

1: H. V. Evatt : definition of H. V. Evatt and synonyms of H. V. Evatt (English)

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Prior to the s, he was a self-described democratic socialist. In , he became a member of the Opposition front bench. Labor suffered its worst-ever defeat in the election held a month later , and Hayden was left as the only Labor MP from Queensland. Aged 44, he was the youngest person to be elected leader of the Labor Party since Chris Watson in His political views had become more moderate, and he advocated economic policies which encompassed the private sector and the American alliance. Labor finished a mere 0. Yet, due to the geographically uneven nature of the swing strong in Victoria and, to a lesser degree, Western Australia and New South Wales, but comparatively weak everywhere else , Labor fell 12 seats short of toppling the Coalition. He not only regained most of what Labor had lost in the previous two elections, but put the party within striking distance of winning the next election. On 16 July Hayden narrowly defeated a challenge by Hawke in a party ballot but Hawke continued to plot against Hayden. Later that morning, unaware of the events in Brisbane, Fraser in Canberra called a snap election for 5 March. Hayden himself referred to it good-humouredly many years when he said, "There are so many things I did in my political life that I am very proud of. It seems to have settled into political idiom. In that post, he advocated closer integration between Australia and its Asian neighbours. In a interview, he stated: Australian Asians and Europeans will marry another and a new race will emerge: He pursued efforts to engage Vietnam and Cambodia despite vehement opposition from allied nations and key stakeholders. In Hayden announced a review of the Australian foreign aid program known as the "Jackson Review" after the chair, Sir Gordon Jackson which reported in March During the next few years, in various speeches Hayden set out the foreign aid priorities of the government. He took up the post of Governor-General in early and served during the period of transition from the Hawke Government to the Keating Government in December The usual term of for a Governor-General was five years but, by agreement between the government and Hayden, his term was extended for an additional two years to early In the debate preceding the republic referendum , he rejected the specific proposal and sided with the monarchists, [23] stating he only supported direct election of a president. While on the board of Quadrant, he took time to lend personal support to the publication and wrote a tribute to its editor P. McGuinness on his death in Keating spoke, in particular, of the reform period during the Hawke Labor Government in the s in Australia. He noted that the foundations for the reforms had been set down before the Labor Party won office in during the period when Hayden was Leader of the Opposition and was working to prepare the Party for government. Archived from the original on 7 June Retrieved 26 May Retrieved 11 September Australian Capital Territory, Australia. Retrieved 28 January 2017 via National Library of Australia.

2: Bob Hawke - Wikipedia

, *Hawke, Hayden, Cairns, Renouf: H.V. Evatt Memorial Lectures Adelaide University Union Press Adelaide Wikipedia Citation Please see Wikipedia's template documentation for further citation fields that may be required.*

