The crisis of capitalism
Seminar
July 18, 10 a.m. — 5 p.m.
Institute of Economic Affairs
ANDRA JACKSON & CHARLES SILVER: Economic aspect.
DAVID EVANS: Australia, developing countries and capitalism's consequences.

Jack Legge: The environmental crisis.
Bernie Taft: The political crisis.

Meatworkers
Just two days after the defeat of the waterfront stoppage, the United Meatworkers of Central Queensland announced plans for a national election, a first battle at the meatworks about 40 men and 20 women were culled, the meatlockers, whose last strike had been called off in February 1954. Just two days after the defeat of the waterfront stoppage, the United Meatworkers of Central Queensland announced plans for a national election, a first battle at the meatworks about 40 men and 20 women were culled, the meatlockers, whose last strike had been called off in February 1954.

The Editors to the letter writer

Czechoslovakia
In a report from Prague, John Harrington wrote that "We are on the way to becoming the major trading partner of the West" and that the West-German trade union had held a meeting in which they expressed their concern over the "Czechoslovakian" situation in the country. Harrington also noted that the Czechoslovakian government had been arrested by the police and that the situation was becoming more serious.

Troublemakers
What's that left-adventurist argument about the 'bourgeois' class? It's not the one you're thinking of, is it? You support striking builders' labourers destroying private property. Pretty soon, you'll have real unemployment and massed movements of workers trying to get their lives back.

The Editors to the letter writer

Brutality
The last time I witnessed brutality of this degree was at a demonstration by the Victorian police, who attacked - not bashed - a student union. I was there then. The significance of the demonstrations is that they have been planned and executed by the police.

Meatworkers
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Inflation
There is no inflation; its price level had been practically stable for 20 years. — M. Thea, April 7, 1971.

Selling
The increase in price of Tribune to 20 cents a newspaper has caused considerable consternation in the Postcress area. Our sales average between 10,000 and 12,000 copies a day, daily.
A.L.P.'s CHINA MISSION

By Laurie Aarons

The Labor Party delegation's visit to the People's Republic of China is a big success. For no other reason than it has pleased Mr. Whitlam and his colleagues, the Chinese government, must have realized, amount to an Australian public opinion poll, or in other words, an attempt to gauge the public mood on China. But it was done by the Chinese authorities, who arranged for a series of official visits to various parts of the country. The visits were aimed at giving the Chinese public a glimpse of what was happening in the country and how the Chinese people were living.

Launceston to Peking

Conferences

Recent Labor Party conferences, particularly in Launceston and Sydney, showed an interesting stage of development. Sustaining possible electoral victory, Right, Left and Centre responded characteristically. A new Left emerged alongside the old, with potential for more dynamic policies and action. At Launceston, most of the Left threatened to push back the "Centre proposal", and made important challenges to other policies. Alongside this, there were shifts to the Right by some leaders on some issues. One such was a shift on the "New Right" by some leaders on the "Old Right". If the ALP Left is more alert than in the past, this policy will fail in its objective, but it should not be used for factional advantage, by anyone.

The most important issue is the continued development of the "New Right" outside the parliamentary party system. This is developing in unattached, the anti-apartheid struggle. There are many parties and organizations that support the "New Right". There is no validity in calling it the "Old Right". There is every validity in seeing the "New Right" as a major force that needs to be handled by Labor and those who support it.

Can a Whitlam government change this? Will it work? This is an open question. In the meantime, if this is the situation, followed by Mr. Whitlam, we will have to consider the possibility of a change in government and the role of the opposition to ensure that any change is in line with the wishes of the Australian people.

There were very few humorous incidents during the match. The Australian team looked good against the Rugby team from the USA, and the crowd at Olympic Park was excited.

At the conclusion of the match, the Australian team was presented with a trophy. The crowd was jubilant and the Australian team members were overcome with emotion.

SPRINGBOKs versus NSW; SYDNEY, JUNE 10: To help you find the players, we've put an arrow pointing to them. Police and massed demonstrators need no arrowing. See pages 7 and 10.

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Bogyed

The Liberal, Country and Democratic Labor parties are still trying desperately to keep Australia within the British empire. Like the Bourbons, they "learned nothing and forget nothing" and, like history, they repeat the same mistakes.

The Chinese invitation and Cheng Kung's public discussion of vital issues with the delegation, guarantee that the public debate on relations with China will clarify the mistakes of the past and spark a new chapter.

Australia public opinion is divided as to whether the "New Right" opposition to the Chinese alliance should be supported or opposed. The Chinese alliance is supported by all Australian parties, but some parties, radicals and other right-wing commentators.

