By Paddy Garritty

On the second day of November in 1923, 636 members of the Victorian Police force went on strike. All were sacked and replaced by volunteer strikebreakers.

Five years to the day, on the second of November in 1928, and during a maritime industrial dispute, some of the same police strikebreakers were amongst armed police protecting waterfront strikebreakers at Princes Pier. On this day the police shot and wounded four waterside workers. One of them, Allan Whittaker died three months later.

Despite requests from many concerned organisations, no public inquiry was ever held. The only inquiry into the shooting was an internal police one and the results of that inquiry have never been released to the public. Despite the police naming the ringleaders of an alleged riot, that they claimed had occurred and which forced them to shoot the workers, not one waterside worker was ever questioned or charged with this mythical riot.

The Chief Commissioner of Police, General Sir Thomas Blamey, was well known at this time to be associated with a secret right wing military organisation. Notoriously anti-worker and unions, he strongly supported the actions of police in the shooting of the four unarmed workers. All Commissioner Blamey’s correspondence from 1921 to 1934 was destroyed, when he was dismissed from his position because of corruption.

The Coroner’s report into Allan Whittaker’s death said it was ‘justifiable homicide - by gun.’ The name of the police officer that fired the fatal bullet has never been revealed.

The 1928 dispute was very similar to political attacks on waterfront unionists in 1998, when ship-owners, the Federal Government, Arbitration Court, and State police, again acted in collusion to lock out workers belonging to unions from their workplace. During the 1928 lockout, the media was very dishonest and totally in the pockets of ship-owners and the establishment. This media constantly praised the ‘free volunteer labour’ and heavily criticised the locked out and starving union workers. Unionists had no avenues to appeal for any social or legal justice.

In 1928 and again in 1998, Australian Prime Ministers, Stanley Melbourne Bruce and John Winston Howard, played similar roles: attempting to destroy the waterfront unions on behalf of waterfront employers. It’s interesting to note that Stanley Bruce was the first Australian Prime Minister to lose his seat in his own electorate and John Howard was the second.

National unemployment in 1928 stood at 11 per cent, but several historians have recorded that because of the dispute, there were unemployment levels of 70 per cent in the Port Melbourne area. Workers and their families were forced to live in a degrading level of poverty. Barefoot and starving children were fed from soup kitchens at their schools. (Even John Wren donated 1,000 pounds to the strike fund.)

On the waterfront itself, the brothers and fathers of the impoverished children were forced to stand and watch, as armed police escorted ‘free volunteer labour’ (who
the unionists called ‘scabs’) up the gangways of ships. Some migrants were actually recruited to work as free volunteer labour, when ships that brought them to Australia docked in Melbourne.

The majority of Port Melbourne workers were Catholics of Irish decent. The main intent of the authorities was to smash the union but Commissioner Blamey and other right wing conspirators also believed that because of the Irish content in the ranks of waterside workers, there might be the possible seeds of a Fenian uprising. The Easter Rebellion in Ireland had taken place only 12 years before.

Many waterside workers involved in this dispute volunteered and served during WWI. Allan Whittaker only had two brothers, Percy and Cecil. All three brothers were at Gallipoli. Percy returned and, like his brother Allan, worked the Melbourne waterfront. Cecil was killed in the trenches of France. Allan Whittaker died from the police inflicted wound three months after he was shot, on 26 January 1929.

Allan Whittaker’s military record shows that he was one of the first Australians to enlist in WWI, that he was wounded on the first day of the landing at ANZAC Cove and that he spent eighty days in a military hospital recovering from this wound. However, the print media of 1928, supporting the shipowners and police, never mentioned that it was an ANZAC hero, wounded on the beach at Gallipoli in 1915, who had been shot in the back of the neck by a (still unknown) Victorian police officer in 1928.

James Nagle was another one of the three unionists shot on Princess Pier. He served with the AIF in France during WWI. What sort of a nation is it that would not protect the jobs of returned soldiers and deny them access to any industrial or civil justice and then shoot them without holding a public inquiry? This era was one with no rights of appeal for workers and total control by the rich and powerful of the political and judicial systems, as well as the media. Is it too late to correct the history books about this injustice that occurred in our nation’s past?