He was the fifth of eight sons born to Jane Sophia known as "Jeanie" and John Ashmore Hamilton Evatt; two of his older brothers died in infancy. He arrived in Australia at the age of 16, and eventually settled in Morpeth, where in he married Jeanie Gray, the daughter of a marine engineer from Sydney. His parents — both Anglicans — moved to East Maitland in , where they managed the Hunter River Hotel until and then took over the smaller Bank Hotel. His father suffered a protracted bout of ill health and died in October, when his son was seven. The house was eventually demolished to make way for the Sydney Harbour Bridge. He attended the school from to , in his final year serving as head prefect and captain of the cricket and rugby union teams. He finished second in the state senior examinations, and was dux of his school. He became a prominent industrial lawyer in Sydney, working mainly for trade union clients. Re-elected as an "Independent Labor" candidate in , Evatt served in the Legislative Assembly until . Regarded by some as a brilliant and innovative judge, he delivered a number of minority judgments, several of which were adopted by High Court majorities decades later. Evatt could, however, be partial on the bench. Ltd 58 CLR that Evatt was on that occasion "full of antagonism to the respondent He became deputy leader of the Labor Party after the election , under the leadership of Ben Chifley. He put forward convincing arguments as to the need to re-establish sporting relations and the financial benefits of the tour and the MCC agreed to the —47 Ashes series. There was a strong view in Australia that any softening of the White Australia stance might result in cheaper labour being imported from overseas. Another prevailing sentiment was that multiculturalism resulted in instability. Evatt, opposing resolutions which could have led to more Asian immigration to Australia, told the Chinese delegation at San Francisco: You have always insisted on the right to determine the composition of your own people. Australia wants that right now. What you are attempting to do now, Japan attempted after the last war [the First World War] and was prevented by Australia. Had we opened New Guinea and Australia to Japanese immigration then the Pacific War by now might have ended disastrously and we might have had another shambles like that experienced in Malaya. In , he played a leading role in the founding of the UN. He was President of the United Nations General Assembly from to , and was prominent in the negotiations that led to the creation of Israel as chair of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Palestinian Question. He wrote in his memoirs: At this election, Evatt faced war hero Nancy Wake and suffered a massive swing in his own electorate, seeing his majority reduced from a very safe . He faced Wake again in the double dissolution election of and was nearly defeated, seeing her off by only votes out of more than 41, cast. When Ben Chifley still Labor leader suddenly died several months later, Evatt was elected unopposed as his successor. At first his leadership went well. Many convinced anti-Communists in the Labor Party believed this was both bad politics and bad policy because of the active Communist infiltration of numerous trade unions, and because of the threat to national security posed by Communism. He reportedly believed Menzies had conspired with the security services to bring about the defection of a Soviet diplomat see Petrov Affair , and to do so with the specific purpose of discrediting Evatt. Evatt appeared before the Royal Commission as attorney for his staff members. Evatt claimed this denial was because of judicial bias in favour of the Menzies government. He compounded this by writing to the Soviet Foreign Minister, Vyacheslav Molotov , asking if allegations of Soviet espionage in Australia were true. When Molotov replied, naturally denying the allegations, Evatt read the letter out in Parliament, bringing the House into silence momentarily before both sides of Parliament began laughing. The disaffected formed the Democratic Labor Party , which directed its preferences against Labor at subsequent elections. This, together with an obsessive hatred of Menzies, led Evatt into a number of unforced errors. For the election , he transferred to Hunter , one of the few safe country seats for Labor. He offered to resign as leader if the DLP would return to the party. The offer was rejected and Labor was soundly defeated again. Even with his sometimes turbulent nature, the relationship was one of devotion. In , aged 50, Peter died by accidental electrocution while trying to repair a faulty electric toaster. He was survived by his six children. His

death was reported by The Age on 27 December

3: Bill Hayden - Infogalactic: the planetary knowledge core

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Bob Hawke has been a leader in every arena he entered – academia, student affairs, the trade union movement, and federal politics. This is his own account of his remarkable life. A man of destiny, pragmatist and visionary, with plans for national reconciliation and for creating a new role for Australia in world affairs, Hawke challenged much of the conventional wisdom of public life and brought an extraordinary sense of purpose to his government. His leadership coincided with the eighties; he and his Treasurer, and later arch rival, Paul Keating, embraced the expansive mood of the time and set out to make Australia internationally competitive, an ambition which has been largely achieved. A sports lover and punter, Bob Hawke, a man of the people, is also a great Australian. After a decade as president of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, he entered politics at the elections and became Prime Minister within three years. He attained such success and prominence in this role that in he was encouraged to run for ACTU President, despite the fact that he had never held elected office in a trade union. He was elected to the presidency of the ACTU in on a modernising platform, by a narrow margin to and with the support of the left of the union movement, including some associated with the Communist Party. Hawke declared publicly that "socialist is not a word I would use to describe myself" and his approach to government was pragmatic. He opposed the Vietnam war, but was a strong supporter of the US-Australian alliance, and also an emotional supporter of Israel. It was his commitment to the cause of Jewish Refuseniks that led to a planned assassination attempt by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and its Australian operative Munif Mohammed Abou Rish. In industrial matters, Hawke continued to demonstrate a preference for and considerable skill at negotiation, and was generally liked and respected by employers as well as the unions he advocated for. As early as speculation began that he would soon enter Parliament and become Labor leader. But while his career continued successfully, his heavy use of alcohol and his notorious womanising placed considerable strains on his family life. Hawke decided not to enter Parliament at that time, a decision he soon regretted. He was, however, influential in averting national strike action. The strain of this period took its toll, and in he suffered a physical collapse. This shock led Hawke to make a sustained and ultimately successful effort to conquer his alcoholism – John Curtin was his inspiration in this as in other things. His popularity with the public was unaffected, and polling suggested that he was a far more popular politician than either Bill Hayden, the Labor leader since , or the incumbent Liberal Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser. Hawke was elected to the House of Representatives for the Melbourne seat of Wills at the Election held on October Immediately upon his entrance into Parliament, Hawke was appointed to the Opposition frontbench, taking his place as Shadow Minister for Industrial Relations, Employment and Youth. With numerous polls public and private suggesting that that Hawke was preferred to both Hayden and Prime Minister Fraser, destabilisation of the ALP ensued on July 16, when a leadership ballot, called upon by Hayden was held. Hayden succeeded, fending off the ambitious Hawke by a mere five votes. A miserably small swing towards Labor convinced many doubters within caucus that only Hawke would guarantee a Labor victory at the upcoming election, due sometime in Five days later, Hawke was formally elected 14th leader of the Australian Labor Party unanimously. A mere four weeks after his unanimous election as Labor leader, Hawke won the election by a landslide, ending eight years of conservative rule. The inaugural days of the Hawke government were distinctly different from those of the Whitlam era. Hawke managed to persuade the Labor caucus to divide the ministry into two tiers, with only the most important Ministers attending regular cabinet meetings. This was to avoid what Hawke viewed as the unwieldy nature of the member Whitlam cabinet. The caucus under Hawke also exhibited a much more formalised system of parliamentary factions, which significantly altered the dynamics of caucus operations. Hawke used his great authority to carry out a substantial set of policy changes. Accounts from ministers indicate that while Hawke was not usually the driving force for economic reform that impetus coming from the Treasurer Paul Keating and Industry Minister John Button , he took the role of reaching consensus and

