

- 1998:** Patrick Stevedores and the Howard Government use masked scab labor, trained in Dubai, to launch an attack on the wages and conditions of Maritime Union workers.
- 2007:** Australian voters get behind a massive "Your Rights at Work" Campaign, that rejects Howard's Workchoices legislation and elects a Labor government.
- 2008:** Ark Tribe refuses to attend a conference of the Australian Building and Construction Commission (ABCC) held to determine the legality of CFMEU members attending a meeting at the Flinders University Construction site to discuss ongoing safety concerns.
- 2010: June 15:** Hundreds of workers rally for first day of Ark's trial including international civil rights campaigners Gerry Conlon and Paddy Hill. **24 November:** Ark Tribe cleared of all charges. Significant political implications for Australian labor politics and need to abolish the ABCC.
- 2013:** This year's Federal election on Saturday, September 14 will challenge the Australian Labor Party's ability to advance policies that can win the widespread support of Australian workers.



**On Sunday, May 5, come to the  
PORT ADELAIDE WORKERS  
MEMORIAL**

- 10 a.m.—**Memorial Ceremony at the Workers Memorial, Black Diamond Corner, Port Adelaide. Then afterwards at the Council Rooms for morning tea.
- 12 noon—**Barbecue and Refreshments at the Semaphore Workers Club, 93 Esplanade, Semaphore. All welcome

Authorised by D. Roberts President S.A. May Day Collective



**2013 MAY DAY MARCH**  
**Saturday, May 4, 2013, 10.30 a.m.**

*Assemble Hindmarsh Square*

*and march to Torrens Parade Ground via North Terrace*

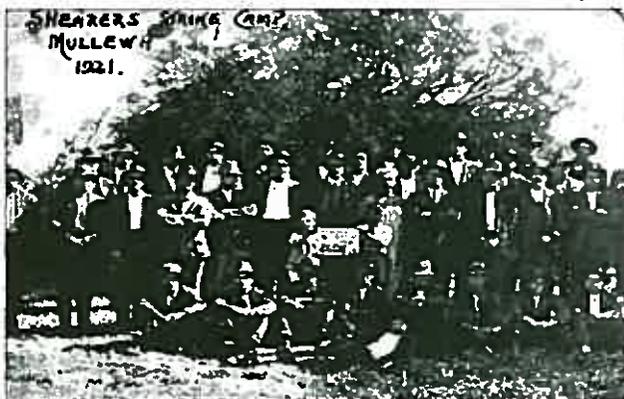
**Workers of the World Unite for**  
**Secure Jobs, Fair Wages and**  
**Safe Work.**

**"The Origins of May Day began in  
Australia": Rosa Luxemburg**

Workers in Australia decided in 1856 to organise a day of complete stoppage together with meetings and entertainment in support of the Eight Hour Day. The day was so popular and had such strong support that it was decided to repeat the Celebration every year.

## MAY DAY IN AUSTRALIA

- 1791:** Australia had its first strike when Sydney convicts demanded daily rations instead of their weekly rations.
- 1829:** Printing Compositors and Carpenters win the right to be paid with real money, instead of rum.
- 1854:** The Eureka Stockade in Ballarat is stormed by police and troops (30 miners and five troopers are killed). Peter Lalor and comrades are found not guilty of rebellion.
- 1855:** Sydney stonemasons win the eight hour day six day week
- 1859:** The first Trades Hall is opened in Melbourne. New South Wales recognises Trade Union Rights in 1881.
- 1881:** Tailoresses in Melbourne form a Union to fight cuts to their piecework rates. Australia's first female trade union.
- 1882:** The Adelaide Typographical Society sets up a workers' political party with other trade unions.
- 1886:** The Haymarket Massacre in Chicago, USA, is seen as the catalyst for International Workers Day. Outrage as four unionists are executed triggering worldwide action
- 1891:** In Barcardine, Queensland, shearers go on strike. On 1st May, a parade of over 1300 unionists celebrate May Day. Their strike leads to the formation of the Australian Labor Party.



- 1891:** Adelaide has its first May Day March, after a long period of unrest on the Port Adelaide Docks.
- 1892:** Broken Hill miners strike over wage cuts and the use of scab labour.
- 1904:** The Conciliation and Arbitration Act is passed and the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission is established.
- 1907:** Justice Higgins hands down the "Harvester Judgment" which establishes the principle of the "basic wage".
- 1916:** The WW1 Conscription Referendum is narrowly defeated after the use of the Unlawful Associations Act fails to stop protests. A Second Referendum in 1917 is soundly defeated. Billy Hughes, Prime Minister resigns.

- 1928:** Savage cuts to the wages and conditions of wharfies, coal miners and timber workers brings on a period of long strikes and violence
- 1929:** Wall Street stock market crashes heralding start of The Great Depression.
- 1934:** Peace activist and anti-Nazi Egon Kisch beats deportation laws and addresses anti-war rally of 18,000 in Sydney Domain.
- 1936:** Spanish Civil War. Seventy Australians enlist in the Free International Brigades.
- 1938:** Wharfies refuse Attorney-General Menzies' order to load pig-iron for Japan.



Jack Munday being arrested at Green Bans protest 1973.

- 1939:** Menzies becomes Prime Minister, declares war on Germany.
- 1941:** Nazi Germany invades Russia. Menzies resigns: Curtin becomes Prime Minister
- 1943:** "Sheepskins for Russia" Appeal gets big support from workers.
- 1951:** Australian voters reject the Commonwealth Referendum to outlaw the Communist Party.
- 1969:** Over half a million workers strike in support of Tramways Union Secretary Clarrie O'Shea's release from Pentridge Gaol.

