



QUEENSLAND BRANCH NEWS

NEWSLETTER of the QLD Branch of the MARITIME UNION of AUSTRALIA

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To be truly radical is to make hope possible, rather than despair convincing - Raymond Williams No. 154 - 2 November 2018

**Brisbane Ferries Protected Action - IDC General Assembly - Branch Rounds - Family Picnic Day
Ruhr or Appalachia Summary - Stevedore Monitoring Report - Martin Thomas Stalingrad Response
Poet's Corner - AGM - Branch Raffle**

Brisbane Ferries Protected Action

by Bob Carnegie and Jason Miners

**VOTE AND VOTE YES TO PROTECTED ACTION
WHEN YOUR AEC BALLOT ARRIVES!**

MUA Members on Brisbane Ferries

Vote **NO**  to dodgy  **EBA**

Vote **YES**  to the AEC Protected Action Ballot



Authorised by Jason Miners MUA Queensland Branch

Brisbane ferry union members **HAVE TO VOTE AND VOTE YES IN FAVOUR** of ACTIONS in the AEC ballot which will be hitting your mailboxes shortly! It's absolutely essential that we have a vote over 95% in both the participation of the vote and support for protected Action.

By not voting, you are supporting Transdev in their quest to get even more of your take home pay off you! Enough is enough! It's time to get things at Transdev back "on course".

The vote will be scrutineered by Ian Harris (MUA member). It's not up to the delegates to deliver a strong vote  **ITS ON YOU** so talk to everyone you can and ensure we get the vote where it needs to be! If you don't fight you lose.

In unity - Bob Carnegie and Jason Miners

IDC International Dockworkers Council

IDC General Assembly

Zone Coordinators Meeting London

17 October 2018 by Paul Petersen

I RECENTLY HAD the privilege to attend the IDC General Assembly and Zone Coordinators Meeting in Bob Carnegie's absence.

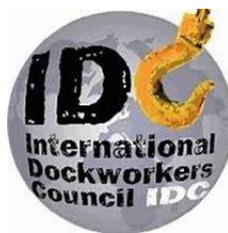
The International Dockworkers Council (IDC) is an international non-profit association formed by 92 organisations from 41 countries, with over 100,000 affiliated members. The IDC mission is to uphold labour standards that will improve the economic and social well-being of port workers around the world.

The IDC is a syndicalist organisation lead by its members with a focus on creating a worldwide network of organised dockworkers to defence and promote the rights of dockworkers interests on an international scale.

Jordi Aragunde is a Spanish dockworker and General Coordinator of the IDC. Jordi was elected to this position in 2014 and still works as a Docker in the Port of Barcelona.

Now, for the first time, dockworkers have their own global organisation which understands their demands and concerns and can make these heard in international decision-making forums.

There is no glitz and glamor, no bullshit with the IDC, it's only focus is to improve the lives of Dockworkers and their families, both here and around the world.



Authorised by Bob Carnegie, Maritime Union of Australia (MUA) Queensland Branch Secretary

73 Southgate Avenue, Cannon Hill QLD 4170

IDC Grows Stronger

In recent years dockworkers from Croatia, Ghana, Mexico and Hong Kong have all joined the IDC. With new affiliations like the Brazilian dockworkers joining the IDC, which will be between 24,000 and 25,000 members, the IDC grows stronger every year.

Since 2014 the IDC it has grown from 69,192 members to over 100,000 members - a growth rate of 47.3%. The IDC keeps growing with Argentina, New Zealand, Uruguay and Paraguay looking to join the IDC the near future.

IDC Dockworkers can see the strength of internationally united workers. When Dockers are united we will change the world, we have the power to defend workers rights and working conditions against the largest and most aggressive multi-national corporations. Nothing moves around the world without us!



General Assembly

The IDC delegates reports came from around the world with one common theme, the betterment of dockworkers rights locally and to defend and promote dockworkers interests worldwide. To stand collectively and fight against automation, privatisation and casualisation.

