

THE AUSTRALIAN Saturday June 14 1969-3

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Jungle law in O'Shea affair, says union man

A trade union leader said yesterday a group of unions had taken to the law of the jungle because they wanted to push their own political barrow.

Mr K. C. Stone, assistant secretary of the Victorian Trades Hall Council, said these unions were undermining the constituted authority of the trade union movement.

They had used the O'Shea affair and the issue of the industrial penal powers to deliberately flout the official policy of the movement.

Mr Stone, speaking in Melbourne at a luncheon of the Institute of Business Administration, said the campaign against the penal powers was led by the group of rebel unions acting outside the authority of the Trades Hall Council.

"At the national level the ACTU had — and still has — a policy on the penal provisions of the Arbitration Act," he said.

"We have constituted procedures inside the movement to arrive democratically at decisions to cope with certain situations.

"Surely, once the policy has been laid down and a situation like the O'Shea affair crops up, the discipline inside the movement should be sufficient."

But, said Mr Stone, instead of the entire trade union movement being asked to move in and take control of the dispute, a group of unions had taken to the law of the jungle.

POLITICAL ENDS

"They had the opportunity to put their point of view forward within the constituted authority of the movement and succeed or fail in what they felt. But they deliberately sought to create the climate in which the law of the jungle prevails.

"They were prepared — and they wanted — to wheel their own political barrow. It would not have mattered whether it was the O'Shea issue or another. They would have acted in the way they did because they wanted to get a political message across.

"The ordinary rank and file member is being led into situations alleged to be based on industrial issues which, in reality, are designed to achieve a political end."

Mr Stone is a candidate for the position of Victorian Trades

By
JOHN HURST

Mr M. C. C. Jordan died. If elected he will become an ACTU executive member.

Alluding to the power struggle within the movement at large and the battle for the secretary's position he said: "Conjecture and wrangling is rife and nothing is going to smooth it. In the next few weeks we will go through what we call in the movement 'the can-tipping stage.'"

"Whoever is considered your foe you will tip the can over him whether or not you have reasons for doing so, because he is part of the game that is indulged in.

"It is most unfortunate that this should happen. But forces are lining up in the trade union movement and I am part of this situation."

Mr Stone said that although the penal powers were wrong, stringent and detrimental to the unions he still believed the arbitration system was more suited to Australia than the open-ended collective bargaining practised in other countries like the United States.

Mr Stone said the main advantages of the arbitration system were:

It established minimum rates enforceable by law which applied to a given industry or group of industries.

Both employers and unions were still free to negotiate for something better than the bare minimum prescribed by the awards of the Arbitration Commission.

Both sides were free to bargain collectively inside or outside the system — if they could get the other party to the

Trade Unions in.

21.4.69 P4

Unions prepare new fight on penal provisions

By FRED WELLS, Industrial Reporter.

Intense disputes are looming between unions, employers and the Commonwealth Arbitration Commission over the use of penal provisions in the Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

Under these provisions a union may be fined — or its leaders gaoled — for strike, or contempt action.

Three unions have taken or threatened to take drastic action against the provisions:

The secretary of the Victorian branch of the Australian Tramways and Omnibus Employees' Association, Mr C. L. O'Shea, has refused to pay \$8,100 in fines owed by the union and has been summonsed to appear before the Commonwealth Industrial Court on April 30;

The national conference of the Boilermakers and Blacksmiths' Society has decided to refuse to pay any fines inflicted this year or any outstanding fines from 1968 — totalling about \$16,500; and

The Transport Workers' Union began its abortive national strike in protest against use of the provisions.

The two sections of the Act most detested by the unions are Sections 109 and 111.

If a union engages, or appears as if it will engage in strike action, an em-

ployer may make application to the Commonwealth Arbitration Commission to have a bans clause inserted in the union's award under Section 109.

\$1,000 A DAY

In the case of the Transport Workers' Union, the bans clause was made operative for 12 months.

Should a union persist in striking after imposition of the ban it can be punished in the Commonwealth Industrial Court.

The union is charged with contempt of Court, and may be fined up to \$1,000 a-day for each day a strike continues.

If the contempt is committed by an official of a trade union, that official may be fined \$400, or imprisoned for up to 12 months.

An employer may also be punished in a similar manner for contempt.

One of the heaviest years for fines was 1968; this was due in part to the prolonged metal trades dispute.

