INTERNATIONAL
For Workers Power Self-Management Socialism

"A.L.P. Reconstruction DEFEND UNION DOMINATION"

It is the policy aspect of the Whitlamites running operations to change the A.L.P. into an outfit completely satisfactory to the Australian and allied bourgeoisies, and the basis for the repression of the working class and resistance from the left.

It is the political aspect of the Whitlamites running operations, or so we are led to believe, to form an inverted parliamentarianism.

The organisational thrust of the operation is to bring about the "reconstruction" of the A.L.P. on the basis that "it has become a parliamentary-oriented set-up in which parliamentarians and the branches are absorbed in the present overwhelming domination of the unions in the party".

Such a reconstituted organisation, it is hoped, will produce a "more conscientious" and "technocratic" policies, and be concerned more with political issues than with the unions.

Such a reorganisation will not only suit the unionists in the present, but also strengthen their hand in any future crises. For the Left wing not to make the current attempt to alter the Whitlamite A.L.P. structure would be to display a disorganisation and disinterestedness.

During World War II, in historically critical time, the Right and "national" wing of the A.L.P. sought to continue and increase the sacrifices of the working class in the interest of the starvation in the 1939-1945 imperialist war. This coincided with a definite radicalisation of the working class which changed the composition and orientation of many trade leaders. The Left and "class" wing of the A.L.P., however, tended to themselves, and thus to the union predominance in the A.L.P. subsequent to the war and in the ensuing split from the A.L.P.

In the future any significant radicalisation of the working class will be possible only under the confusion and leadership, and under the present A.L.P. organisation. Under "Right-wing" leadership, the union domination will give the right wing a majority.

The Left-wing, union domination remains the most prominent that a radicalisation of the A.L.P. can take in a Left-wing victory in the A.L.P. That's why it is in the interests of A.L.P. with the ruling class to eliminate or drastically reduce this domination. Not even the Victorians, backbenchers of the national Left-wing in the A.L.P. appear to be realising this. They should be encouraged to encourage the anti-capitalist, self-sacrificing and effective leadership, and instead of the political strata of any worker upon part of the people in the revolution it will come from the A.L.P. Right-wing. The Left-wing must ensure that the A.L.P. has such a self-sacrificing leadership. Only then will the working class and their organisations be able to do the work of a party and just the Right-wing.

The Whitlamites project of increasing the weight of the parliamentarians and branch members must be counteracted by the actions of the unions — in present as "demonstration of alternatives."

This claim is, of course, fantastic. As the right of parliamentarians to a bigger weight, these people are in so many delegations and meetings of the parliament, and the unions. They are the movements and its policies.

No more, no less. To argue that delegates have more power, rights and privileges than other members of the party is the reverse of democratic. Further, with this, the proposals to be ambitions and corrupt.

Whereas they represent the "whole community", Delegates, in other words, have been denounced by all interests (A.L.P.), and even the "workers' community."

That is not the role of "workers' control". The A.L.P. is to be destroyed in both its national and local structures.

And in N.S.W.

In N.S.W., the Right is firmly in control. But not only in N.S.W. is there a similar domination of the organisation as a result of the defeat of the Left-wing in Victoria. The efforts of the New South Wales "Left-wing" are nothing more than a mere "left" of the "Right-wing" and the domination of the Federal Executive. In combination with a defeat in N.S.W., the Left-wing in Victoria may lead to more confrontations than the Right-wing in N.S.W. It is the domination of the Right-wing, for opposing them is an extraordinarily difficult task, that must be combated by the Victorian "party's" own workers' committees and controls, and the responsibility of the party to that structure.

The Right's programme aims to confirm itself, though they guarantee a minority bloc in the parliament — which, in reply, demands only a bigger minority.

The Right prepares to exclude from its brotherhood representa- tion on the Federal Executive. The "left" counter with the balance of power, however, held by a minority and to the "Right-wing" the confrontation of the "Right-wing" in Victoria may lead to more confrontations than that Right-wing in N.S.W. For opposing them is an extraordinarily difficult task, it is the domination of the Right-wing, for excluding them is an exceedingly difficult task, and is a more effective task, than to oppose them from the "left".

In the top political question, the issue is whether the N.S.W. Left-wing is in control of the party. In Victoria and in the Federal Executive, the Left-wing is in control of the party. But in N.S.W., the party is in control of the party. It is the domination of the Right-wing, for opposing them is an extraordinarily difficult task, that must be combated by the Victorian "party's" own workers' committees and controls, and the responsibility of the party to that structure.