On Sunday, 1st November at 11am, a ceremony will take place, near the spot where the shooting occurred: Beacon Vista – halfway between Station and Princes Pier. There will be a re-examination of the events leading up to the shooting at Princess Pier and the subsequent death of Allan Whittaker. Afterwards there will be a walking tour of places of interest during the 1928 dispute.

A short wake in Whittaker’s honor will be held at Port Melbourne Bowling Club. Drinks and nibbles will be provided. There is no charge.

Further information: 9329 5477 (See also Noticeboard, p. 8)
that John had written when in Pentridge Prison for defying a court order not to enter building sites. Mick’s reading of passages from the letter was interspersed with the singing of verses from Billy Bragg’s song ‘There is Power in the Union’. It was a very evocative reminder that the labour movement is energised by both heart and brain. The message certainly arrested the attention of the large audience that was, by then, well on the way to a state of convivial lubrication.

Di Cummins spoke about the Fund’s objectives and reported on its recent activities. After the entrée, which reassured many that they had not bought yet another ticket on the rubber chicken circuit, Simon Sheikh, from the on-line activist group Get Up delivered the keynote address. Taking the old BLF slogan popularised by John Cummins and his comrades, ‘Dare to Struggle. Dare to Win’ as his theme, Simon talked about Get Up’s approach to campaigning and the continuing need for activism on issues involving civil liberties and social justice. His message was warmly received as the comrades and citizens tucked into the main course, accompanied by the music of Tim Rodgers and the Temperance Union, although it didn’t look like too many of them had taken the pledge.

After a good deal of sociable milling about, dessert arrived, followed by the chance to work it off on the floor to the sound of the Motown Magic Dance Band. As the dance floor steadily filled with the more energetic punters, the Milo brigade quietly departed for their taxis, but all seemed to agree, it was a night well spent in a good cause.

Simon Sheikh from Get Up, delivering the keynote address.

**Revised Article by Keith Harvey**

On 15 April 2009, John P. Maynes died. As an ALP Industrial Grouper, Victorian branch president and Federal President of the Federated Clerks Union of Australia, he played a controversial role in the trade union movement in the postwar period. In the second of a two-part article for Recorder, Keith Harvey, a National Industrial Officer of the Australian Services Union, discusses the life and times of this historically significant union official.

**Internal divisions**

Throughout much of John Maynes’ leadership of the Federated Clerks Union (FCU), splits and divisions within the labour movement were frequent. In particular, the 1955 split in the ALP led to years of bitterness. However, for many years, the FCU itself was largely united, notwithstanding Harry Krantz in the SA Branch being a constant source of opposition. Anti-communists controlled all the other Branches. When Joe Riordan was elected to Federal parliament, John Grenville, a Maynes supporter, became Federal Secretary. When he later fell out with Maynes, he abruptly left the Union and Terry Sullivan, a Maynes loyalist, became Federal Secretary.

At the same time, John Forrester, Secretary of the large Central and Southern Queensland (C&SQ) Branch, who supported Grenville, also fell out with Maynes and became an opposition force within the Union. Maynes asked a long time Queensland supporter, Joan Riordan, to stand against Forrester. She did this in collaboration with Bill Thornton, and won the Branch back for the group led by Maynes.

**The NCC split**

In the last years of the 1970s, the most serious of all splits occurred for John Maynes. As now documented, a split developed within the ranks of full-time NCC officials with B. A. Santamaria and his supporters on one side and the industrial activists and others led by John Maynes on the other. [1]

By this stage, John Maynes was the second most senior person in the NCC, being one of three people on a small Executive. As Morgan has detailed, the two parties attempted a trial separation but despite a series of concessions by Maynes and those supporting him, the episode ended late in 1982 with expulsions, sackings, resignations and a series of court cases. The split became permanent and nearly the whole of the industrial activists found themselves on their own, forming a new organisation, later known as Social Action, in which John Maynes was initially a key figure.

**The ALP re-unites**

In contrast, another split was healed shortly afterwards. Following a request from Prime Minister Bob Hawke and his allies, who were looking for support in the Party
against the left, Maynes actively supported the re-affiliation of the four anti-communist Victorian unions with the ALP.

Although Maynes himself never applied to re-join the ALP, many of his colleagues did so and they and the four unions were ultimately re-admitted to the ALP (or joined for the first time) following a decision of the ALP Federal Executive. They re-entered the Victorian ALP State Conference in April 1985 over the opposition of tomato throwing from left wing delegates. The end of the split in the ALP was an historic turning point for the Australian labour movement.

