

Tribune

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● Listeners at a Britania's porthole: See P.12.



NAZIS NAMED

—See page 3



MOVING UP TOWARDS THE CRUNCH

THE mounting alarm among Australia's big and belligerent employers at the present stature and vigor of the Australian trade union movement is driving them towards precipitating an all-out clash of forces.

The employers and yes-men Governments (including that of the "businessman's friend," Mr. McMahon) are concerned not only over union actions for wages and job conditions but specially over the union initiatives on the broader social and political issues affecting the lives of the people.

As an article in the Australian this week acknowledged: "Almost suddenly, unions are doing new things and doing the old things in new ways . . ."

Hence employers' itchiness in the trigger finger.

One projected battleground is over the fines imposed under the Federal anti-strike penal clauses.

The unions lined say they won't pay. Employers are demanding that the Government enforce payment, and the McMahon Government — racked with its own divisions — is trying to give an impression of strength on this.

Trade unionists should be alerted, especially at job level, for what could be a major imminent fight on this.

Various white-collar workers are as deeply committed in disputes as are blue-collar workers.

The Victorian Secondary Teachers' Association, with its impressive record of militant action for education as well as their own rights and conditions, decided on a two-day strike this week to defy the Bolte Government's vicious new anti-strike regulations (including drastic losses of long-service leave entitlements for absence from duty, on strike).

Such battles on specific grounds will continue.

While fighting against attacks, the unions' best defence lies in new offensives of their own. Action around the many issues — economic, social, political (including the Indochina war and anti-conscription) — can keep the Establishment on the defensive and lift the whole significance of the trade union movement in the people's interests.

● Taking the fight to them—See p. 10

FOUR anti-apartheid demonstrations in five days . . . a hectic week of activity in Sydney last week protesting the South African surf lifesavers' visit to Sydney to swim in the "third test" against Australia.

Last Saturday, police dragged four young women off Coogee Beach (pictured above) when they skirted two wire fences to throw themselves in the path of the South African surf march-past team, forcing the whole march to halt and sit on the beach. Soon after, two young men were arrested when they tried to pull the South African flag out of the hands of the standard bearer of the South African team.

Meanwhile on the northern side of the beach, protesters tried to rip down the wire fence and advance on the march past (picture below).

The six hundred protesters at the carnival outnumbered the spectators.

Earlier demonstrations began when the South Africans arrived at Mascot airport from Brisbane on Tuesday March 23. Demonstrators were attacked by Nazis. Over 150 were present at the second protest held outside a civic reception for the team held by the Warringah Shire Council on Wednesday March 24. The third protest took the form of a march from Prince Alfred Park to Surf House, Buckingham St. on Friday, March 26. Soon after it ended, Nazis again attacked the protesters. On Sunday, a hundred demonstrators went to Bulli Beach on the NSW South Coast to protest the presence of the South African team. (A full, detailed report of all protests on page 12 of this issue).

Organisers of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, which called the protests, voted the week of demonstrations a very successful trial run for the Springbok Rugby tour in July this year.



Tribune

For peace, independence
and a socialist Australia

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After Laos, what next?

THE Laos invasion, which began on February 8 and ended ingloriously last week, represents the most stinging defeat so far for the US imperialists and their puppets in the new, expanded phase of their war against the peoples of Indochina.

What the Tet offensive of February 1968 was to the Vietnam war, Laos three years later, has become to the new Indochina war.

A Laotian Patriotic Front broadcast last Thursday summed up the invasion in this way: "Operation Dewey Canyon, conducted by the US and Saigon puppets against southern Laos, has ended in complete defeat. Our armed forces and people have won total victory in this historic campaign. . . .

"We put out of action 15,000 enemy troops, including 200 Americans, and captured 1000 others. . . . We destroyed or captured 496 aircraft, mostly helicopters, and 586 military vehicles."

As US Defence Secretary Laird said reflecting in his own remarkable way the same military reality: "I think it (the invasion) is ending because the reaction was very strong — a tremendously vicious and violent reaction on the part of the North Vietnamese." (As if the liberation forces might have been expected to welcome the invaders with red carpets and flowers!)

Two possible constructions can be put on the Laos fiasco as to the likely future course of the war.

One is that a chastened Washington will now think once, twice and many times more about putting into effect its projects for further expansion of the war (land invasion of North Vietnam, and, as the next option, use of tactical nuclear weapons).

The other is that the Laos defeat will only deepen the desperation of the aggressors, and sharpen the danger of some wild new throw in their conduct of the war.

The whole logic of the Indochina conflict suggests that the latter alternative is by far the more likely one.

From the very beginning, the US has always responded to reverses by upping the ante in the conflict, by "escalation" of the war.

Nothing in the record of the Nixon Administration suggests that the US is going to act any differently this time.

One aspect of the Laos invasion deserves closest attention by the anti-war forces. By un-

precedented manipulation of the media, the Nixon Administration managed to suppress and distort information about what was happening in Laos to such a degree as to reduce significantly the volume of mass protest aroused by the new escalation of the war. This protest was therefore markedly less than that which greeted the invasion of Cambodia 10 months ago.

This was just as true in Australia, where the tightness of monopoly control of the mass media ensured that we got only a fraction of the wretchedly inadequate coverage available to the US public.

We can be sure that the lesson of this experience will not have been forgotten by Nixon's men when the moment for the next step in escalation arrives.

All this gives quite special importance to the appeal of the six Australian federal union leaders for a big stepping-up of workers' action to end the war (see p. 3), and to other upcoming events in the anti-war movement in Australia, especially the April 30 actions planned by the National Moratorium Campaign.

MOVING FOR UNION ACTION AGAINST CLUTHA-GOVT. DEAL

WOLLONGONG (NSW South Coast): A new level of trade union action is foreshadowed against the massive vandalism of the South Coast environment involved in the coal loader project of the US-controlled Clutha company, under a deal with the NSW Government.

Trade union action will be a part of a wide and rising public movement.

This week, the South Coast Labor Council secretary (Mr. M. Nixon) said that the continuing disclosures around the Clutha-Government deal "completely vindicate the protests by trade unions and other public-minded organizations and individuals who are determined to protect our natural heritage and environment from the contemplated ravages of a US billionaire exploiter, in cahoots with the NSW Government."

means, to force the Government to disclose all the facts on the deal and to secure their withdrawal.

"We will ask all unions, in keeping with their conscience and concern for the future of the South Coast, to stand firm on this.

"We recall how Queensland unionists boycotted the projected oil drilling of the Barrier Reef and the sandmining of Cooloola sands.

"We believe that a similar stand could prove as effective and successful in the Clutha affair as it did in those Queensland actions."

YOUTH WILL TALK, ACT ON NEW TRIB.

A number of young people interested in the development of the New Tribune to be launched on April 28 will meet in Sydney this week to discuss ideas and action to be taken.

Signs are that these young men and women will take an increasing interest in all aspects of Tribune. They will also spearhead the sales drive necessary to introduce Tribune to much wider, and especially youth, audiences.

Among the youth involved

in discussions around Tribune are a number doing editorial work on student newspapers, who will bring fresh ideas, especially on layout, to work on the new Tribune, as well as special features.

It is hoped that similar youth Tribune committees can also be formed in other States.

The views of all who think they might have a bright idea on how to improve Tribune are being eagerly sought. This, of course, includes readers who are no longer young.

Student communists who have been particularly active selling Tribune (Macquarie campus sellers hold the record with 200 in one week

late last year), face the difficulty of free student newspapers, often well produced with a great deal of color, readily available to all students.

Students have to be persuaded that they will find something in other papers.

This, of course, also applies to other readership groups also.

A number of letters from readers relating to the new Tribune will be published next week.

Despite early morning rain which must have deterred some like trippers, Tribune's Sydney Harbour Cruise last Sunday was voted a great success by all who took part.

Where to buy Tribune

BRISBANE
People's Bookshop, 205 Brunswick Street, Valley.
Felix Newsagency, George Street
Red and Black Bookshop, Arcade
Elizabeth Street.

TOWNSVILLE
Foleys Newsagency, Flinders St.

SYDNEY
CPA Office, 148 Day Street.
New World Bookshops, 425 Pitt Street.

Stations bookshops: Central, Town Hall, Wynyard.
Stations sellers: Central (Devonshire St. entrance); St. James (Elizabeth St. entrance); Town Hall, Woolworths centre.
Circular Quay wharf.
Martin Place: Three newspaper stalls.
Piggott Bookstall, Taylor Square, Darlinghurst.
Liberation bookshop, 368 Pittwater Rd., North Manly.

WOLLONGONG
CPA Office, 12 Station Street.
Hammerford Newsagency, Crown Street.

NEWCASTLE
CPA Office, 368 Hunter Street.
Whitna Newsagency, Hunter St. (near Union St.).

MELBOURNE
International Bookshop, 17 Elizabeth Street.
Kiosk, corner Elizabeth and Flinders Streets.
CPA Office, 1st floor, 197 Lansdowne Street.

Saturday morning, City: Outside Myers, Bourke St.; outside Coles, Swanston St.; outside Coles, Bourke St.; Pharoah, outside Town Edge St.; Footscray: outside Coles, Nicholson St.

ADELAIDE
People's Bookshop, 180 Hindley Street.

PERTH
Pioneer Bookshop, 75 Bulwer St.

HOBART
Wharf Post Centre, 1 Argyle St.
Thursday 4.3 p.m.
Arrangements for postal deliveries: M. Bound, 46 Forbes Avenue, West Moonah, 7009.
Phone 72-7995, evenings.

