Asia-Pacific Trade Union Unity Conference

Can't for peace in our region

Representatives of Australian trade unions will join with their counterparts from at least four other nations in convening a United Trade Union Conference of Asia and Oceania at a suitable time in 1981.

A decision containing that proposal was one of several important and interesting resolutions adopted at the Asia-Pacific Trade Union Unity Conference held in Sydney on November 9 to 11.

The Sydney conference was convened by a committee of union representatives known as the Committee for International Trade Union Unity. Functioning for more than two months, the Committee had previously held seminar-type gatherings in some countries in the South Pacific area.

The recent Conference drew together 92 delegates and 46 observers from 21 Australian trade union organisations and 38 delegates and observers from trade union organisations in New Zealand, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Hong Kong, Vietnam, India, Bangladesh and USSR.

ORGANISATIONS

The organisations represented were from different international affiliations (World Federation of Trade Unions, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, World Confederation of Labour) or independent of such affiliation.

The Conference was officially opened by Mr. J. Knox, President of the New Zealand Federation of Labour. The first session of the Conference was provided over by Mr. C. Doolan, Vice-President of the ACTU who also addressed the Conference.

The conference discussed four themes dealing with issues confronting unionists in the Asian and South Pacific areas. These themes were: "Strengthening of Trade Union Solidarity Against Repressive Actions by Governments Against Trade Unions in Our Region," "The Defence of Trade Union Rights Against the Transnationalism," "Unions Involvement for the Maintenance of Peace in the Region," and "Strengthening Trade Union Unity in the Region irrespective of Affiliation to National and International Bodies." Discussion by the Conference delegates on each of the four themes followed presentation of specially prepared papers. A paper dealing with the effects of transnational corporations in the area was presented by Professor E. Wheelwright of Sydney University.

Four resolutions covering each of the conference themes were prepared by a representative committee and, together with a conference declaration, became decisions of the Conference.

This conference was the first such gathering to be held in Australia. This fact and the nature of the decisions made gave added significance to this conference. In the conference declaration the delegates declared their respective organisations to be a sponsoring body for the proposed United Trade Union Conference of Asia and Oceania.

The conference also established a Preparatory Committee consisting of Australia, New Zealand, Philippines, India and Vietnam with power to act as the conferees to prepare for the Conference in 1981. The Preparatory Committee is to meet in Manila in 1980.

The concept for the conference is revealed in the Declaration which states: "This Conference (in 1981) will be open to representatives from all trends in the international trade union movement, all trade union organisations will be welcome irrespective of national or international affiliations, there will be no discrimination because of ideology, race or religion, it will be open to all." A forthright decision concerning "The Maintenance of Peace and Stability in Our Region" was a main feature of the conference deliberations.

Affirming support for the decisions of the UNO Special Session on Environment the Conference resolution said: "We trade unionists declare that the very aims of the trade union movement can best be obtained in conditions of a stable and lasting peace. We declare that wars and the threat of wars hold back the economic and social advance of the working people. Deny to the children the opportunity for a fulfilled and happy life and are used by some reactionary governments to limit and restrict the trade union and democratic rights of the working class. We are particularly concerned with the effects of wars and war preparations in our region."

Let's make the Socialist a real voice of the people!

The Socialist office is being held in the various states in the next two weeks are the first such festivals to support and publicize the Socialist.

Our paper, therefore, has a great tradition of struggle and achievement to live by and uphold.

The Socialist is made possible only by the sacrifices of those who write and produce it, accept low wages and often work long hours to get the paper out. Our sellers are volunteers.

This has been the way for working class newspapers which have to compete with the huge financial resources and unlimited publicity of the daily newspapers.

Dear reader! You can help by sending us stories and letters, by gaining new readers and helping financially. Let us together make the Socialist a real voice of the people!
**US grim economic perspectives ahead**

The inflation, which has topped the United States has pushed up unemployment, and average American wages. Economic growth remains weak as the economy struggles to recover from the recent recession. Inflation has caused some economists and government officials to warn of a potential recession later this year. This has led to a decrease in consumer spending and a drop in business confidence. The Federal Reserve has been increasing interest rates to try and curb inflation, but this has led to higher borrowing costs and a slowdown in economic growth. The government has announced plans to increase spending on infrastructure and education to stimulate the economy, but it remains to be seen if these measures will be effective.

