NAZIS NAMED

—See page 3

MOVING UP TOWARDS THE CRUNCH

THE mounting alarm among Australia’s big and bellicose employers at the present stature and vigor of the Australian trade union movement is driving them towards precipitating an all-out clash of forces.

The employers and even some Governments (including that of the “businessman’s friend,” Mr. McMahon) are concerned not only over union action for wages and job conditions but especially over the union initiatives on the broader social and political issues affecting the lives of the people.

As an article in the Australian this week acknowledged: “Almost suddenly, unions are doing new things — and doing the old things in new ways.”

Hence employers’ techniques in the trigger finger.

One projected battleground is over the union-imposed under the Federal anti-strike penal classes.

The unions fixed say they won’t pay. Employers are demanding that the Government endorse payment, and the McMahon Government — racked with its own divisions — is trying to give an impression of strength on this.

Trade unionists should be alerted, especially at job level, for what could be a major imminent fight on this.

Various white-collar workers are as deeply committed to disputes as are blue-collar workers.

The Victorian Secondary Teachers’ Association, with its impressive record of militant action for education as well as their own rights and conditions, decided on a two-day strike this week to defy the Globe Government’s vicious new anti-strike regulations (including drastic loss of long-service leave entitlements for absence from duty on strike).

Such battles on specific grounds will continue.

While fighting against attacks, the union’s best defence lies in new offensive of their own. Action around the many issues — economic, social, political (including the Indochina war and anti-conscriptiop) — can keep the establishment on the defensive and lift the whole significance of the trade union movement in the people’s movement.

FOUR anti-apartheid demonstrations in five days... a hectic week of activity in Sydney last week prompting the South African surf lifesavers’ visit to Sydney to swim in the “third test” against Australia.

Last Saturday, police dragged four young women off Coogee Beach (pictures above) when they stirred two wire fences to throw themselves in the path of the South African surf rescue patrol team, forcing the whole march to halt and sit on the beach. Soon after, two young men were arrested when they tried to pull the South African flag out of the hands of the standards bearer of the South African team.

Meanwhile on the northern side of the beach, protesters tried to rip down the wire fence and advance on the march past (picture below).

The six hundred protesters at the carnival outnumbered the spectators.

Earlier demonstrations began when the South Africans arrived at Mascot airport from Brisbane on Tuesday, March 23. Demonstrators were attacked by Nazis. Over 150 were present at the second protest held outside a civic reception for the team held by the Warringah Shire Council on Wednesday, March 24. The third protest took the form of a march from Prince Alfred Park to Surf House, Buckingham St, on Friday, March 26. Soon after it ended, Nazis again attacked the protesters. On Sunday, a hundred demonstrators went to Bulli Beach on the NSW South Coast to protest the presence of the South African team. (A full, detailed report of all protests on page 12 of this issue).

Organisers of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, which called the protests, voted the week of demonstrations a very successful trial run for the Springbok Rugby tour in July this year.
After Laos, what next?

The Lao invasion, which began on February 8 and ended ingloriously last week, represents the most significant step so far for the US involvement. It is a step in the process of war against the peoples of Indochina.

What the Tet offensive of February, 1968 was to the Vietnamese war, Laos this year has been to the new Indochina war. A Lancastrian Patriotic Front broadcast last Thursday summed up the invasion in this way: "Operation Dewey Canyon, conducted by the US and its forces against southern Laos, has ended in complete defeat. Our forces and people have suffered terrible losses in the defence of our land. We put our faith in the might of the American people, including the American women and civilians, to help us. We destroy, captured US aircraft, mainly helicopters, and other war materials. As US Defense Secretary McNamara said, reflecting in his own remarkable way the same military reality of all the invasions, this is a "victory" because the reaction was very strong - a tremendous number of American and Vietnamese join in the reaction on the part of the North Vietnamese. (As if the liberation forces might have been expected to welcome the invaders with red carpets and flowers).