Secret terms?

Mr. Nixon continued: "It is rumored that an agreement exists between the NSW Government and Clutha that provides for the unfettered right of the company to exploit the environs of the Valley for the next 50 years."

"I will be raising with the Labor Council that we ask the Labor Party Parliamentary representatives from this area to raise in the House these questions: Does such a secret agreement exist? If so, what are its terms? Is the event of such an agreement existing, demand that it be tabled in the House for open debate."

"The trade union movement has a vital part to play in developing pressures, by all

CONCEPTS IN APRIL-MAY UNION FESTIVAL OF ARTS

BEHIND the week-long Union Festival of the Arts, to be held in Melbourne from April 25 to May 1, lies a number of important new developments in union attitudes.

The program of the Festival, and the concepts of the union organizers of it, show a desire to take the arts out to the people — including to where they work.

The program for the week of the Festival includes musical performances in city squares, daily drama performances for wharves, film showings, theatre perform-

ances for children, book displays and art, ballet and puppet shows in factories, offices and city squares. A touring orchestra and a pop music group will tour the city, serenading home-going crowds.

Patrons of the Festival are Messrs. R. J. Hawkis (ACTU), P. D. Allsop (ACPSA) and D. Linehan (CPSSO—Council of Commonwealth Public Service Organizations). Unions, individual donors and the Australian Council for the Arts are contributing towards costs.

• More next week.

Tribune Fund details

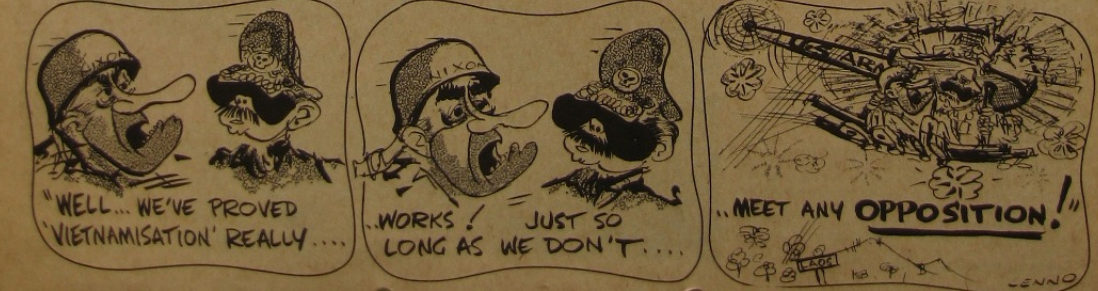
DONATIONS This week to Tribune Fund from New South Wales: \$115.98. Victoria: \$28.50.

New South Wales
Guarantor groups: G. Burns (Newcastle) \$2.40, New Westcote D.C. Office \$3.20, Nan Williams \$5, National Committee Office \$1, 300 City \$1.50, Tribune Editorial \$1.20, Odd Bods \$2. Donations: Artarmon Brickworks \$1.40, Randwick Bus \$4, Bill McGrath \$5, Central Railway Stand \$3.30, STUC 206, Don 40c, J. & F. (Willooby) Branch \$30, Town Hall sellers, 22c, French's Forest \$5, The Tracks 1 Travel for Socialism, Umoja Loo, East Sydney, Darlo, Surety Hills and Refers for Bill Fitzpatrick \$7.50, Oxford Street seller per Bill Fitzpatrick \$2.50, Gowrie Street \$4.25, Artarmon Brickworks \$1.40, Parramatta Branch \$2.12, The Revoc (Newcastle) 75c, R. McArthur (Newcastle) \$1, V. Giles (Newcastle)

Victoria
Guarantor Groups: Eagles \$1.20, Essendon group \$10, Dockyard Workers \$11.
Donations: F. H. 50c, J. F. 30c, Dudley St \$1, Taffy \$2, R. Laurie \$2.50.

Queensland
Guarantor group: Valley \$4.84, Rockhampton \$4, Camp Hill \$2.48.
Donations: J. S. 55, Wynnum \$2, Brisbane River \$1, Regular per E. A. B. \$1, J. S. 40c, Connie M. 30c, Dugal 20c, Chavrons 20c.

South Australia
C. Glyvas \$1.
Previously acknowledged \$2719.58
167.10
This week Total \$2886.68



Union chiefs urge war, urge immediate action

SYDNEY: Six Federal trade union leaders have issued an urgent appeal to fellow officials and workers on the job for action to halt the drift to wider and possibly nuclear war in Indochina.

They are Mr. Ralph Taylor, Federal secretary of the Australian Railways Union, Mr. Jack Hoffmann, Federal secretary of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union, Mr. Norm Docker, Wateride Office Federation Industrial Officer, Mr. George Crawford, Federal secretary of the Plumbers' Union, Mr. E. V. Elliott, Federal secretary of the Seamen's Union, and Mr. L. Carmichael, Commonwealth assistant secretary, Malmalaged Engineer's Union, and a member of the Vietnam Moratorium Campaign's National Coordinating Committee.

After describing the military debacle of the last two years, the appeal says: "The real danger now is that next month, or sometime soon, the Americans may decide to invade North Vietnam or to use tactical nuclear weapons in a last desperate attempt to 'win' an unwinnable war."

"Such an invasion could cause a major land war in Asia — or even a nuclear war. Invasion of North Vietnam by the United States could lead to war with China. The Americans might be tempted to use nuclear weapons. In the current serious situation it is our considered opinion that such a possibility cannot be put aside."

"The statement adds: "The choice is to gamble with the fate of the world or to end the war now."

"Join us in warning the US and Australian Governments that they cannot be allowed to drag us into a still bigger war."

"Join us in actions to bring about unilateral withdrawal of all Australian armed forces now."

"Join us in calling for im-

mediate withdrawal of all US armed forces from Indochina. Take part in the 1971 Vietnam Moratorium campaign through April, May, June, 1971.

"The war is not simply death and destruction in Vietnam, it is a major cause of poverty and inflation at home. It diverts resources urgently needed for social needs in Australia.

"If the Government won't stop the drift to war we should force it to act through industrial and political action.

Unionists are invited to sign and to contribute \$4 and to enlist union financial support for wider publication of the appeal.

Copies of the appeal may be had from the Amalgamated Engineering Union, Commonwealth Council, 126 Chambers St., Surry Hills, NSW, 2010.

Laborers act

The Federal Management Committee of the Builders' Laborers' Federation last week decided to take "suitable forms of industrial action on the construction of Commonwealth buildings" in an endeavor to secure the release of draft draftee Geoffrey Muller, who was jailed for two years earlier this month for his opposition to the draft and Indochina war.

The committee called upon the Australian Council of Trade Unions to take direct action to further across public opinion against the National Service Act, and urged a Federal meeting of building industry unions for the purpose of considering a black ban on construction of all Commonwealth buildings until Geoff Muller is released.

National Moratorium chairman, Dr. J. F. Cairns, told 500 people at Melbourne University last Wednesday that America was prepared to use nuclear weapons in the Indochina war.

He said US crimes against Indochina since 1961 were

comparable to those of Hitler Germany. "Australians and Americans who support these attacks will be judged as guilty as we judge the Germans who supported Hitler," Dr. Cairns said.

He forecast a new change in war tactics. Americans fighting in Indochina were unreliable, he said. "And the US public objects to the killing of more Americans, although they apparently don't extend their opposition to the killing of Vietnamese."

Dr. Cairns said that because the Saigon administration lacked the strength to carry on the war, he felt America would stop using nuclear weapons rather than undertake a ground war by invading North Vietnam, which could become a war against China.

Dr. Cairns said that America's aggressive policy in taking a counter-revolutionary role was the most dangerous force in the world. He said that if this was what the American Alliance amounted to, Australia should support it.

Replying to an interjector who asked, "Why don't you say destroy capitalism?" Dr. Cairns said he believed such slogans were alienating many Australians at a time when the Vietnam war had reached its most critical stage.

He described "slogan-mongering" would-be revolutionaries as "a hindrance to the peace movement." "If the CIA was paying them we could not get better value," he said.

SYDNEY: The New South Moratorium Campaign is convening a discussion of unionists from the workshops at the Sydney Trades Hall on Wednesday April 7, at 7.30 p.m.

The purpose of the meeting is to discuss and plan massive worker action to stop the Indochina war.



Ross Leslie May, well-known Nazi and commonly known as the "Skull", speaks to police constable at Mascot demonstration. May faces several assault charges arising from this and previous assaults on anti-apartheid and anti-war activists.

Nazi Party NSW fuhrer K. Gibbett (closest to camera), an as-yet unidentified Nazi, and Albert Parziani (fair-haired, furthest from camera) argue with anti-apartheid protesters they had previously assaulted.

Nazi violence against anti-apartheid groups

SYDNEY: The Nazi Party has featured in a number of attacks on anti-apartheid protesters over the past two weeks.

The Nazis who took part in the attack at Mascot park on Tuesday, March 23, have been identified. (See pictures above.)

It is understood that a number of summonses are being taken out against Ross Leslie May, known as the "Skull" of Albion St., Surry Hills, charging him with assault. Among those taking assault charges there is a 15-year-old high school student.

Other summonses are being taken out against others, including uniformed Nazi Albert Parziani, of Terry St., Strathfield. With them was NSW State Nazi chief Kenneth Gibbett, who recently stood as a Nazi candidate in Queensland in the Senate elections.