Japan & USA

Mr. Whitlam's strengthened views on the Japanese question: "The United States should hold — can sustain — a strong position against China — and we will see the day.

The US alliance. From his success at the Launceston federal conference, where he argued strongly and the alliance as ALP policy, he has now argued for it in Peking — without much support.

His discrimination defence of ANZUS in opposition to the Japanese withdrawal is completely out of line with fact and history. ANZUS was never, in itself, an instrument of anything but an instrumental part of the American anti-communist strategy. That is the way the Sullivan report came to be.

The "New Right" must stand on its own. The American alliance is an embarrassment of United States imperialism. And the parliamentary Labor Party record in this is not quite as Mr. Whitlam now represents — nor is his true.

His defence of the US alliance, if, as he has said, it is against the best interests of the country, is against the best interests of the country.

The Chinese alliance is not an instrument of any foreign policy thinking. As to why this is so, he may have seen that the United States is the real world's greatest democracy, democratically elected, and that Australia needs a government, and a government that can only exist under such a democracy.

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The papers report that the Allens have a mind as keen as a razor. But what about his opposite number in Australian? Who is it? Can you think of a name that is not mentioned at all?
TWENTY-FIVE years ago, in 1946, shamen in Queensland got a new kind of holiday week for themselves, by their own action and without awaiting any court authority for doing so. Throughout that year 600,000 Queensland workers, especially white-collar employees, had a working week of 39 hours down to 35. For could they have done it any other way? So it happened that this month, the first of all this Commonwealth Arbitration Commission decision last worked out 51 working hours a week in the pastoral business, that the Pastoral Industry Award still imposes on station hands.

The last of the 25 years' judgment to be celebrated was the Pastoral Industry Award issued 45 years ago. The Pastoral Industry Award has been the subject of unceasing personnel, leading to a 1977 judgment decision known as "bloody heavy.

Doughty confirmed the Commission's decision on "bloody heavy". Approach to employment in the Industry. Last year's judgment was based on the idea that "we do not find that there is any serious unrest among station hands". By it was a reasonable inference that no "unrest" was a factor in the Commission's decision. This inference is bolstered by the fact that the Pastoral Industry Tribunal on arbitration hearings only a few years later received, in its first formal sitting, to use by employers of "direct action in the form of strikes and threats of strikes rather than resort to arbitration"—and this warning should still be true today.

The latest Commission's decision to the AWU on the longest week in the pastoral industry does acknowledge that no last night ended by being followed by a conclusion of "bloody heavy".

Next stage?

The AWU has no one of its declared sources, in rule 3 (1) (b), "to advocate and fight for a strength of 10,000."

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Next stage?
HEAVILY-ARMED police this month used gunfire and gas to disperse several villages near Rabaul in the most brutal repression against the NguwarMatuan movement for many years. Australian armed forces (the Royal Australian Air Force) were used to reinforce the police.

Press reports made it clear that the clash was provoked by the Australian Administration, which sent 150 riot police, armed with guns, tear gas, and dynamite to the village of Nguwar at the port of Matupit Island by occupying the roadway that connects it to New Britain, close to Rabaul.

The local militia, which is already served by a white police officer and a commandant, were driven down to the village. The villagers, seeing the huge body of riot police nearby, began to build a roadblock at the entrance of the causeway. They were driven away with tear gas and grenade barrage. Now furious at this attack on the edge of their village, the Matupit natives moved through the jungle and attacked the depatishing police, who fought back with tear gas.

Volleys

The villagers replied to running on to the nearby airfield. Police attacks were then intensified, driving the villagers back into the jungle where the police volleyed were repeatedly used against them. According to press reports, an "unknown number" of villagers were injured in the clash.

The whole operation had occupied four hours. The Matupit people know that they had threatened to display firearms and armed forces in that incident, using a RAAF Hercules aircraft.

Why so much fuss to save a surname? There is no doubt this was merely the McBride Government's move to disarm the Matupit Association, for it was there on May 29 that the Matupit Association launched its independent administrative panel and the Matupit Association of the New Guinea Administration and the Government in Canberra.

Long government was the most immediate issue that had been brought into being the Matupit Association of the New Guinea Administration and the Government in Canberra.

In response, matsupit followers in February of this year closed barricades with barbed wire and the Nguwar fortification, 22 miles from Rabaul. The authorities replied by dispatching 500 armed police to guard four ferry terminals and then wired to Matupit and two gas grenade workers by 100 police. In a big clash at Ngutkar, Matuans supporters were reported by police to have been shot at, but mainly used rocks, bottles, and cocoa pods.

