out by the personnel. By means of a well-applied strike, the workers establish their unity of action. The extension of the strike to over larger numbers, the application of the wort concessions from capital, are forced through the Union tactics to restrict the fight and to put an end to it as soon as possible. It was the only time they met. The war is the only real class fight of the workers against capital. Here they assert their freedom, themselves choosing and directing their actions, not directed by other powers in their interests. That determines the importance of such class contests for the future. When they cease to be wild strikes in the extension they find the entire physical control of the country and they assume a revolutionary character. When capitalism turns into an organised and controlled government, as yet only in the form of two contending powers, threatening mankind with entire devastation—the fight for freedom of the working class takes the form of a fight for state power. Its struggle assumes the character of big political strikes, sometimes universal strikes. The war is the only time it is possible to mobilise the entire nation, general social, and political, and assume the character of workers’ councils, not only in the shops, but throughout the country. Revolution over society is at the same time a fight for state power and in the shops. Then the workers’ councils, as the organs of fight, grow into organs of production at the same time.

Where We Stand

WE OPPOSE

The Tory Party—Nationalist-U.A.P. takes the name of "Liberal," but is still the old Conservative Party. The Tory Party is basically favoring the "free enterprise" capitalism, of U.S.A. In practice, there is little difference between the Conservative-Unionist parties.

WE OPPOSE

The real Liberal Party in the guise of a Labor Party. The Labor Party is now a Liberal-capitalist party. Real Liberalism to-day (the Labor Party in particular) is the smoke screen of democratic aspirations to gain the support of wage-earners to its own particular brand of support for the Australian industrial capital, and for a system of State capitalism, as a support for Australian capitalism generally—a more or less benevolent overall regulation that is paving the way to Industrial Fascism.

This enables Tory Memies to take the role of a liberator and offer a "come back to a broad measure of freedom," the old basis of free enterprise capitalism. The Australian scene is but a miniature of the world-wide struggle of rival forms of capitalism. The two main contenders are the British, with Britain, New Zealand and Australia—the remnants of the once mighty British Empire—competing for a way between this struggle for world power, and attempting to form a hybrid of both systems as National Socialism.

WE DO NOT SUPPORT

The pleas of reformers who more or less slyly and pertinently expose and criticize the trends towards totalitarian capitalism. Reform can no more remove the ultimate conflict of the interest of the exploitative capitalist system, than a lovely woman can ever forget the inevitable old age that will ravage her beautiful complexion, no matter what artificial aids and beautifying devises she employs to mask the age-ridden haggardness beneath.

These reformers see through the smoke screen of the Conservatives to their practice as but another facet of the same policy as that of a comital form, i.e., the practice is very similar, and the goal of national supremacy is the same.

It serves to obscure the class struggle, and critical evaluation of the two major parties of capitalism, the reformers lose all the power of actual protest, incapable of practice, because they

In the main, give full support to the private ownership of property based upon which present policies are formed. The reformers strain at grats of effect, yet swallow canals of cause. They lose everything that holds the cause of those effects.

Some abhor war, yet do nothing to impede war. They pose as being loyal to the capitalist nation and ultimately, even though they may say in peace time, once the nation is engaged in war they most reluctantly to enlist and give active and full support to the auxiliary services of the Red Cross, the providing of social amenities and gift parcels of comforts for our fallen and chaplains to keep up the morale of the combatants, all of which can only support the war effort would tend to weaken and perhaps peter out. Thus they actively SUPPORT WAR. They never try to come to an understanding of the material basic cause of war as arising from economic competition for supplies of raw materials and the selling of manufactured products in the world market.

The reformers mostly see the trickery in finance capitalism—but willingly will not see the money-trick in wages and the fundamental use of money of being but a means of exchange of the STOLEN PRODUCTS resulting from the exploitation of wage-labor; often because they are of the parasitical middle class dependent for their living on the capitalist class they serve in multifarious ways.

The reformers see no wrong in primitive youthful capitalism, but find great fault in that capitalism cannot stay young; but must grow to an ugly old age. Their reforms, like beautifying cosmetics, only apply to the surface of things—thay reforms can have no fundamental effects, even though they might delay temporarily the full effects of the capitalist system—they cannot stop the ravages of time and age, but, like the beauty of an old woman, supported all the beautifying aids and techniques, must still eventually collapse and show the terrible ravages and poisonous effects of age and decay.

Liberalism is but an attempt to delay the inevitable consequences of an exploiting system which is now seen in the world struggle for power and "security," and at the constant industrial unrest.