The Nazi Party has attracted a large number of psychotics into its ranks. Some of these are violent and still endanger life. Others are content to play at nazism, dressing up in uniforms and parading. However they fear fresh police exposure.

Recently a palace revolution deposed former ANU Public lecturer Ted Cawthron as "fuhrer" of Australian nazis, to replace him with Paul Rosser who gave a number of press conferences from "NSW administrative headquarters" on the floor of a leased building at 224a King St. Newtown.

The "main reason for the deposition of Cawthron was that he paradoxically tried to present a "respectable" image of the Nazi Party, having high hopes of capturing a large percentage of migrant votes in the Senate elections through the agency of Etna Marian, Croatian, German and other migrant fascist groups who pledged the Australian nazis their support at a meet-

ing at the Sydney suburb of Werrington, near Penrith, early in August last year.

F. Pepper, at whose home in Werrington this conference was held is one of the leading nazis. He and others rejected the "electoral" tendencies of Cawthron.

In fact, the big majority of the Nazi Party had always practised the methods of violent window-smashing and physical attack.

Cawthron still continues with a small following of his own.

Other Nazi groups still exist. Former Nazi fuhrer Arthur Smith, after the burning down of his private hotel in Liverpool St., Surry Hills, some time ago, has been expelled, although he still has a small group.

Eric Wenberg, who broke with Cawthron earlier, went to Mackay, Queensland, but is thought to have returned to NSW. He was deported from the USA when he was arrested in the company of American Nazi leader Rockwell Danny van Blarcom, who broke with Cawthron along with Wenberg, is in circulation again. Arthur Smith, in an article in the Brisbane Sunday Truth dated March 18, 1969, told some of the truths about the Nazi Party.

"We went to demonstrations expecting a riot," Smith wrote. "For this reason we carried rubber tubes packed with lead balls."

"The police never searched us, so they never found them." "I was fully prepared to order my men to use these weapons in case of trouble. In fact we often hoped a skirmish would develop into a full-scale riot."

Other Nazi groups have operated in Manly (last year Cawthron's State headquarters in NSW), Eastern Suburbs, and in the Penrith areas, as well in the Glebe-Redfern area.

They are closely linked with Utsah and other migrant Nazi groups.

John Stewart, who lives in the NSW country town of

Triangle, is one of Cawthron's mates. He stood as Nazi candidate in NSW, along with Michael McCormack, who lives in Brighton St., Balgowlah, near Manly. Another former supporter of Cawthron is Phillip Marks, who lives in Alexandria St., North Manly.

Jerry Harding, former Nazi and a "reverend" of the Church of God, which provided a means of operating a shop in Glebe Point Rd., Glebe, has gone underground after the Church of God in the US finally woke up and withdrew his charter.

The "Rev" J. Harding still found time to write a homily in the extreme right-wing "News Digest International" in its latest issue. The "News Digest International" is unofficial spokesman for the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABB) and Captive Nations Week. "News Digest International" has recently published a booklet by Douglas Darby.

Douglas Darby, Liberal MLA for Manly, as reported in last week's Tribune, was recently in Tokyo for a world anti-communist conference at which the Utsahs were admitted as members.

The links of the nazis with the extreme rightwing of the Liberal Party are established mainly through rightwing migrant groups.

Mr. Howard Bruce of Albert St., Hornsby, is another leading Nazi. He was in charge of financial affairs for the Nazi Party but was reported last to be preparing to leave for South Africa.

Rosser in his recent press interview stated that although the nazis looked up to Adolf Hitler they see South Africa as best representing the Nazi ideal in the present world.

The exposure in a full review of the Nazi Party are referred to three articles in Tribune of last year, on September 23 and 30 and November 4. Tribune has in the past few years run continuing exposure on the Croatian Nazi Utsahs.

Misdirected petition

SYDNEY: In an extraordinary move last week, members of the opposition faction in the Newcastle organisation of the Communist Party of Australia launched a petition against the visit to the Soviet Union of CPA national secretary Mr. Laurie Aarons.

Mr. Aarons left for Moscow last Thursday in pursuance of a decision of the recent meeting of the party's National Committee which elected him, and NC member Mr. Dave Davies to the party's delegation to the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The Congress opened in Moscow yesterday.

The petition, sponsored by Dr. Geoff Curthoys, was not sent to the National Committee of the Communist Party, but to a leading opposition faction member, Mr. W. J. Brown, and also to daily newspapers.

According to reports in these papers, it claimed that Mr. Aarons' visit to the Soviet Union was "unfavourable" and called for his replacement as a delegate.

currently facing charges (launched by W. J. Brown) under the party rules and claimed it was "highly improper" for him to represent the party at the Soviet Congress in these circumstances.

In a letter written to Dr. Curthoys just before his departure, Mr. Aarons said: "You should know that I accepted nomination only because I believed it was not from any other reason. You should also know that the National Committee was well aware that Comrade W. J. Brown's charges against me were still being heard, as it is also known that Comrade Brown laid these charges on December 19, 1970, and has procrastinated the day out of the hearing. I immediately after laying the charges, he went overseas himself."

"It is ironical that you sent your petition to him, since he was then a member under the party rules. He should have had discussions in Poland at party levels."

"With your high understanding of propriety, you should know that any petition should go to the National Committee, which alone could discuss its decision. Sending it to Comrade Brown only reveals its intended pur-

pose, to help him in his unfounded allegations."

Shortly after launching the petition, and distributing it in the manner described above, Dr. Curthoys informed the Newcastle District Executive of the CPA of his intention of resigning from the party.

Several former members of the CPA in Newcastle recently established what is described as the Newcastle Socialist Unity Committee, with policies closely aligned with those supported by the opposition faction at present within the party.

The Newcastle District Committee of the party, in a recent public lecture given in the Newcastle Morning Herald on March 15, said formation of the new body "would facilitate the operation of disruptive and factional activity within the Communist Party."

It added: "The implementation of Communist Party policy as determined by its 22nd Congress has been seriously impeded by a separate organisation operating from within, with a different policy, organisation and loyalty, involving the refusal to accept important decisions of the majority of CPA members."

AROUND
MINUTE
PARKING
MELBOURNE

Vic Teachers, Students on Schools Scene

The education scene in Victoria has been particularly lively of recent weeks, highlighted by the month-long strike by teachers at the prestigious Melbourne High School.

The documents on this page reflect two aspects of the developing radicalisation of the Victorian education scene — one from the viewpoint of teachers, and the other from that of students.

Behind the demand for Tribunal reform

MR. GEORGE LEES, president of the Technical Teachers' Association of Victoria interviewed for Tribune by Victorian correspondent DAVE DAVIES.

TRIBUNE: With the unprecedented actions taking place in Victoria on education, the demand for reform of the Teachers' Tribunal seems to many people to be a rather minor matter and one which is difficult to understand. What is the essential purpose of this demand?

LEES: The central point is to put an end to the role of the Tribunal as a shield for the government. For years the "umpire" concept has been getting the government off the hook. So in this sense it is a great step forward. Since 1966 teachers have been bemused by the "independence" of the Tribunal, and now the facade of independence to be seen through. We are demanding that the government instruct its own representatives on the Tribunal to act in the best interests of the public.

These include the setting of definite limits on the size of classes, the number of teaching periods per week, a minimum of time for preparation and correction, and a limit on extra teaching duties.

LEES: Yes, and this in turn demands a more effective teacher training scheme which does not produce just subject-teachers but educators with far broader and more flexible outlooks. Such people will be necessary if they are to help determine the school's educational program, and if the individual teacher is to do away with a mechanical approach to the syllabus in favor of teaching to suit the level of development of the particular students.

TRIBUNE: Such a set-up would require changes in the nature of teachers.

LEES: The increased militant activities of teachers which cannot directly be linked with purely economic demands? **LEES:** Teachers are in the process of shaking out of the bureaucratic pyramid structure of the Education Department typical of a public service department. This structure is typified by:
• A promotions system plus an inspection system which tries to place teachers in a servile position, with their careers depending on approbation from their superiors.
• A highly centralised system of commands and instructions coming down from on top.
• Limited responsibility for teachers when the Department sees to only carrying out instructions. But the teacher wants to be an educator in the fullest sense—a professional person.
It is the fact that teachers are rejecting this old concept which explains the demands for control of entry to the profession, abolition of inspection, and automatic salary scale which cuts out a promotion system, and the right

of each school to determine its own program with teachers having the democratic right to take part in the process.

A weakness so far is that students have not been involved in a systematic way.

TRIBUNE: Yes, and this in turn demands a more effective teacher training scheme which does not produce just subject-teachers but educators with far broader and more flexible outlooks.

LEES: The political implications of the processes you have described?

LEES: The political implications are that every time teachers take up a demand on an obvious measure to improve educational standards, they are met with retortals or excuses. This has reached a point where the government is now more concerned with attacking teachers than teaching educational problems.

The government, for example, has moved quickly to refuse to deduct subscriptions for the Victorian Secondary Teachers' Association from salaries. They have threatened to introduce repressive legislation against teachers taking stop-work action.

decided before the announcement of last week's draconic disciplinary proposals against teachers of the Victorian Government.

and correction, and a limit on extra teaching duties.

Another major point is that teachers are losing their servile attitude in standing up for their rights.

TRIBUNE: What are the political implications of the processes you have described?