Two possible constructions can be put on the Lao invasion. First, it is as likely the future course of the war. One is that a chastened Washington will now look to the Vietnam war, Laos, and the next move, by use of tactical nuclear weapons.

The other is that the Laos defeat is only the beginning of the liberation forces. The threat of the Indochina conflict suggests that the latter alternative is by far the more likely one.

From the very beginning, the US has always repeatedly reversed its position in the conflict, by "escalation" of the war. Nothing in the record of the Nixon Administration suggests that the US is going to act any differently this time.

One aspect of the Laos invasion deserves closest attention by the anti-war forces. By unprecedented manipulation of the media, the Nixon Administration managed to suppress and distort information about what was happening in Laos to such a degree as to reduce significant by the volume of mass protest around the new escalation of the war. This protest was therefore hardly less than that which greeted the invasion of Cambodia 10 months ago.

This was just as true in Australia, where the tightening of monopoly control of the mass media ensured that we got only a fraction of the wretchedly inadequate coverage available to the US public.

We can be sure that the lessons of this experience will not have been forgotten by Nixon's men when the moment for the next step in escalating arrives.

All this gives quite special importance to the appeal of the six Australian federal election leaders for a big stepping-up of workers' action to end the war (p. 3), and to other upcoming events in the anti-war movement in Australia, especially the April 30 actions planned by the National Moratorium Campaign.

MOVING FOR UNION ACTION AGAINST CLUTHA-GOV'T. DEAL

WOOLLONGONG (New South Wales): A new level of trade union action is being developed against the mass redundancies of the South Coast environment involved in the coal industry. The union community-controlled Clunna company, a deal with the NSW Government.

Trade union action will be a part of a wide and ranging move to defend the environment against the Government's complete refusal to understand the basic environmental demands of the community. The union community and Clunna workers would like to see the community's demands accepted by the NSW Government and to see the Clunna workers themselves take over control. The union will support workers who want to see the community demands accepted by the NSW Government and to see the Clunna workers themselves take over control. The union will support workers who want to see the community demands accepted by the NSW Government and to see the Clunna workers themselves take over control.

SECRET TACTICS

Mr. Nixon continued: "It is not the aim of any government to stop any union action, but rather to see that it is carried out in a manner that is acceptable to the community."

CONCEPTS IN APRIL-MAY UNION FESTIVAL OF ARTS

REIDED the week-long Drawing Festival of the Arts to be held in Melbourne from April 4 to May 4. "The festival is likely to be attended by a number of important new developments in union activities." The program of the festival included the concepts of the union, the union, and the union in the union in the union, and their desire to participate in the arts. The festival included tours of the arts, and a pop music group that would tour the city, starting by giving home-grown concerts. The festival was opened by the Queensland Arts Council, and the Arts Centre for the Arts are contributing towards costs.

The Arts Centre for the Arts, in a joint effort with the Arts Council, the Queensland Arts Centre and the Queensland Arts Board, has been working for many months to make this event a reality. The Arts Centre for the Arts, in a joint effort with the Arts Council, the Queensland Arts Centre and the Queensland Arts Board, has been working for many months to make this event a reality. The Arts Centre for the Arts, in a joint effort with the Arts Council, the Queensland Arts Centre and the Queensland Arts Board, has been working for many months to make this event a reality. The Arts Centre for the Arts, in a joint effort with the Arts Council, the Queensland Arts Centre and the Queensland Arts Board, has been working for many months to make this event a reality. The Arts Centre for the Arts, in a joint effort with the Arts Council, the Queensland Arts Centre and the Queensland Arts Board, has been working for many months to make this event a reality.
**Union chiefs warn on war, urge immediate action**

**SYDNEY:** Six Federal trade union leaders have issued an urgent appeal to Federal and State members of Parliament to urge the Government to halt the drift to wider and possibly nuclear war in Indochina. They are Messrs. R. A. Spreer, president of the Australian Railways Union, Mr. M. J. Alker, general secretary of the Metal Workers’ Union, Mr. D. O’Keeffe, secretary of the Federated Trolleybusmen, Mr. George L. Miller, federal secretary of the Australian Electrical Union, Mr. R. J. Woodward, general secretary of the Amalgamated Engineers’ Union, and Mr. J. H. Dwyer, general secretary of the Union of Seamen. They have called for a conference of State union representatives to discuss the situation.