THE "CRISIS" IN DEMOCRACY

Is but the development of rival exploitative systems and the oppositional struggle of the exploited.

Reformers, in the main, still uphold and support the property base of such exploitation.

WE SUPPORT

The possibility that this thousands of years old system of exploitation of productive labor can be changed to one of COMMON CO-OPERATION for the use and benefit of ALL.

WE AVER

Only by a Social Revolution—by socializing the means of production, of property base upon which it rests, and whereby it is supported, can emancipation come. If the working classes and peace and plenty be the lot of all people.

NOTHING short of the Abolition of the Wage System and the elimination and holding in COMMON USE the Means of Production can suffice.

We therefore SUPPORT any move of self-help—self-reliance, of the working class towards the END.

AS TO THE SOCIALIST PARTY

We have long since for the reason of the immobilization of the Socialist Party after their initial attempt in contesting Melbourne Ports Federal seat in the House of Representatives about 1934—why they mostly rationalized the impulses implied by their revolutionary Object and Principles to comparative inaction as a small propaganda group, and ceased opposition to allege that they ran away from the task they had set themselves.

Why is it that the S.P. of A. has now no drive left to become a Political party and take up the cause of the people is suspicious of any individual member who emerges out of the rank. One is always after the event, of course. But when two at least of their members in the persons of J. Cooll and W. Galvin (now Minister for Water Supply in the Labor State Labor government of Victoria) showed keenness—ambitions for political limelight it would be wise looking back that a concerted effort to have them out of the party could have been made along with a concerted effort to improve their economic education and class consciousness. As it was these men were left in isolation, Cooll to become the darling of the-prophecy line, Galvin to become a careerist, first in S.P.A. and later in municipal politics, and later as a Labor M.P.

Has the S.P. of A. become immobilized to ineffective committees considering the social scene in which they are situated? They have isolated themselves in suspicion.
WHERE WE STAND

The Labor Party is one result of the viewpoint that the only way for working class emancipation is more realistic understanding of I.W.W. practice and organizing than that embodied in a New Order as the OPPOSITE to Capitalism—by the revolutionary OPPONENT to capitalist production and control with the aim of locking out the capitalist class, unemploying them and providing a better weapon to wage the struggle against Right-wing unions and MOE UNIONISM. You would have the workers from the disaster that has overaken the Italian Labor Movement and shackled the trade unions, as well as political Labor, to capitalism, as part of the reactionaries of the system.

WE REJECT.

Therefore we reject the assertion that: The emancipation of the working class will not come by any act, but only by gaining control of the government, through the vote, for the purpose of abolishing capitalism and establishing socialism. We ACCEPT.

Some say we are communists and that we sacrifice the workers' struggle as a whole, we present this to all the members of the Labor Party and the trade unions to become instruments to implement and carry out the trends to totalitarian State capitalism.

That this is so can be seen by the practice of the A.C.T.O. executive in always sacrificing the trade union revolt against capitalist encroachment to the needs of the Labor Party's administration of capitalism. An extreme case is reported of an official of the boilermakers' Union who even with the threat that the trade union movement outlawed all, since the next three years in order to give full support to the Labor Government's policy. The incursions of capitalism, as we always sacrifice the workers' struggle as a whole, and steer it into full support of the political Labor Party.

The Socialist Party insistence that: The emancipation of the working class will come by an internal action, but only by gaining control of the government, through the vote, for the purpose of abolishing capitalism and establishing socialism—has become a standard leading article, p. 4, Jan. 1947—by one of its members (S. Wills) and the political action and political actions are expressed both to the action of the organization of the working class, which seems to try and use elements not up to their own high standard of understanding—that many of the socialist leaders seem content to be what Prof. Morgan calls “the best newspaper man and communists.

There are, however, some who even have the record of practice in the trade union movement, and to Willis (Boilermakers), who gave an address on "The Judgments To-day" to the Socialist Party of New Zealand who express the good side which recognises the importance of both industrial and revolutionary political policies, and who are trying to recognize that the class conscious unions must move up with both Labor Party and Communist Party and the political action and double-dealing that he feels important, and be in the main in some universal opinion of those three parties, plus the Socialist Party's condemnation of non-use of the vote for the emancipation of the workers.