providing political guidance on what was electorally feasible and how best to sell it to the public, at which he was highly successful. Hawke proved to be very popular with the Australian electorate and set during his first term the record for the highest approval rating on the ACNielsen Poll a record which still stands as of Keating and Hawke provided a study in contrasts. Hawke was a Rhodes Scholar; Keating left high school early. Hawke was consensus-driven; Keating revelled in aggressive debate. Hawke was a lapsed Protestant; Keating was a practising Catholic. Despite their differences, the two formed an effective political partnership. Among other reforms, the Hawke Government floated the Australian dollar, deregulated the financial system, dismantled the tariff system, privatised state sector industries, ended subsidisation of loss-making industries, and sold off the state-owned Commonwealth Bank of Australia. The tax system was reformed, with the introduction of fringe benefits tax and a capital gains tax – a reform strongly opposed by the Liberal Party at the time, but not reversed when they returned to office. Hawke benefitted greatly from the disarray into which the Liberal opposition fell after the resignation of Fraser. The Liberals were divided between supporters of the dour, economically and socially conservative John Howard and the urbane Andrew Peacock. The arch-conservative Premier of Queensland, Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen, also helped Hawke with his "Joh for Canberra" campaign in , which proved highly damaging for the conservatives. Exploiting these divisions, Hawke led the Labor Party to comfortable election victories in and . The Socialist Left faction, as well as prominent Labor figure Barry Jones, offered severe criticism of a number of government decisions. On social policy, the Hawke government saw gradual reforms. In the later years of the Hawke government, Aboriginal affairs saw considerable attention, with an investigation of the idea of a treaty between Aborigines and the government, though this idea was overtaken by events, notably including the Mabo court decision. The Hawke government also made some notable environmental decisions. In its first months in office it stopped the construction of the Franklin Dam, on the Franklin River in Tasmania, responding to a groundswell of protest about the issue. In , a looming tight election saw a tough political operator, Graham Richardson, appointed Environment Minister, whose task it was to attract second-preference votes from the Australian Democrats and other environmental parties. The late s recession and high interest rates saw the government in considerable electoral trouble. In Hawke had responded to pressure from Keating to step down by making a secret agreement the so-called "Kirribilli agreement" or "Kirribilli accord" to resign in favour of Keating some time after winning the elections. After Keating made a speech to the Federal Parliamentary Press Gallery that Hawke considered disloyal, Hawke indicated to Keating that he would renege on the agreement. In June Keating responded by resigning from Cabinet and challenging for the Labor Party leadership. Hawke had himself sworn in as Treasurer for one day while he decided between the rival claims of Ralph Willis and John Kerin for the job, eventually choosing Kerin, who proved to be unequal to the job. Neither Hawke nor his new Treasurer, John Kerin, could mount an effective response to this challenge, and a rattled Labor Party turned to Keating. At a second challenge, on 20 December , Keating defeated Hawke in a party-room ballot, 56 votes to . Hawke resigned from Parliament shortly after, apparently with few regrets, although his bitterness towards Keating surfaced in his memoirs. Hawke now claims to have buried his differences and considers Keating a friend. This record has since been overtaken by John Howard. Item Quantity Enter the appropriate quantity for this item below.