After describing the military situation in Indochina, the appeal said: "The real danger to the world is the systematic assault, by the United States and the United Kingdom, on the principle of the non-aggression pact signed in Moscow in 1945. The world is on the verge of being welded into a single world-market. If war is not stopped, the world will be destroyed by a nuclear war."

"The United States is engaging in the violation of the non-aggression pact signed in 1945," the appeal continued. "The United States has been engaged in the violation of the pact in Indochina for some time. The United States is using Indochina as an excuse to take over the entire world."

"The United States is using Indochina as an excuse to take over the entire world. The United States is using Indochina as an excuse to take over the entire world. The United States is using Indochina as an excuse to take over the entire world."
Behind the demand for Tribunal reform

MR. GEORGE LEES, president of the Technical Teachers' Association of Victoria interviewed by Tribune by Victorian correspondent

HAVE WE MISTAKENLY

TRIBUNE: With the unprecedented actions taking place in Victoria on education, the demand for reform of the Teachers' Tribunal seems to be a major issue. What is the essential purpose of this demand?

MR. LEES: Any system is to put an end to the mess that is being made by the Government. Four years of the Government's control have left the system in chaos.

TRIBUNE: So in this system it is a great step forward. Since 1989 teachers have been encouraged to go by the Tribunal. In your opinion, what role does the Tribunal play in this situation?

MR. LEES: It is an excellent way for teachers to get a fair hearing. It is a first step towards bringing genuine reform of the whole system. The Tribunal is not the final word in education.

TRIBUNE: What do you think of the increasing number of teaching period piece-by-piece, with a committee to assess the effectiveness of each school, to determine its own program with teachers having the democratic right to take part in the process.

MR. LEES: Such a move would require changes in the nature of teachers.

TRIBUNE: Teachers are often viewed as being too rigid. What do you consider to be the main purpose of this demand?

MR. LEES: The purpose is to put an end to the mess that is being made by the Government. Four years of the Government's control have left the system in chaos.

TRIBUNE: What about the future of education in Victoria? Will there be a return to normalcy?

MR. LEES: It is a matter of time. The system is on the verge of collapse, and it is only a matter of time before it is replaced by a more effective one.

MYTH No. 1

It is argued that if a person has the ability to do his job, he should not be subject to any form of education in spite of everything. Therefore, if education is given to the person, it is felt that the system is flawed.

Through this process of social conditioning, society aims to inculcate the values and beliefs that are deemed appropriate. This conditioning process is considered essential in shaping the individual for roles within society.

MYTH No. 2

Education is aimed at preparing youth to live in a democratic society. It is argued that youth should be as much as possible in control of their environment. This is seen as a means of empowering them to take charge of their own lives and make informed decisions.

Oil giants go for new price rise

IT'S WAKING in the price of crude oil won by six Middle East States (Iran, Iraq, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi and Kuwait) from the 23 worldwide oil companies, there has already been a demand for a price rise for petrol and petroleum products in Australia. Four or five cents in Melbourne.

John L. and the other oil producers in Australia are the first to set a new price for their crude oil. They have agreed to charge the oil companies at the present rate of $4.00 per barrel. This is due to the increasing cost of production and transportation.

The announcement of last week by the Energy Minister of the proposed rise in the price of oil is already having an impact on the oil companies. They are already beginning to adjust their prices to reflect the new cost.
BACKGROUND TO COALFIELDS STRUGGLES

By FETE THOMAS

WHEN miners work under a million tons — as they did in NSW last week, with a three-day stoppage — they’re in for a fight with powerful giants of both Australia and overseas coal.

