

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA  
DEFENCE FORCE PROTECTION ACT 1967  
No. 57 of 1967

AN ACT For the Protection of the Defence Force in respect of its Operations in or near Viet-Nam. (Assented to 9 September 1967)

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, the Senate, and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia, as follows:-

1. This Act may be cited as the Defence Force Protection Act 1967.
2. This Act shall come into operation on the day on which it receives the Royal Assent.
3. (1.) A person -
  - (a) who sends or takes money or other financial assistance or goods to; or
  - (b) who -
    - (i) contributes or gives money or goods to a person;
    - (ii) collects or receives money or goods; or
    - (iii) solicits the contributing or giving of money or goods, with a view to money or other financial assistance or goods being made available for the assistance of, or with a view to money or other financial assistance or goods being sent or taken to :-  
any of the following, that is to say :-
  - (c) the government of the country known as "the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam" in this act referred to as the "Government of North Viet-Nam";
  - (d) the body known as the "Dang Lao Dong Viet-Nam" or as "the Communist Party of North Vietnam";
  - (e) the body known as "the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam";
  - (f) a body established outside Australia, a class of persons resident outside Australia or a person resident outside Australia for the time being specified by Proclamation as a body or class of persons in relation to which, or a person in relation to whom, this paragraph applies, being a body, class of persons or person -
    - (i) assisting the Government of North Viet-Nam or a body referred to in paragraph (d) or (e) of this sub-section; or
    - (ii) opposed or likely to be opposed to any part of the Defence Force in operations in or near Viet-Nam;
  - (g) the armed forces of the Government of North Viet-Nam or of a body, class of persons or person referred to in paragraph (d) (e) or (f) of this sub-section;
  - (h) persons engaged in guerilla activities under the direction of or in the interests of the Government of North Viet-Nam or of a body, class of persons or person referred to in paragraph (d), (e) or (f) of this sub-section.is guilty of an offence punishable -
  - (i) upon summary conviction - by a fine not exceeding One thousand dollars or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or by both a fine not exceeding that amount and imprisonment for a term not exceeding that period; or
  - (j) upon conviction on indictment - by a fine not exceeding Two thousand dollars or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or by both a fine not exceeding that amount and imprisonment for a term not exceeding that period.
- (2.) A person who -
  - (a) incites, urges, aids or encourages; or
  - (b) prints or publishes a writing that incites, urges, aids or encourages, the doing of anything made unlawful by the last preceding sub-section is guilty of an offence punishable by a fine not exceeding Five hundred dollars or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or by both a fine not exceeding that amount and imprisonment for a term not exceeding that period.
- (3.) The preceding provisions of this section do not make it unlawful for -
  - (a) A person to -
    - (i) contribute or give money or goods to;
    - (ii) collect or receive money or goods for; or
    - (iii) solicit the contributing or giving of money or goods to, the Australian Red Cross Society or a body for the time being specified by Proclamation for the purposes of this paragraph;
  - (b) the Australian Red Cross Society or a body for the time being specified by Proclamation for the purposes of the last preceding paragraph to send money or other financial assistance or goods to the International Committee of the Red Cross or to a body for the time being specified by Proclamation for the purposes of this paragraph; or
  - (c) a person to -
    - (i) incite, urge, aid or encourage; or
    - (ii) print or publish a writing that incites, urges, aids or encourages, the doing of anything that, by reason of either of the last two preceding paragraphs, is not unlawful.