Some of the total fines

inflicted were: Federated Ironworkers' Association, \$27,400; Boilermakers and Blacksmiths' Society, \$21,750; Amalgamated Engineering Union, \$21,950; Australasian Society of Engineers, \$12,600; Sheet-metal Workers' Union, \$10,800.

The A.C.T.U. and the A.L.P. are committed to the repeal of the provisions objected to.

The president of the A.C.T.U., Mr A. E. Monk, spoke out against the provisions last February, when he strongly criticised fines for strike action.

Trade Unionism

22/5/69

P'

O'SHEA FREED, BUT MONK PROMISES PENAL CLAUSE ACTION

Defiant union leader Mr Clarence O'Shea was released yesterday after six days in Pentridge Gaol, but the threat of more crippling strikes remains.

Yesterday and last night, the A.C.T.U. executive in Melbourne discussed a variety of proposals to continue the fight against the industrial law's penal clauses that, indirectly, put Mr O'Shea behind bars.

The president of the A.C.T.U., Mr A. E. Monk, said in Melbourne last night that the executive had dismissed the question of Mr O'Shea's imprisonment and was dealing with the broad issue of penal provisions.

However, with Mr O'Shea out of goal, the immediate cause of the one-day strikes that have successively crippled each of the mainland States is gone.

Today about 100,000 unionists in the Sydney area will hold a one-day stoppage. (See below.)

Disruption to public life will not be as great as in the one-day State-wide public trans-

port strike held yesterday, the worst in the State's history.

A one-day strike by N.S.W. postal workers will go ahead as planned next Monday, but in Melbourne, 27 unions cancelled a second one-day strike they had called for tomorrow.

Western Australia today is suffering a 24-hour strike by 85 unions, involving about 100,000 workers.

Public transport will be at a standstill and there could be power blackouts and gas shortages.

Late last night, no other major strikes had been called — but what follows now depends on the A.C.T.U.

Five campaign proposals

When the executive adjourned last night Mr Monk said that it had five propositions on the penal provisions before it.

It had decided that a committee comprising the five proponents of

the proposals and the three A.C.T.U. officers should examine all propositions at 9 a.m. today.

This committee would make a recommendation to the full executive at 10.30 a.m.

Mr Monk refused to say what the five propositions were.

'DIVERSE'

They were "diverse in character and language."

Mr Monk said the executive, in effect, had dismissed the question of the imprisonment of Mr O'Shea and the fines imposed on the Tram

The executive had come down to a broad issue of what action it would take over the penal provisions generally.

One of the proposals is believed to be that all affiliated unions be instructed by the A.C.T.U. not to pay fines over the penal provisions of the Arbitration Act until a "satisfactory solution" is reached by the A.C.T.U.

CHANGED

Today's strike by 100,000 workers in the Sydney metropolitan area has changed in character from being directed at Mr O'Shea's gaoling to being against the penal clauses.

One of its leaders, the secretary of the N.S.W. Metal Trades Federation of Unions, Mr C. Brown, said, "We welcome the release of

"The big issue is the use of the penal provisions.

"They were the cause of Mr O'Shea going to gaol and there is the distinct threat that they will be used in the near future against metal unions."

Mr Brown said that his union, the Boilermakers and Blacksmiths' Society, owed \$16,000 in fines to the Commonwealth Industrial Court.

INQUIRY

He said that the Commonwealth Industrial Registrar, Dr I. Sharp, had inquired last week when these fines would be paid.

Mr Brown said that Dr Sharp had been told that the fines would not voluntarily be paid.

Mr Brown said that by now, Dr Sharp would also have been informed

by the Amalgamated Engineering Union that it would not be paying about \$5,000 in fines it owed.

A meeting of today's

strikers has been called at the Hyde Park fountain at 12.30 p.m.

The strikers plan to march from Hyde Park to the State Office Block to ask the Premier, Mr Askin, to convey to the Prime Minister, Mr Gorton, their request for the removal of the penal provisions.

During a meeting of striking Tram and Bus Employees' Association members in Wentworth Park yesterday opposi-

tion to the penal provisions was reaffirmed.

The meeting called on the A.C.T.U. to organise a national campaign for the removal of the penal provisions.

A spokesman for the Amalgamated Postal Workers' Union said yesterday the plan for a State-wide 24-hour strike on Monday still stood.

However, this could be altered if positive action was taken by the A.C.T.U.