Broken Hill Proprietary and the United Steel Company of West Australia are two of the world’s giants in the mining and steel industries. They are also among the most powerful companies in Australia, controlling a significant share of the nation’s coal and steel production.

Last week’s stoppage was caused by a dispute over pay and conditions. The union, the Australian Workers’ Union (AWU), called the strike on Monday, 27 July, after negotiations with the companies failed to produce a satisfactory outcome.

The strike affected operations at Broken Hill Proprietary’s (BHP) mines in NSW and Queensland, as well as the United Steel Company’s steel mill in the Hunter Valley.

The strike continued until Monday, 10 August, when a new agreement was reached.

The strike had a significant impact on the coal and steel industries, with production disrupted and prices rising.

In NSW, BHP’s mines in the Hunter Valley and Newcastle area were shutdown, as well as the United Steel Company’s steel mill in the Hunter Valley.

In Queensland, BHP’s mines in the Longreach and Roma areas were shutdown, as well as the United Steel Company’s steel mill in Gladstone.

The strike highlighted the power of the mining and steel industries in Australia, and the struggles of the workers in these industries.

The strike was a victory for the AWU, as it secured a significant pay increase for its members.

The strike also highlighted the need for a stronger voice for workers in Australia, who are often at the mercy of powerful corporate interests.

The strike received widespread support from the community, with many people throwing their support behind the AWU and its members.

The strike was a significant moment in Australian industrial history, and a reminder of the power of the working class to stand up for their rights.

END
CHILE: Making the road to revolution

PROFESSOR JORGE WITKER is a Chilean academic at present studying in Australia. He is Professor of Economic Politics with the University of Chile (Valparaíso) Research Fellow with the Centre of Comparative Law of the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Chile. He has written a book called "Chile: A Way". Published here is an interview with him by a Tribune correspondent.

Dr. ALLENDE, in the successful campaign last year for the Chilean Presidency

CHINA: Two Australians take a perceptive look at her way to socialism


To those interested in comprehending the Chinese Road to Socialism, this book may serve as a single introduction to this complex subject.

Professor Witter: I believe there can be more for us to make a socialist revolution, and we should not be dogmatic about it. The program of economic development on the concrete historical circumstances — we have a beautiful way of saying it in Spanish: "Les cumbres de la revolución no están fijas. Les cumbres se hacen en el camino" — there is something like: "The road to revolution is not laid down, it must be made."

OPPORTUNITY

If we can organise the people, and create a national anti-imperialist front, this cannot reject the historic opportunity. It is not the same as the conditions where we opened the discussion.

Be it noted that such an opportunity is not open to any country of Latin America — we don't represent the Latin American people. The socialist forces in Chile have, for example, radio and TV at their disposal. This helps us to prepare and organise the people.

And the possibility of violence is not being overlooked. In fact, the possibility of peaceful transition is backed up by the fact that a large section of the people in Chile would like to see if the imperialist or former ruling class will foreswear violence.

The Socialist Party and the Communist Party, in fact, espouse in case of violence from the owners. It should be added that "peaceful transition" does not merely mean that people put ballot papers into boxes. During the time that Pinochet was present, for example, there were several incidents when striking workers and students were fired on, and many killed. In addition, there were falling of political prisoners, and tortures inflicted by the police, beating of workers and students.

TRIBUNE: What particular factor makes Chile an easy target for a peaceful transition to socialism?

Professor Witter: The Chilean political system is the most developed in Latin America and has allowed the development of the political consciousness of the people. For example, only 13 per cent of the population is illiterate — a very figure for Latin America. The organisation of the trade unions which have class consciousness, and the existence of the Socialist and Communist parties have guaranteed the civil liberties of Chileans. Thus the majority of citizens support a socialist program and employ the parliament and other democratic structures and the democratic traditions of Chile permit such a course.

TRIBUNE: Is the Chilean Socialist Party comparable with the Socialist parties of Europe, or with the Latin American Labour Parties?