LEES: The political implications are that every time teachers take up a demand on an obvious measure to improve educational standards, they are met with retortals or excuses. This has reached a point where the government is now more concerned with attacking teachers than teaching educational problems.

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Students blow out the myths

(Reprinted from SIR (Students in Revolution), a communist publication circulating in Victorian secondary schools.)

Official statements on education would have us believe that everyone has an equal opportunity. There are two myths involved:—

- 1. There is equal opportunity in education.
- 2. Education is aimed at preparing youth to live in a democracy.

MYTH No. 1

It is argued that if a person has the ability he or she will complete tertiary education in spite of everything. Numerous individual cases are given in proof and the impression is left that basically the system is fair and that all that is necessary is

or business man is conditioned from birth to expect certain things from life. He expects to be a commander of men in industry, the army or government. He expects to sit at a privileged private school.

The child of a worker is conditioned very differently. Education is at best a means to a secure job. All too often his State School has large classes in unattractive surroundings that inhibit learning.

Between these extremes is a grading of schools with ascending social status. Each school tries to attract its social strata and in turn reproduces its particular level of expectation in its pupils.

Through this process of social conditioning capitalist society aims to use the educated to control the masses. The child of a worker is conditioned very differently. Education is at best a means to a secure job. All too often his State School has large classes in unattractive surroundings that inhibit learning.

Outstanding ability does at times cut across this general pattern, but such cases are exceptions which do not change the general social conditioning role of education.

MYTH No. 2

If education is aimed at preparing youth to live in a democratic society why is there so much resistance to autonomous student organisations at the secondary level? Autonomous student political clubs are almost unknown and SRC's are generally subject to the School Principal's veto and are denied direct opportunities to organise students.

Schools are autocracies, not democracies. The myth of capitalism must be systematically destroyed because they are the invisible bonds which bind the masses to their oppressors. The revolutionary struggle needed to abolish it.



The Victorian Secondary Teachers' Association has played a prominent role in the recent upsurge of education action in Victoria. Pictured here are VSTA members at a stopwork meeting in the Myer Music Bowl.

Oil giants go for new price rise

By "Oilman"
IN THE WAKE of a recent rise in the price of crude oil won by six Middle East States (Iran, Iraq, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi and Kuwait) from the 23 world-wide oil companies, there has already been a demand for a 40 per cent increase in the price of refined petroleum products in Australia. Four or five cents is already being demanded per barrel from the consumer.

Prior to the unity agreed upon at Caracas, the oil companies dealt with each nation on individual terms and in some instances where an oil company had sole rights to produce and sell oil in a country it could force a country to accept its terms, e.g. Aramco in Saudi Arabia, and Iraq Petroleum Company in Iraq. Algeria and Libya withdrew from the OPEC talks and presented even higher demands than the six OPEC countries. The Algerian government has since gained control of the French companies operating there by acquiring a 51 per cent interest in them and has also demanded an increase of 91 cents in royalties to \$2.81.

The Libyan government is also seeking increase in royalties to \$2.33 per barrel. Algeria and Libya both have government-owned socialist leanings and need capital for development for the benefit of the people. In this there is a great contrast with the attitude of states such as Iran, Kuwait and others of the Middle East members of OPEC whose people derive little benefit from the huge wealth of their countries.

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Herald last week carried a story about the C.M.P. They have built a model village up in the scrub for their war games.

Says the reports: "The natives are a terrible bunch. They are supposed to be loyal to their constitutional government but the hidden caches of arms and ammunition scattered through the village give more than a hint of terrorism."

At dawn on Thursday Diggers will surround Padang (the name of the village mock-up) and then move in to round up trouble-makers."

The article does not explain how this fits in with the stated aims of the C.M.P. especially since that outfit is supposed to be an alternative to National Service and service overseas. Nor is it clear whether the village ammunition is in South-East Asia or New Guinea.

WHEN you come to think of it, there is logic and consistency in the assertion by some of the spokesmen for the employers when they propose that high retail prices and profits really benefit the worker.

After all, they have been saying for years that higher wages are of no benefit to the worker.

EDUCATION Department bureaucracy acted like gresased lightning last week in order to deduct membership subscription fees from teachers' salaries for the Victorian Secondary Teachers' Association. No sooner had the government announced that it was doing this than it was

Quite a different matter when it comes to salary increases. Rises due on January 1, 1971 (the 68 per cent interim increase) and from January 10, 1971 (the present national wage increase) are not yet paid.

THE campaign in Russia could not be described either as a victory or a defeat — Napoleon.

Sorry, readers. It's not a genuine quote. But we can't let a trifle like that ruin a beautiful historical parallel.

BUT here is a real quote from Napoleon which some might say had some application in Indo-China.

"In war, moral considerations account for three-quarters, the balance of actual force only for the other quarter."

MORE front than . . .

"The chairman of the Myer Emporium on television last night welcomed Federal action against resale price maintenance. He criticised the failure of governments to act against it before."

(The Age, Monday March 22)

ONE of the Communist Party poster-pasting teams was out on the other night slapping up "Get white perils out of Asia" posters. Passer-by saw one go up, read it, laughed and called out "Good on you mate!"

And as he passed under a street light, his poster-hanger saw that he was an Asian student.

IF you are interested in cold war statistics — the US has now dropped 51 million tons of bombs on Indo-China since 1966.

This compares with the slightly more than two million tons they dropped during the Second World War. — Dave Davies

BACKGROUND TO COALFIELDS STRUGGLE

By PETE THOMAS

WHEN mineworkers launch a militant offensive — as they did in NSW last week, with a three-day stop — they know that they're in for a fight with powerful giants of both Australian and overseas origins.

Broken Hill Pty Ltd (and its Australian Iron & Steel subsidiary), Ludwig of USA, Conzinc Riotinto of Australia, Consolidated Goldfields, Kennecott, Mitsui and Mitsubishi are some of the multimillionaire (or even billionaire) groupings behind the ownership of Australian coal-mines.

But, formidable though they be, these combines are still vulnerable to workers' militant solidarity — as was shown, for instance, when mineworkers last year broke through the 40-hour barrier on weekly working hours.

The present struggle, with last week's stop as an opening, centres on wages. The main battleground is in NSW, though Queensland mineworkers also are moving into this campaign.

OWNERS

In contrast to the situation in Queensland (where anti-labour Governments have sold out every State mine), the NSW industry still contains a significant public enterprise sector. Mines of the State Mines Control Authority and of the Electricity Commission between them in 1969-70 produced about one-fifth (over 8.8 million tons) of NSW's total production of 344 million tons of coal.

But State mines' production is exceeded by that of the mines owned by the in-satiable glutton, Broken Hill Pty and its Australian Iron & Steel offshoot.

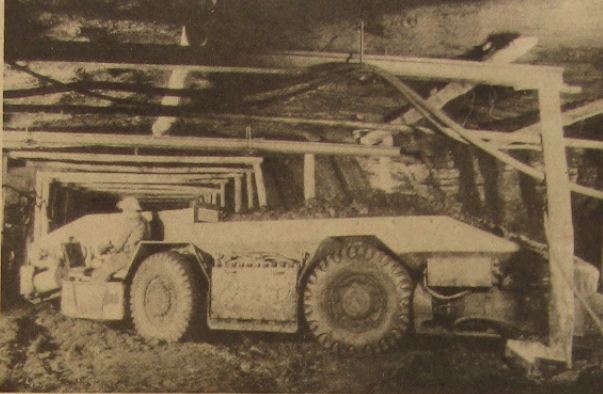
Mineworkers contribute substantially towards BHP's profit explosion, in which the group's \$60 million net profit last year is being outstripped by the profit rate so far this year.

The BHP group's coalmines in the Northern and Southern NSW fields produced just over seven million tons of coal in 1969-70. They supply almost all, or possibly all, of the voracious coal needs of the group's steelworks.

Moreover, this year BHP announced a \$12 million project to develop a colliery at Blackwater in Central Queensland.

In coalmining as in its other activities, BHP&AIS has a record of hardfisted industrial relations, including the drive by means of technology and all other ways to extract more and more productivity (and hence profit) from those whom it employs.

The drive by coalowners generally for more production and more profit is a central factor in the industry's appalling accident toll. NSW in this year there has been an average of almost one death



UNDERGROUND in an Australian Iron and Steel mine on the NSW Southern district

every working week.)

Breathing down the neck of BHP&AIS and of the State-owned mines in the production figures is the busy Clutha group.

Clutha is part of the international interests of that enormously wealthy American, Daniel K. Ludwig, whose personal wealth has been reckoned at over \$2000 million.

CLUTHA

Clutha mines in NSW were acquired from Placer, Conzinc Riotinto of Australia and (by the notorious Oaktide scandal) of the NSW Askin Government.

Clutha's 1969-70 production of 6,882,000 tons was only 6000 tons less of the State-owned mines' figure.

Moreover, the Clutha group's production figures have (both by acquisition and by increased productivity) been rising fastest of all among the top six owners. Clutha mines' output in the three years from 1966-67 to 1969-70 went up by 58.3 per cent, as against (for example) 28 per cent by BHP-AIS mines.

Clutha these days is much in the news, oddly, for the deal between it and the NSW Government for the gross pollution and desecration of natural beauty by the projected South Coast coal loader operations.

Another international grouping with its finger in NSW coalmining is Consolidated Gold Fields, which is notorious for its interests in apartheidist South Africa and which has a majority holding in the NSW Bellambi coal company.