‘Things fall apart, the centre cannot hold…’[2]

At this stage, John Maynes – who had for many years only been an honorary official of the FCU – now became its full-time Federal (later National) President as a paid official. Maynes was also Victorian Branch President. He had also been elected as a member of the ACTU Executive in 1981 and his close colleague, Jim Maher, eventually rose to be ACTU Senior Vice President.

From the early 1980s, however, things had begun to go wrong for the Maynes group in the FCU. Firstly, at the 1982 triennial FCU elections, the C&SQ Branch – which had been re-captured by Joan Riordan in the mid 1970s – was lost again to an internal challenge by a young organiser, Bernadette O’Callaghan. She immediately sacked the Branch staff loyal to Riordan (and Maynes) and although the Federal Office re-hired the sacked staff into a ‘Brisbane Annex’, the Maynes group was never able to win back the Branch, although subsequent elections were close for some years.

The Taxation Officers Branch also linked up with the newly energised left in the FCU after Branch Training Officer, Paul Tregillis, won control of the Branch at the 1985 elections. In 1986, Tregillis emerged as the spokesperson for a self-styled National Reform Group in the FCU, formed to wrest control of the Union away from Maynes and his supporters [3].

These developments ushered in a period of intense factional warfare within the FCU. Maynes tried to assert the power of the Federal office over the dissident Branches [4] who had hitherto enjoyed substantial autonomy. This factional warfare spilled over into costly court battles on a more frequent basis.

The Victorian Socialist left now also took an interest in the Victorian FCU, now that it was re-affiliated with the party. A team led by Lindsay Tanner contested the 1985 Branch elections but were soundly beaten by a 4-1 majority. Undeterred, this group pressed on. At the 1985 ballot, Hugh Armstrong, an Industrial Officer in the National Office, was elected as Branch Assistant Secretary. Armstrong’s election was challenged and he was subsequently found to have been technically unfinancial when he stood for the position and a new ballot was ordered. The re-election was held in 1987. Armstrong was opposed by the Reform Group’s Lindsay Tanner, who won the position [5]. The Maynes group hoped that this was an aberration but at the regular triennial elections held in mid-1988, the Tanner Reform Group won control of the Branch Executive, including the full-time elected positions, and State Council.

John Maynes did not contest the position of Branch President in the 1988 ballot but did stand, unsuccessfully, for a position on Branch Council. However, he remained National President, partly due to the collegiate system of elections in the FCU by which Federal officials were elected by the National Council of the Union, not directly by members. The delicate balance of the numbers was further disturbed when the NQ Branch Secretary Les Hauff, a Maynes supporter, surprisingly also lost control of the Branch to a rank outsider.

Following O’Callaghan’s model, the new Tanner-led Victorian Executive sacked all the organising staff loyal to the old Maynes-led Executive on the Monday after the ballot was declared. The organisers occupied part of the Union’s office and all took unfair dismissal actions against the new Executive. John Maynes again re-hired most of them into a greatly enlarged National Office. There was a partial re-run of the 1988 election in 1989 as a result of a challenge to the 1988 result but the Tanner forces again won. Tanner and his political successors have retained control of the Victorian FCU since the 1988 ballot.

Between 1988 and 1991, the factional wars continued, slowly draining the Union of funds. Maynes still controlled the National Office and the National Executive Committee that ran the Union, as well as the large NSW Branch and the smaller Tasmanian and WA Branches. The left now had Central and Southern Queensland, Victoria and SA but fell short of an outright majority as a result of the bizarre 1990 decision of the Tregillis-run Taxation Officers Branch to defect overnight to a rival Union, the

J.P. Maynes and Bob Hawke. 1987, NAA.
Public Sector Union, taking most of the members with them but depriving the opposition to Maynes of crucial votes at National Conference.

The years between 1988 and 1991 saw the Maynes and Tanner forces fight each other to a standstill. At times, Maynes’ control over his own group appeared to be weakening as the two sides prepared for the key 1991 ballot. Maynes re-asserted dominance within his group by winning key supporters in the remaining Branches he controlled (as well as most of those in the National Office) to support a proposed truce with the left. This pact provided that neither side would contest positions held by the other in Branches in the 1991 elections and that the right would continue to control National elected positions. Maynes’ decision was opposed tactically by many of his former allies and supporters in Victoria, a number of whom contested the Victorian Branch elections anyway. They lost only narrowly.