Professor Witter: No. It is not possible to compare them, because the Chilean Socialist party has from its inception a Marxist-Leninist party. It is a working class party.

The policy of the CCP is anti-imperialist and involves Latin American traditions. It has no international affiliation. If any international experience is taken as an example by the CCP, it is the Cuban revolution, but the

CHINA: Two Australians take a perceptive look at her way to socialism


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The authors have written a book which is very much comprehensible to the reader, even if he has a very academic tone, weighted down by technicalities and jargon.

Corrective

To those on the Left who have mistakenly accepted the claims by both Western and Soviet commentators that the Great Leap Forward was an unsuccessful failure, the chapter pointing out many of its long-term positive features will serve as a vital corrective. It is also obvious how this program accentuated the need for planning and had a contributory effect on the political stability of the economies. In the absence of a rational period from 1918 to 1971, there is widespread criticism of the program of political and economic reform. This is the main reason why China's economy is relatively advanced, and the Chinese people are relatively well-off.

But, as the authors indicate, this is not the only reason. In terms of historical and economic development, China has become a major power in the world, and the Chinese people are becoming more prosperous. China is developing in a way that is entirely different from the mode of economic development of Western countries, and the Chinese people are becoming more prosperous. This is the main reason why China's economy is relatively advanced, and the Chinese people are relatively well-off.

Asian Miracles


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Admirable goal

Yet as yet the Chinese are already attempting to define for them-
Laurie Aarons replies to Bill Brown:
For a united, revolutionary Party

Laurie Aarons addresses a demonstration outside the American Committee in nationalisation is that it takes attention away from the basic need of firm internationalisation with the socialist countries generally and the Soviet Union in particular.

Conrad Brown's approach to internationalism is formalism and organisation. Going to international bodies proves one's internationalism but what happens in Australia, after the meetings, is another story. Conrad Brown says he is an internationalist. Of course, a conference is an international conference. But when the conference is under attack in that body, and the Left, needed support, Conrad Brown is nowhere.

Our main responsibility is to fight harder and more effectively against US imperialism and its accomplices, Australian capitalism, to support the national liberation movements of the peoples of Indo-China, against South Africa, against imperialist aggression in New Guinea, and suppression of the Aborigines.

W. J. Brown: "CPCA leaders, including the National Secretary, gradually came round to accord with and actual participation in . . . basic Trotskyist tactics—both nationally and internationally.

This is perhaps a good time to say something about Trotskyism in general, and Conrad Brown in particular. Trotsky's role in the Russian Revolution has been distorted and falsified. Perhaps some Trotskyists may exaggerate his part, but the real falsity of history was Stalin's falsification and terror. Stalin presented Trotsky as a counter-revolutionary, an imperialist spy and agent, a wrecking beast. In varying degrees, this was accepted by most communists in the 1930's and even later. Conrad Brown still believes in this falsification. Not only this, but he still uses this discredited slogan to call up emotions and build pressure against those he calls Trotskyists. Even though most of them were not even born when Trotsky was assassinated in 1940.

Lenin himself supported and opposed Trotsky in the revolutionary movement before the revolution. He even once described him as "the Trotsky". But in 1919 he asked Trotsky to join the Bolshevik Party, where he played a vital part in the revolution and civil war. In 1923, when Lenin was ill, he wrote to the Central Committee and described Trotsky as the most able of all the Bolshevik leaders. Perhaps Lenin didn't recommend him as a leader—Lenin didn't think like that. But it is absolutely certain that Lenin strongly recommended that Stalin should not be the Party leader, should be replaced as General Secretary. It is necessary to re-think this whole period and re-evaluate Trotsky.

Conrad Brown's approval of the CPCA in the draft constitution of the new party puts another angle. She says she agreed with Lenin, and that the CPCA is the only party to fulfill the Agreement.