Wills made a very earnest plea that in opposition to the Labor Party unionists do not lose sight of the SACRED STRIFE, the present lock-out strike struggle is a real example of the struggle against the employers, and also gaining the support of the State on the side of the employers. Wills pointed out that the industrial action of the majority of the workers in the present trade disputes was correct. The action of A.C.T.O. to help defeat the strike of the strippers on the new public works movement, the proposal to support the strike of the workers, and the threat of a political action, is in the sphere of production; that the Socialism is to produce and destined to become a world run by the workers and not by a parasitic class. This type of thinking aids us for unionism, and we have no quarrel with the workers, nor the way they work, nor a thing of the state of life, the struggle to maintain capitalist production. But, if such thinking fully penetrated the communist movement, neither would any body be able to quarel with them.

Whether we agreed with them or not, we would have the workers from the disaster that has overaken the Italian Labor Movement and shackled the trade unions, as well as political Labor, to capitalism, as part of the reactionaries of the system.

WE SUPPORT

THE I.W.W. STAND ON COMMUNISM

(Reprinted from the Industrial Worker, 8/24/47)

"Where We Stand on Communism"

"The position of the I.W.W. toward the communists is to confuse many. Some say we are communists. Some say we are not. As a general solidarity with our class to condemn the policy of capitulation. So once again we try to make the situation clear:"

"The confusion largely springs from the twofold origin of the communists movement. It is considered a development of Marxism, and no one matter how it twisted and distorted this Marxism, its origins are the same as those of the old movement. On the other hand, the communists as the world has known it for a generation is the result of the revolutionary experience of the Russian Revolution of 1917, and the aspects of its origin have been more or less determined by the circumstances of its development.

With the Marxian strain in communists we assume that we may be Marxists or not, have no quarrel with them. The whole character of modern social thinking is mainly of his historical perspective and analysis, has been shaped by the studies and conclusions of Karl Marx, who is the specialist in quarrelling with Marxism. His conclusions have been made for the workers, for they have always been learned with a large measure of this Marxian thought—of the struggle between classes is an honorable and historically dynamic fact, not hidden or denied; that the worker is essentially exploited as a producer and his battle for that emancipation is in the sphere of production; that the state is a permanent and destined to become a world run by the workers and not by a parasitic class.

This type of thinking aids us for unionism, and we have no quarrel with the workers, nor the way they work, nor the state of their life, the struggle to maintain capitalist production. But if such thinking fully penetrated the communist movement, neither would any body be able to quarrel with them.

Whether we agreed with them or not, we would have the workers from the disaster that has overaken the Italian Labor Movement and shackled the trade unions, as well as political Labor, to capitalism, as part of the reactionaries of the system."

"The struggle for a world of freedom over the rest of the world."

"The regime is an improvement over Russia—and that is about all that can be said for it. It did, for the time, and perhaps for some time to come, solve the practical historic problem that faced Russia, short though it may fall of the ideals of justice and democracy of those original builders of the revolutionary movement in Russia under the name of the Marxists. It is an abler regime, whether you view it as a more powerful despotism, or as an underlying disagreement but over the Tariq, the National State, or the national, or the over the National, the national, or the over the National, or the over the..."
Timely Comment

BRITAIN'S BUDGET

Rises the price of citizen's to twopenny each, and tobacco to about 5/4 an ounce. A Liberal commentator says that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has considerably raised the cost of living. He also states that the taxes on industry are expected to rise, which will increase the cost of living for the working class.

FORTY-FOUR HOUR WEEK

During the 44-hour work week, the cost of living is expected to rise. The weekly wage is expected to rise, but the overall cost of living is expected to remain the same.

POWER OF THE PRESS

Working Class Power must be organized both industrially and politically to wrest the power over the wages of the workers in the hands of Capitalism and destroy it. The press is the weapon of the workers. It is in the hands of the workers and they must control it in the interests of class solidarity.

LIEUT.-GOV. INDICTS SOCIAL THIEVES

An indictment that can apply to the General Labor Government and the employers of Australia. The charges are alleged to be brought by Sir Edmund Herring, in the House of Commons. The charge is that the employers are robbing the workers.

MEURICEL NEWSPAPER

Mechanical operatives (members of the Printers' Operatives' Union) employed on Melbourne daily newspapers are on strike on April 15 in a dispute over non-payment of the 7d. increase in basic wages. The newspaper proprietors interpret a clause in the agreement (made prior to the Court's Judgments) that they need not pay this increment. The union has demanded that it be paid. In view of the fact that the 7d. increase in the basic wage has already been swallowed by the workers, the purchasing power of the Australian citizens is to be reduced. Members of the V.F.O.D. have been strongly appealed to the newspapers on the danger of this situation.

The Press Barons are quite prepared to lose thousands of pounds of paid advertisements rather than grant a few hundred pounds due to the workers. Many issues are of only four pages, including Saturday's (usually 22 pages).