**Qld workers vote for action against Act**

Over 1,000 attended a rally in Brisbane on Sunday, calling for changes to the Trade Practices Act. The meeting took place in response to the federal government's proposals to reform the Act. More than 30,000 people signed a petition to stop the proposed reforms. The government's anti-competitive provisions would allow for instant decisions, thereby eliminating judicial processes. This could result in the imposition of severe penalties on companies that engage in anti-competitive practices, such as price fixing. The rally was organized by the Queensland Trades and Labour Council and supported by various unions, including the Australian Manufacturing Workers Union, the Australian Workers Union, and the Transport Workers Union. The rally was attended by state members of parliament and ACTU officials.

**Townsville Unemployed arrested for seeking talks with minister**

Almost 200 members and supporters of the Townsville Unemployed Workers' Union (TUUWU) were arrested on September 15th as they attempted to negotiate with the Queensland Government. The TUWU was protesting against the government's refusal to address the issues of unemployment and underemployment faced by the workers. The government had offered to negotiate, but the union refused, calling for a general strike. The police were called in to break up the demonstration, and 200 workers were arrested. The arrest of the workers highlighted the government's lack of concern for the welfare of the unemployed.

**SA workers to stop against plan to dump govt. employees**

The South Australian trade unions have strongly condemned the government's plans to cut 19,000 jobs, including 4200 employers. The government has announced that it plans to cut 19,000 jobs, including 4200 employers, as part of its efforts to reduce the state's debt. The trade unions have called for a national strike to protest against the government's plans. The government has responded that these cuts are necessary to ensure the state's financial stability.
Strong push for land rights in NSW
By Narinah Molyneux

Representatives from Aboriginal communities at Widgee Lake, noting a lack of leadership, passed the Word to the Department of Aboriginal Affairs in an attempt to secure their land rights. The Department of Aboriginal Affairs (DAA) is responsible for the administration of Aboriginal Affairs in NSW. The Department's role includes the provision of services and support to Aboriginal communities, including the determination of land rights.

The lack of leadership in the Department of Aboriginal Affairs has been a concern for Aboriginal communities in NSW. The Department's failure to adequately address the land rights of Aboriginal communities has been highlighted by representatives of Aboriginal communities at Widgee Lake.

Despite this, the Department of Aboriginal Affairs has not responded to the concerns of Aboriginal communities in NSW. The Department's failure to address the land rights of Aboriginal communities has been a concern for Aboriginal communities in NSW.

NOT ENOUGH
Despite this, Ms O'Sullivan pointed out that not enough has been done to address the land rights of Aboriginal communities in NSW. The Department of Aboriginal Affairs has not responded to the concerns of Aboriginal communities in NSW.

A taste of Aboriginal art Right Now!

The Department of Aboriginal Affairs has not responded to the concerns of Aboriginal communities in NSW.

Australia and scientific socialism

What Lenin termed the third component of Marxism was scientific socialism, which is often associated with the historical development of capitalist societies and their crises.

Many, they have recognised its significance. They employed it to analyse objective forces. What Marx discovered was that class struggle needed to be waged by the working class for a specific purpose, namely putting the working class in control of society.

Motivating force

The Australian labor movement was one of the first to develop a scientific approach to the class struggle. The labor movement was one of the first to develop a scientific approach to the class struggle.

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The story of Joe Hill
the man who never died

by Sarah Jones

SIXTY-FOUR years ago — on November 15, 1915 — Joe Hill was shot and killed in Salt Lake City, Utah, by a firing squad in Salt Lake County Jail. Police officials claimed he was a radical Communist. Joe Hill was an American Industrial Union organizer. He was a member of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW). They sought justice for the working class around the world.

Joe was tall — over six feet — and his best friend was his music. He loved folk songs and ballads, and he had the voice of an angel. He was a skilled tailor, and he used his talent to support his family. He was a fighter, a poet, a musician, and a leader. Joe was a man who never died.

The day before his execution, he sent this telegram to a friend: "Don't waste any tears over me. If I'm not here tomorrow, there'll be no more Joe Hill." Joe was a man who never died.

Thousands of people attended his funeral. They held a memorial service in Salt Lake City. Joe was buried in Salt Lake City. Joe was a man who never died.

First Workers' Song

In 1911, as a trade unionist in Salt Lake City, Joe Hill wrote a song called "The Preacher's Dream." The song was about the dreams of a preacher who wanted to make money by telling people what they wanted to hear. Joe Hill's song was a powerful call to action, and it inspired many workers to fight for their rights.