Trade Unionism

Industries to be hit today

Today's 24-hour strike by 100,000 workers in the Sydney area will disrupt large sections of industry — although the public will be affected only in small ways.

Unions which went on strike last night included:

The Boilermakers and Blacksmiths' Society, Amalgamated Engineering Union, Sheetmetal Workers' Union, Federated Engine Drivers and Firemen's Association, Metal Moulders, Wool and Basil Workers, Building Workers' Industrial Union, Builders Labourers' Federation, Miscellaneous Workers' Union, Plasterers' Federation, Musicians' Union, Actors' Equity, Liquor Trades Employees Union, Milk and Ice Carters' Union, Painters and Decorators' Union, Bridge and Wharf Carpenters.

Other unions are expected to come out and hurried executive meetings of a number of unions were being held late last night.

CONFUSION

Many unionists last night were confused whether their unions were involved. They telephoned newspaper offices and radio and television stations for information.

MILK: With milk and

ice carters out, milkmen and distributing companies have made special arrangements for deliveries. Many were delivering today's milk last night and collecting empty bottles.

This will help bottling and deliveries tomorrow.

The general manager of the Fresh Food and Ice Co., Mr F. X. Bowe, said tomorrow's deliveries should be nearly normal.

HOTELS HIT

HOTELS, CLUBS: Liquor trades employees are on strike, and clubs and hotel barmen and barmaids will not work.

A survey last night indicated that most big Leagues and ex-Servicemen's clubs would be closed from midnight. The Sydney Trade Union club was among them.

Big suburban hotels will provide only limited service. Smaller hotels operated by licensees and their families should not be affected.

The big city hotels will close their public bars. Hotel executives will provide guests with essential services.

FEATURE DEFERRED

The "Herald's" mechanical fitters who are members of the Amalgamated Engineers Union and of the Australasian Society of Engineers stopped work for 24 hours last night.

Although all other members of the production staff continued to work the strike by these key employees has made it impos-

sible to publish the "Herald" in its usual format today.

The 14-page Women's Section is not a liftout and begins on page 7 of the first section.

Publication of a special feature on Chatswood has had to be deferred.

We regret the inconvenience caused to readers and advertisers.

MUSICIANS, ACTORS:

The Actors' Equity and Musicians' Union strike covers only licensed premises—such as cabarets, theatre restaurants, clubs and hotels.

Ordinary theatre and television and radio programs will not be affected.

Electricity and gas authorities said there services would not be affected.

NRMA patrols are off the road because the crews are members of the striking Amalgamated Engineering Union.

The Miscellaneous Workers' Union has exempted lift drivers and cleaners in retail stores and school cleaners from the strike.

BUILDERS OUT

Building jobs will be without labour for the day.

Spokesmen for employers claimed yesterday that the metal trades unions would not get the full support of their members in today's strike.

They said many employees did not know if their unions were involved and many would not obey the strike.

It was clear last night that the absence of many skilled workers would disrupt industry.

The vital Federated Ironworkers' Association is not on strike. Its national secretary Mr L. Short, said last night: "The penal provisions of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act are a national issue and therefore must be dealt with on a national level."

"This union is therefore waiting the outcome and instructions of a meeting by the executive of the A.C.T.U."

CUTTINGS FROM

THE AUSTRALIAN

CANBERRA

DATE 16.5.1969

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O'SHEA

The man who went to court but wouldn't answer

By JOHN HURST

I WAS prepared to go to gaol. I am endeavoring to safeguard the funds of my union. Therefore, I have no fear of the consequences."

The speaker: Clarence Lyle O'Shea, secretary of the Victorian branch of the Tramways and Motor Bus Employees Association. The date: April 30.

O'Shea had just been fined \$500 for contempt of the Commonwealth Industrial Court after failing to appear before the court on April 10 for oral examination on the union's affairs.

The branch owes \$8100 in fines for contempt of no-strike orders and a large sum in legal costs which O'Shea refuses to pay as a protest against the penal provisions of Commonwealth arbitration law.

Yesterday, O'Shea was summonsed again. Unlike April 10, he appeared. But he at first refused to enter the witness

box or produce the union's books. When he did enter the box he challenged the court's authority and refused to be examined.

He was gaoled indefinitely, and the threat of massive nationwide transport stoppages in protest became very real.