- This section is to be deleted after the 1st of January 1975.
4. The last preceding section does not make it unlawful for a person -
    - (a) merely to endeavour to show in good faith that -
      - (i) the Executive Government of the Commonwealth;
      - (ii) a Minister;
      - (iii) an adviser of the Executive Government of the Commonwealth or of a Minister
      - (iv) the government of another country,
 has been or is mistaken in any of its or his counsels, policies or actions; or
    - (b) merely to excite in good faith another person to attempt to procure by lawful means the alteration of such counsels, policies or actions.
  5. Where, by the Banking (foreign exchange) regulations, the doing of an act or thing is prohibited unless the act or thing is done with the authority of the Reserve Bank of Australia or of a person acting as agent of that bank under those Regulations, that authority shall be refused if that bank has reasonable grounds for believing that the doing of the act or thing would be an offence against this Act.
  6. - (1.) Subject to this section, an offence against sub-section (1) of section 3 of this act may be prosecuted either summarily or upon indictment, but an offender is not liable to be punished more than once in respect of the same offence.
    - (2.) Proceedings in respect of an offence against sub-section (1.) of section 3 of this act shall not be heard and determined summarily except with the consent of the defendant.
    - (3.) Subject to this section, an offence against sub-section (2) of section 3 of this Act is punishable upon summary conviction and not otherwise.
    - (4.) Proceedings in respect of an offence against this act shall not be instituted except with the consent in writing of the Attorney General or of a person ~~authorized~~ authorized by the Attorney General, by writing under his hand, to give such consents.
    - (5.) Notwithstanding that a consent has not been given in relation to the offence in accordance with the last preceding sub-section -
      - (a) a person may be charged with an offence against this Act;
      - (b) a person may be arrested for such an offence or a warrant for such an arrest may be issued and executed; and
      - (c) a person ~~may~~ so charged may be remanded in custody or on bail,
 but no further step in proceedings of a kind referred to in the last ~~paragraph~~ preceding sub-section shall be taken in relation to the offence until such a consent has been obtained.
    - (6.) The last preceding sub-section does not prevent the discharge of an accused person if proceedings are not continued within a reasonable time.
  7. Where a body corporate has committed an offence against this act, a person who, at the time of the commission of the offence, was a member of the committee of management, or an officer, of the body or of a branch of the body shall be deemed to have committed the offence, unless he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he used all due diligence to prevent the commission of the offence.
  8. - (1.) In a prosecution for an offence against this act, a Proclamation made for the purposes of paragraph (f) of sub-section (1.) of section 3 of this Act is evidence that the body, class of persons or person specified in the Proclamation was, at the time of making the Proclamation and at all times when the Proclamation remained unrevoked -
    - (a) in the case of a body - a body established outside Australia; or
    - (b) in the case of a class of persons or person - a class of persons or person resident outside Australia,
 and also a body, class of persons or person of a kind referred to in whichever of sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) of that paragraph is applicable.
    - (2) In a prosecution for an offence against this Act, the averment of the prosecutor contained in the indictment, information or complaint that -
      - (a) a body having a specified name existed at a specified time;
      - (b) guerilla activities under the direction of, or in the interests of, the Government of North Vietnam or of a specified body, class of persons or person, being a body, class of persons or person referred to in paragraph (d), (e) or (f) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of this Act, were being engaged in at a specified time; or
      - (c) persons named or described in the averment were, at a particular time, engaged in guerilla activities referred to in an averment in accordance with the last preceding paragraph,
 is evidence of the matters averred.
    - (3) The last preceding sub-section applies to a matter averred although -
      - (a) evidence in support or rebuttal of the matter averred or of any other matter is given; or

matter averred is a mixed question of law and fact, but in that case the averment is evidence of the fact only.

(4.) Evidence given in support or rebuttal of a matter averred in accordance with this section shall be considered on its merits, and the credibility and probative value of the evidence is neither increased nor diminished by reason of this section.

(5.) This section does not -  
(a) lessen or affect any burden of proof falling on a person; or  
(b) prevent or affect judicial notice being taken of a matter or prevent the use of other means of proof of a matter.

9.(1) In proceedings for an offence against this act, an imprint appearing upon any writing is prima facie evidence that the writing was printed or published by the person specified in the imprint.

(2.) For the purposes of the last preceding sub-section, the word "imprint" means a statement of the name of the printer or publisher of the writing, whether with or without a statement of the address of that person or a description of the place where the writing was printed or published.

10.(1.) A reference in section 5,6,7,8 or 9 of this Act to an offence against this Act includes a reference to an offence arising under section 5 or 7 of the Crimes Act 1914-1966 in relation to an offence against this act.

(2.) A reference in section 6 of this Act to an offence against sub-section (1.) or (2.) of section 3 of this Act includes a reference to an offence under section 5 or 7 of the Crimes Act 1914-1966 in relation to an offence against that sub-section.

11. When all members of the Defence Force have ceased to be engaged in war-like operations in and near Viet-Nam, the Governor General shall make a proclamation to that effect and thereupon this Act shall be deemed to have been repealed.

