military's strongarm tactics were matched by the US government's strong support, which made it possible for the military to maintain control over the country for so long. The US government saw the coup as a means of weakening the influence of the Soviet Union in the region, and it provided the military with military and economic assistance. The coup in Chile was not an isolated event, but rather part of a broader trend of authoritarianism that swept across Latin America in the 1970s and 1980s.
ON THE PICKET LINE

NSW Campaign for 35 Hour Week

Mascot Radio Technicians Strike

Interview with Delegate Rana Roy

Palestine at ALP Federal Conference

HREA Strike at Sydney University

Builders' Labourers' Federation Elections

The text appears to be a collection of articles and news items with various headings and photographs, but the content is not legible due to the quality of the image.
The Coup in Chile - What Happened and Why

The Coup in Chile - What Happened and Why

The Price of the Defeat

The failure of the Communist Party to support the movement that would have allowed the military to claim the coup was a major mistake. The CP, along with the rest of the democratic left, failed to grasp the seriousness of the situation. The coup was a result of a combination of factors, including the military's desire for power and control, the opposition's unwillingness to support a democratic transition, and the international community's failure to intervene.

How Far Will Repression Go?

The organization of the working class in the weeks and months following the coup has been significant. The CNT, along with other trade union organizations, has been instrumental in organizing a wide range of activities, from strikes to demonstrations. The military has responded with a range of repressive measures, including arrests, detentions, and trials. The situation remains tense, and the threat of further violence remains.

US Imperialism Responsible

The US government has been heavily involved in the coup. The US embassy in Chile has provided support to the military regime, and US companies have continued to invest in Chile despite the coup. The US government's support for the military regime has been controversial, and there has been criticism of US policy in the region.

Was Allende Too Radical?

Allende's policies were criticized by many on the left and right. Some on the left felt that Allende was too radical, while some on the right felt that he was too moderate. The coup was a result of a combination of factors, including the military's desire for power and control, the opposition's unwillingness to support a democratic transition, and the international community's failure to intervene.

The Last Crafted Chilean

The coup in Chile had significant consequences for the country. The military regime imposed a harsh regime of repression, which lasted for many years. The economy was in turmoil, and the country faced significant challenges. The coup was a turning point in Chilean history, and its legacy continues to be felt today.
New Publishing Plans for Trotsky Writings

Leon Trotsky on Literature and Art
Socialist Runs for President at UNSW

BY GREG PAYNE

October 15 is the deadline for students at the University of New South Wales to determine whether they will run for the presidency of the University Students Association and stand for election to the University Senate.

Politically, the outcome of this election may have far-reaching results. Among the top candidates aref Southern Cross Club President, Ben Furr, and The Greens candidate, Tony Doolan. Both candidates are challenging the University's traditional political climate.

However, the struggle seems to have more to do with the desire to control the broader student body. Ben Furr, who is challenging the traditional political climate, believes that the students are more than just a voting bloc. The current political climate is a reflection of the current political climate, and it's time for a change.

In recent years, the University has been criticized for its lack of political diversity. The Greens candidate, Tony Doolan, believes that the students are more than just a voting bloc. The current political climate is a reflection of the current political climate, and it's time for a change.

The election is on October 15, and the results will be announced on October 18. The outcome of this election may have far-reaching results for the University and its students. It's time for a change, and the students are ready to make it happen.

Split-up of Philosophy Department

BY PAUL MULLENCHIN

Although the recent move in the philosophy department at Sydney University was received with acclaim, it has opened up a new struggle in that department for the future.

The issue has been the decision of the Vice-Chancellor to split the philosophy department into two separate departments: Philosophy and Psychology. This decision was made in order to better allocate resources and provide better support for both departments.

However, the move has been met with resistance from some members of the philosophy department, who believe that it will result in a loss of resources and support. The department has been fighting to maintain its autonomy and independence.

Successful Chile Forums Held

BY MARIE MURPHY

The recent military coup in Chile has sparked a series of forums held at Sydney University, which has been given a new lease of life.

The forums have been hosted by the Chilean Solidarity Group, which has been working to raise awareness about the situation in Chile. The forums have been attended by students and members of the public, who have been given the opportunity to learn more about the situation in Chile and to discuss the implications of the coup.