Another producer in the 5,000,000 and upwards tonnage bracket is Coal & Allied Industries, with which is identified Sir Edward War-

Workers shape to the giants

NSW production increased from 26.2 million tons to 344 million tons.

This rise of over 30 per cent in output was achieved with an increase of only 14 per cent from 12,134 to 13,890 in the number employed.

OUTPUT UP

As a result, between 1965-66 and 1969-70, output per man shift (OMS) rose from 81 tons to 109 tons. In other words, from every employee the coalowners get more than two tons extra per shift.

With (on joint Coal Board figures) an average pit-top price of \$5.75 a ton last June, that means that each worker was producing, every shift, coal worth over \$62 (and, moreover, producing almost \$96-41 at Wollongong and 261-11 at Newcastle, Singleton was the only centre to vote against (47-121).

FOR \$20

The unions' demand is for a \$20 weekly rise all round in the base rates.

As the resolutions carried by last week's aggregate meetings said: "Rates of wages paid to mineworkers are now seriously out of balance with wages paid in other industries, and must be adjusted as a matter of urgency."

The general president of the Miners' Federation (Mr. W. Smart, who also is CMU president) told Tribune last week that conferences with the employers so far had brought only out-of-hand rejection of the claim.

Mr. Smart said that, apart from adjustments such as the national 6 per cent last year, the last wage rise under the mining award was \$5.40 in 1968. This itself was below rates won that year in various other industries.

Base rates under the award covering Miners' Federation members in NSW range from \$47.90 for laborers to \$62.80 for mechanical unit operators (coal-cutting machines, continuous miners, etc). First-class shiftmen have a base rate of \$57.70.

Penalty, overtime and bonus payments are on top of the base rate.

The Miners' Federation general secretary (Mr. R. Cram) said that, while the best might average out at about \$20 throughout the NSW Northern and Southern districts, at many mines there was no bonus and others had only small amounts.

Production figures provide a clear case for the miners. From 1966-67 to 1969-70,

ren MLC, the chairman of the Australian Coal Association.

Howard Smith owns 38 per cent of Coal & Allied Industries.

QLD. TOO

In Queensland especially much of the current and projected expansion of the coal industry is directed towards the hungry steelworks of Japan.

In Queensland, the industry brings in some of the names found in NSW, and some others, too. Ludwig's Clutha and Conzinc Riotinto of Australia share Blair Athol Open-cut Collieries; Utah (a US offshoot) is at Blackwater and elsewhere and has Mitsubishi of Japan as an associate; and Peabody of USA (now part of the huge Kennecott Copper group) Mitsui of Japan, Thies of Australia and US-controlled Mt. Isa Mines are also Queensland coalowners.

It is against employers of that kind that the Combined Mining Unions are now flexing their muscles for their wages campaign.

The Combined Mining Unions (CMU) include the Miners' Federation (which is the major union, with about 7000 coalmining members in NSW alone), Colliery Mechanics, Deputies and Shop Fitters, AEU, ETA and Boltermakers/Blacksmiths.

As well as deciding on the initial three-day stop, last week's aggregate meetings authorized the CMU Council to call Statewide stops of up to a week, and to work with the Australian Council of Trade Unions, Labor Council and Shop Fitters, Clerks and other unions for the total control of the movement of coal during such stoppages.

Voting figures in favor of the resolution included such

over 400,000 tons of production. That should make them realize that the workers mean business.

CAMPAIGN

Last week's stop can be a springboard for developing the militant campaign for success.

Through their pit-top and aggregate meetings, mining workers have established a firm and sturdy form of democratic inner-union practice. The more this is promoted, then the more vigorous, spirited and effective will be all their campaigns and also to people elsewhere, including Sydney.

Mineworkers have also been developing ways to put their case in campaigns not only to coalfields communities but also to people elsewhere, including Sydney.

There has been, for example, the appearance in Sydney's Castlereagh Street (in which the Coal Industry Tribunal is located) of coal-streaked miners, with begrimed pit clothes, handing out leaflets to passersby who, though at first startled, were quickly responsive.

Styles of publicity such as this are important and ripe for further extension.

The miners' \$20 campaign is thoroughly justified and merits all support.

It will have the greater working class significance to the extent that mineworkers conduct it not only as a campaign for a wage rise (itself plainly necessary), but also as a campaign against domestic and foreign monopoly.

Elevation of the anti-monopoly content can be effective towards winning the wage gains. It can force the coalowners on to the defensive against exposure of their real face and character. It can show to all other employees of (for instance) BHP, AIS, Clutha, CRA, Howard Smith and the rest that they have a direct identity of interest with mineworkers, who are exploited by the selfishness monopoly groups.

More than that: it can contribute towards the development of class spirit among all workers, a class recognition of the realities of exploitation by monopoly, and a rising class understanding of the need for socialist change of society itself.



TELLING IT HOW IT IS: A NSW South Coast miner hands out leaflets outside the Coal Industry Tribunal building in Sydney during a 1969 campaign.

HOW THEY WON A SHORTER WEEK

AS a result of mineworkers' breakthrough on hours last year, NSW State mines (formerly on 37 1/2 hours a week) are now on a 35-hour week. At other mines (formerly 40 hours a week) a 37 1/2-hour week now applies, and this will be reduced to 35 after June this year.

The hours decision was secured from the Coal Industry Tribunal after militant actions. In fact, the very first sentence of the Tribunal's shorter-hours decision after its inquiry acknowledged that the inquiry had been instituted "when it became apparent that direct action in the form of strikes and lockouts of strikes, rather than re-

sort to arbitration, was being used."

This implicit testimony to the impact of direct action is the same little more than a month after the colliery proprietors had declared: "A 35-hour week cannot be afforded by the industry and cannot be agreed to, and we are not prepared to discuss a reduction of hours on any basis."

Chile: Making the road to revolution

TRIBUNE: In Australia there is a popular stereotype about Latin American countries — that they are always having revolutions which don't change much. Is the Chilean revolution a genuine one?

PROFESSOR WITKER: This apparent stereotype is a consequence of political instability. This exists because of the presence of powerful foreign capital which exploits the depressed standards of living and the cheap manpower. The only solution to this problem will come when Latin Americans become the owners of their riches, and Cuba and Chile are showing the path to such a situation. The Chilean revolution is different from the stereotype — it is genuine because it is backed by the majority of workers who have voted for a program that is anti-imperialist and geared to socialism.

NATIONALISED

TRIBUNE: What stage has been reached by the Chilean revolution?
Professor Witker: At present the revolution has begun the task of gaining control of the basic resources of the country, iron, steel, and coal have been already nationalised. As for copper, negotiations between American companies and the Chilean government are being conducted with a view to accomplishing a corresponding nationalisation.

On April 4 this year, municipal elections will be held. If the Allende Government gains increasing support, as I anticipate, then the program of the Chilean revolution will be accelerated and stronger measures will be taken in the political and economic fields.

TRIBUNE: Some socialists in Australia have expressed considerable scepticism about the events in Chile, arguing that there is no hope of achieving socialism through peaceful means.

Professor Witker: I believe there can be more than one way to make a socialist revolution, and we should not be dogmatic about it. The method chosen depends on the concrete historical circumstances — we have a beautiful way of saying it in Spanish: "Los caminos para la revolucion no estan hechos. Los caminos se hacen." In English, this means "the road to revolution is not laid down. It must be made."

OPPORTUNITY

If we can organise the people, and create a national anti-imperialist consciousness, then we cannot reject the historical opportunity which has opened in Chile. Be it noted that such an opportunity does not exist for the whole of Latin America — we don't reject other revolutionary ways. The socialist forces in Chile have, for example, radio and TV at their disposal. This helps us

PROFESSOR JORGE WITKER is a Chilean academic at present studying in Australia. He is Professor of Economic Politics with the University of Chile (Valparaiso) Research Fellow with the Centre of Latin-American Integration and

the Centre of Comparative Law of the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Chile. He has written a booklet entitled "Chile — A New Way". Published here is an interview with him by a Tribune correspondent.



Dr. ALLENDE, in the successful campaign last year for the Chilean Presidency

to prepare and organise the people.

And the possibility of violence is not being overlooked. In fact, the possibility of peaceful transition is backed up by the fact that a large section of the people in Chile would take to arms if the imperialists or former ruling class unleashed violence.

The Socialist Party and the Communist Party, in fact, organise in case of violence from reaction.

It should be added that "peaceful transition" does not merely mean that people put ballot papers into boxes. During the time that Frei was president, for example, there were several incidents when striking workers and students were fired on, and many

killed. In addition, there were jailing of political prisoners, and tortures inflicted by the police, beatings of workers and students.

TRIBUNE: What particular factors operate in Chile to open up this possibility of a "peaceful transition" to socialism?

Professor Witker: The Chilean political system is the most stable in Latin America and has allowed the development of the political consciousness of the people. For example, only 12 per cent of the population is illiterate, a low figure for Latin America. The organisation of the trade unions which have clear class consciousness, and the existence of the Socialist and Communist parties, have guaranteed the civil liberties of Chileans.

Thus the majority of citizens

support a socialist program and employ the parliament and other democratic structures, and the democratic traditions of Chile permit such a course.

TRIBUNE: Is the Chilean Socialist Party comparable with the "Socialist" parties in Europe, or with the British or Australian Labor Parties?

Professor Witker: No, it is not possible to compare them, because the Chilean Socialist Party has been from its inception a Marxist-Leninist party. It is a working class party.