4: We The Jury, Part 5

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Having risen to become responsible for wage arbitration, he was elected President of the ACTU in 1972, where he achieved an unprecedented level of popularity. Three years later, he led Labor to a landslide election victory at the election and was sworn in as Prime Minister. He led Labor to victory at three more elections in 1977, 1980, and 1983, thus making him the most electorally successful Labor Leader in history. The Hawke Government created Medicare and Landcare, brokered the Prices and Incomes Accord, formed APEC, floated the Australian dollar, deregulated the financial sector, introduced the Family Assistance Scheme, announced "Advance Australia Fair" as the official national anthem and initiated superannuation pension schemes for all workers. Hawke was eventually replaced by Paul Keating at the end of 1996, who would go on to deliver the Labor government a record fifth consecutive victory and a record 13 years in government at the election. Early life and family Hawke was born in Bordertown, South Australia, the second child of Arthur Hawke known as Clem, a Congregationalist minister, and his wife Edith known as Ellie, a schoolteacher. This near-death experience acted as his catharsis, driving him to make the most of his talents and not let his abilities go to waste. Brown, who for a number of years had assisted the ACTU in national wage cases. Hawke decided to abandon his doctoral studies and accept the offer, moving to Melbourne with his wife Hazel. Not long after Hawke began work at the ACTU, he became responsible for the presentation of its annual case for higher wages to the national wages tribunal, the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. He was first appointed as an ACTU advocate in 1973. The case, under previous advocate R. Eggleston, had yielded only a five-shilling increase. He was elected ACTU President in 1974 on a modernising platform by the narrow margin of 51% to 49%, with the support of the left of the union movement, including some associated with the Communist Party. He opposed the Vietnam War, but was a strong supporter of the US-Australian alliance, and also an emotional supporter of Israel. It was his commitment to the cause of Jewish Refuseniks that led to a planned assassination attempt on Hawke by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and its Australian operative Munif Mohammed Abou Rish. The tour commenced on 26 June and riots occurred as anti-apartheid protesters disrupted games. Hawke and his family started to receive malicious mail and phone calls from people who thought that sport and politics should not mix. Hawke remained committed to the ban on apartheid teams and later that year, the South African cricket team was successfully denied and no apartheid team was to ever come to Australia again. It was this ongoing dedication to racial equality in South Africa that would later earn Hawke the respect and friendship of Nelson Mandela. As early as 1975, speculation began that he would seek to enter Parliament and eventually run to become the Leader of the Labor Party. But while his professional career continued successfully, his heavy drinking and his notorious womanising placed considerable strains on his family life. Two years later, when the Whitlam Government was controversially dismissed by the Governor-General, Hawke showed an initial keenness to enter Parliament at the ensuing election. Harry Jenkins, the MP for Scullin, came under pressure to step down to allow Hawke to stand in his place, but he strongly resisted this push. This shock led Hawke to publicly announce his alcoholism in a television interview, and that he would make a concerted "and ultimately successful" effort to overcome it. His popularity with the public was, if anything, enhanced by this period of rehabilitation, and opinion polling suggested that he was a far more popular public figure than either Labor Leader Bill Hayden or Liberal Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser. He stood in the seat of Corio in Geelong and managed to achieve a 3. He eventually stood for election to the House of Representatives at the election for the safe Melbourne seat of Wills, winning comfortably. In order to quell speculation over his position, Hayden eventually called a leadership ballot for 16 July, believing that if he won he would be able to lead Labor into the next election. Labor needed a swing of 5. Hawke was subsequently named Leader "and hence Leader of the Opposition" pending a party-room ballot at which he was elected unopposed. However, he was surprised to find out upon his return from seeing the Governor-General that Hayden had already resigned that morning, just hours before the writs