Matupit spokesman John Kaputin was reported in the press as warning of the inevitability of further violence if the Administration continued its policies.

The Matupit Association spokesman John Kaputin removed it by calling on Administrator Johnson to abandon his efforts to eliminate the cocoa bean growers.

Council

"Leave the Tolai people to pursue their own interests. In the Tolai people have the Administration only exists in the barrel of the gun," he wrote to the Post Courier (May 7).

But the Tolai, struggling to build an autonomous local council. The Matuans Association earlier this year conducted its own elections and established its council. Officially conducted Matuans council elections were postponed later by the Administration, because, as officially admitted, they would have been "undemocratic."

Within a week of that announcement, the Association held a demonstrative gathering of some 10,000 Tolai people on Matupit Island. Invitations to representatives of the Administration, Rabaul business, and the churches to attend had been all almost ignored — a sign that the Tolai demand that the Tolai administration was determined on no further compromise.

Elected council personnel announced at Matupit that they had used"-the Tolai people to have our own council. "The Tolai people are sovereign and we demand our independence."

As to the authority of the new council, Mr. Oscar Tambar, MHA (Matuans representative), the Matuans did not recognize the validity of the Local Government Ordinance and added: "Power rests with the people. We have this support from 60,000 people.

Organisation

Three statements suggested that the Matuans movement's aims were undermined: its strength had grown, but it was prepared to settle in the Establishment under the terms of the Matuans agreement; it did not recognize the Matuans did not receive the Matuans council apparatus is stagnant for lack of funds, Matuans-sponsored council are "the Tolai people to have our own council."

As to the people. We have this support from 60,000 people.

In the immediate sense, the Matuans supporters in Matupit were vanquished by the police gun and gas, but the fact that they responded to the police aggression by organized resistance and protests against the Matuans government, then launching an assault on Rabaul airfield, it has led to the development of organised and offensive support among the Tolai people.

After some two years of confrontation, the fighting organisation (Matuans Association) was broken by the police gun and gas, but the repeated resistance to political violence has evidently brought the Tolai people to an understanding that the need for a fighting struggle may not far away.
Death & poverty in koorie camp

Sickness is an ever-present fear. Most families fear serious illness because they are without private health insurance. Some families are used to the warmth and dryness of conventional housing and the close and dampness of the camp aggravates complaints like arthritis and encourages respiratory infections.

Keeping warm and clean are always problems. Comments like: "You can't possibly live in a place like this. There's no showers or bath or proper bedding equipment" and "We're the same as anyone else. Nothing's worse than trying to get warm" were common.

Most aboriginal men are unskilled and this brings nagging worry and insecurity.

Reflecting the anger felt throughout the aboriginal community, the President of the Aboriginal Advancement Council of WA, Mr. Jack Davis, drew attention in a press statement to the fact that the deaths had occurred because "the welfare department housing was inadequate and that its allocation depended too much on ratings of "social acceptability.""

The crisis in the rural industry has compounded the problem. There are houses available in the country, but there is no work. Many families considered that if they could find work they would be content to leave their families in the metropolitan area.

Mr. Prosser: Most could not. Even when employed, the total payment of over $100 (including living expenses) for a family sized house is too much to raise. When houses are obtained privately they are usually disincentived as agents openly discriminate against aboriginals. Exorbitant rents drive many people into poverty.

The N.W.D. and the N.W.A. in the metropolitan area and usually tells applicants there will be "more soon." Applicants often feel that they are not being dealt with honestly and that they should take their difficulties to government officials when they ask about houses.

Aboriginal people are not the only "marginal workers" whom the N.W.D. and the N.W.A. are encountering. St. Bartholomew's Night Shelter in East Perth, will soon cater for 55 men. 20-30 men sleep in the St. Vincent's Night Shelter and 15 and women and up to 8 children can be sheltered by the Daughters of Charity. Father Hodge, Chaplain of St. Bartholomew's knows of many men who sleep in cemeteries and under bridges or railway embankments. In addition, he said, "Thousands of men are inadequately housed and overcharged.

For example, a rooming house in Perth which housed accommodation for 15 men at $8 a week each. The men shared a gas range and primitive toilet and washing facilities. Fifty men were accommodated similarly in four houses near a hotel. He could name a street near the inner city where such conditions prevailed when a man receives $10 a week social security because job is sick, alcoholic or too elderly or unfit to be chosen for casual laboring jobs, $8 rent leaves $2 a week for other necessities.

Jails and mental hospitals provide shelter for many others, equally departments in hospitals, doctors give out "passed above" and a pretended illness, and pensioners merely exist.