The policy of the OSP is anti-imperialist and follows Latin American traditions. It has no international affiliation. If any international experience is taken as an example by the OSP, it is the Cuban revolution, but the

party has come out in solidarity with all socialist countries.

Thus the main difference from the Communist Party of China is on the subject of international relationships, but there are in addition some differences in tactics.

EXAMPLES

TRIBUNE: What is the influence of external factors such as the socialist countries, the national liberation movement, on events in Chile?

Professor Witker: The example of the Russian, Chinese and Cuban revolutions in particular, are very important for the revolution in Chile.

The Cuban revolution was important because it showed how an under-developed country could improve its economy and build a new society. And before Cuba, the Latin American people saw the Russian revolution as rather remote, but then socialism began to speak Spanish. This had a big impact.

The international situation is favourable to the Chilean revolution. If the United States tried to crush the Allende Government, Latin America would become a second Vietnam, because it would not be accepted by the Latin American peoples. Attempted crushing of Chile or Cuba would mean confronting many more Latin American revolutionaries.

The defeat of the US in Vietnam is also favourable for socialism in Chile, similarly the anti-imperialist movement in the Middle East.

These facts make another affair like that of the Dominican Republic impossible, and are the main external reasons why the US has not tried to topple Allende by military means.

From the past, the presence of the international scene with the struggle of the peoples of the world towards freedom and national independence. It condemns the US aggression in Vietnam.

The solidarity with the Cuban revolution and the other socialist countries, as well as the establishment of diplomatic relations with China, constitute a cornerstone of such a program.

TRIBUNE: Do you think the Chilean revolution will have an effect on Europe and Australia in any way?

Professor Witker: The experience of the Chilean revolution is that it is possible to gather diverse elements around a clear anti-imperialist program, with the participation of the workers being the guarantee required.

And the lack of prestige of capitalist values (from a moral and economic point of view) all over the world permits the unification of strong popular sections around a socialist program.

China: Two Australians take a perceptive look at her way to socialism

The Chinese Road to Socialism: Economics of the Cultural Revolution. By Ted Wheelwright and Bruce McFarlane. Monthly Review, NY 1970 \$7.50 (US). Reviewed by Dave Clark.

To those interested in comprehending the Chinese Road to Socialism, this book is, apart from the classic studies of Edgar Snow and Felix Greene, probably the best single introduction to this complex subject.

Certainly the discussion by these two radical Australian political economists of the Great Leap Forward and of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution—subjects so superficially treated by most commentators—is valuable because of their perceptiveness and their attempt to relate these events to Chinese economic history.

Unlike many books on China, which simply provide descriptions of the current scene, this book

attempts successfully to fit the observations of the authors into an analytical framework, thereby enabling them to point to the unique features of their subject.

The authors have written a book very much comprehensible to the ordinary reader; it is not a very academic tome, weighed down by copious footnotes and pretentious jargon.

Corrective

To those on the Left who have uncritically accepted the claims by both Western and Soviet commentators that the Great Leap Forward was an unmitigated failure, the chapter pointing out many of its long-term positive features will serve as a vital corrective.

It is also shown how this program accentuated decentralisation in planning and had a centrifugal effect on the political structure,

culminating in the emergence of a NEP period from 1961 to 1964. This in turn necessitated a concerted drive to reverse these revisionist trends, to prevent a widespread resurgence of pre-revolutionary attitudes and incentives and to maintain a Maoist orientation of the development process.

The greatest value of this book is that the authors adopt a Marxist approach; unlike most writers on China, they take Maoism as central to the Chinese Road and its understanding.

Concentrating on the inter-relationship between Marxism-Leninism, historical and cultural influences and, most importantly, the avowed goal of the Maoists to strive towards a classless society in which each person works according to his ability and consumes according to his needs, they stress the crucial need to see

Chinese development as a whole and not simply as a series of unrelated parts.

By doing so, they are proving their superiority over the so-called China experts, who write their largely facetious nonsense while perched on a bar stool in an opulent Hong Kong hotel.

Moreover, unlike their orthodox colleagues, they refuse to judge Chinese performance by purely economic standards.

Unlike the Soviet model of development, the Chinese one rejects solutions based purely on the modernisation of production and on the exploitation of capital-intensive techniques.

By using their most available resource, labor, in the most extensive fashion and by bolstering efficiency through continuous participation of the producers in decision-making concerning all facets of the production process, the

Chinese are deviating significantly from the "common-sense" models of many bourgeois and some socialist economists.

But, as the authors indicate, this is essential if the pressures of traditional society and of "capitalist-roads" are to be successfully resisted, especially in the long run. To Chairman Mao, the Cultural Revolution is not just a first step in this gargantuan task.

Admirable goal

Yet at least the Chinese are seriously attempting to abide firmly by the reduction of class distinctions, and the distinctions of Soviet and Western commentators will not soften this resolve.

In the midst of these ever-present and multiplying distortions and in the vacuum of reliable information about the Chinese Road, this book must be treated as obligatory reading for all those with a serious interest in the Peoples' Republic.

Laurie Aarons replies to Bill Freney 'For a united, revolutionary party'

W. J. Brown: "We will not seek to confine this hearing to un-Marxist, non-argument on alleged technical breaches of the Rules. Basic political issues have been behind recent administrative actions of the present leadership".

Comrade Brown's allegations — they can scarcely be dignified by the word charges — are completely unfounded. I submit that I have in no way breached the Party's Constitution, nor the three rules under which he laid the charges.

His allegations are not only untrue; they are misdirected, because all the actions of which he accuses me were democratic Party decisions, as I will show. He cannot charge the Party majority whose policy he rejects, whose decisions he will never accept, so he singles out one comrade.

Comrade Brown says he brought his charges because he suddenly wants to debate his differences with the policies decided by the 22nd Congress. Why lay charges to get a debate? He has been challenged so often that on October 26 he referred to another offer as a "weary repetition" and I tender his letter as proof of this.

W. J. Brown: "We submit that Comrade Aarons brought our Party into disrepute and created needless Party division by his unCommunist, unbalanced approach to the Czechoslovakian events of August 1968".

Had we supported the occupation of Czechoslovakia, the Party would have really been brought into disrepute before the people, the working class militants, radical students and virtually all the left. It would have disrupted the Party far more than Comrade Brown had his way and our losses would have been far more severe. If Comrade Brown doubts this, let us debate his present views on Poland and on Czechoslovakia — that the invasion was justified — before any audience.

Comrade Brown says we have lost our good relations with the Left Wingings. I refer him to the message on Czechoslovakia reprinted in *Tribune*, signed by prominent ALP and other persons, and the letter signed with communists. I wonder how many would publicly sign a statement supporting Comrade Brown's present views about Czechoslovakia or Poland, along with him?

Comrade Brown wants to give the CPSU the right to decide principles for our Party, with our membership given only the "right" to rubber-stamp their decision.

As for Comrade Freney's role, I never at any time discussed with him either the danger of intervention, the intervention itself, or our Party's policy on Czechoslovakia, until long after these were decided.

W. J. Brown: "The CPA has been brought into particular disrepute internationally by the resulting, publicly unsound characterisation of the socialist countries as not really socialist, but no more than 'socialist-based countries'".

Comrade Brown considers that the characterisation "socialist-based countries" shows the lack of fundamental proletarian internationalism, and adds this has made the CPA a "laughing-stock".

This was a Congress decision. In this case, I am apparently not to blame for engineering this, but for neglecting to utter "one word of caution or restraint" which would have helped the opposition to prevent "this absurdity from becoming official policy". A little later I will comment upon Comrade Freney's Stalinist ideas about leaders, typified in this remark.

If "socialist-based" is inadequate as an analysis, make a better one — our statement says a full Marxist analysis is needed. But, it didn't hide away from the problems. Lenin didn't make the unequivocal statement — in a much more difficult situation: "What is so far away from the concept 'socialist-based'?" Or could we be told that this was 50 years ago, everything is different. It is different, but the difference is not always for the better, since there followed 29 years of Stalinist domination, and its remaining consequences.

We are friends of the Soviet Union; we support it (and China) and others against imperialism. We pay tribute to its achievements, and its contribution to the anti-imperialist struggle. We do not subscribe to Comrade Brown's view, so often expressed, that because the Soviet Union is the most powerful country, the CPSU the most powerful party, they should be supported unconditionally. Indeed, we see little difference between this position and that of the CPA (M-L) who have the same approach, except that their great power is China.

W. J. Brown: "A serious aspect of (L. Aarons) regional' concept of inter-



Laurie Aarons addresses a demonstration outside the American Consulate in Sydney last May Day.

nationalism is that it takes attention away from the basic need of firm internationalism with the socialist countries generally and the Soviet Union as the main material and strategic socialist base in particular".

Comrade Brown's approach to internationalism is formalised and organisational. Going to international bodies proves one's internationalism. But what happens in Australia, after the meetings are over? Comrade Brown goes to an International Organisation of Journalists' Conference. Leaving aside who he represents, wouldn't it be just as important to battle in the Australian Journalists' Association to develop internationalist understanding? But when the internationalist was under attack in that body, and the Left needed support, Comrade Brown was missing.