Some of the outstanding reports for me were the Swedish Dockworkers Union (SDU) who were established in 1972 and have 90% SDU membership in the port of Gottenberg but are still fighting to be part of the Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA). The Sweden Port Authority say they're not interested in an agreement where the SDU is a full contractual party of any CBA. Once again, the Port of Sweden have proposed that SDU can be part of a so-called second-hand agreement to the Transport Workers Federation's CBA.

After the SDU rejected the repeated proposal from Ports of Sweden, the negotiation ended. The outcome of the negotiation will now be returned to the SDU members for further discussion and decision on what to do next.

Report from African Zone Coordinator

Pierre Guigrehi

The port workers in Benin, on the West Coast of Africa are faced with the lack of regulation of their trade, precarious jobs with an insulting income level of Euro 3.50 per work week. The mortality rate of 70



fatalities were reported in the first quarter of 2017.

The unionised stevedores have enormous difficulties to attend meetings because the working hours usually last all day. They have a huge problem with the lack of health and safety at work, the lack of P.P.E and they receive little to no training in safe working processors.

The blatant disregard for dockworkers rights and safety has led to many deaths and accidents. Unfortunately, these deaths and injuries will continue if left up to the companies running these ports. The companies don't supply incident report forms, so the lack of reporting and statistics makes it even more difficult to prevent this from happening in the future. If accidents are not reported or known, they simply do not exist.

In some ports the dockworkers must sleep at the port. This is due to the lack of income, aggravated by the fact of being irregular employees. When these dockworkers don't have a stable job, they cannot access housing. Though these ports are profitable the dockworkers hardly receive anything while the companies get enormously rich.

In the ports where IDC is present, they have been allowed to begin negotiations, especially after the success of the African Assembly, where the IDC have been assisting. It has helped to give a strong push and a voice to dockworkers in these areas.

Port of Cotonou, Benin



IDC Supports Australian Dockworkers

For too long Australian Dockers have been undercut or completely removed from working within the cruise line industry in Australia. Branch Secretary, Bob Carnegie has been working closely with the International Longshoreman's Association (ILA) and the IDC to ensure cruise liners will be loaded and unloaded at MUA union wages and conditions in the future. The IDC will support of Australian Dockers and we will be part of the cruise commission.

IDC Supports the Struggle of MUA Against ICTSI.

Fighting ICTSI will need a global approach. The IDC will support Australian dockers in this fight.

IDC Supports the Struggles Against Hutchison in the ports of Panama, Australia and Asia

Hutchison Ports Australia (HPA) are part of the largest Stevedore company in the world. This is a company who

want to automate Australian ports, outsource dockers work to the lowest wage earner, remove all rosters from the terminals and all but remove any consultation clauses in the EBA. HPA have offered the MUA dockworkers 0% pay rise.

A global approach to fighting this company has proven to be the only truly effective way to negotiate with such corporate bastards. International solidarity is vital in the struggle against Hutchison and we know the IDC will always be there for us when it's needed. Personally, I am immensely proud to be part of the IDC and I thank Bob Carnegie for having the foresight and the conviction to sign the MUA Queensland Branch up with this outstanding organisation.

In unity - Paul Petersen – Assistant Branch Secretary



Branch Rounds by Bob Carnegie

THIS WEEK THE Branch had a successful Branch Monthly Meeting with lively discussion on reports. The Branch was addressed by Adam Tayler from our personal injury lawyers, Turner Freeman who gave us an insight into some of the outstanding work they are doing for injured members both active and retired.

Adam has led a case for a retired member that is now going to the Full Bench of Federal Court. We are reasonably confident of a positive outcome.

Feargal McGovern gave a report on the outstanding work the anti-poverty network is doing for the dispossessed and hurting in our society. He said the MUA Queensland Branch is showing the way for all Queensland unions in this area.

I can't stress how important it is for members to attend Branch Monthly Meetings. There is always a beer and a BBQ at the end where mates can catch up with each other and share a yarn or two.