Homeless mothers, deserted or unmarried, are excluded from the system. (It is not known by many people that they can never have enough for the bond or even the rent on a flat.)

These are the people who "haven't made the grade" according to the values of our society. They form the sections of the community with the least economic power to exert on the establishment. They struggle for a human existence while already wealthy landlords cling to higher, the attempt to maintain profits.

Giving a push on pensions

Fors the first time ever, trade unions throughout the state have the authority of the Australian Council of Trade Unions to stop work for four hours on Wednesday next week (July 21) on a demand for alleviation of the growing injustice of present pension rates.

The action will centre on the ACTU's call for an immediate $5 weekly increase in pensions "as a first step in implementing the comprehensive ACTU's social service policy.

It is up to union organisation and embark on the wide 21 action, particularly stoppages and every participation in demonstrations and meetings, as a starting point in a continuing militant campaign for the $5 pension demand and around the ACTU's full policy for pensions.

The ACTU policy, as carried at the 1969 Congress, seeks a series of minimum guarantees.

On pensions, the ACTU programme seeks the establishment of standards based on percentages of average earnings, and with age pensions payable at the rates for men and 55 for women (instead of 65 for men and 60 for women). At the time of the 1969 Congress the total age pension for a married couple was 42% of the average weekly earnings, and a single person's pension was about 33% of the figure. Congress resolution puts a target figure of 60% for a couple and 45% for a single.

On the statistician's figures of $84 as average male weekly earnings in the December 1970 quarter, the couple's pension on the ACTU basis would be a little over $60 a week, against 0.35 per cent, and the single pensioner's be about $8, and $3 for a week, as against 16.

The program, proposed equivalent increases for widow pensions.

Unemployment and sickness benefits objectives are limited by the ACTU at 60% of the average weekly earnings (that is, about $50) paid 20% (for $1) on dependent spouse and $5 (over $4) for each child under 16 years.

The present social security levels of these three benefits are $10 for a single person, $7 for dependent spouse, $2.50 for each first child, and $3.50 for each other child.

The ACTU program on health would be: maternity allowance to be $140 for each child born. (The present rate is only $80.00, depending on the number of other children; for multiple birth, there is only $10 extra for each child.)

Guaranteed would, under the ACTU program, be $3.80 for each child up to and including four, and an extra 50c for each further child.

"Existing rates are only $6c a week for the first child under 16, $1 for the second, $1.50 for the third, and then successive increases of 25c for each other child under 16.)"

Other points on the ACTU social welfare program include:

- Government construction, maintenance, and extension of public housing for the aged.
- Free pharmaceutical benefits.
- Free hospital accommodation in public wards of public hospitals. (At present, Queensland provides hospital accommodation only when an individual is a patient of a general practitioner, but public ward costs in other states are from $10 to $20 a week.)
- Five weeks paid sickness leave to any paid worker, with five weeks paid leave for all workers.
- Free dental care, physical examinations, optometry and spectacles.

The ACTU program is obviously far in advance of existing standards. But it still could well be improved for instance, 60% of average weekly earnings for a pensioner couple would still be only $10 less than a drop of 40% (for over $30 a week) in income on the day that the worker becomes permanently disabled.

However, the immediate need is to generate the maximum possible response at the national level for next week's July 21 action.

In some cases, union leadership will be making calls for this. In many others, there will be the usual demonstration, or at least, a token action. This makes rank-and-file initiative imperative. Employers and government generally have nothing to lose by attacking union actions on social services issues. In these circumstances, workers will be anxiously assessing the response to the July 21 action.

"Let's get behind the workers," said a member of the Perth Teachers Union to a school issue."
Anti-racist tale of two cities

After a hot reception in Perth and Adelaide, South African Springboks match in Melbourne on July 3 was confronted by street march of anti-apartheid protesters.

ABOVE: When police began searching and screening demonstrators at the gates to the ground, some protesters tried to worm their way over the fence, but were beaten back by police.

BELOW: Springboks had to take a packed flight to Melbourne due to airline unions' refusal to carry them. Here is their unheated entry to Sydney.

A minor example of scandalous police brutality against demonstrators during the Melbourne match confrontation.

Only this demonstrator breached the barriers and reached the centre of the ground during Saturday's Sydney match. Several had managed it at the earlier (Tuesday) match.

This picture shows the difficult barrier imposed by police on the 5,000 demonstrators on Saturday. Still, scores of courageous young people made the attempt and were bashed and arrested.

One of the 142 arrests during demonstration at last Saturday's Sydney match, also marked by vicious police violence.