Our main responsibility is to fight harder and more effectively against US imperialism and its accomplice, Australian monopoly capital, to support the national libera-

The charges laid by W. J. Brown against L. Aarons under the clauses of the CPA Constitution have been heard over several sittings by a specially appointed commission of CPA members. The hearings have been the subject of comment in the daily press and widespread interest in the CPA and outside. W. J. Brown has put his speech to the hearing on sale in roneed form, while a lengthy report of it was published in *The Australian Socialist*. *Tribune* here publishes March 21 for the information of its readers. The text of the full speech is available in roneed form for 20c from CPA offices in all States.

tion war of the peoples of Indo-China, against Australian colonialist rule in New Guinea, and oppression of the Aborigines.

W. J. Brown: "CPA leaders, including the National Secretary, gradually came round to accord with and actual implementation of . . . basic Trotskyist tenets—both nationally and internationally".

This is perhaps a good time to say something about Trotskyism in general, and Comrade Freney in particular.

Trotsky's role in the Russian Revolution has been distorted and falsified. Perhaps some Trotskyists may exaggerate his part, but the real falsifier of history was Stalin. By falsification and terror, Stalin "proved" that Trotsky was a counter-revolutionary, an imperialist spy and agent, a wrecked, a "raving beast". In varying degrees, this was accepted by most communists in the 1930s and even later. Comrade Brown ap-

parently still believes in this falsification. Not only this, but he still uses this discredited bogey to call up emotions and blind prejudice against those he calls Trotskyists, even though most of them were not even born when Trotsky was assassinated in 1941.

Lenin both supported and opposed Trotsky in the revolutionary movement before the revolution. He even once described him as "Judas Trotsky". But in 1917 he asked Trotsky to join the Bolshevik Party, where he played a vital part in the revolution and civil war. In 1923, when Lenin was ill, he wrote to the Central Committee and described Trotsky as the most able of all the RCP leaders. Perhaps he didn't quite recommend him as the leader — Lenin didn't think like this. But it is absolutely certain that Lenin strongly recommended that Stalin should not be the Party leader, should be replaced as General Secretary.

It is necessary to re-study this whole period and re-evaluate Trotsky.

Comrade Jean Curthoys' statement puts another angle. She says she agrees with

"what Denis did", but now has this qualification — the membership should have known about where the ideas came from (ie. "Trotskyists"). But surely the test is the correctness of ideas, not who espouses them. Does she really believe that communists who support certain ideas would reject them if only they had known Denis Freney agreed with them? This reveals the elitist contempt for our membership shared by Comrade Brown and Curthoys.

W. J. Brown: "The question of to what degree Freney, in association with other Trotskyists and in discussion with certain CPA members has worked for and succeeded in influencing and even fundamentally changing the policy of the CPA on national and international issues is the business of every CPA member".

My own recollection is that I had a few formal talks with Comrade Freney before this (Jan. 1968). These were held quite

openly, in this building. None were longer than an hour. They had no special significance. As far as I know, he wasn't making efforts to influence me. If he was, he didn't succeed. One subject we discussed a couple of times was the meaning of "right of tendency", said then, as I believe now, that a revolutionary party cannot give rights to factions. The right to free expression of views through all Party channels is not only permissible, but essential. The right to factions is quite different and I suggested to Comrade Freney that he would find this in the Revolutionary Socialist Alliance. As he testified in reply to a question from Comrade Brown, he did, in fact, find this to be true.

Denis Freney has joined the Party. Does he meet the requirements of membership? These are: support for its socialist objective set out in its Statement of Aims; acceptance of its rules and Constitution. Comrade Freney has fulfilled both conditions; if anyone doubts it, the remedy is there. Comrade Brown alleges that Comrade Freney is still a member of some Trotskyist organisation but, Comrade Brown himself admits that Trotskyists of all trends attack Comrade Freney. He even quotes from a pamphlet written by Freney which defends the Party against attacks in "International", organ of the group to which Freney formerly belonged. To which Trotskyist group does Comrade Freney belong? Comrade Brown cannot answer because Freney belongs to none. Does Comrade Brown believe in the doctrine of original sin, by which no Trotskyist could ever join the CPA? If so, he should have proposed an amendment to the Constitution to this effect.

W. J. Brown: "Obviously the line of discarding the united Front has gone down through the Party".

Comrade Brown has apparently never understood the communist concept of the united front. For him, "unity with the Labor Party" is the same as united action with those who are in and support the Labor Party. We stand, always, for united action in defence of workers' interests, against capital and war, and are prepared to unite with anyone who will take united action. We see this very process of united action as providing the best conditions for testing out and proving the inadequacy and bankruptcy of reformism, and for testing out every individual leader, providing that the communists always use every opportunity to discuss the theoretical and political issues which divide revolutionaries and reformists.

If the Party had followed the Clancy-Brown industrial policy, it would slide back into conservatism, falling behind reformism and the right-wing working class policy developed for the political conditions and climate of 20 years ago. It would lag behind the movement and the new demands of young workers.

W. J. Brown: "With the overwhelming majority of members we want to see an end to disunity".

There is a very easy course to Party unity.

1. The minority can accept majority decisions and loyally carry them out, while reserving their opinions and using Party channels to present their views and try to change policies they disagree with.

2. If they can't wait until 1972 for the next Congress, they can try to get one-third of the membership to call for a special Congress.

3. The expelled can state their intention to abide by the Constitution and carry out majority decisions.

The Party has already developed its democratic life very considerably and this will continue. Comrade Brown's "acknowledged" that "joint preparation of platforms outside Party meetings is not factually correct. I didn't acknowledge it. I proclaimed it. I stand for free publication of views to the very limit of Party facilities. I oppose Comrade Brown's support for "selective membership" within our Party and in the international movement. We proved this latter by publishing the "New Times" article. "New Times" refuses to re-expose. Comrade Brown calls it "blackmail" to ask for this.

You will have to accept the responsibility for the damage you are doing our Party.

I submit that this investigating committee cannot decide upon ways to Party unity, or the political issues that divide the Party from the majority. Only the Party can decide this. We should work its democratic process as laid down in the Constitution. The committee can only decide whether or not the charges are proven. I ask that the committee find against the three charges, and recommend to Comrade Brown that he demote himself from the office of the Party on his political differences.

If he does, I am confident the result will be even more delicate than it was a year ago.

RUSSIA: The Middle East IMAGES OF A WORLD CRISIS SPOT

Interview with Patti Iiyama

By W. E. GOLLAN
THE letters of M. Frydman (February 14) and G. Zangalis (March 17) on Middle East problems and relating to the interview with myself (February 3), have posed a number of questions which, I believe, require some comment.

As to the injustice done to the Palestinian Arabs and their power to rectify the wrong that has been done, there is no difference between George Zangalis and myself, or indeed, I believe, any section of the world Communist movement.

Not these any Communist Party, not excluding the Communist Party of Israel (Vilner-Toubli), deny that whilst Israel remains a Zionist-dominated State this struggle will continue. Zionism in any form, but, in particular in the extreme Right Gahal party and in some Rightwing forces in Mrs Meir's party, stands for imperialist conquest and the obtaining of "security" by establishing military and political domination over its Arab neighbours, and even beyond them.

In this respect the development within Israel of an anti-Zionist movement which I mentioned briefly in my interview is of considerable importance. An article in *The Australian* of March 23, A Nation in Confusion, by Walter Schwarz, and corresponding discussions with Tawfik Toubi in India last October, confirm the growing disillusionment among young Israelis.

Trends

However, the position is further complicated by trends within the Palestinian Arab movement. It needs to be realised that whilst there is some Communist influence in this movement, probably the decisive element is the Palestinian bourgeoisie which is not to any rate as just as fiercely anti-communist as it is anti-Zionist. This, and corresponding extreme nationalist movements in Iran, account for both anti-Jewish and anti-communist atrocities in Iraq, Iran and elsewhere.

It seems to me that communism, and indeed, anyone concerned with the basic issues need to take these facts into account when considering the problems of the Middle East (or West Asia) as it is now called in many Asian countries. The Palestinian Arab liberation movement contains many diverse elements, the most extremist reflecting all thought of political settlement and the more liberal that only the military destruction of Israel can solve the problem. In fact their position is just as rigid as that of the extremist rightwing Israelis. As well known there is a serious breach between those holding the extremist position amongst the Palestinian Arabs and the present governments of Egypt and Jordan.

As far as I am aware the Communist Party of Australia has not made a detailed analysis of all these and other aspects of the Middle East crisis.

Broadly, however, I personally believe that the correct line should be that we recognise that Zionist Israel is an extension of Western imperialism into the Middle East and that the present Arab-Israeli conflict stems from this fact. The United States is the major supporter of the Israel position in essence, finds itself in a contradictory position in that its oil interests in particular demand that it conciliate the Arab States. Hence its pressure on the Meir Government to accept a solution short of its present minimum demands.

It would be unrealistic to suggest that any comprehensive solution of the domestic and international problems is possible in the immediate future. However, it is clear that communists should support the right of the Palestinian Arabs to work and

Sunken ships block the Suez Canal.



Soviet-supplied missiles at the ready in Egypt.

Israeli Defence Minister Dayan.



Palestinian guerrillas in training.

fight for the rights acknowledged even by the United Nations, but denied to them by the aggressive imperialist policy of the Israel government. At the same time I believe that Israel's existence as a nation-state should be recognised but that every support should be given to those in Israel who are working to rectify the wrongs done to the Palestinian Arabs and to aggressive imperialist state into a multi-national state without discriminatory laws or practices against minorities; a state, furthermore,

based on secure borders, established, not by military aggression but by an internationally agreed political settlement. Such a settlement would need to contain as a minimum implementation of the United Nations resolutions on compensation and/or re-settlement of the dispossessed Arabs, either in Israel or in an Arab State on the West Bank.