The charges laid by W. J. Brown against L. Aarons under the clauses of the CPCA Constitution have been heard over several sessions by a specially appointed commission of CPCA members. The charges are, in the main, about the CPCA Constitution and the democratic right to decide policies.

The Party has already had a discussion on the CPCA Constitution, and on the question of its taking a formal position in support of the CPCA. The discussion was held among us. I have already said that the CPCA is the only party to fulfill the Agreement.

There is a very close relation between the CPCA and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is the great ally of the CPCA, and we are the Soviet Union's friends. The Soviet Union has developed a democratic life very considerably, and this will continue. The CPCA has played an important role in this development, and it is its duty to continue to do so.

The CPCA is the only party to fulfill the Agreement, and it is the only party to have the democratic right to decide policies.

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DOLLARS & CENTS OF THE VFL

WHERE do Melbourne football fans go on Saturday afternoons in the summer months?

This seems a fair question when one looks at VFL attendance figures. The 1970 season broke all records. People flocked to the grounds, games were played on 17 Saturday afternoons and the League average attendance was 49,916.

440,460 people attended.

Dollars and cents account for $4,100,000.

How is it all paid for?

Dollars are paid to broadcast the games. The $4,100,000 is earmarked for ground improvements.

Each of the four competing teams received $390,000 for each week they remained in the League.

After all expenses had been paid out the clubs were left with £227,274 and the League had a credit balance of £40,000.

Review of the Russian Film, *The Brothers Karamazov*

Dostoevsky must indeed be loved in the Soviet Union for four and half million Russians alone to have seen this version of The Brothers Karamazov in 1969.

The film is based on Dostoevsky's novel of the same name. The film's director, Nikita Khrushchev, is known for his realistic portrayal of Russian society. The story of the four brothers and their relationship with their father is told through various flashbacks and flash-forwards.

The film's anamorphic quality and the use of sound create a sense of realism that is uncommon in Soviet cinema. The film was released to widespread critical acclaim and is considered one of the greatest works of Soviet cinema.
ANGELA DAVIS' ATTORNEY SPEAKS

It seems to me that the first thing that needs to be emphasized in speaking of Angela Davis here is a young Black woman whose life is in grave peril.

She stands charged in San Francisco Superior Court with conspiracy to kidnap the governor of California, with possession of a gun in violation of the state's arms control laws, with murder conspiracy, with the murder of two policemen, and with possession of a stolen automobile. She has been held in jail for over a year and a half in San Quentin, the San Francisco County Jail, and the Bayview Jail.

The charges are based on the testimony ofSorting Officer John Bumgardner and Sheriff's Deputy Frank Lott, who claimed that they were forced to sign statements incriminating Angela Davis.

Under California law, one or more of these offenses, if proved, will result in the sentence of death in the gas chamber or the electric chair. At least in the cost of kidnapping a governor, the possibility of twenty years and one day in prison, with the claim that Angela Davis was present at a meeting of the Black Panther Party in San Francisco.

Let me say something about the Black Panther Party in the context of the events that have led to this trial. The Black Panther Party was established in 1966 by Huey Newton and Bobby Seale in Oakland, California as a response to the increasing violence and police brutality directed both against Black people and against poor people in general, and in the context of the civil rights movement in the United States.

The party’s goals were to promote self-defense, to provide education and training for its members, and to resist police brutality. The party was known for its militant stance and its use of armed self-defense, which led to conflicts with the police and ultimately to the government’s crackdown on the organization.

The party’s members were involved in a number of political and social activities, including organizing against police brutality, providing free groceries to the poor, and advocating for Black liberation.

The Black Panther Party was a significant force in the civil rights movement and played a role in the development of the Black Power movement. The party’s ideas and practices have had a lasting impact on the development of the Black community and the larger society.
FACING THE RIGHT TO THEM

NEED TO DEVELOP NEW OFFENSIVES.
NOT AS THEIRS.

TRIBUNE—Wednesday, March 31, 1971

BY JOE PALMADA (a member of the national executive of the Communist Party of Australia).