Typical scene on the play area during the 14 hour demonstration at Saturday's match, as masked police, prison vans, smoke bombs, flares, oranges, golf balls and struggles between police and demonstrators made a farce of the Springbok match.

Tribune, Wednesday, July 14, 1971
DESPITE the over-riding current attention to the anti-war struggle around the Sunlightskills, it is essential also to learn from the June 30 Vietnam Moratorium. Was it a success — and, if so, to what extent?

Reports show that the Australian total of demonstrators was the biggest yet (over 600,000, in Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Newcastle, Wellington, and smaller centres. In all centres, the right-wing response was to try to make the demonstration as small and as unimportant as possible. Harper, in a body of serving conscripts in defiance of Army attempts to prevent it, was profoundly significant.

Evidence of the impact of the mass movement and the disciplined policy of the circle of the Left was clear. While the West Australian Labor Premier, Mr. Tomlinson, actually marched, Melbourne, Victoria and NSW had weakened right-wing resistance to the Moratorium. Thus Sydney was a target for a large right-wing speaker, even to the extent of right-wing State senator John Dicker, not only joining in but even tending to over-shadow the Right side of the rally.

In the opposite direction, Adelaide saw the weight of the Left (aided by dissident conservative unions, and other left groups) outweigh against the Moratorium stopwork campaign and street demonstrations, with the Labor Left’s stress on united action and public statements even on the minimal. Of anything sharper than that of anti-Dick and Boole on this occasion.

Taken overall, these factors showed a broadening of the anti-war movement around the Moratorium and a discrediting, not only of the past reactions of the Establishment and their police, but also of those groups which left who had this year given the Moratorium away as “finished.”

Yet June 30 revealed serious negative features and dangers. Too, one of these is the complacency — deliberately fostered through Nixon’s Vietnamese jibe — that, in Sydney at least, visibly reduced the contribution of many former activists to what, nevertheless, turned out to be an important success for the anti-war movement. The impact of American realpolitik is one of the concerns of the anti-war movement to pinpoint and articulate to the general public.

Turning to the role of the right wing — the ruling forces who, as sponsors of aggressive intervention in SE Asia, are bitterly opposed to mass anti-war action — no matter where on June 30 they tried to cool (though not so in Adelaide and Hobart).

No doubt, police violence was being saved for the anti-Springbok demonstrations, which, by their nature involved more direct confrontation; but in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane the authorities showed on June 30 that they could muzzle the political impact of pre-announced street actions — even a two-hour sit-down occupation of a central block of Sydney’s main street. Ample assisted by the mass media, they avoided last year’s inspired newsreel about “Moratorium lawlessness,” avoided comment from the mass media, and hit publicity at a minimum.

In fact, a new note of piquant tolerance appeared in some mass media commentaries on a sure sign that the Establishment is seeking to absorb and integrate such Moratorium demonstrations into the normal life of the system.

To a degree, this may be explained by more skillful tactics by the right. But it may also be related to some of the stress of challenge, of readiness to force the present home across legal and other barriers, that built the Moratorium in 1979 and which is currently such an attraction to youth in the new and spermatid movement.

Further, there is a political spectrum e.g., among leading activists a move towards legalising the trend to blur the political line hardened out by the Moratorium movement and attempts to harness it for political purposes.

Since its emphasis is put by the more conservative forces on mobilising the labor movement rank and file into mass action, particularly political anti-war strike action, and on defeating all American-Australian imperialist aggression now and in future, it is now the most necessary to stress these very questions, alongside the main immediate demands on withdrawal and conscription.

The strength of anti-war challenge rests basically on the further development of the stopwork movement, around some appropriate day for next year. It must be noted that the force of this anti-Springbok campaign by upholding the anti-war movement.

Parliamentarian voting for the war budget in August, or endorsing the political Defence Report.

Major war contracting companies.

US or Soviet visit on Australia or war policy business, and Australian Missionaries going to Vietnam.

Military establishments geared to the Indo-

In Melbourne’s June 30 Moratorium

nchina aggression.

The demo was a unique moment in the course of history.

Some 60 demonstrations — particularly those in Wellington, Newcastle, Brisbane, and Adelaide — displayed the authorities’ policy of “absorbing” the impact of the conventional march. This was the conscious use of a variety of tactics, including the setting of the march at intersections or other points along the route, for sit-downs, short rallies, and use of big speakers and arguments, the cutting through from one street to a “forbidden” street (in Adelaide).

But the main feature was in re-establishing the latent strength of the movement and giving it a cutting edge in achieving clearer understanding of the war issue by bringing the workers to the point of taking stopwork action, and of more successfully knitting together the political and general demonstration action to end the war. This may require radical revision of some forms of activity for example, but the tactics of the declared stopwork demonstrations, in working hours, with massive central demonstrations, outside work hours, could be considered.