PROCLAMATION

Wednesday 22 November 1967

Commonwealth of  
Australia to wit  
CASEY  
Governor-General.

By His Excellency the Governor-General  
in and over the Commonwealth of  
Australia.

WHEREAS by sub-section (1.) of section three of the Defence Force Protection Act 1967, it is provided, amongst other things, that a person -

- (a) who sends or takes money or other financial assistance or goods to; or
- (b) who -
  - (i) contributes or gives money or goods to a person;
  - (ii) collects or receives money or goods; or
  - (iii) solicits the contributing or giving of money or goods, with a view to money or ~~xxxxx~~ other financial assistance or goods being made available for the assistance of, or with a view to money or other financial assistance or goods being sent or taken to a body established outside Australia, a class of persons or person resident outside Australia for the time being specified by Proclamation as a body or class of persons in relation to which, or a person in relation to whom this paragraph applies, being a body class of persons or person;
- (c) assisting the government of the country known as 'the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam', or the body known as 'Dang Lao Dong Viet-Nam' or as 'the Communist Party of North Viet-Nam', or the body known as 'the National Liberation Front of South Viet-Nam'; or
- (d) opposed or likely to be opposed to any part of the Defence Force in operation in or near Viet-Nam, is guilty of an offence.

AND WHEREAS the bodies known as 'The Liberation Red Cross' and 'The Medical Aid Committee for Viet-Nam', respectively, are bodies established outside Australia which are not affiliated with the Australian Red Cross Society or the International Committee of the Red Cross and are bodied assisting the body known as the 'National Liberation Front of South Viet-Nam',

NOW THEREFORE I, RICHARD GARDINER, BARON CASEY, the Governor-General in and over the Commonwealth of Australia, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council hereby specify each of the following bodies, that is to say, the body known as the 'Liberation Red Cross' and the body known as 'The Medical Aid Committee for Viet-Nam', as a body in relation to which paragraph (f) of sub-section (1.) of section three of the Defence Force Protection Act 1967 applies.

GIVEN under my Hand and the Great Seal of the Commonwealth this seventeenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and sixty seven, and in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's reign.

Attorney General

Dear Friend,

As you know, students at Monash and other Universities commenced collections some time ago for aid to the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front.

The Government subsequently brought down a "Defence Force Protection Act" which provides for penalties of up to two years gaol and/or \$2000 fines for donating to, collecting for or sending funds to the Government of North Vietnam, the Communist Party of North Vietnam, the National Liberation Front or any body proclaimed by the Government under the Act.

After the Act came into force, eight members of the Monash Labor Club publicly announced that they had sent \$100 to the Medical Aid for Vietnam Committee in London. This Committee, whose Chairman is Lord Boyd Orr (formerly head of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization) buys medical supplies in Britain and sends them directly to the Liberation Red Cross which is affiliated to the N.L.F. A further \$100 was later sent and the Commonwealth Police were provided with signed statements and copies of receipts ect. The Attorney-General decided not to prosecute the eight people concerned but instead announced that the Government had proclaimed the Medical Aid for Vietnam Committee and the Liberation Red Cross under the Act and that any further defiance would result in prosecution.

It should be obvious that the Act is not intended to protect our Defence Forces but to repress militant opposition to the war at home. During the debate, the Attorney-General admitted that Government had been closely watching the growth of anti-war movements, but had not thought it necessary to do anything about them because up to now they had not tried to turn from words to action. The implication is clear and need not be commented on further.

The "incitement" clause is ostensibly included to prevent manipulation and corruption of conscientious people by communists and other such persons. In fact it implements an effective censorship over publications that oppose the war because printers are reluctant to accept material which might be construed as encouraging aid to the N.L.F. An example of this is the sad fate of the A.L.P. after ostentatiously announcing its official support for the Government's Act. An entire issue of the Victorian A.L.P. journal "Fact" has to be burnt ("secretly") because the printer objected to a letter to the editor which opposed the legislation and might therefore have been regarded as incitement.

We believe that the present Act is merely the first of a series. That as the war escalates with more casualties and more opposition at home, the Government will resort to more repressive measures "in order to protect the morale of our troops" (and of course to protect the interests of our "American Allies"). We therefore believe that it is essential to give them a sharp rebuff at this stage.