The Branch Secretary has been in Gladstone doing the Larcom EBA and Bob says that a lot of progress was made in the discussions and further talks are set for 12 November 2018. The delegates are doing a top job in making sure discussions are kept to the point. Our ambition is to have these talks wrapped up by the end of the year.

Deputy Branch Secretary Miners is in Cairns and Weipa this week discussing tugs and in Weipa the set up of Amrun, which is about important downstream jobs in Weipa. It will result in long term union jobs at union rates of pay.

Assistant Branch Secretary, Paul Petersen has been involved in Linx discussions and various other areas of dispute in the port.

Assistant Secretary Gallagher has been involved in Lines Boats and Stradbroke Ferries talks this week amongst other work.

North Qld Members Rally

THE PAPUAN BORN daughter of a decorated Australian World War II veteran, John Bird was on the run, rearing deportation after living in Queensland for 56 years because her citizenship became invalid in 1975, when her country of birth moved to independence.

Terry O'Shane, MUA Qld Branch member and ATSI representative reports that the situation now seems to be under control and she will not be deported and will be given her bridging visa and her permanency. Other family members are in the same boat so all looking good at the moment and John, now aged 91 is feeling relaxed. He wanted to say thank you to everyone who rallied on the family's behalf and is so appreciative of the actions taken.



Thanks to all who supported this issue. We really have a bigger issue at hand and, in Sally McManus' words, **Change the Rules!** In this case we will have to change the government and then keep the Labor Party mob honest and make sure they respond to a set of human principles and we no longer see women and children in detention. Congratulations on this one and looking forward to the big one next year.

In Unity – Terry O'Shane

The Ruhr or Appalachia Summary

FELLOW WORKERS, THIS is an outstanding report on a just transition in dealing with displaced sections of the coal mining workforce. Tony Maher, the leadership and rank and file of the Mining Division of the CFMMEU deserve the strongest accolades for the commissioning of this report.

Rarely in Australian Unionism has a union gone to such intellectual and material lengths to convince, governments, corporations and the Australian public what needs to be done in their industry which was and has been built on the backs of union members blood, sweat and tears.

Please read the summary. If any member wishes to read the entire report, I have a couple of paper copies and here is the hyperlink. Great work Comrades.

<https://me.cfmueu.org.au/sites/me.cfmueu.org.au/files/uploads/Campaign%20Materials/The%20Ruhr%20or%20Appalachia%20Summary%20final.pdf>

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Download the full report at me.cfmeu.org.au

The Ruhr or Appalachia?

Deciding the future of Australia's coal power workers and communities

October 2018

The Ruhr region is a manufacturing and services region of Germany that has successfully survived the closing down of its coal industry and most of the power stations and steel industry associated with it. In sharp contrast the Appalachia region of the United States has endured decades of decline and social disadvantage due to there being no plan to deal with the decline of the coal industry.

With coal-fired power stations in Australia closing - which future will we choose?

Despite the energy policy vacuum, change is already being driven by technology and economics. But how Australia responds to this change determines whether the burdens and the opportunities are shared, or whether we create big winners and losers among us.

The Australian people and their leaders have a choice - we can "let the market rip" - which is largely how we have handled major industry restructuring in the past, with workforces and communities left devastated by company and investor decisions; or we can see the big changes that are coming and plan accordingly.

CFMEU Mining and Energy commissioned this report because Australia's power generation is already undergoing major transformation - and that will only increase. The report draws on experiences in other countries over many decades to show what works, and what doesn't. The goal in releasing this research is to push Australia towards a better way of dealing with this upheaval - towards Just Transition.