Joe was a leader of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), and he was a member of the Salt Lake City Labor Federation. He was also a member of the Salt Lake City Labor Library. Joe was a man who never died.

Joe was shot and killed in 1915. Joe was a man who never died.

Tragedy

In 1915, Joe Hill was shot and killed in Salt Lake City. The trial was a farce. The prosecutor had a case against Joe. Joe was found not guilty. Joe was a man who never died.

For the end, he drafted a letter to win him the support of his friends. A mixture of politics and right was sent instead. Joe was a man who never died.

Thousands of people attended his funeral. Joe was buried in Salt Lake City. Joe was a man who never died.

New Books from New Era

USSR and International Economic Cooperation
M.M. Malanov, PB $1.95

The book analyzes the development of USSR and the world economy. It provides a comprehensive analysis of the economic and political factors that have shaped the economic development of the USSR and the world economy.

The Biosphere and Politics
Q. Khodjo, PB $1.95

This book provides a sociopolitical analysis of the biosphere and politics. It discusses the relationship between the environment and politics and how they interact with each other.

Book review

Law in the USSR as seen by an Australian lawyer

Reviewed by Melbourne barrister David Arrows

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Tribute

People dying into action to build Moscow with '50s tools

The V.S.P.'s "Soviet" was the first to be infected by the virus that destroys the classics. The V.S.P.'s "Soviet" was the first to be infected by the virus that destroys the classics.

The following is a report from the Moscow Times. The report states that the V.S.P.'s "Soviet" was the first to be infected by the virus that destroys the classics. The V.S.P.'s "Soviet" was the first to be infected by the virus that destroys the classics.

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Unemployment and poverty caused by transnational corporations

The growth of multinational corporations in the region is one of the major causes of unemployment and poverty in the region. Many of these corporations are responsible for driving wages down and creating a false sense of economic growth. The impact of these corporations on local economies is often negative, as they prioritize profit over the well-being of workers and communities.

Cheap labor is a key factor in the growth of multinational corporations in the region. The use of cheap labor allows these corporations to cut costs and increase profits. However, this often comes at the expense of workers' rights and living standards.

Vampirism

This term refers to the exploitation of local labor by multinational corporations. These corporations often take advantage of workers' vulnerability and lack of bargaining power, forcing them to accept low wages and poor working conditions.

America whips up hysteria

The US government is currently using propaganda and misinformation to create a sense of fear and panic regarding Iran. This is being done in an attempt to justify military action against Iran. The US government is using this tactic to maintain its influence in the region and to further its strategic goals.

Australia in Soviet news

The Soviet government has been circulating a report about the perceived threat posed by Australia. This report is part of a broader effort to discredit democratic nations and to promote the idea of a global communist conspiracy. The report claims that Australia is a threat to the Soviet Union and that it is being used as a staging ground for Western imperialism.

CPGB says out to form broad democratic alliance

The Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB) has called for a broad democratic alliance to be formed. This alliance would include all progressive and anti-imperialist forces and would work towards defeating imperialism and creating a world free from exploitation.

Nicaragua forging ahead despite right-wing sabotage

The government of Nicaragua is making progress in its efforts to build a socialist society. Despite the efforts of right-wing saboteurs to undermine its work, the government is making significant strides in social and economic development.

New President in Bolivia

Bolivia has a new president, Mrs. Maria Guiterrez, who is committed to fighting against poverty and inequality. She has a plan to bring Bolivia out of its current economic crisis and to improve the quality of life for its citizens.

Western campaign seeks to help Pol Pot gangs

A Western campaign is being launched to support the Pol Pot regime in Cambodia. This campaign is being led by right-wing politicians and is based on the false premise that the Pol Pot regime is fighting against imperialism. The campaign is being used to divert attention from the real issues facing Cambodia, including poverty, corruption, and human rights abuses.
China masses troops for another attack

Vietnam denounces

Reports from Hanoi suggest that Chairman Ho Chi Minh has obtained permission to mass his forces for an offensive against China. The Chinese have already launched a surprise attack on Vietnam on the border.

The Chinese People's Volunteer Army (CPVA) has launched a surprise attack on the border between China and Vietnam. This is the first time in history that a border conflict has escalated to such a level. The CPVA has reportedly caught the Vietnamese forces off guard.

In recent weeks, the CPVA has intensified its military buildup along the border, building up to a massing of over 20,000 troops. These troops are believed to be primarily infantry, with tanks and artillery also involved.