We also believe that the Government's action in "proclaiming" the Lord Boyd Orr Committee and the N.L.F. Red Cross is particularly objectionable. The Medical Aid for Vietnam Committee is not only perfectly legal in Britain but is widely respected. Apart from Lord Boyd Orr its sponsors include doctors and members of parliament. There can be no doubt that it is a bona fide body which sends only medical supplies to the Liberation Red Cross (and also the North Vietnamese Red Cross). This sheds some light on the claim that the legislation is designed only to prevent military aid being sent. Her Majesty's Government in Australia has set a unique example in proclaiming as unlawful, a body which is not only legal under Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom but contains members of the Government party in parliament.

Canada and even New Zealand which also has troops in Vietnam have branches of the British Committee which are subject to no legal restrictions.

The Liberation Red Cross is the sole health and welfare agency which can operate in the two-thirds of south Vietnam that are under control of the N.L.F. In the areas which have been freed from foreign occupation, it operates clinics in every village and hospital at the county and provincial levels. It is considerably more efficient than the Saigon Government's health service - it has to be in view of the continual bombing. Any medical aid which is to be sent to people in these areas has to be used by the Liberation Red Cross. This includes any aid that could be sent through the International Red Cross even though the N.L.F. Red Cross is not affiliated (the IRC only accepts national Red Cross Societies as actual affiliates - e.g. the Red Cross Associations of north and south Vietnam).

The Australian Red Cross Society does not recognise the Liberation Red Cross and the Red Cross Societies of the north Vietnam and China which normally handle shipments of medical supplies from the I.R.C. to the N.L.F. have requested the international committee of the Red Cross to suspend shipments. This means that medical aid from Australia to the people of Vietnam can only be sent legally to the north Vietnamese Red Cross through the Australian Red Cross. There appears to be no legal way to send aid for the N.L.F. as the Government has chosen to specifically bar the route that was formerly being used.

We therefore ask you to give serious consideration to the following propositions as a means of testing both the constitutionality and enforceability of the Defence Force Protection Act and of making the Government feel less enthusiastic about introducing any further repressive laws in the near future:-

If more than 100 people, both students and non-students from all over Australia were to simultaneously announce that they had sent a token amount of \$1.00 each to the Medical Aid for Vietnam Committee in London the Government would be placed in a very difficult position. They would have to prosecute all 100 or none at all. In launching prosecution, they would be providing the people concerned with an opportunity to publicly explain their reasons for supporting the N.L.F. and opposing the war. Although considerable pressure for conviction would be mounted through the mass media it is quite possible that some jury member would have enough honesty and courage to hold out for an acquittal. Even if the 100 were found guilty, it would be very difficult for a court to impose gaol sentences without some kind of public outcry (and the existence of more than 100 political prisoners in Australia would have international repercussions). Finally it is possible that an appeal to the high court might result in the Act being declared unconstitutional. There is no Bill of Rights in the Australian Constitution but Parliament only has power to legislate in fields specifically assigned to it by the Constitution. The Government might claim to be exercising its Defence Powers but it could be disputed whether an Act intended to repress dissent in peacetime has anything to do with "Protection of Defence Forces". We are therefore organising to have Government simultaneously challenged in all States as described above.

FAP. 116 (old M.O. 116B)

If you wish to participate in this, please follow the instructions below:

- 1.) Take out a postal money order for exactly \$1 Australian currency payable to "Dr. Joan K. McMichael, 36 Wellington St., London W.C.2" at the "G.P.O. London".
- 2.) Endorse the note on the back with your name and address but do not add any cover letter or explanatory note.
- 3.) Send the note by airmail to Dr. McMichael at the above address in the U.K. (preferably registered etc.)
- 4.) Fill out the information on the enclosed form and return it to us as soon as possible. Do not forget to note down the money order number.
- 5.) When we have received authorization from 100 people or more, the public statement will be sent to the Attorney General and released to the press together with the list of signatories. No statement will be released before at least 100 have agreed.

We ask you to think carefully before taking the action outlined above. The consequences are serious.

From the moment you take out the postal note and even before any public statement is issued you could be liable to prosecution. Once the statement is released you will almost certainly be prosecuted (together with the others) and you will certainly be entered into security records and subjected to police harassment. There is a fairly high probability that you will be convicted (although acquittal is also a distinct possibility). If convicted you could be liable to a heavy fine or a lengthy gaol sentence. A copy of the Act has been enclosed for your reference.