“ IN THE ENERGY DEBATE TO DATE, THE IMPACT OF THE TRANSITION ON WORKERS AND COMMUNITIES HAS BEEN ALMOST COMPLETELY IGNORED. THIS IS AN OMISSION WE CAN'T AFFORD. THE COSTS OF INVESTING IN A JUST TRANSITION NEED TO BE BALANCED AGAINST THE COSTS OF DOING NOTHING AND ABANDONING WHOLE COMMUNITIES TO A BLEAK FUTURE. ”

Tony Maher, CFMEU National President



KEY CONCEPTS

Just Transition – now part of the 2015 Paris Agreement under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) – concerns a fair and just way of dealing with the adverse impacts on workers and communities from industry restructuring. In the climate change context, it is well-recognised that the fossil fuel power generation industry, along with other energy-intensive industries, will be profoundly impacted by strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Unless we mitigate those impacts – through protection against job losses through redeployment and compensation, retraining and skills upgrading, and industry diversification – we create large regions and communities that are losers from climate action.

Decent work and quality jobs – green jobs are not necessarily good jobs. Unsafe and poor working conditions can occur in renewable energy and other “green jobs” as readily as any other industry. Replacing permanent well-paid jobs with insecure and worse-paying jobs is not an improvement. Promoted by the International Labour Organisation, and as recognised by the UNFCCC, decent work entail jobs that provide adequate income and social protection, safe working conditions, and respect for rights at work and effective social dialogues.

Structural adjustment – while economies go through cycles of boom and bust, structural adjustment refers to a sustained or permanent change to the structure (or composition) of a national economy or a major part of it, like a region or an industry. It can be driven by technological change, by the globalisation of trade, by government policy, or by a mix of these factors and others. Structural adjustment can leave a region devastated for decades, or it can be managed so that regions and communities are able to survive and prosper.

THE CHALLENGE

Australia's coal power stations are already closing. The closure of the large 1,760 megawatt Hazelwood in Victoria in March 2017 brought the issue to national prominence because it pushed up power prices and threatened the reliability of the electricity

grid. But nine other power stations with about 3,600MW capacity had already closed.

Neither the private sector nor the public sector is willing to invest in new coal power; renewable energy technologies have become cheaper, and even the current owners of coal power stations (both public and private) intend to close them. Behind all these factors is the need to dramatically lower greenhouse gas emissions to reduce global warming. A 2017 Senate Inquiry into power stations closures concluded “The question is not if coal fired power stations will close, but how quickly and orderly those closures will occur, and what supporting policies will be in place, if any, to help manage the process.”

Closing down our coal power stations will not impact all Australians equally (though the impacts of higher power prices are more widespread). Our power stations are concentrated in particular regions – the Latrobe Valley in Victoria, the lower Hunter Valley, central coast and Lithgow areas of NSW, to the west of Brisbane, and in the Gladstone / Rockhampton region of Queensland, and near Collie in Western Australia.

In these regions, employment in power stations and the coal mines that supply them is usually a significant proportion of the workforce. Moreover, these jobs are relatively well paid, and the flow-on benefits of the demand for goods and services from the power stations themselves and the workforce are much more important to the region than businesses of similar size in major cities.

This report estimates there are around 8,000 jobs in power stations and dependent mines. More than that number again are in businesses and services that rely on those power stations. Losing that industry and those jobs will have huge adverse impacts on those regions unless there is a recovery plan – a different way forward.

Many, if not all, of Australia's coal power stations will close by 2035. Some may last until 2050 at the latest and will close earlier if operators decide the economic case stacks up.

We have time to develop and implement a program to change the future of those regions. But we must start now.

Oct 2018

Download the full report at ma.cfmou.org.au

Australia has had plenty of experience doing structural adjustment badly – often only one third of displaced workers find comparable employment. Another third are forced into lower paid and less secure jobs, while a third leave the workforce altogether – many into an involuntary and under-funded early retirement.

We must do better – and if Australia is going to achieve broad support for its contribution to global action to mitigate climate change we must not impose large burdens on particular workforces and communities.

LEARNING FROM INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

Industries may decline, but the regions associated with them don't have to. This report looks overseas to good – and bad – examples of what has been done. There is an emphasis on coal mining regions.

Singapore is a major example of a small nation, without much land or natural resources, that has lifted itself into the ranks of highly-developed nations, with a skilled workforce and good wages and living standards, through very deliberate planning over many decades.