were issued. In the election held a month later, Hawke led Labor to a landslide election victory, achieving a seat swing—still the worst defeat that a sitting non-Labor Government has ever suffered—and ending seven years of Liberal rule. Prime Minister Main articles: The inaugural days of the Hawke Government were distinctly different from those of the Whitlam Government. The Labor caucus was still given the authority to determine who would make up the Ministry, but gave Hawke unprecedented powers for a Labor Prime Minister to select which individual ministers would comprise the strong Cabinet. Caucus under Hawke also exhibited a much more formalised system of parliamentary factions, which significantly altered the dynamics of caucus operations. This enabled him to persuade his MPs to support a substantial set of policy changes. Individual accounts from ministers indicate that while Hawke was not usually the driving force behind individual reforms, he took on the role of achieving consensus and providing political guidance on what was electorally feasible and how best to sell it to the public, tasks at which he proved highly successful. Hawke took on a very public role as Prime Minister, proving to be incredibly popular with the Australian electorate; to this date he still holds the highest ever AC Nielsen approval rating. The two men proved a study in contrasts: Hawke was a Rhodes Scholar; Keating left high school early. Hawke was a lapsed Protestant; Keating was a practising Catholic. These differences, however, seemed only to increase the effectiveness of their partnership, as they oversaw sweeping economic and social changes throughout Australia. According to political commentator Paul Kelly, "the most influential economic decisions of the s were the floating of the Australian dollar and the deregulation of the financial system". Considerable progress was also made in directing assistance "to the most disadvantaged recipients over the whole range of welfare benefits. The Liberals were divided between supporters of the dour, socially conservative John Howard and the more liberal, urbane Andrew Peacock. Exploiting these divisions, Hawke led the Labor Party to landslide election victories in a snap election and the election. The Socialist Left faction, as well as prominent Labor figure Barry Jones, offered severe criticism of a number of government decisions. The Hawke Government also made some notable environmental decisions. In its first months in office it halted the construction of the Franklin Dam in Tasmania, responding to a groundswell of protest about the issue. He later vowed in a telephone conversation with Peter Barron, a former Hawke staffer, to do "whatever it takes" to "get" Hawke. The late s recession and accompanying high interest rates had seen the government in considerable electoral trouble, with many doubting if Hawke could win in In, in the wake of poorer opinion polls, Keating put pressure on Hawke to step down immediately. Not long after becoming Deputy Prime Minister, frustrated at the lack of any indication from Hawke as to when he might step down, Keating made a provocative speech to the Federal Parliamentary Press Gallery. Hawke considered the speech extremely disloyal, and subsequently indicated to Keating that he would renege on the Kirribilli Agreement as a result. Hawke comfortably defeated Keating, and in a press conference after the result Keating declared that with regards the leadership, he had fired his "one shot". Hawke appointed John Kerin to replace Keating as Treasurer, but Kerin quickly proved to be unequal to the job. Many within the Labor Party appeared to lose faith in him over this, and Keating duly challenged for the leadership a second time on 19 December, this time narrowly defeating Hawke by 56 votes to He subsequently tendered his resignation as Prime Minister to the Governor-General. Hawke briefly returned to the backbenches before resigning from Parliament on 20 February, sparking a by-election which was won by independent Phil Cleary from a record field of 22 candidates. After leaving Parliament, Hawke entered the business world, taking on a number of directorships and consultancy positions which enabled him to achieve considerable financial success. In the run up to the election, Hawke made a considerable personal effort to support Kevin Rudd, making speeches at a large number of campaign office openings across Australia. Interfaith dialogue was an important issue for Hawke, who told the Adelaide Review that he is "convinced that one of the great potential dangers confronting the world is the lack of understanding in regard to the Muslim world. Fanatics have misrepresented what Islam is. They give a false impression of the essential nature of Islam. He also revealed that he had an arrangement with his wife Blanche should he lose his mind. Their fourth child, Robert Jr, died in his early infancy in Hawke would later be named Victorian Father of the Year in On the subject of his religion, Hawke previously wrote, while attending the World Christian Youth Conference in India, that "there were all these poverty stricken kids at the gate of this palatial place where we

were feeding our face and I just had this struck by this enormous sense of irrelevance of religion to the needs of people". He subsequently abandoned his Christian beliefs.

5: Australian Fabian Society - Wikipedia

[PDF] Hawke, Hayden, Cairns, Renouf: H.V. Evatt Memorial Lectures Stained Glass Windows: Baylor University Armstrong Browning. The South Rose Window, a.