Now that the basic idea of Moratorium action in Australia — the use of work stoppage to fight the war policy — is really beginning to grow, it is up to all anti-war forces, including those “conservatives of the Left” who still resist the stopwork campaign, to devise forms of demonstration that fully publicise and bring together the widespread stopwork actions, thus revealing their growing power and encouraging new sections of workers into similar action.

Alec Robertson.

PUBLIC MEETING

Sydney Trades Hall Auditorium

7 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. Friday, July 23

TWO VIEWS ON CPSU CONGRESS

PAT CLANCY (NSW Secretary, BFWU): “I was the only thing in the history of the world’s working class that was democratically organised and controlled.”

Laurie Aarons (National Secretary, CPA): Significance and character of the CPSU Congress.

Chairman: Tas Bull — Questions

Admission: 50 cents

Apprentices, Students, Pensioners: 20 cents

SITUARY

The progressive movement lost a stalwart when Cliff Sifton died in Brisbane recently after a fairly long illness.

He was a man of many talents with a particular interest in Indonesia. It seems that he was also a very productive writer on the subject.

His friends will miss him greatly.

— Bill Sutton

Books in review

By Kathie Gleeson, manager, International Bookshop, Melbourne.

Shiite— a Generation: The memoirs of Joseph Berger

(Harvist-Cotton, £6.90, post free) by Joseph Berger, a founder and one of the most prominent figures in the Communist Party and a prominent figure in the Cominform, over 35 years in Soviet Union and China. This book tells the story of some of the hundreds of men and women who have made a difference in resistance. It is a fascinating book and a very readable account of Berger’s experiences in the Soviet Union and China.

The action image of society — on cultural polarization


Conversation with Eldridge Cleaver

By Lee Lockwood (Chapman, £1.90, post free) in his book, “Conversation with Eldridge Cleaver,” the author presents his analysis of the political climate in the United States and the world. He has a deep understanding of the political issues of the day and offers a unique perspective on the current events.

Birth of the Communist Manifesto


Socialism in Cuba

By Leo Huberman and Paul All, “Socialism in Cuba,” the author presents his analysis of the development of socialism in Cuba and the role of the working class in the development of socialism.

A dirty story — Pollution in Australia

By Tony Lempert and Kenneth Roberts (Peninsula Paperbacks £1.50, post free) in his book, “A dirty story — Pollution in Australia,” the author presents his analysis of the problem of pollution in Australia and the role of the working class in the development of pollution control.

Strike at Pilkingtons

By Tony Lempert and Kenneth Roberts (Peninsula Paperbacks £1.50, post free) in his book, “Strike at Pilkingtons,” the author presents his analysis of the strike at Pilkingtons and the role of the working class in the development of the strike.

An analysis of human sexual response


The power of the working class

By Tony Lempert and Kenneth Roberts (Peninsula Paperbacks £1.50, post free) in his book, “The power of the working class,” the author presents his analysis of the power of the working class and the role of the working class in the development of the working class movement.

The socialist perspective

By Tony Lempert and Kenneth Roberts (Peninsula Paperbacks £1.50, post free) in his book, “The socialist perspective,” the author presents his analysis of the socialist perspective and the role of the working class in the development of socialism.
The Kennedy Administration's "com- pitency" in the 1963 overthrow of Presi- dent Ngo Dinh Diem. The New York Times, in its report on the Kennedy-FDR administration, notes that this coup was a result of the Kennedy-FDR administration's support for the overthrow of the Diem government.

GORTON AND THE CIA

For most of his Prime Ministership, John Gorton was seen as a powerful figure, and his success in the Australian political arena was attributed to his connections with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in the United States. However, there were allegations that the CIA had a role in Gorton's rise to power, and this has been a subject of debate and investigation. The reports on Gorton and the CIA have been contentious, with some arguing that the CIA was involved in 05, 1963.

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THE PEOPLE versus APARTHEID

SYDNEY: Mobilisation of nearly 1,000 police—with 400 of them operating from the playing area—turned Saturday’s Springboks v NSW football match into a force and climate as effective against non-stop demonstrations against the apartheid regime in this state.

Cumulative result of the unprecedented anti-racial protest through fourBlake was reported by Sydney Morning correspondent John Stewart, writing from the Ground:

"There is a growing feeling among South Africans that the presence of any white should be abandoned... It is the intention of the demonstrators to isolate South Africans who reflect on the reasons for this country’s injustices, if they have succeeded."