IT is clear that the employers and Government have marshalled their forces for a massive offensive against workers, including an offensive through the courts.

The $1,000 Fine imposed by the Mount Isa Mines under the Workmen's Compensation Act now has been followed by fines totaling $37,000 on another case of Workmen's Compensation, Sydney (under the $1,000, and the NSW branch of the Australian Transport Workers Federation opposed the fines).

The McMahon Government's assertions that it intends to be more tough towards strikes, a leading article published April 3, invite the first stage of the Government/trade union confrontation.

The declarations by Mr. P. Ryan (NSW secretary of the Australian Transport Workers Federation Wharfie Section) that he would go to jail rather than pay the fines echo the feelings of many workers.

The trade union position is based on the decision of the Executive of the Congress of Trade Unions against sanctions paying such fines.

But pressure group last week's ACTU Government meeting failed of Prime Minister McMahons branching the big stick about it.

Before the meeting it was reported that Mr. McMahon had conferred with ex-Attorney-General Hughes and the ex-Minister for Labor and National Service, Mr. Snedden. Mr. Snedden was said to have prepared a proposal relating to alternative tactics that the Government might adopt in countering the trade union movement on the collection of times.

Propaganda barrage

The propaganda barrage on the unions has been prepared by a massive propaganda campaign directed to enlisting the workers to support the Government's assault on the trade union movement.

The National Executive of the Communist Party has called for a mass campaign to counteract the Government's drive to stop the trade union movement.

The National Executive of the Communist Party of Australia has endorsed the proposal to hold a national conference of communist workers in industry on the Queen's Birthday weekend (June 13 and 14) in Sydney.

The purpose of the conference is to bring together communist and other militant workers in industry and the trade union movement to examine questions facing the federation of communist workers in industry.

It will focus on such questions as industrial democracy and the control of management at workplace levels.

The conference will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 13 and 14, at the University of Sydney. The conference will be open to all who wish to attend.

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Letters to the Editor

IS THE C.P.A. BENDING OVER BACKWARDS?

Next Amberley in Queensland is a special store selling surplus spare parts for the F111. Recently the manager offered pieces of machinery to workers who would like to try to maintain them and what's more they will give the mechanics even if we don't take delivery of the machines. I think this is a step in the right direction, because, owing to modifications needed for the F111, there is no part of the F111 which is not altogether new.

Despite Horstman's criticism concerning machinery instead of mastership for each other, the dealership also installs a hierarchy of mechanics, with machines related to each other in any production process.

We are currently experiencing different difficulties which stem from our public opposition to capitalism. Do we want the same society with an end to class or do we envisage a different society?

The challenges before us are tremendous and demand an unflagging commitment from the Front. We cannot afford to be complacent in either the government or the opposition. The future of the country lies in our hands. We must remain vigilant and committed to the struggle for a better tomorrow.

M. Frith, Newcastle, (NSW)

More on pamphlet

The recent pamphlet on inflation by Robert D. Zinman ([Tribune], March 13) is well-argued and presents a remarkable case for the need to control inflation. The author, a leading economist, argues that inflation is a serious problem that threatens the well-being of the economy. He contends that inflation erodes the value of money and reduces the purchasing power of consumers, leading to a decrease in living standards. The author also highlights the importance of controlling inflation for the long-term stability and growth of the economy.

R. J. Cooper, Sydney

On counter-culture

The recent article on the counter-culture ([Tribune], March 13) provided an interesting perspective on the movement. The author argues that the counter-culture was not a coherent movement, but rather a collection of diverse subcultures with varying ideologies and goals. He notes that the counter-culture was not only a political movement, but also a social and cultural movement, representing a rejection of mainstream values and norms.

M. Brown, Sydney

By their deeds...”

KODACHROME SUBMITTED to recent meetings of Sydney branch of CPA, party members opened to party policy that the policies of West, Mann and others are responsible for the policies. They further said that the majority of members are critical of these policies and that the CA is not a political party. They emphasized that the CA is not a political party.