Earlier he had briefly been the Treasurer of Australia under Gough Whitlam in Prior to the s, he was a self-described democratic socialist. In the federal election he surprised almost everyone, including himself, by winning the House of Representatives seat of Oxley , located in southwest Brisbane. One of the youngest members of the legislature only 28 years old at the time he entered it , Hayden proved to be a diligent, well-spoken parliamentarian. In he became a member of the Opposition front bench. Opposition Leader When Labor lost the election in yet another landslide, Whitlam retired as leader and Hayden was elected to succeed him. His political views had become more moderate, and he advocated economic policies which encompassed the private sector and the American alliance. At the election. Labor finished a mere 0. Yet, due to the geographically uneven nature of the swing strong in Victoria and, to a lesser degree, Western Australia and New South Wales, but comparatively weak everywhere else , Labor fell 12 seats short of toppling the Coalition. He not only regained most of what Labor had lost in the previous two elections, but put the party within striking distance of winning the next election. By it was evident that Fraser was manoeuvring to call an early election. On 16 July Hayden narrowly defeated a challenge by Hawke in a party ballot but Hawke continued to plot against Hayden. On 3 February , in a meeting in Brisbane , various leading Labor figures, including Paul Keating and Senator John Button , told him that he must resign. Hawke was then elected leader unopposed. Later that morning, unaware of the events in Brisbane, Fraser in Canberra called a snap election for 5 March. Fraser had been well aware of the infighting within Labor, and wished to call an election before the party could replace Hayden with Hawke. In that post, he advocated closer integration between Australia and its Asian neighbours. In a interview, he stated: Australian Asians and Europeans will marry another and a new race will emerge: In Hayden announced a review of the Australian foreign aid program known as the "Jackson Review" after the chair, Gordon Jackson which reported in March During the next few years, in various speeches Hayden set out the foreign aid priorities of the government. In the following months, Hayden resigned from Parliament and severed his political connections with the Labor Party. He assumed the post in early , and served with discretion and distinction, including during the period of transition from the Hawke Government to the Keating Government in December As a mark of respect for the service Hayden had rendered to Australia, the usual term of five years for a Governor-General was extended to seven years. Later life By the late s Hayden joined the board of Quadrant. In the debate preceding the republic referendum , he rejected the specific proposal and sided with the monarchists, [12] stating he only supported direct election of a president. While on the board of Quadrant, he took time to lend personal support to the publication and wrote a tribute to its editor P. McGuinness on his death in He declined a knighthood. He received an Honorary Doctorate of Laws from the University of Queensland in for his distinguished contributions to Australian life. Archived from the original on 7 June Retrieved 26 May

6: Evatt, H. V. (Herbert Vere) () - People and organisations - Trove

Hawke, Hayden, Cairns, Renouf: Bob Hawke's speech in reply made a clear commitment to commence Treaty negotiations in the life of the present Parliament, but.

Prior to the s, he was a self-described democratic socialist. In the federal election he surprised almost everyone, including himself, by winning the House of Representatives seat of Oxley , located in southwest Brisbane. One of the youngest members of the legislature only 28 years old at the time he entered it , Hayden proved to be a diligent, well-spoken parliamentarian. In he became a member of the Opposition front bench. Opposition Leader When Labor lost the election in yet another landslide, Whitlam retired as leader and Hayden was elected to succeed him. His political views had become more moderate, and he advocated economic policies which encompassed the private sector and the American alliance. At the election. Labor finished a mere 0. Yet, due to the geographically uneven nature of the swing strong in Victoria and, to a lesser degree, Western Australia and New South Wales, but comparatively weak everywhere else , Labor fell 12 seats short of toppling the Coalition. He not only regained most of what Labor had lost in the previous two elections, but put the party within striking distance of winning the next election. By it was evident that Fraser was manoeuvring to call an early election. On 16 July Hayden narrowly defeated a challenge by Hawke in a party ballot but Hawke continued to plot against Hayden. On 3 February , in a meeting in Brisbane , various leading Labor figures, including Paul Keating and Senator John Button , told him that he must resign. Hawke was then elected leader unopposed. Later that morning, unaware of the events in Brisbane, Fraser in Canberra called a snap election for 5 March. Fraser had been well aware of the infighting within Labor, and wished to call an election before the party could replace Hayden with Hawke. In that post, he advocated closer integration between Australia and its Asian neighbours. In a interview, he stated: Australian Asians and Europeans will marry another and a new race will emerge: As Foreign Minister Hayden had oversight of the Australian foreign aid program. In Hayden announced a review of the Australian foreign aid program known as the "Jackson Review" after the chair, Gordon Jackson which reported in March During the next few years, in various speeches Hayden set out the foreign aid priorities of the government. He assumed the post in early , and served with discretion and distinction, including during the period of transition from the Hawke Government to the Keating Government in December As a mark of respect for the service Hayden had rendered to Australia, the usual term of five years for a Governor-General was extended to seven years. The book is interpreted by some readers as indicating that he retained an animosity towards Keating for having helped engineer the leadership change. In the debate preceding the republic referendum , he rejected the specific proposal and sided with the monarchists, [12] stating he only supported direct election of a president. While on the board of Quadrant, he took time to lend personal support to the publication and wrote a tribute to its editor P. McGuinness on his death in Archived from the original on 7 June Retrieved 26 May