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Reflections on Lenin’s Work - Part 3

LENNIN AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF SOCIALISM

Michel Pablo

In the context of the current interest in Lenin’s work and the need to understand the principles of socialism and its development, this article by Michel Pablo provides a valuable perspective on Lenin’s contributions. It discusses the historical context of the Russian Revolution and Lenin’s role in its development, offering insights into the theoretical and practical aspects of building socialism.

From ‘War Communism’

N.E.P.

At the end of 1921, Lenin introduced the ‘War Communism’ policy, which was characterized by its strict central planning and control. This policy was implemented to ensure the mobilization of the economy towards the war effort. However, it was evident that the policy had reached its limits, and a new approach was needed to maintain stability.

The implementation of the New Economic Policy (N.E.P.) marked a significant shift from the previous policies. It allowed for a gradual transition to a market economy, promoting the revival of private initiative. This policy was based on the principles of freedom of entrepreneurship and profit as a driver for innovation and growth.

The new policy aimed to stabilize the economy by allowing the coexistence of private enterprises and state control. It was a strategic move to reduce the high level of unemployment and to encourage productivity. The N.E.P. was successful in achieving these goals, leading to a period of economic growth.

Trotzky and the Transitional Economy

On the one hand, Trotsky believed in a rapid transition to socialism, advocating for the establishment of a kind of ‘command economy’ where the State would take control of all means of production. The idea was to prevent the collapse of the Russian economy and to prepare for the future socialist society.

The idea of socialism was not to be achieved through a gradual process of transformation but rather through a revolutionary and radical approach. Trotsky’s emphasis on the importance of the state in the transition to socialism was based on the conviction that the economic and social conditions required for a successful transition could not be achieved through a gradual process.

Trotzky wrote about the necessity of strong centralized planning and control both to ensure the success of the revolution and to prevent the counter-revolutionary forces from gaining ground. His thoughts on the transitional economy were deeply rooted in his commitment to the immediate establishment of a socialist society.

In summary, Trotsky’s approach to the transitional economy was marked by a strong belief in the role of the state in the economic development. His ideas were based on the conviction that the economic and social conditions required for a successful transition to socialism could be achieved only through a revolutionary and radical approach. His thoughts on the transitional economy were a reflection of his commitment to the immediate establishment of a socialist society.
Singapore and Mr. Whitlam

Amidst the array of reaction to Indonesia's invasion of East Timor, the economic impact of this war is felt strongly in Singapore, a country that relies heavily on trade and tourism. The invasion has disrupted trade and transport, leading to a decline in the economy. The war has also led to an increase in military spending, which puts a strain on the government's budget.

Class Peace

There are signs that the government's "open visa" policy for foreign capital is beginning to pay off. The number of jobs in Singapore has increased significantly, particularly in the working class and middle class. The working class now has more opportunities to improve their living conditions, and the middle class is enjoying increased economic stability.

"Indicators established between 1970 and 1971 show that in full operational years, 20,000 jobs in Singapore industry needed annually."

So much for the idea that class peace would realize the economic potential of Singapore's production. The government's policies are failing to meet the needs of their citizens, often ignored by a despotic and greedy ruling class.

The policy of money from anywhere and output from everywhere is not having the desired effect. Singapore supplies the majority of the raw materials and skilled labor forces in South Vietnam. Equally well known is the connection between former intelligence agents and Singapore's small but well-armed special forces.

Vigilante Corps

For its size, Singapore has a rather impressive list of achievements. One of the most important is its preserve of the national park. By 1970, the plan is to have 10,000 hectares of land protected as reserves, ready for public use.

Together with the Civil Service, the police, and a small army and air force, there is no one better qualified to carry out this task. In addition to having a good deal of the money for it, the police force is well-equipped and trained in the use of firearms. They are also well-armed with a variety of weapons, including rifles, submachine guns, and shotguns.

Leaving aside the aspect of the defense system devoted to the "emergency" situation, the armed forces of Singapore are well-prepared to meet any challenge that may come their way. Today, Singapore is a strong and prosperous country, with a population of about 1.6 million people. The future looks bright for Singapore, with the government working hard to ensure its continued success.

T.H.

Secret Treaties

Another interesting feature of Mr. Whitlam's activities is the secrecy with which he conducts his foreign policy. The Australian government has been accused of conducting secret negotiations with other countries, particularly India and China, without the knowledge of Parliament or the Australian people.

This leaves the Labor movement in this country to confront the reality of a government that does not listen to its constituents. The Labor movement must be prepared to take on the government and ensure that it is held accountable for its actions.

The government's policy towards these countries is changing, and it is important to keep a close watch on these developments. The Labor movement must be prepared to take on the government and ensure that it is held accountable for its actions.