South Wales in the United Kingdom, and Appalachia in the United States, are examples of coal mining regions affected by structural decline (not from climate policy but from competition from coal and other energy produced elsewhere) where there was (and is) a lack of effort to diversify away from coal, where the unionised workforce were often under attack from governments and employers, and where no sustained effort was made to achieve consensus on an alternative way forward. In Appalachia there is still no consensus on a new way forward despite overwhelming evidence that coal mining will not provide the basis for sufficient good jobs and good economic growth.

The Ruhr region of Germany, and Limburg region of The Netherlands, are best practice examples where governments, business, trade unions and others negotiated and agreed that the local decline of coal and steel could be offset by other development, and that the top priority was to protect and transition the affected workforce to other industries and jobs.



ELEMENTS OF A SUCCESSFUL JUST TRANSITION

There are two broad components to successful transition of an industry and a region.

The first is managing the immediate workforce impacts. The second is stimulating other economic development in coal power regions so they are no longer so reliant on coal power.

For programs to be successful, there must be dialogue and decision-making structures that bring together stakeholders – all levels of government, business, trade unions and communities.

While these measures will require investment in order to be successful, this should be considered in the context of the hundreds of billions of dollars needed to transform energy production in Australia into a near-zero emission industry.

LOOKING AFTER WORKERS

Older workers – with long notice periods for closure, older workers can plan for retirement. Early retirements may need top-ups of retirement funds. Retirees tend to stay in the region near their families and continue to spend on goods and services.

Younger workers – need opportunities to relocate to continuing jobs in power stations that are slated for later closure. They need access to retraining and relocation assistance – before their power station closes, not afterwards. Temporary income maintenance may be required.

Pooled redundancy and redeployment – an essential complementary element is a mechanism for voluntary redundancies to be coordinated and funded across power stations in a region, so that workers from a closing power station can move to continuing jobs. Successful transition programs don't rely on the punishment of forced redundancies – the Ruhr in Germany has transitioned many tens of thousands of coal miners without a single compulsory termination.

These measures require a new statutory authority – an Energy Transition Authority – to coordinate and fund the programs. They will not happen through purely voluntary participation.

LOOKING AFTER REGIONS

Infrastructure – investing in transport and other supporting infrastructure for new businesses, industries and a more diverse community creates a platform for new development

Cluster policy – new industries do not develop in isolation but rather spark off each other – especially in high technology areas and service industries. They need good connections with tertiary education and research institutions, and access to venture capital and start-up finance.

Strengthening local factors – the remediation or rehabilitation of closed facilities can foster ongoing demand for both traditional skills (like the earthmoving skills of a coal miner) and for new jobs around environmental services. Closed facilities can be repurposed to other economic activity. In the Ruhr, power station buildings and mine pit top facilities have been turned into tourist resorts, restaurants and museums – sometimes bringing many tourists into the region. Some mines and power station cooling lakes could be used for pumped hydro renewable energy.

There is no blueprint or successful program that we can buy 'off-the-shelf' and implement in Australia for Just Transition. But we do have best practice examples from other countries, and what the ALP Government in Victoria is now doing in the Latrobe Valley is a useful contribution.

What we do know is that waiting for each power station closure to confront us – like we did with Hazelwood – is no way to deal with a challenge that we know will be with us for many decades to come.

We can wait for coal power regions to collapse, with coal power workers, their families and communities becoming a disadvantaged and angry constituency, or we can plan now for a better future.

Stevedore Monitoring Report

FOR THOSE INTERESTED, every year since the 1998 lock out, the government in power instructs the ACCC to do a report into the Stevedoring industry. This is a summary of this year's report.



Container stevedoring monitoring report 2017-18



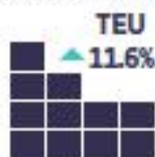
Industry changed significantly over 20 years. Productivity is much higher now, but there has been little improvement in recent years.



East coast quayside competition is stronger than ever with three operators. Quayside competition is reducing stevedoring prices to shipping lines.