7: Bill Hayden - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Herbert Vere (Bert) Evatt (), politician and judge, was born on 30 April at East Maitland, New South Wales, fifth of eight sons of John Ashmore Evatt, a publican from India, and his Sydney-born This resource is very relevant to your query (score:) *Seeing red: the Communist*.

The inaugural days of the Hawke Government were distinctly different from those of the Whitlam Government. The Labor caucus was still given the authority to determine who would make up the Ministry, but gave Hawke unprecedented powers for a Labor Prime Minister to select which individual ministers would comprise the strong Cabinet. Caucus under Hawke also exhibited a much more formalised system of parliamentary factions, which significantly altered the dynamics of caucus operations. This enabled him to persuade his MPs to support a substantial set of policy changes. Individual accounts from ministers indicate that while Hawke was not usually the driving force behind individual reforms, he took on the role of achieving consensus and providing political guidance on what was electorally feasible and how best to sell it to the public, tasks at which he proved highly successful. Hawke took on a very public role as Prime Minister, proving to be incredibly popular with the Australian electorate; to this date he still holds the highest ever AC Nielsen approval rating. The Australian economy became significantly more integrated with the global economy as a result, which completely transformed its relationship with Asia, Europe and the United States. Considerable progress was also made in directing assistance "to the most disadvantaged recipients over the whole range of welfare benefits. The two men proved a study in contrasts: Hawke was a Rhodes Scholar; Keating left high school early. Hawke was a lapsed Protestant; Keating was a practising Catholic. These differences, however, seemed only to increase the effectiveness of their partnership, as they oversaw sweeping economic and social changes throughout Australia. As part of the reforms, Colleges of Advanced Education entered the University sector by various means. The HECS system was accepted by both federal political parties and has survived until today, though with a number of changes. In its first months in office, it halted the construction of the Franklin Dam in Tasmania, responding to a groundswell of protest about the issue. He later vowed in a telephone conversation with Peter Barron, a former Hawke staffer, to do "whatever it takes" to "get" Hawke. Hawke benefited greatly from the disarray into which the Liberal Party fell after the resignation of Malcolm Fraser. The Liberals were divided between supporters of the dour, socially conservative John Howard and the more liberal, urbane Andrew Peacock. Exploiting these divisions, Hawke led the Labor Party to landslide election victories in a snap election and the election. The Socialist Left faction, as well as prominent Labor figure Barry Jones, offered severe criticism of a number of government decisions. In , in the wake of poorer opinion polls, Keating put pressure on Hawke to step down immediately. Hawke considered the speech extremely disloyal, and subsequently indicated to Keating that he would renege on the Kirribilli Agreement as a result. Hawke appointed John Kerin to replace Keating as Treasurer, but Kerin quickly proved to be unfit for the job. Many within the Labor Party appeared to lose faith in him over this, and Keating duly challenged for the leadership a second time on 19 December, this time narrowly defeating Hawke by 56 votes to . He subsequently tendered his resignation as Prime Minister to the Governor-General. Hawke briefly returned to the backbenches before resigning from Parliament on 20 February, sparking a by-election which was won by the independent candidate Phil Cleary from a record field of 22 candidates. Interfaith dialogue was an important issue for Hawke, who told the Adelaide Review that he is "convinced that one of the great potential dangers confronting the world is the lack of understanding in regard to the Muslim world. Fanatics have misrepresented what Islam is. They give a false impression of the essential nature of Islam. He revealed that he had such an arrangement with his wife Blanche should such a devastating medical situation occur. Their fourth child, Robert Jr, died in his early infancy in . Hawke was named Victorian Father of the Year in , a charge which his wife disputed due to his heavy drinking and womanizing. On the subject of his religion, Hawke previously wrote, while attending the World Christian Youth Conference in India, that "there were all these poverty stricken kids at the gate of this palatial place where we were feeding our face and I just had this struck by this enormous sense of irrelevance of religion to

