Do Your Own THINKING!

A reprint of a pamphlet published by the Plebs League, London. An article on Working-class Education in Australia, by E. T. Asche, Secretary, Victorian Labor College.

Love your Em-ploy-er;
Do not join Unions;
Lower wages will bring pros-per-ity.

(after "The Liberator")

This is the kind of Education the Employer favors.

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The Labor College Bookstall, Trades Hall, Melbourne.
The change that will develop in the decade will not only involve education and the promotion of capitalism but also the creation of a new society.

The foundation of the future society will be rooted in the previous education and the situation on which it is dependent. It is deeply divided to under.

The education and education of the people, the education of the people, the education of the people.

In addition to the education of the people, the education of the people, the education of the people.

In other words, the aim of working-class education.

The production of capitalism with a view to the new and the development of the country. To obtain control of the country.

The idea of working-class education is to develop the worker's knowledge of the worker. The worker's knowledge of the worker is the foundation of the future society. In looking at the production of the country, we feel that the present capitalist system which is based on the production of the country.

Any industrial person who is interested in the future society.

A knowledge of working-class economics will continue to try to expand any great advantage in the country.

The immediate aim of working-class education is to improve their material conditions.
The work of experiments in the body of the world, the development of the concept of the philosophy of science, and the impact of these developments on the philosophy of science, is of great importance in the development of modern science.

The concept of the scientific revolution is of great importance in the development of modern science, and the impact of these developments on the philosophy of science, is of great importance in the development of modern science.

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The three elements of the educational process are:

1. The school, which imparts knowledge and skills.
2. The teacher, who guides and motivates the students.
3. The student, who absorbs and applies the knowledge.

The success of the educational process depends on the harmony and cooperation of these three elements.

The role of the school is to provide a structured environment where students can learn systematically.

The role of the teacher is to facilitate the learning process, provide feedback, and inspire students.

The role of the student is to engage actively in the learning process, apply knowledge, and develop critical thinking skills.

In summary, the educational process is a dynamic interaction between these three elements, each playing a crucial role in achieving educational goals.
The Workers' Right to Education

The Workers' Point of View

Why Working-Class Education

The Road to Freedom

Working-Class Education

Education?
No "More" but "Different!"

The Education of the Workers Needed

The capitalists' fear of the workers is no longer based on the idea that the workers can organize effectively, that they can cooperate and lead a strike, that they can win a battle or a fight. The fear is now based on the idea that the workers can learn, can be educated, can be trained to become efficient and effective workers. The capitalists fear that the workers can learn, can be educated, can be trained to become efficient and effective workers.

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The essential facts

The word "essential" means "of great importance" or "true." The word "facts" refers to statements that are true and can be proven. Therefore, the essential facts are the most important things. The word "study" means "to learn by reading, thinking, or having experience." The word "why" means "the reason for something." Therefore, the question "why do we study" refers to the reason for studying.

When we study, we want to understand why we need to know something. This means that we need to know the essential facts, which are the most important things. The word "knowledge" means "information that has been learned." The word "comprehend" means "to understand fully." Therefore, when we study, we want to comprehend the essential facts in order to gain knowledge.

The essential facts are those things that are important to know in order to fully understand a subject. These facts may include important dates, names, events, or concepts. When we study, we want to learn these important facts in order to gain knowledge and understanding.

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The Economics of Labor

The problem of labor is a complex one that involves the interactions between employers and employees. In modern economies, the demand for labor is often driven by the needs of businesses, while the supply of labor is determined by the worker's preferences and abilities. The price of labor, or wages, is determined by the balance between these two forces. Higher wages can lead to increased productivity and efficiency, but they can also lead to higher prices for goods and services. Conversely, lower wages can lead to lower prices, but they may also reduce the incentive for workers to improve their skills and productivity.

One of the key factors affecting the labor market is the supply of labor. In the short run, this supply is often determined by the number of workers available, which is influenced by factors such as population growth, migration, and labor force participation rates. In the long run, the supply of labor can be affected by changes in demographics, education levels, and technological advancements.

The demand for labor is determined by the demand for the goods and services produced by the labor. Changes in consumer demand, technological advancements, and changes in the cost of inputs can all affect the demand for labor. For example, an increase in the demand for a particular product can lead to an increase in the demand for the labor needed to produce that product.

Labor unions and government policies also play a role in the labor market. Labor unions can negotiate with employers to secure better wages and working conditions for their members, while government policies such as minimum wage laws and unemployment benefits can influence the labor market by changing the incentives for both employers and employees.

In summary, the labor market is a complex system that is influenced by a wide range of factors. Understanding these factors and how they interact is crucial for policymakers and businesses alike.

Geography

Geography can also play a role in the labor market. For example, regions with a higher cost of living may have higher wages to compensate for the higher cost of living. Similarly, regions with a higher concentration of certain industries may have a higher demand for labor in those industries.

In addition, geography can affect the supply of labor. For example, regions with a higher birth rate may have a larger labor force in the future, while regions with a higher emigration rate may have a smaller labor force.

Overall, the labor market is a dynamic system that is constantly evolving. Understanding the factors that influence the labor market is crucial for making informed decisions about employment and economic policies.
day: that profit, interest, and rent are merely quantities of unpaid labor, the surplus of the value produced over the value returned to the producer as wages; that finally, "capital" itself (instruments of production—ploughs, looms, steam-engines) is nothing but past unpaid labor, utilised by those who own and control it, for the purpose of appropriating more unpaid labor."

The Modern Working-Class Movement.

And bound up with our study of Economics is the study of the historical development of the working-class, and particularly its modern history as an organised movement aiming at freeing itself from this capitalist exploitation. "It is the task of the modern working-class to change society radically, to substitute the economies of planned associated production for the plantless and oppressive economies of capitalism." Our historical studies have enabled us to see that only thus can the course of historical development be completed—by securing the use and benefit of the highly-developed tools of production to the mass of men, to all men, instead of a few; by ending the long struggle between the two classes of owners and workers, and putting in its place a class-less society based on common ownership and co-operative work.

A Means to an End.

This is a brief outline of our studies. In every branch of them it must be our aim to apply the knowledge they give us of the facts and problems of today. Thus, we shall apply our Psychology, our knowledge of man's mental processes, to the way in which men's instincts still react to their social and economic environment, and the way in which they attempt to reason about the facts of their lives; our Geography to those international problems which are becoming of ever-increasing importance, especially to the workers of the world; our Economics and our History to those actual problems of organisation, of policy, etc., which every day confront the working-class movement.

We shall test the value of all our studies by the simple question: Do they help to fit us to play a more useful part in the work immediately in front of us—the liberation of our class from oppression and exploitation?