Stevedores are using infrastructure charges on trucks and trains as a response to falling prices for shipping lines. The impact of the charges on transport operators and cargo owners is worthy of consideration by government.



Industry benefited from strong growth in demand for container stevedoring services. All ports recorded growth; Melbourne, Fremantle and Sydney recorded very strong growth.



Some stevedores investing heavily to accommodate increasingly larger shipping vessels.



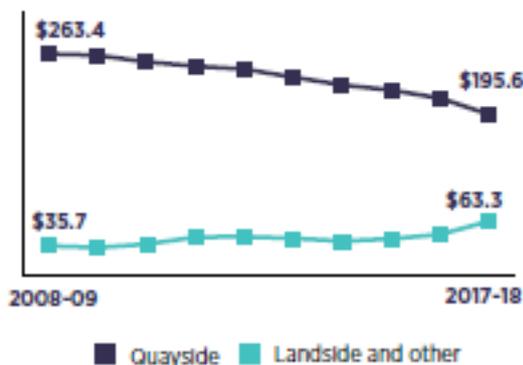
Profits fell sharply due to lower stevedoring rates, higher costs (particularly property) and entry of a new stevedore.

Key industry results 2017-18

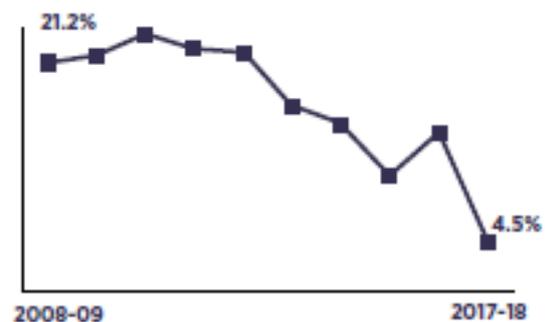
Revenues, costs and profits

Total revenue	Revenue per lift	Cost per lift	Profit margin*
\$1328 m ▲ 6.8%	\$258.9 ▼ 1.2%	\$247.2 ▲ 10.7%	4.5% ▼ 10.2 pp

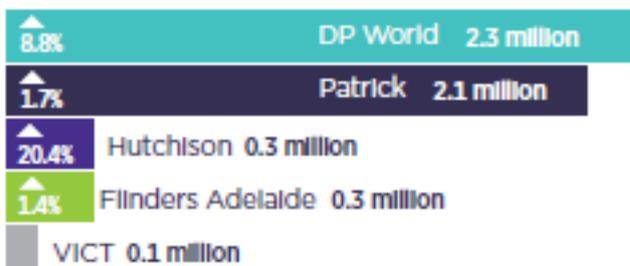
Per lift revenue



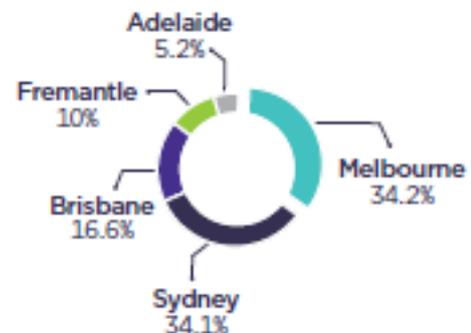
Profit margin*



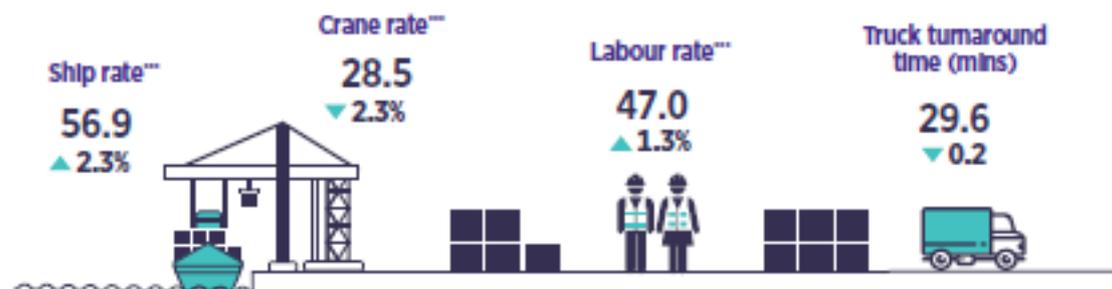
Lifts per stevedore**



TEU per port**



Container terminal productivity



* Earnings before interest, tax and amortisation (EBITA) as a percentage of total revenue