Irrespective of the results of any prosecution there could be effects on your job or career which should be taken into consideration.

If after carefully considering the above, you still feel strongly enough about the war to defy the Act, please study the public statement carefully. It is not possible to amend the statement at this stage so it is important that it be a reasonable reflection of the views held in common by those participating. If you agree with the statement please act without delay.

It will probably take until the middle of February before a sufficient number of participants have contacted us and we may delay until the beginning of next academic year in March in order to obtain a larger number than the minimum target of 100. However we will have to discontinue the scheme unless a substantial majority of the 100 have contacted us before the end of January. So if you are going to participate, do it now! You will not be receiving any further postal information from this committee.

Once the statement is issued, all signatories can expect visits from the police. There is no need to give these gentlemen any information except names and addresses. Do not even tell them whether you received this circular or whether it is your name that appears on the statement. When summonses have been issued it will probably be possible to obtain free legal assistance, but separate arrangements may have to be made in each state. We cannot guarantee any organizing outside Victoria. Meetings of participants will probably be called shortly before or shortly after the statement is released in order to discuss plans, elect spokesmen etc. From then on this committee will cease to function.

Finally we would like to point out that there is every likelihood that the Government may try to charge some people with "incitement" before prosecuting the whole 100. This enables them to avoid having to put 100 or more people before a jury where they might conceivably be acquitted and allows them to make it appear that only a few "ringleaders" are involved. There is no trial by jury on the charge of incitement and the Government would no doubt be happy to have a compliant magistrate deal summarily with troublesome elements.

It is for this reason that we cannot sign this circular or give you an address to which to reply. You should be able to work out who to contact. If you cant, forget it!

While it is almost certain that news of this plan will eventually leak out to the press and ASIO, it is important to delay this as long as possible and in particular to prevent the police from obtaining detailed information as to who is organizing or participating in the plan until we are ready to release the statement. So please do not spread the news around too widely or discuss it over the phone etc. Under no circumstances discuss any ideas you may have about who sent you this letter except with other participants or potential participants. If any of your friends or members of your organization are interested in this plan, please let us know their names and addresses or alternatively tell us how many extra copies of this circular you would like. But at all costs, avoid doing anything which could lead to a charge of incitement.

If you do intend to participate in this plan please think carefully over all the points we have mentioned above and also remember that it is important that no-one should announce that they have sent aid before at least 100 are ready to do so and that no-one should consent to be proceeded against summarily if summonses are issued. (Although summary conviction carries a maximum penalty of only 12 months gaol and/or \$1000, conviction is much more likely and much speedier.

Thus if some people consented to be tried by a magistrate, their convictions could prejudice the chance of others being acquitted by a jury. Because the Government may attempt to show that this whole business was an organised communist plot, we would also prefer that members of the communist party and other possible "ringleaders" refrain from participating. This is, of course, up to you.

You should also note that you may be called on to repeat this act in the event of no action being taken by the Government. Our aim is to get something done - not to make a single gesture and then forget it.

We hope you will not be too discouraged by the warnings in this letter. With more than 100 participating, the impact should be very good and the Government should find it very difficult to make an effective reply. It is our duty to warn you of the consequences of any action you may feel impelled to take but our purpose in writing this letter is to ask you to join in rather than turn you away.

If people such as yourself are not prepared to act in this situation there is little hope left - either for Vietnam or Australia.

Yours sincerely,

"COMMITTEE TO CHALLENGE THE DEFENCE  
FORCES PROTECTION ACT"

Enclosed:

- I copy of Defence Forces Protection Act together with proclamations.
- 2 copies of public statement and authorization form (I for reference).

P.S.

Your name and address was given to us as a person who might be interested and who will be discreet.

PUBLIC STATEMENT

We, the undersigned, have decided that we cannot accept the "Defence Force Protection Act". We believe that we have a conscientious duty to aid the South Vietnam National Liberation Front in its struggle for Vietnamese independence and to help offset the damage done by our own Government.

We believe that the Act is not really intended to protect our Defence Force but to repress opposition to the Government. To protect our Defence Forces they should be brought home and used for defence - not aggression.