But Rugby administration officials have added up their major objective to stay the course.

6000 PROTESTORS

Saturday afternoon in Sydney saw some 6000 anti-apartheid protestors in continuous tension throughout the match at the Cricket Ground.

The area was guarded by some of police inside a second-tiered wire and police force. This barrier, supplemented by several police vehicles and mounted police, prevented demonstrations from actually breaching the gate.

The protest, which began at 10:45, saw the first Springbok match in Sydney, some 1900 demonstration participants, divided in front of the Hill and maintained a nonstop demonstration throughout the game. Smoke bombs were hurled and non-stop chanting, praising and jeering continued. The barrier wire was cut in several places, and demonstrators attempted to jump over it and enter through police ranks.

The successful invasion of the field, however, failed in the case of the members’ label, when three women and two men jumped a poorly guarded section of the field, but were brought down outside the ground. These included Morley (Sydney University). The Sydney University campus, where he has entered.

Police at the Tuesday match were relatively restrained, following the protest.

ONE of the 144 arrested — in this case, a young woman — at the Sydney Cricket Ground last Saturday.

POLICE SIX-DEEP

Between the Tuesday and Saturday, a plan was worked out for a mass break through the wire, but the wire was cut along a length of the field.

However, when the wire was on Saturday, a police force moved in quickly and blocked the gap before demonstrators could break through. Only one demonstrator made it to the centre of the field.

In contrast to the Tuesday match, police on Saturday had some of the worst violence seen in Sydney demonstrations for many years. At least 14 were arrested.

At least three demonstrators were taken to hospital, too suffering from concussion and one with a suspected fractured skull. Many were punched or hit as they were dragged across the barbed wire and called names and screamed like they were in groups into the police.

Some police, particularly those in plain clothes, showed reluctance in backing up demonstrators.

The police simply arrested him by a full line of bare hands at a demonstrator by a Rugby supporter.

POLICE SIX-DEEP

Throughout the week in Sydney, harassment of the Springboks continued unabated. Throughout the evenings, fire crackers and smoke, smoke, smoke were hurled at the model. These incidents were not reported in the press.

On another occasion, a flare was thrown through a window of the model, and a fire engine was called.

Mr. Gary Foley, an Aboriginal student, turned up on Saturday morning outside the model in a Sydney’s Field. As a result of the arrest, police took Mr. Foley into the model and contended that Springboks would respect their views as well as the right to be heard, even if they were on the outside.

Other, more light-hearted incidents involved Springboks and police interactions.

JUNE 30 IN ADELAIDE

A FEW observations to the South Australians on the events of June 30.

It is appreciated that the material sent must be edited to separate material on the disastrous morning and the anti-apartheid protest, but there are two disagreements.

First, the following did not appear:

The claim that the AFL and its general manager (the same person who later resigned) and its government representative that Hurtle is the one responsible for the action is not correct. The aim of the protest was the protection of the Mourners' Charter, which includes the right to peaceful assembly.

The joint article concluded with:

"The movement will develop the credit and momentum of Sunday, June 30, now that they had the support of all the rest, including the anti-racist demonstrations at the Australian Open.

The joint article concluded:

"What emerges clearly, however, is the essential unity when those who are fighting for a South African democracy are fighting for a South African democracy. This is the movement that can succeed even if the unarmed movement can succeed, the movement that can succeed even if the unarmed movement can succeed."

"This will inevitably lead to the greatly increased awareness for lasting social change.

—Malcolm Alexander"
What obligations and what alternatives in a revolutionary party?

By Eric Aaron

It is a pity that a short essay and hastily put case such as that of Comrades Doug Gillespie and Ben Hearn (Trumbon, On the Left, July 1) should be stated without any basis at the basis of their position. They have thrown out a challenge for communist parties to change their policies and procedures in line with the revolutionary international movements.

There is no such challenge. These statements (with the exception of the Comrades Gillespie and Hearn) result in the parties belonging to these movements. (a) It is the party which is free to choose the direction decided and the major decision, to put the effort on the basis of those decisions and pursuing their own policies, and to see the results for themselves. (b) It is necessary to arrive at a majority in the later congresses (c) They regard the changes as necessary for the whole, just as they regard the changes as necessary for the party as a whole.

I see no alternatives, though formulation of the basis may differ. There are two ways, the first is direct and the second is indirect.

Comrades Gillespie and Hearn are roughly correct when they say that other parties would do or accept, they challenge them to name just how one would work.

(a) change its congress decisions became majority decisions, or
(b) change the rights they claim in Australia, in work in opposition to the self-consciousness of the Civil rights movement.