The attack came as a surprise to the Vietnamese, who had been expecting a small-scale incursion rather than a full-scale invasion. The Vietnamese military has been caught off guard, with many units reportedly still in transit or preparing for mobilization.

Vietnamese officials have denounced the attack as an act of aggression and have called for an immediate cessation of hostilities. They have also pledged to defend their homeland.

The international community has condemned the attack and called for a peaceful resolution to the conflict. The United Nations Security Council has met to discuss the situation, with calls for a cease-fire and a return to negotiations.

East Timor — a genocide taking place under the door

A report in the November issue of The Socialist revealed the ongoing genocide in East Timor. The Socialist East Timor News Agency has now produced a certificate of 3,000,000 words that would be needed to print the report.

International Red Cross reports at least 100,000 East Timorese have been killed since independence, with estimates ranging from 250,000 to 300,000.

The report claims that the Indonesian military has been committing widespread human rights abuses, including torture, disappearance, and murder.

In response to the report, the Indonesian government has denied any involvement in human rights violations.

The situation continues to worsen, with reports of ongoing attacks on civilians and theorderBy the Indonesian military.

The international community has called for an end to the violence and for a peaceful resolution to the crisis.

Agreement reached at Zimbabwe conference

The agreement was reached at the conference in Harare on the 28th of the month. The agreement was put forward by President Robert Mugabe and Prime Minister Morgan Tsvangirai.

Under the agreement the government will accept the opposition's demand for a new constitution, a multiparty political system, and an independent judiciary.

The opposition has agreed to support the government in exchange for certain concessions, including the release of political prisoners and the implementation of social programs.

The agreement is seen as a significant step towards a peaceful resolution of the ongoing political crisis in Zimbabwe.

The two leaders have agreed to work closely together to implement the agreement.

On Vietnam's 'refugees'

Vietnam's efforts to deport its 'refugees' are being widely condemned by the international community.

Human rights organizations and NGOs have accused Vietnam of violating the rights of refugees, including torturing and detaining them.

The Vietnamese government has defended its actions, saying that the 'refugees' are actually economic migrants and that the deportations are necessary to protect the country's economy.

The situation continues to be a source of tension between Vietnam and the international community.
ATEA to seek further increases in 1980

Workers employed by Telecom Australia have been advised to stay on hand for any further industrial action in support of their wage case.

The union's decision was made after a meeting of its executive and members of the Telecommunications Employees Association (ATEA) held in Canberra last week.

The Union's decision followed a decision by the Federal Government to reduce its spending on the ATEA contract by $1.5 million.

The decision was taken after the ATEA executive met with union officials from other industries to discuss the matter.

Bangladesh — workers fight for democratic rights

While the Socialist Party and the Australian Trade Union Congress (TUAC) were in progress, the Socialist Party had the opportunity to talk with Socialist Workers Party General Secretary of the Bangladesh Trade Union Centre, who visited Australia last week.

Telling the Socialist Party that the general situation in Bangladesh 'is more difficult than ever before', he said that the situation has been made worse by the political situation in the country, which has been characterized by corruption, mismanagement and a lack of democratic freedoms.

Being a country with a strong economy, it is still a source of pride for the people of Bangladesh, in the midst of a crisis. Most of these do not have any access to information, as they are living in poverty or are in the midst of a war. People have not been able to communicate freely and have not been able to express their views.

35 Hour week — big issue in 1980

The metals workers union will launch a campaign in 1980 for a 35 hour week. This campaign was discussed at the National Committee of the ANMMU meeting 30 days last week.

The union's executive decided that the 35 hour week would be made available to all workers in the metals industry who are employed on a regular basis in the same shift.

Falkland Islands local leaders: 1980

The Falkland Islands local leaders have been advised to prepare for possible strikes in 1980.

This was the decision of the Falklands Trade Union Congress (FTUC) following a meeting with union officials from other countries to discuss the matter.

The leaders were advised that a strike would be called as soon as possible, and that preparations should be made to ensure that the union is ready to act.

The leaders were also advised to take action to ensure that the union's claims are taken seriously by the government and that they are not forgotten.

ACTU seeks national wage rise

The Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU), supported by the Employers Federation of Australia and the Australian Council of Trade Unions, has claimed that a national wage rise of $1.5 per cent on all existing wages and salaries is necessary.

The claim is based on an assessment of the 1979-80 national wage case and on the circumstances prevailing at the time.

The claim is based on a review of the current economic situation and on the need to improve the purchasing power of workers.

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