The new national FCU leadership elected in 1992 after the 1991 Branch elections did not include John Maynes – the first time since 1950 that he had not held elected office in the Union. His successor as National President was Michael O’Sullivan, a long time Maynes supporter. Hugh Armstrong became National Secretary and the new leadership team took the FCU into an amalgamation with two local government unions to form the Australian Services Union in 1993.

**Maynes as a leader – a personal view**

It is not hard to imagine that John Maynes would have been disappointed with the ultimate outcome of his years of work in the FCU. Whilst he dramatically won the Victorian Branch from the pro-Communist left in 1950, he lost it to the Socialist Left of the ALP in 1988 [6].

Throughout the period 1950-1992, John Maynes was a dominant force in the FCU. In the early years after the ALP Split, the Maynes-led Industrial Group forces shared power in the Union with ALP right wingers, such as Joe Riordan. After Riordan’s departure, the group led by John Maynes had effective control of the FCU and he was the dominant figure nationally and in Victoria.

Within the NCC, Maynes was second in authority only to B.A. Santamaria but was clearly a very different personality. Santamaria was an intellectual, a writer, a public personality and a speaker with a tremendous ability to command attention. John Maynes played a completely different role. He did not seek media or public attention (which was in any case not helpful to the work he was doing in the Union movement) and wrote only the occasional pamphlet and speech [7].

Maynes was clearly interested in ideas and policies for Australia and the world. The minute books of the FCU are full of policy proclamations on numerous subjects of social and political importance, and most are written by him. The FCU under his leadership took industrial, social and political policy seriously and argued strongly for its adoption within the ACTU and other forums. In the days when the ACTU Congress debated policy for a week at its biennial Congresses, Maynes was in the thick of it.

At John Maynes’ funeral, his son Kevin spoke of his father’s entrepreneurial spirit and enterprise as a young person [8]. Those who worked with him knew that his entrepreneurial instincts never left him. How then, did he come to spend his life working in the Union movement, hardly a place for entrepreneurs? The answer to this question, in all likelihood, is the same answer as many other people caught up in the events of post WWII Australia – the battle for the ‘soul of Australia’, as the editor of Ben Chifley’s speeches put it. This battle for the future of Australia was fought out mainly in the ALP and in the union movement.

As a young Catholic activist, John Maynes saw the need to be a part of this work and, like many others, put aside other interests and career possibilities to do this work. Although he was often criticised by his political opponents within the Union for the amount of time he spent overseas, he was a genuine internationalist and encouraged others to participate in international exchanges including Union organisers and other employees (not just elected officials) in order to understand other places and cultures.

Within the FCU, Maynes was often approached with trepidation. He dominated the union by force of personality and position. He could at times be unfairly critical of others and found it difficult to praise but he was also capable of kindness, generosity and loyalty. So John Maynes had his imperfections. However, unlike so many others he met along the way, he fully stayed the course of his life’s work, always remaining committed to the values, principles and objectives which he had begun.

4. For example, the Federal FCU imposed on unwilling Branches a decision to publish a national members’ journal, *The Clerk*, to allow what was now known as the ‘National’ office of the Union to communicate with Branch members who hitherto had received only Branch journals.
5. For Tanner’s account of the Reform Group’s success in winning ‘the jewel of the FCU crown’ from Maynes see Lindsay Tanner, *The Last Battle*, Carlton: Kokkino Press, 1996.
6. Jack Hughes, the communist whom the Groupers deposed as Federal Vice President and NSW Secretary of the FCU in the 1950s, jubilantly noted the defeat of his old adversary by the Reform Group; *Tribune*, 10 August 1988, p. 8.
7. Maynes’ ‘Conquest by Stealth: Communist Plan in the Union Exposed’ (1961) was his best-known pamphlet. ‘Keep the Hours, Spend the Years’ (1978), regarding shorter working weeks or lifetimes, was his most original contribution to debate on social and industrial policy.
Barney Cooney
Senator for Victoria 1984-2002

By Rennis Witham

Barney Cooney was the only member of his family who became a member of the Australian Labor Party. Whilst politics was a topic in the family and the assumption was always that you voted Labor, Barney was the only one who joined. The Cooney family were practising Catholics but, like many, remained loyal to the Australian Labor Party after the 1950s split.