the needs of people". He subsequently abandoned his Christian beliefs. Hawke suffered from alcohol poisoning following the death of their infant son. Hawke left his wife for Blanche, a move which left him estranged from some of his family for a time.

8: Catalog Record: Hawke, Hayden, Cairns, Renouf : H.V. Evatt | Hathi Trust Digital Library

William George Hayden AC (born 23 January) is a former Australian politician who served as the 21st Governor-General of Australia, in office from to He had earlier been leader of the Labor Party from to , as well as serving as a cabinet minister in the Whitlam and Hawke Governments.

The family was working-class of British and Irish origin. He was never called Herbert: He was President of the University of Sydney Union from 1911 Career Lawyer Due to poor eyesight, Evatt was unable to serve in the First World War, in which two of his brothers were killed. He became a prominent industrial lawyer in Sydney, working mainly for trade union clients. Regarded by some as a brilliant and innovative judge, he delivered a number of minority judgements, several of which were decades later adopted by High Court majorities. Evatt could, however, be partial on the bench. Sir Owen Dixon noted in one instance how Evatt was "full of antagonism to the respondent This was the beginning of a life-long mutual dislike. Evatt joined the diplomatic councils of the allies during World War II, and in he played a leading role in the founding of the UN. He was President of the U. General Assembly in 1949, and was prominent in the negotiations which led to the creation of Israel. He became deputy leader of the Labor Party after the election , supporting Ben Chifley. Cricket While in London Evatt acted as the spokesperson for the Australian Board of Control and made personal representations to the Marylebone Cricket Club who were reluctant to send a cricket team to tour Australia so soon after the war. He put forward convincing arguments as to the need to re-establish sporting relations and the financial benefits of the tour and the MCC agreed to the 1947 Ashes series. When Ben Chifley still Labor leader died suddenly in , Evatt was elected unopposed as his successor. Many convinced anti-Communists in the Labor Party believed this was both bad politics and bad policy, because of the active Communist infiltration of numerous trade unions, and because of the threat to national security posed by communism. He was also convinced wrongly, as primary sources afterwards revealed that Menzies had conspired with the security services to bring about the defection of a Soviet diplomat see Petrov Affair , and, moreover, to do so with the specific purpose of discrediting Evatt. Evatt appeared before the Royal Commission as attorney for his staff members. Evatt alleged that this denial was this result of judicial bias towards the Menzies government. After the election, Evatt launched a public attack on "The Groupers", which precipitated a disastrous split in the party , with most of the "Groupers" leaving or being expelled. The disaffected formed the Democratic Labor Party , which directed its preferences against Labor at subsequent elections. This, together with an obsessive hatred of Menzies which led him into many tactical errors, [7] caused Labor to be heavily defeated at both the and federal elections. During the campaign, at which he transferred to the seat of Hunter , Evatt made a dramatic offer to resign as leader if the DLP would return to the party, but the offer was rejected. He died in Canberra in November Literary works During his life he had a varied career as a writer, covering such topics as law and labour history. Evatt, Australian Labour Leader: The Story Of W. Holman and the Labour Movement, H. Evatt, Injustice within the Law. A study of the case of the Dorsetshire Labourers, H. The suburb of Evatt , which lies in the Belconnen district of Canberra , Australian Capital Territory, is also named in his honour. The park is still used frequently for recreation. United Nations Youth Australia runs an annual national schools debating trophy competition named the Evatt Trophy Competition in honor of Evatt. Ltd 58 CLR The Miegunyah Press, Melbourne University. Australian Dictionary of Biography Online Edition.

9: Bill Hayden : Wikis (The Full Wiki)

Both Hawke's staunchest supporters and his most bitter critics had predicted during the '83 election that he would try to get Bill Hayden and Jim Cairns released from prison, and sure enough before the end of his first week in office Hawke directed the federal courts to launch a judicial review of the verdicts in Cairns and Hayden's

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