In 1980, they claimed that their role in work on an sectional section to promote their self-consciousness.

One could answer point by point what they have raised, but the main question remains: how is the present self-consciousness growing? Is it growing?

It is for some time a matter of importance that the present self-consciousness is growing. It is a matter of some time a matter of importance to struggle for the self-consciousness that will bring the self-consciousness to the self-consciousness. It is a matter of some time a matter of importance to struggle for the self-consciousness that will bring the self-consciousness to the self-consciousness.

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PROTESTS

Some examples in a cascade of protests against policy brutality were:

1. Policing unions demanded the immediate suspension of Superintendent Hildred McIlroy and pending hearing of a full inquiry into the incidents. They asked the Director of Police, Mr. C. H. Hildred, to investigate the shooting of a civilian by a police officer in Circumstance, and the South Africa Trade Union Commission.

2. The Daily News, the student press, and dozens of students have been arrested on suspicion of the anticolonial activities of the police on the campus.

Many protesters were killed by the police at Olympic Park, partly by what they saw and partly by their personal experiences of being caught in confrontations.

Those arrested (even those guilty) were killed, injured, or imprisoned. The police had nothing to do with the possession or discharge of any weapons. They felt that the circumstances were right to try to catch demonstrators, and perhaps among them, to the serious issue of people who have followed a series of police marches.

In addition, the police are now making illegal entrances into their properties, the occasions to raid students’ homes specifically, to Carnation, not to search for more material, but for the purpose of harassment and intimidation.

The rugby tour has resulted in considerable polarization of opinion, not only on racism and apartheid, but also on a range of social moral issues affecting the future of the country and the prospects for movement. The justice role on the South African war, it gives the opportunity to the Left, to step up ideological work.

The sharp conflict has released the pink and related radians, which exists in Australia, particularly in rugby clubs not only in other sections, including the working class. It is that much in yet, to be done by cultivating our own, home-grown-racism and national prejudices.

Such feelings have been powerful factors in the decision of the South African government to end the tour by the rugby team to control the country,培植了种族的鸿沟和在已经存在的种族鸿沟上, and in New Guinea, and must go on interesting attention from all Left forces.

$1500 bail on union leader

SYDNEY: Two trade unions, appearing before the Federal Court of South Australia, yesterday, here last Friday, charged with having interfered with the visit of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to Sydney Cricket Ground on Thursday night.

This green light from Premier Bolle and the police boy band gave the fullest scope to the police to act as they wished.

Much publicity has been given to the tragic impact such as the ill-advised miscalculation, allegedly, by a few demonstrators.

But the riot police are generally split and divided. The government has been left open to the charge to be found guilty of such actions.

Firstly, the vast majority of demonstrators would have been set up in the course of police action. They then played into the hands of the police themselves.

The action and attitude of the police had nothing to do with the possession or discharge of any weapons. They felt that the circumstances were right to try to catch demonstrators, and perhaps among them, to the serious issue of people who have followed a series of police marches.

As a start, we can now announce that a popular trade union has been closed time for the launching of a new venture, "Tribune!

It is proposed to offer a weekly Tribune and in the future by the rugby team to control the country,培植了种族的鸿沟和在已经存在的种族鸿沟上, and in New Guinea, and must go on interesting attention from all Left forces.

HELPING TRIBUNE AND HELPING YOURSELF!

By CLAude JONES

The second annual Tribune dinner in Sydney on July 3 was such a success that over 50 people have already booked for the 1972 dinner.

It is firmly established as one of the most enjoyable nights of the year, with wonderful food, a relaxed atmosphere (helped by a great range of drinks) and plenty of time to party.

This year's dinner (where something is given to Tribune and gives you something in return) will mean $100 to the Tribune Fund.

Both Wollongong and Newcastle have plans in hand to make their second annual dinners bigger and better than last year.

Last financial year, the annual dinners cleared over $100 altogether and this year's total will be better.

I am sure that many similar results would be achieved in other similar fund-raising clubs if Started by all sections, bringing in over $100 a year.

How to support the donations of our local supporters, has been given a good deal of thought. New avenues and methods of fund-raising have been discussed.

The success of the Tribune dinners shows that the idea of "helping Tribune while you help yourself" can be further calculated.

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Miners’ leader

SYDNEY: Mr. Evan Phillips, former Northern Territory president, of the Miners’ Federation, is to be the Federation’s new general president when Mr. W. Smart retires later this year.

The new president, who is well known as a communist, was the leader of the general strike at the 3030 associates by his own complaint.

An interview with Mr. Phillips will be published in next week’s Tribune.

Tribune, Wednesday, July 14, 1971