Born Bernard Cornelius in Currie, Tasmania, on the 11th of July 1934, Barney, his brothers John and Tony and sister Jane, grew up in the Victorian Mallee area. The area was still affected by the Depression years and ‘swaggies roamed the district’. His early memories are of a landscape of dust, the unemployed, and his mother's kindness:

‘They'd come to the door, knock on the door, and ask for something to eat and something to drink. The sort of thing, I suppose, that Henry Lawson used to describe in his story. She would always give them work if she could, chopping the wood, that gave them dignity and she’d always give them supper, no matter who they were, because they were human beings and in many cases they were returned soldiers from World War I and many of the younger ones were going to be soldiers in World War II. That was always a lesson to me, that no matter who you were, you were entitled to be treated in a particular way.’

One of his forebears, John Cooney, came to Australia in 1849, having been convicted at Galway. He later married an orphan girl and they built a life in the colonies.

Barney’s father worked in the Commonwealth Bank and the family moved from Tasmania to King Island. When Barney was aged three they moved to Culgoa, then Beulah and later to Bannockburn. However, before that last move Mr Cooney senior left the bank and purchased a shop at Deer Park in Melbourne’s outer western suburbs. The moves continued, with stays in Cranbourne and Yaark before settling in South Melbourne, where Barney worked in the family shop after his father died and his mother was on her own.

Barney moved schools as many times as his parents moved house but they were always state schools that he attended. His first one was at Culgoa, where he was one of about twelve kids and where he remembers that he won a prize for his work. He attended various secondary schools, including St Kevins, before older brother Tony and then Barney gained scholarships. He was good at history and still believes that he was robbed of a prize that was awarded to someone else. As a result he received special lessons from a sympathetic teacher. Barney was the first one in his family to go to University, Melbourne University because it was the only one in those days, where he graduated with first class honours. His other brother John joined the Air Force and was sent to Malaysia whilst his sister Jane became a nurse.

One of his early memories of political life is of a trip to the Exhibition Buildings, when he was fourteen, to hear Doc Evatt and B.A. Santamaria speak. Another was a visit to Tasmania on a plane with Ben Chifley sitting in the front seat.

After completing his studies Barney took Articles in 1959 and continued working for a couple of years in general and personal injury work. He then went to the Bar and, as he says, just worked hard taking in all types of work, but mainly personal injury. He later moved into the workers’ compensation area. He says that he never wanted to be a Judge.

At University Barney had been a member of the Labor Club, but did not join the Labor Party until the early 1960s. He became an active member with work and family life occupying his time. This was immediately after the split with the NCC and DLP still prominent. The Labor Party’s Victorian Branch Central Executive was strong and well organised, which for Barney meant a tight ship and little debate. He, along with Dick McGarvie, Barney Williams, John Button, Michael Duffy, and others, believed that there needed to be a different way of conducting the business of the Party. They called themselves the Participants, stating that they were not forging a group, just participating. The Central Executive saw this as the re-incarnation of the activities of the DLP and the Groupers and took action.

One of the actions of the Participants was support for Gough Whitlam, then in his early days of political life, whom they met in secret locations. The Federal Executive of the Party intervened in the activities of the Victorian Branch, the structure of the Central Executive was overhauled, and three factions emerged with Barney’s ‘Participants’ becoming the Independents.

In 1980 Barney was appointed by the Victorian Labor Government as the Chair of the inquiry into Workers’ Compensation in Victoria; the final report of which is now referred to as the ‘Cooney Report’. It led to an overhaul of the Worker Compensation system in Victoria, and the Labor Government introduced legislation based upon the findings of the Cooney Report, resulting in the Accident Compensation Act 1985.
In 1984, with an increase in the numbers in the Senate and House of Representatives for Victoria, Barney was elected as a Senator, remaining in the position until 2002. During that time he chaired the Senate Committee on Constitutional and Legal Legislation, becoming particularly vocal on the Howard Government’s anti-terrorism legislation with its five bills. He was especially concerned about the legislative provision that permitted ASIO to hold an individual incommunicado indefinitely while they questioned them until they were satisfied with the answers.