M. Evans, Sydney

Israel again

NO PRECEDENT in the world is more remarkable is the establishment of Israel, brought about by a small group of men who had the courage and vision to create a Jewish state in the heart of the Middle East. The establishment of Israel has not only provided a homeland for the Jewish people, but has also served as a model for the creation of other nations.

In terms of stability and anti-communist pressures, Israel is in a unique position. However, it is important to maintain a balance between stability and anti-communist pressures, as these can sometimes lead to instability and conflict. A stable and peaceful society is essential for the long-term success of any nation.

A. Smith, Sydney
S. African surfers’ visit:
Sydney’s hectic week of anti-apartheid action

A WEEK of hectic activity in protest at the visit to Sydney of the South African rugby team climaxed in a five-hour demonstration outside the Australian Grandstand on Saturday afternoon, during the third session of the British-Australian football match.

The six hundred protesters who attended the demonstration, took up a position on the southern stands and started chanting the anti-apartheid songs.

The demonstration began at 12.30 p.m. when about 150 protesters started marching from the beach on the northern side of the Grandstand, with a banner reading: "Sailors, musicians, artists against apartheid!" and "Beat the S.A. team back home!" several thousand turned up to see the display.

Police ordered the demonstrators to move on, and they were dispersed by the crowd.

Discussions then began between the police and the demonstrators. Many of the demonstrators were sympathetic and willing to listen. Protesters then talked with the police about their grievances and the reasons behind the demonstration.

At about 2.30 p.m. the S.A. team left the beach and the crowd dispersed. The S.A. team was then taken to the airport and flown home.

The S.A. surf team was then given a grand send-off by a group of surfers who had changed their minds.

One young protestor was pulled aside and said: "We have all been set up by a police constable who was supposed to have been our organiser." The constable then took the protestor's phone number and arranged for a meeting later.

and legal advice is being arranged to help protestors in the court.

At approximately 4.30 p.m., as the march passed an about to begin, the main body of demonstrators began to pull down the northern part of the stands and started chanting.

This brought police to the Grandstand, but the crowd proved only a diversion however as more protesters slipped around the two sides of the Grandstand and,gathered at the front of the S.A. team. Two groups then confronted each other and the police forced the march to stop before the S.A. team collected.

No sooner had the march resumed when a group of black and white men with black faces, large caps and red bandanas ran at the police.

Seven blacks ran at the police and were dispersed by the police.

The new stands were pulled down and the police then charged at the protesters.

The end result of the demonstration was a peaceful one, with only a few arrests made.

Trinidad—Wednesday, March 31, 1971

UNIONISTS ACT FOR GREEK DEMOCRACY

SPECIAL solidarity action by Australian maritime workers in the name of Greek democrats and other democrats, marked last week’s Greek National Day (March 25).

The Australian maritime action formed on Greek ships, whose owners help the Greek military junta.

The action was refused to supply dates to the Greek passenger liner when she was put into port last week.

In Sydney later in the week Greek ships in port (including the British) were subject to daily inspections explaining the Australian workers’ stand.

The Prime Minister, Gough Whitlam, said some of the crew members and others abroad the British, at Sydney’s Circular Quay, estimated that the new stand would put an end to the previous so-called diplomatic posting in the case in Greece.

* * 

SEASON’S UNION resolution: See Page

BUSES RUNNING AGAIN

NSW Govt had to back-pedal

SYDNEY: The terms on which Manly-Warringah govern- ment and unionists agreed to end the strike, and after the union has been fined $100 which it does not intend to pay, the police then went to the Greek government.

The government has been asked to intervene in the dispute over the departure of the Greek ships. The government has been asked to consider the possibility of putting an end to the strike, which has left thousands of people stranded.

The strike began last week when the union refused to negotiate with the government on the terms for the Greek ships.

In the past few days, the government has been in talks with the union and the Greek government to end the strike.

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