The Government believes that they can prevent opposition to the war by bringing down a few special Acts of Parliament. But they are wrong. So long as there are people with conscientious beliefs in Australia, their thoughts and actions cannot and will not be stifled by the passing of a repressive Bill. They should have learnt this lesson in Vietnam where they, in conjunction with their "American Allies" have used not merely Acts of Parliament but bombs, bullets and napalm against the people of Vietnam, and yet these people have continued to stand up for their rights.

We particularly object to the Government's hypocrisy in 'proclaiming' the British "Medical Aid Committee for Vietnam" and the South Vietnamese "Liberation Red Cross" after pretending that their legislation was only intended to stop military aid.

The Liberation Red Cross is the sole health and welfare agency existing in the two-thirds of South Vietnam that the National Liberation Front has freed from foreign occupation. It operates an extensive medical service at village county and province levels. A service which has to be more effective than the Saigon Government's because of the continual American and Australian bombing.

The London Committee contains some of the most respected people in Britain today. Its President, Lord Boyd Orr is a former Director-General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. Among the more than 100 sponsors from all fields of public life in Britain there are six members of the House of Lords (including Bertrand Russell), eight fellows of the Royal Society, thirteen University Professors and fourteen members of the House of Commons (including two Australian MP's - Russell and Anne Kerr). There can be no doubt that it is a bona fide medical aid organization which uses all money received to buy medical supplies in Britain and then forward them to Vietnam through the Liberation Red Cross and the North Vietnamese Red Cross.

Medical Aid for Vietnam Committees connected with the British one also exist without any kind of restriction in New Zealand (which has troops in Vietnam) and in Canada. There are also similar committees in the United States and other parts of the world. These organizations are partisan bodies which give unequivocal support to the victims of American and Allied military aggression in Vietnam.

As the Red Cross Societies of North Vietnam and China have requested the International Committee of the Red Cross to suspend shipments of supplies for the National Liberation Front (the Liberation Red Cross is not affiliated to the International body and so receives supplies indirectly) the Australian Red Cross has announced that it can no longer accept donations intended for medical aid to the National Liberation Front. This means that by proclaiming the Medical Aid Committee for Vietnam the Government has made it clear that it wishes to leave no legal channels open.

The London Committee is still sending such items urgently needed by the Liberation Red Cross as drugs, blood plasma, dried milk and surgical instruments. We wish to help in this work but the Government's actions have left us with no choice but to defy the law in doing so.

IN view of the above and in order to express our opposition to the war and the Act and to show our support for the Vietnamese people's struggle for national liberation, we have each sent a token amount of \$1 to dr. Joan K. McMichael - Secretary of the Medical Aid for Vietnam Committee at 36 Wellington St., London W.C.2.

We have carefully considered the consequences of this action which include almost certain prosecution and the possibility of being sent to gaol for up to two years. But we believe that we have a duty to challenge the Act now, before the Government resorts to even more undemocratic measures in its attempts to whip up support for the war.

If the Government does not prosecute we will continue sending aid regularly until our right to do so is recognized. If the Government does prosecute we are prepared to accept the consequences.



(BLOCK LETTERS PLEASE)

NAME

ADDRESS

STATE

PHONE (H)

(W)

OCCUPATION

DATE OF BIRTH

(If student only)

INSTITUTION

COURSE

YEAR

MAJOR SUBJECTS

PASS/HONS

TERM ADDRESS AND PHONE

I have sent postal money, money order NO. \_\_\_\_\_ for \$AI from the

Post Office to Dr. Joan K. McMichael, 36 Wellington st.,

LONDON W.C.2. payable at the G.P.O. LONDON. The money order was taken out on

/ /6 . It was endorsed with my name and address on the back and posted

airmail to London without a covering letter on / /6 .

I authorize the release of the Public Statement overleaf in my name.

SIGNED

DATE: / /6 .

(The public statement will not be released until at least 100 people have authorized it)

.....