The retiring speeches were effusive in their praise of Barney’s political behaviour with Greens Senator, Bob Brown, saying that ‘humanity manifested itself in politics through Barney Cooney’ and that ‘Barney’s like a little radiator going down the cold corridors of power’.

On resigning his position Barney spoke of the potential of Parliament as ensuring ‘that we live in the sort of community we all want. The sort of community we all want is where everybody gets justice according to the law certainly, but also a fair go.’ Since retiring in 2002 he has become the Patron of the CARE group – The Conciliation Assistants Representing Employees Group making it clear that he will be more than just a figurehead and will fully participate in their activities.

Branch notes

The 11th National Labour History Conference, Labour History in the New Century, was held in Perth in July this year. The Melbourne Branch of the society passes on our thanks and congratulations to the members of the Perth Branch for putting on a wonderful conference. Special thanks goes to the indomitable Bobbie Oliver. Thanks also to the many helpers who gave their time to feed and water the participants: it was appreciated!

Members of the Melbourne Branch of ASSLH will soon receive notices for our forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Our next edition of Recorder will feature a review of Diane Kirkby’s wonderful book: Voices From the Ships: Australia’s Seafarers and Their Union.
The 24th Association of Industrial Relations Academics of Australia and New Zealand (AIRAANZ) Conference is to be held 3-5 February 2010 in Sydney, Australia. The conference theme of 'Work in Progress: Crises, Choices and Continuity' invites, in the tradition of earlier AIRAANZ conferences, a diverse range of papers that explore contemporary industrial relations theory and practice, and historical trends and patterns. For further information on themes and streams, on the conference venue, and on how to submit papers, visit http://www.alloccasionsgroup.com/AIRAANZ2010.

There will be a special stream on labour history titled Lessons from the past: How historical research aids our understanding of contemporary issues in industrial relations. Contact: Nikola Balnave (n.balnave@uws.edu.au) or Lucy Taksa (lucy.taksa@efs.mq.edu.au).

The deadline for full refereed papers submissions is Monday, 2 November 2009; non-refereed papers is Monday, 7 December 2009.

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Labour History in the New Century

With the 21st century nearing the end of its first decade, it seems an appropriate moment to take stock of what labour historians are researching and writing about in 2009. Labour History in the New Century presents a collection of papers embracing a wide range of themes: anti-Labor organisations such as ASIO and the FBI; struggles by female and Indigenous workers for equal pay and conditions; conflict within the Communist Party of Australia; comparative studies, significant individuals, and papers contextualising the labour movement in the latter 20th century. Available from: Black Swan Press, Curtin University of Technology. GPO Box U1987 Perth Western Australia 6845.

Price: $25.00 (+$5 p&p Australia; AUD $10.00 international).

Web: http://research.humanities.curtin.edu.au/blackswan/
Email: S.Summers@curtin.edu.au
ISBN: 9780980631326

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DUST: BREATH BREATHELESS ASBESTOS

Friday 23 & Saturday 24 October
DUST: BREATH BREATHELESS ASBESTOS - THE PRODUCTION
Hubcap Productions and Regional Arts Victoria with the Asbestos Diseases Society of Victoria presents the Dust 2009 Victorian Tour. Written and directed by Donna Jackson, music by Mark Seymour, film by Malcolm McKinnon, featuring a choir of 50 voices, led by Mick Thomas. Brought to you by the artists behind the critically acclaimed We Built this City, Dust brings to life the story of those affected by asbestos-related diseases. Set in two parts, Dust delivers a roving performance incorporating sideshow, rock and roll, film and a vortex of dust! Sale Memorial Hall, Sale, 8pm (23 October), 2pm + 8pm (24 October). Bookings: 03 5143 3200

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AUSTRALIAN COMMUNISM’S CONTROVERSIAL LEGACY

Wednesday 11 November
UNDERGROUND TALK - AUSTRALIAN COMMUNISM’S CONTROVERSIAL LEGACY
Tom O’Lincoln is the author of several books, founder of the International Socialist current in Australia, and a member of Socialist Alternative. At this Underground Talk he will be speaking on his republished classic Into the Mainstream: The decline of Australian communism in conversation with independent socialist Rob Zocchi. 6 for 6:30pm, New International Bookshop, Trades Hall, cnr Victoria & Lygon Sts, Carlton. Entry: $5/ $2 concession. More info: (ph) 03 9662 3744, (email) nibs@nibs.org.au