** Includes international container terminal volumes only

*** Containers per hour

Martin Thomas Reply to our Stalingrad article by Craig Buckley and Bob Carnegie

IN THE INTEREST of debate, I print Martin's reply. Just for anyone who does not know, Martin is a British revolutionary socialist and an exceptional person.

He has given days and weeks of his time in supporting the Branch in union struggles, on the picket lines and absolutely brilliant research work.

Martin is one of the finest intellectuals I have ever met, a mathematician, teacher dedicated, revolutionary socialist-marxist theoretician, journalist, speaks several languages and he is the most principled man that I know.

What I want readers of this Newsletter and all members of unions everywhere to understand, it is fine and necessary to debate and disagree. It is only by this process we come to real and lasting answers to problems. The great problem as I see it, in the MUA and other unions, is that should you have a disagreement or debate it becomes personalised and quite vicious and what we really are debating about is lost.

It is in this spirit, of open comradely debate and disagreement that Martin Thomas article on Stalingrad was published. Personally, I strongly disagree with it but that doesn't make the political bonds between Martin and I weaker, they in fact make them stronger.

Bob Carnegie

Craig Buckley, in Branch News 145, suggests that we owe thanks not just to the rank and file troops who fought at Stalingrad in 1942, but to the whole "Red Army", including its commanders. He attributes the Stalingrad victory to "ideological commitment to a Soviet ideal and socialist values", and dismisses reference to Stalinist repression as "cold war". I think the facts contradict him.

1. USSR troops fought bravely during the battle of Stalingrad and in some other battles during World War 2, and some of their commanders were militarily brilliant. But Napoleon and Suvorov, Wellington and the leaders of the "God, King, and Fatherland" guerrillas who resisted the Napoleonic armies in Spain, also did well militarily. That USSR troops fought bravely and won in World War 2 against an invader explicitly out to make their country a colony with the local people enslaved to serve German settlers does not require any explanations in terms of virtues of Stalin's system of military command or government.

2. That Stalin's regime was hideously repressive is not fiction or exaggeration. During World War 2, and even more in 1945-50, up to two and a half million people were put in labour camps, where conditions were such that they could generally hope to live only a couple of years. Their "crimes" were political dissent or such things as just changing jobs without permission. The socialists who held to the ideals of 1917 and resisted Stalin - the Left Opposition - were murdered down the last woman and man. During World War 2, also, Stalin deported

whole nationalities within the USSR, such as the Crimean Tatars and the Chechens. Many died in those deportations. As Leon Trotsky put it, Stalin's political regime differed from the pre-Holocaust Nazi regime "only in more unbridled savagery".

3. Some of Stalin's troops probably did fight under the illusion that they were defending "socialism". The main such were the NKVD (political police) troops, who during the early German advances were often the last troops to stand and fight. But they thought of "socialism" as a police state policed by themselves. Among the mass of troops, the Russian forces had more desertions than other countries', not fewer. Around one million USSR soldiers ended up fighting with the Germans. The German Sixth Army, fighting at Stalingrad, included at least 50,000 "Hiwis", so-called "volunteer" helpers.

4. All that despite Stalin's decrees in August 1941 that the family of every soldier who surrendered should be "deprived of all state allowance and assistance", in October 1941 (after the Germans took the major city of Rostov almost without a fight) to authorise the NKVD to shoot at sight anyone in Moscow who was heard to criticise the government, and in July 1942 that every army should organise "barrier units" behind the front line to shoot waverers. No other army in the World War felt a need to resort to such brutal measures to limit desertions.