List of Signatories to First Statement

David John Andrews,  
6/109 Mary St,  
Richmond, 3121

Walter Curtis Atkinson,  
651 Birdwood Terrace,  
Toowong, 4066

Harry Booley,  
68 Maribyrnong Rd.  
Moonee Ponds, 3039

John Campbell Craig,  
101 Vicv St,  
Glenroy, Melbourne

Graham Donaldson,  
3/136 Nicholson St,  
Fitzroy, Vic

Margaret Ewart,  
13/26 W Toorak Rd,  
Sth Yarra, 3141

Alexander Fricker,  
192 Melbourne St,  
North Adelaide, 5006

Jeremy Glynn Gilling,  
28 The Bulwark,  
Castlecrag, NSW

Mike Gilmartin,  
Flat 3-A, 152 Broadway,  
Nedlands, W.A.

Donald Hadden,  
21 Moore St,  
E Brighton, Vic

Michael Dudloy Hyde,  
4/14 Carlisle Ave,  
E St Kilda, Vic

Rosemary Ingram,  
33 Devon St,  
Eaglemont, Vic

Francis Kearney,  
59 Miller St,  
Melbourne 3000

Albert Langer,  
60 Clendon Rd,  
Toorak, Vic

Ralph Magit,  
924 Burke Rd,  
Balwyn, Vic

Ken John Mansell,  
9 Moyer Rd,  
Burwood, Vic

Kerry C Miller,  
Deakin Hall,  
Monash University, Vic

Ailsa O'Connor,  
22 Broadway,  
Elwood, Vic

Christine Sandford,  
66 Chatsworth Rd,  
Prehran, Vic

List of Signatories to Second Statement

Tony Dalton,  
2 Dudley Ave,  
Moorabbin, Vic

Michael Hamel-Green,  
57 Palmerston St,  
Carlton, Vic

Errol T Heldzinger,  
243 Holden St,  
Fitzroy, Vic

Jan Lindquist,  
3 Raymond St,  
Noble Park, Vic

Harry Van Moorst,  
57 Palmerston St,  
Carlton, Vic

Sheila Noack,  
22 Fellows St,  
Kew, Vic

John Price,  
178 Lygon St.,  
Vic 3053

Dear Friend

Please excuse the extremely long delay in keeping you informed about the plan to have 100 people send \$1 medical Aid to the I.L.F. We cannot offer any really valid excuse so you will just have to accept this apology or ignore it.

At the meeting hold on June 30th at 57 Palmerston St. Carlton about 20-30 participants were present. It was decided to go ahead and release the two public statements immediately together with a list of the names of only those who were prepared to do so. Two weeks were to be allowed for additional participants to indicate that they would like to be included.

On the basis of the number of people who indicated willingness to be included at the meeting, together with those who had earlier done so by their replies to the circular re releasing the statement with less than 100 signatures, two lists totalling 26 names have been drawn up.

There were 19 for the original statement and 7 for the second, the two lists are enclosed

IF YOU HAVE BEEN INCLUDED BY MISTAKE PLEASE NOTIFY US AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS IMMEDIATELY (also if you have been put in the wrong list or with the wrong spelling or address).

The statements, together with a cover letter and the lists of signatories will be released to the press some time in November or December. The second statement will be released shortly after the first. The several weeks delay is because many of those involved are students who have exams. It will also allow any others who weren't at the meeting but wish to be included in the first announcement to let us know.

IF YOU ARE NOT ON THE ENCLOSED LISTS BUT WISH TO BE INCLUDED PLEASE LET US KNOW NOW - preferably immediately and certainly before the middle of November. The more who sign the first release, the more impact it will have.

If you are able to recruit any more participants please do so and have them notify us also. Once the statement is released we can expect to have some other people join in. IF THE TOTAL NUMBER EXCEEDS 100 (IT IS NOW 70) ALL NAMES WILL BE RELEASED. So if you have received this letter but do not wish to be further associated with the plan, please inform us immediately.

A final list will be circulated immediately before it is released to the press.

The meeting also decided to appoint Miko Hyde, Harry Van Moorst, Francis Kearney and Ailsa O'Connor as spokesmen once the statements are released. The first two for the younger group and the second two for the older.

Yours sincerely,

"COMMITTEE TO CHALLENGE THE DEFENCE  
FORCE PROTECTION ACT"

Please return this to 57 Palmerston St Carlton if you are not on the enclosed lists but are willing to have your name included with the others.

NAME (Block letters)  
ADDRESS

Please add my name to the first/second list when it is released.

Signature

Date