Going to gaol would not have surprised O'Shea. He expected it on April 30, particularly when the court's chairman, Sir John Spicer, said his failure to appear was "a very serious contempt" and Mr Justice Dunphy warned that there was no justification for the belief that union secretaries could put themselves above the law.

What is to be won by flouting the law is best expressed by O'Shea, an admirer of Mao-Tse-tung, a dedicated Marxist-Leninist, who is no lover of the Government, the judiciary or the arbitration system.

"Our action is a blow for the repeal of the industrial penal powers," he says. "Our union — and others — have shown their intention to resist these powers."

Last year, the court which he now defies fined unions a total of \$94,100 for contempt of its no-strike orders and other award breaches. Between 1956 and 1968, the total of fines was \$282,410.

Its severity has earned it the title "the court of pains and penalties." To Mr O'Shea, it is "a sausage-grinding machine." The court, he says, aims to weaken or cripple the unions by raiding their funds.

Up to yesterday, Mr O'Shea had shown his dislike of the penal system by staying away whenever he was required to attend the court. "If I were to go and refuse to answer questions, I could be dealt with for contempt," he said several weeks ago. "Therefore, I feel my best plan is to keep away."

"In the United States, a person can refuse to answer questions that may incriminate him. In Australia, no person summonsed before the industrial court has that right."

Clarence O'Shea went to court yesterday — and refused to answer questions. He was dealt with for contempt.

O'Shea: Clarence Lyle



MR O'SHEA shows the gold watch presented to him yesterday by his fellow unionists.

A GOLD WATCH FOR CLARRIE O'SHEA

By JOHN HURST

"I have never belonged to a political party that could get me places," said Clarence Lyell O'Shea. "I belong to a party that has never had many electoral prospects."

"But I felt the main avenue of my work had to be in the trade union movement where we could organise the members to win better conditions."

Mr O'Shea, for the record, is vice-chairman of the pro-Peking Marxist-Leninist Party of Australia.

It is not something he boasts about. It was in his better-known role, as Victorian secretary of the Tramways and Motor Bus Employees Union, that he was making a speech to an informal lunch-time meeting of drivers and conductresses at the Preston depot, Melbourne yesterday.

They had invited him along to give him an inscribed gold watch to commemorate his 45 years in the union. He retires at the end of the year.

Mr O'Shea recounted "past struggles" but forgot to mention, until he sat down, the biggest of them all. It occurred last year and it landed him in gaol.

His defiance of the Federal Government and the Commonwealth Industrial Court over the penal powers of the Arbitration Act was the reason.

His union owed, at the time, \$8100 in fines for contempt of no-strike orders by the court.

Mr O'Shea refused to answer the court's questions about the union's financial affairs and was imprisoned for contempt.

He became a union martyr, the hero of the hour. National stoppages were organised in protest against his imprisonment, and the penal powers.

His imprisonment forced the Australian Council of Trade Unions to look again at the law which gaoled him and to join the clamor for its repeal.

Yesterday Mr O'Shea reflected: "It was the biggest and most important struggle I've been involved in because it affected not only my union but many other people in Australia."

"Quite clearly it changed the whole course of industrial penal legislation in Australia."

"The fact that the Government was forced to make alterations to the Arbitration Act has prevented any real confrontations with the unions since then."

"Nominally the penal powers exist but de facto they have been knocked over. The Moulders Union has been fined but has refused to pay."

O'Shea, Clarence Lyell.

17/10/87

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Material existed to warrant raid, says Cain

Crean wants BLF talks

Picture: JOHN WOODSTRA



Mr O'Shea at the BLF rally yesterday in the Bourke Street Mall: "All bosses are bastards".

By INNES WILLOX and
SIMON CLARKE

The ACTU president, Mr Crean, said yesterday he was still waiting for a response from the State Government to a request for a meeting on the police raid on the Builders' Laborers Federation office.

Mr Crean said it was up to the Government, through its inquiry, to prove the allegations made by the Minister for Labor, Mr Crabb. "Whether it was justified is up to the findings of the inquiry," he said.

Mr Crean said he could not support the principle of using police in union affairs, just as he opposed the principle of union deregistration.

"I think people have understood the difficulties there were with the BLF," he said. "If, in the end, you have to make a choice between those who play the game and those who don't, I don't believe there is any choice."

He said it was not the first time a union had been forced to hand over its books for outside scrutiny. He said that while he was with the Federated Storemen and Packers' Union, it had had to release records of its financial dealings to prove that allegations relating to improper use of funds were incorrect.