5. Stalin knew that his troops would not fight for the lie that the USSR was "socialist". He called it "the Great Patriotic War" and called on the Russian Orthodox Church and Tsarist traditions. The victory of Stalin's army at Stalingrad was not followed by it acting as a socialistic or democratic army as it advanced into Eastern Europe. Instead it looted, imposed Stalinist-type regimes and Russian overlordship, brutally drove 13 million Germans west from areas which had been German for centuries, and raped surely hundreds of thousands, maybe two million, German women. Despite the best efforts of the East German (1953), Polish (1956 and 1979-80), Hungarian (1956), and Czechoslovak (1968) workers, the peoples of over half of Europe were not able to shake off that Stalinist tyranny until 1989-91. Over the four decades and more between 1944-5 and 1989-91, the "superiority of the freedoms and democratic rights of Western Europe over the Eastern bloc" was not, as Craig describes it, just "supposed". It was very real for all workers who valued the right to form their own trade unions, to form or vote for opposition political parties, or just to make public criticism of the boss or the government and discuss freely among themselves.



Branch Raffle don't be late! Get your tickets now! Raffle drawn on Thursday 29 November 2018 after the Annual General Meeting.

Authorised by Bob Carnegie, Maritime Union of Australia (MUA) Queensland Branch Secretary

73 Southgate Avenue, Cannon Hill QLD 4170

Annual General Meeting

THE MARITIME UNION OF AUSTRALIA DIVISION
A Division of the Construction, Forestry, Maritime, Mining and Energy Union

NOTICE TO ALL MEMBERS of the QUEENSLAND DIVISIONAL BRANCH

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING and SPECIAL MEETING OF MEMBERS
QUEENSLAND DIVISIONAL BRANCH

Annual General Meeting to be held:
7 am Thursday 29 November, 2018
Cannon Hill Bowls Club
Cnr Lang and Princess Streets
Cannon Hill

The Annual General Meeting of Members of the Division is being held to consider:

- The General Yearly Report of the Divisional National Council;
- The Annual Financial Statement of the Division;
- Motions by members notice of which has been given in writing to the Divisional National Secretary by close of business 11 November 2018.

All available members are required to attend.

A Special Meeting of Members will be held immediately following the AGM to consider and if thought appropriate endorse proposed changes to the Rules of The Maritime Union of Australia Division.

In Unity,

Bob Carnegie
QUEENSLAND DIVISIONAL BRANCH SECRETARY

Any queries should be directed to Queensland Branch (07) 3395-7215

Poet's Corner

THE UNION MAN

As a member of the working class
Many ups and downs I've had
The good times come, the bad times pass
And the good outweighs the bad

I've been on strikes, in picket lines
When times were hard as hell
For what was fair and rightly mine
To raise my family well

A truth I've learned in all the years
If the working man survives
In spite of hunger, hardship, fears
The Union must survive

But who will know I've come this way
When I have reached life's span
If nothing else just let them say
He was a Union Man

Solidarity!

Annual Family Picnic Day

MUA Queensland Branch



Picnic Day 2018

FREE EVENT FOR THE FAMILY

Date: Tuesday 6th November 2018
Time: 10:00am – 4:00pm
Place: The Plantation
1204 New Cleveland Road, Gumdale

Races, prizes, lollies,
drinks, ice-cream, morning
tea and lunch provided.
Rides, laser skirmish, giant
slide and swimming pools.



MUA Queensland Branch



MELBOURNE CUP DAY
6TH NOV

Picnic Day 2018

Date: Tuesday 6th November 2018
Time: 11.00am
Place: Townsville Turf Club

2 Tickets per member.
MUA membership ID to be
shown at the gate for entry.
Members and partners
welcome! Free entry, local
races, food, raffles and sweeps.



RSVP required for tickets. Contact Paul Gallagher:
0408 494 168

Branch Officials Contact Details

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