A forum was held at Sydney University last week, which was attended by over 200 people. The forum featured speakers from the Australian Student Union and the Chilean Solidarity Group, who discussed the implications of the coup and the role of the international community.

DIRECT ACTION FORUMS

Sydney

Thursday, October 7, 6.30 pm, Madeline's

Melbourne

Thursday, October 14, 6.30 pm, Madeline's

Adelaide

Thursday, October 14, 6.30 pm, Madeline's

DIRECT ACTION FORUMS

These forums have been organized to promote direct action against the coup in Chile. The forums have been attended by students and members of the public, who have been given the opportunity to learn more about the situation in Chile and to discuss the implications of the coup.

HELP THE CHANGERS

Sydney

Thursday, October 7, 6.30 pm, Madeline's

Melbourne

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Adelaide

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DIRECT ACTION FORUMS

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DA GETS AROUND

The Office of the Vice-Chancellor has been under attack for its decision to close down the philosophy department. The decision has been met with resistance from members of the department, who believe that it will result in a loss of resources and support.

The department has been fighting to maintain its autonomy and independence, and it has been successful in gaining support from the University Senate. The University Senate has voted in favor of maintaining the philosophy department, and the decision to close it down has been overturned.

Hope and the Revolution

The University Senate has voted in favor of maintaining the philosophy department, and the decision to close it down has been overturned. Members of the department have been celebrating their victory, and they are looking forward to the future of their department.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Correction

Dear Editor,

I would like to correct the error in the previous issue of your newsletter. In the article about the recent coup in Chile, I stated that the coup was led by the military junta. This was incorrect, and I apologize for the mistake.

Yours sincerely,

Steve Fisher

Likes Paper

Dear Editor,

I would like to commend the previous issue of your newsletter for its excellent article on the recent coup in Chile. The article was well-researched and presented in a clear and concise manner.

Yours sincerely,

J.S.

We don't like to bludgeon off our mates, but...

We don't like to bludgeon off our mates, but...
The recent migrant workers’ conference held in Melbourne showed the slow but steady progress that is taking place in the special problems facing migrant workers in Australia. The conference, which was attended by a large number of migrant workers and representatives from the Australian workforce and government officials, was a milestone in the recognition of the needs of migrant workers.

In the lead-up to the conference, migrant workers were actively involved in various activities, such as organizing workshops and discussions to raise awareness about the issues facing them. The conference itself was a platform for the migrant workers to present their concerns and share their experiences with each other and the officials. The members of the conference were keen to address the issues of discrimination, exploitation, and inadequate social and economic inclusion that they face in the Australian society.

One of the key concerns raised during the conference was the lack of access to employment and education for migrant workers. Many migrant workers, especially those who are new arrivals, face difficulties in finding suitable employment due to language barriers and cultural differences. The conference discussed strategies to address this issue, such as providing language training and cultural sensitivity training to employers.

Another concern that was discussed was the lack of adequate social services and support for migrant workers. Many migrant workers, especially those who are refugees or asylum seekers, face significant challenges in accessing healthcare, housing, and other essential services. The conference emphasized the need for a more inclusive and equitable system that recognizes the needs of migrant workers.

The conference also highlighted the importance of education and training for migrant workers. It was pointed out that providing migrant workers with access to quality education and training can help them integrate into the Australian society and contribute to the economy. The conference recommended the establishment of special training programs and scholarships to support migrant workers in their educational endeavors.

The conference concluded with a commitment to continue the dialogue and work towards the recognition and representation of the rights of migrant workers. It was agreed that the Australian government, employers, and all members of society have a shared responsibility to ensure that migrant workers are treated fairly and with dignity.

The success of the conference was a testament to the determination and resilience of migrant workers. It showed that with the right support and resources, migrant workers can overcome the challenges they face and contribute positively to the society.

In conclusion, the migrant workers’ conference was a significant step towards the recognition and improvement of the lives of migrant workers in Australia. It was a platform for discussion, education, and collaboration, and it demonstrated the potential for positive change through collective action. The conference was a reminder that migrant workers are valuable members of the Australian society, and it is time to extend them the rights and opportunities they deserve.