The Premier, Mr Cain, yesterday again defended the Government's action against the BLF, saying it had had enough material before it to warrant freezing the union's assets.

He said he had no regrets about the action against the BLF. Had the Government not acted, it would have been subject to criticism. "It's all very well to say in hindsight that there were too many police or that it was too heavy-handed, but you have to have regard to the organisation with which you are dealing," Mr Cain said.

He refused to comment on remarks by the Left-wing backbencher, Mr Crawford, who has criticised the Government's action.

There is likely to be spirited debate on the Government's action at a caucus meeting on Tuesday. At least 20 Labor MPs voted against the Government legislation freezing the union's assets at last Tuesday's caucus meeting.

By INNES WILLOX

Almost 20 years after his imprisonment for failing to allow court access to his union's books, Mr Clarrie O'Shea has lost none of his fire. The former radical secretary of the tramways union made one of his rare public appearances yesterday in support of the deregistered Builders Laborers Federation, and let fly at targets ranging from the State Government to the ACTU.

Mr O'Shea, 82, spoke passionately from the back of a truck in front of bemused shoppers and city workers at a union rally in the Bourke Street Mall. The mere mention of his name brought rapturous applause from a crowd of about 250 who hung on his every word.

"We are many and the bosses are few. And, of course, all bosses are bastards," he said.

He said the police raid on the BLF's headquarters was the worst anti-union act he had seen.

Old warhorse still full of fire as he defends BLF

He urged the BLF's supporters to ignore the directives of the ACTU, which he claimed was an arm of Government, and instead organise themselves as a separate force for better wages and working conditions. He said the prices and incomes accord and the two-tier wages system were proof that the ACTU carried out the Government's wishes.

"We have got to understand that the Trades Hall and ACTU are not worth a crumple in leading the workers to fight. We have got to organise ourselves," he said.

"We cannot rely on the

ACTU — Kelty and Crean — who have grubbed on the workers and pretend to represent us. They are bosses' men and, as I said, all bosses are bastards. They are no different."

Mr O'Shea said the BLF's invitation to address the 90-minute rally had come as a surprise, but an honor. "I admire their fighting spirit," he said. "They are prepared to accept bad conditions and are prepared to do something about it."

Another speaker at the rally, the Labor MLC Ms Joan Coxsedg, said she had discovered that the statutory declaration signed by Mr Luis Garcia, who was the informant for the Minister for Labor, Mr Crabb, contained incorrect information.

She said the declaration, signed 27 January 1986, stated that Mr Garcia had spent three months in Libya. But she claimed that Mr Garcia had actually been deported from Holland on 10 March 1986.

O'Shea, Clarke

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The year is 1954 and Clarrie O'Shea, far right, has led a Tramways Union deputation to the Premier, Mr John Cain senior. Bus drivers awaited his report.

A union rebel of the old school

Clarence Lyell O'Shea was the bete noire of a generation of conservative politicians, a militant unionist and a committed communist.

The outspoken former leader of the Tramways Employees Union for almost a quarter of a century died on Monday after a long illness. He was 83.

As a union leader in the 1950s and 1960s, Mr O'Shea was often vilified by his adversaries. But Clarrie O'Shea was a man of principle. It was on a matter of principle in 1969 — as a protest over the penal clauses in Commonwealth arbitration law — that he spent six days in Pentridge.

He was jailed for contempt by Mr Justice Kerr (later Sir John Kerr, the Governor-General) after failing to appear in the Commonwealth Industrial Court to give answers about the union's financial affairs. At the time, the union owed more than \$8000 in fines for contempt of no-strike orders and legal costs.

The union refused to pay the fines. Mr O'Shea refused to

OBITUARY

Clarence O'Shea, 1905-1988

appear to give evidence and was duly jailed. Australia was plunged into turmoil as 27 left-wing unions and more than one million workers around the country went on strike in his support, affecting transport, power, gas and a range of other industries.

Intervention by the Federal Government prompted Mr O'Shea's release. While not repealed, the penal provisions of the industrial legislation were emasculated as a result of his stand. Mr O'Shea retired as secretary of the union the following year.

Clarrie O'Shea was born in Zeehan on the west coast of Tasmania in 1905, the son of a miner. He had little formal education and started his working life at the age of 11. His long association with the tramways began as a gripman at the North Melbourne depot in the 1920s.

He was sustained throughout his life by a deep commitment to working people and their interests and by his own unshaken convictions. "We are many and the bosses are few," he said in later life. "And, of course, all bosses are bastards."

He also fostered and promoted his members' interest in the broader political questions beyond fundamental claims for wages and conditions.

Mr O'Shea had little time for the new generation of trade union leadership, which he saw as betraying the interests of the ordinary members.

Mr O'Shea left the mainstream Communist Party in 1963, after the ideological split between China and the USSR. He later became federal vice-president of the Peking-oriented Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist) and secretary of the Victorian branch of Australia-China Society.

A memorial meeting will be held for Mr O'Shea at Unity Hall, Bourke Street, at 2.30pm on Sunday.

O'SHEA, Clarence

DATE 18/8/1988
P.4.

Workers' hero and bane of bosses

CLARRIE Lyell O'Shea, the militant Victorian trade union official and bane of many conservative governments, has died aged 83.

The former communist head of the Tramways Employees Union, died on Monday after a long illness.

Mr O'Shea was jailed for six days in 1969 for refusing to hand over the books of

Obituaries

his union to the Victorian Government. His jailing caused a general strike, with one million workers stopping work.

Throughout his life he maintained a strong commitment to the working class and had a distrust of employers and the present

moderate trade union leadership.

Last October, he returned briefly to the political scene when he spoke at a rally in Melbourne in support of the deregistered Builders Labourers Federation.

A memorial meeting will be held at Unity Hall, Bourke Street, Sydney, at 2.30pm on Sunday.

O'SHEA, Clarie Lyell

The left bids farewell to one of its martyrs

By NORMAN ABJORENSEN

At 2.30 pm yesterday it was obvious to the crowd huddling beneath rain-spattered umbrellas at the bottom end of Bourke Street that two things were wrong with the world. One was that the towering monuments to capitalism all around them were still standing; the second was that the doors of Unity Hall were still locked.

Six minutes later, amid greetings of former workmates and grumbings about the rain and the locked doors, the hall was opened and those who had come to pay their respects to a hero of the union left, Clarence Lyell O'Shea, filled in with that characteristic reluctance to take seats one always sees at Australian funerals and weddings.

Clarrie O'Shea, a long-time former leader of the tramways union and an unrepentant Maoist, died last Monday, aged 83. He was buried on Friday at a private family service, but yesterday it was the public Clarrie O'Shea that was fondly remembered and gently laid to rest.

Several speakers recalled the litany of battlefields — the 1946 wage struggle, the Menzies Government's bid to ban the Communist Party in 1951, the adoption of penal clauses in industrial legislation in 1956, and the big one that made Clarrie O'Shea a household name. This was the 1969 battle in which Mr Justice Kerr (later to become Governor-General) jailed Mr O'Shea for refusing to answer questions about the union's financial affairs. He was released when the fine was paid anonymously six days later.

But for that time, which saw unions all over Australia mobilise in protest, Clarrie O'Shea might have drifted into retirement and obscurity, but instead he became a martyr and joined the exalted pantheon of the left.



Clarrie O'Shea: revolutionary to the end.

Yesterday's speakers left no doubt about this. The president of the Society for the Study of Labor History, Mr John Arrowsmith, declared at the outset that Clarrie O'Shea's name "will be etched into the trade union movement in Australia and will never be erased".

Next, his long-time friend Mrs Marjorie Broadbent spoke passionately about how his life was lived according to the teachings of Mao. She spoke of how he had deplored the "coup d'etat by the rightists" in China after Mao's death in 1976, and how he had of late supported the people of Peru "in their revolutionary struggle".

A message was read from the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist). It hailed him as "a fighter for the working class all his life" whose life inspired "all who carry on the struggle".

After a minute's silence in tribute, the throng filtered outside into the pale light of the late-winter afternoon. Old comrades, now frail, were red-eyed as they parted, shuffling away to attend to the thousand chores that are the lot of the living.

A number 86 tram for Bundoora slowed for the stop, its driver nodding respectfully at the departing mourners.

O'SHEA, Clarrie



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BIOGRAPHICAL FILE

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O'SHEA, CLARRIE, 1905-1988

TITLE OF ARTICLE (optional)

TASMANIANS OF THE CENTURY

NEWSPAPER TITLE

The Hobart Mercury

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