This suggested solution may appear impracticable even utopian, taking into account imperialist interest in Middle East oil.

It is advanced, however, as a suggestion in principle, a minimum set of proposals which takes into account the needs not only of the peoples of the Middle East but also of the broader international community and economic rivalry, and the nature of Zionism with its international complicity, not to speak of the legacy of hostility and bitterness left by the decades of conflict.

What do other readers think?

DOLLARS & CENTS OF THE VFL

WHERE do Melbourne football fans go on Saturday afternoons in the summer months?

This seems a fair question when one looks at VFL attendance figures. The 1970 season broke all records. 3,357,386 people saw the day games spread over 27 Saturdays, and a further 72,732 attended the night games.

Detailed finance figures for the entire season are not yet available but those relating to the four final games made interesting reading:

- 646,368 people attended.
- Gross receipts amounted to \$446,651.
- Rental of the ground cost \$46,421.
- \$16,955 was allocated to promote the game in other States.

Each of the four competing teams received \$1200 for each week they remained in the competition.

After all expenses had been met each of the 12 Clubs got \$22,774 and the League finished with a credit balance of \$20,000.

But what of the leading players whose skill drew such a large "gate"? They got \$70 over Club payments for each game—a total payout by the League of \$11,000.

The film is not an unmitigated failure of course and at certain points succeeds very well.

The actors, as is usual in a Russian quality production, are superb and it is hardly their fault if they have not only to do their own work but provide the impact which Fryev should have supplied by a more creative use of his medium.

The film has the advantage of the plot of one of Dostoyevsky's greatest and most in-

teresting works and to my memory, sticks closely both to the book's story line and its philosophy.

Adding greatly to the quality of the film are the musical score and the use of authentic backgrounds, backgrounds which no studio lot could hope to imitate with complete fidelity.

It has always been my contention that a country will tend to translate best its own culture to the screen. Therefore, I feel that when, finally, a definitive screen adaptation of "The Brothers Karamazov" is made it will be the Russians who will do it.

In the meantime I recommend this version which somehow manages at the same time to be both enjoyable and unsatisfactory.

(A point that puzzles me. According to "Soviet Film" for January 1, 1971, the Russian version of this 35 mm film came in three parts with a total length of 6000 metres. This indicates a much longer screening time than the two hours ten minutes of the English subtitled version. Did the English language distributors, Columbia, hack the original so as to get a more convenient running time?)

Now showing at the Rivoli, Camberwell, Melbourne. Other States later.

— Eric LaMoitte

EARLY this month, international anti-war activists Patti Iiyama, Bala Tampoe and Peter Wiley spoke at a meeting of several hundred Vietnam Moratorium supporters at Adelaide University.

The following is an interview with Patti Iiyama which took place after this meeting—

Q. How did you come to visit Australia?

A. I was originally invited by the Vietnam Moratorium or Berkeley attended a National Students' Conference in 1963. There, with such people as Stokely Carmichael, we formed a "front caucus" in the National Students' Association, which was found later to be backed by CIA funds to counter the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

I introduced a resolution at this conference calling on the US to stop supporting the Diem regime in Vietnam. This resolution was defeated.

I became concerned and active in the US civil rights movement in 1961 and from Berkeley attended a National Students' Conference in 1963.

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Later, at Berkeley, I was active in the free speech movement. I was arrested for 1969 and received a sentence of 30 days in jail.

I was one of the founding members of the Vietnam Day Committee and we arranged teaching during the demonstrations against troop trains taking GIs to Vietnam.

In October 1965 we organised days of protest in Vietnam. Q. What is your particular brand of radicalism?

A. I became interested and active in Berkeley campus politics and later joined the Socialist Workers' Party. I originally joined the Peace and Freedom Party and was at its founding convention. At that time I saw it as a new socialist party. It had a platform of socialism and I was wrong to stick closely to the book's story line and its philosophy.

But a lot of manoeuvring went on to decide who should run for congress, so I decided to join a revolutionary party which, while not a mass party, has quite a degree of influence.

I have left Berkeley now and shifted to New York, where I am active in the Women's Liberation movement. I am a member of the Third World Women's Caucus, representing black, Puerto Rican and asian women inside the Women's Strike Coalition.

At present, we are arranging a demonstration over the position of black women at the Harlem Hospital, which has the highest mortality rate in the US; this is a part of the overall struggle against the US health system where the poor cannot afford to become sick.

Q. What do you think of the revolutionary prospects in the US?

A. I think that the deepest, broadest realisation of the 20th century is taking place. The possibilities are good for the development of a revolutionary situation.

Now it is not just a few big cities affected, but all over the US.

Small towns in the Midwest now have demonstrations. In the deep South, unions are being organised for the first time. The army GIs are challenging the military authority. Demonstrations are now taken for granted as a means to change policies—a big difference from the 1950s.

There is a movement around the problem of pollution. Many young workers are involved but not as young workers.

There is a growing radicalisation of the workers who are directly affected by inflation and unemployment.

I am confident we will have a revolution in the US in my lifetime. It will need patient work but the objective conditions are ripe. The people are becoming impatient with the majority anti-war sentiment is disregarded. There will be greater disillusionment with the Administration when they realise that rather than ending the war there is further escalation.

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Q. What were your impressions of the Australian Anti-War Conference?

A. The Conference showed that there was great potential. I was impressed with this and the participants' realisation of the need to organise the workers in the trade unions and work-shops. I think the slogan "Stop War to Stop the War" has great significance.

The activists have still a long way to go to reach the rest of the population. They have a need to reach out to more people. This is clear to me in speaking at the universities.

On the campuses in the US, it can be taken for granted everyone is against the war; the question is how to end it. But here I have had to answer questions about democracy and Vietnam and about communists which we have not heard in the US since 1968. A great deal of education is needed.

In Australia there is a greater press censorship. It is difficult to know what is going on in the anti-war task or the peace movement. It is spread information.

In the US, because of the greater involvement, everyone is concerned about the war. Young men are being drafted and sent to Vietnam and in some cases being shot, and everyone knows someone who has been sent there. With the US and Vietnam, everyone is constantly considering and talking about the war. In Australia the people are more remote.

Q. What are your plans after you return to USA?

A. I will be active in the Women's Liberation movement and will be working for the April 24 demonstration on Vietnam at Washington, DC.

I will be giving particular attention to the involvement of women in the anti-war movement.

We are planning a massive demonstration and we believe that the present escalation in Indochina will result in a big people's uprising.

PATTI IYAMA

ANGELA'S ATTITUDE SPEAKS

(Extracts from a speech by Angela Davis's attorney, John Abt, at a New York rally to observe Angela's 27th birthday on February 2).

It seems to me that the first thing that needs to be emphasized in speaking about Angela Davis is that here is a young Black woman whose life is in grave danger.

She stands charged in Marin County, California, with a racket, reactionary, suburban county of San Francisco (population 184,000 thousand whites, 5,000 Blacks) and the crimes of murder, kidnapping and conspiracy to commit these offenses.

Under California law, each one of these offenses carries with it a mandatory sentence of death in the gas chamber or life imprisonment, and— in the case of kidnapping for ransom— life imprisonment without the possibility of parole. Now the state does claim that Angela Davis is a parent. Now August 7 at the Marin County Courthouse

where the events occurred resulted in the death of Marin County Judge Harold Haley. The charge against her is aiding and abetting, and under California law, under the law of most states, one who aids and abets a crime is just as guilty as the principal actor who actually commits the crime. In California, as in most other states, an aider and abettor is defined as a person who, knowing that a crime is about to be committed and intending to participate in its commission, does some act which is principal actor in committing the crime.

Let me say something about the evidence as revealed by the transcript, remembering that the indispensable ingredients of the crime of aiding and abetting are knowledge that a crime is about to be committed and an intent to help in its commission. The evidence on which the state

relies to connect Angela with the events of August 7 is evidence of the fact that the guns that Jonathan Jackson brought into the courtroom that day had been openly purchased by Angela and publicly registered by her in her own name as required by federal and California law. Where is the evidence of knowledge? Where is the evidence of intent? There isn't any.

Assistant Professor of Philosophy at UCLA, her life was threatened almost daily by anonymous telephone calls and anonymous notes from fascists and right-wingers. Because of these threats, she asked Jonathan Jackson to become her bodyguard.

Inference

Now it seems to me clear that the inference from these facts and from the evidence of her public purchase and public registration of those guns must be an inference not of her guilt, but of her innocence. The only reasonable inference is that young Jonathan Jackson, driven to desperation and despair by the seemingly endless and

futile legal fight to gain freedom for his brother George, possessed himself of Angela's gun and went on to make the hazardous, ill-fated attempt that he led.

Let me make a second point about the transcript of the evidence before the grand jury. The charge of murder against Angela is a charge that she aided and abetted the killing of Judge Haley. Her co-defendant, Ruchell Magee, the only survivor of the four men who took the judge hostage — is charged with firing the gun that resulted in Judge Haley's death. Many of the state's witnesses on the witness stand who testified that Judge Haley suffered two wounds either of which would have been fatal. One was from a shotgun and the other from either a rifle or a handgun. But there is a significant omission from the evidence presented by the

prosecution. It failed to call a ballistic expert or to produce any ballistic evidence to identify the guns which fired those shots. And the evidence indicates that the so-called law enforcement officers present on the scene — deputy sheriffs and prison guards — were armed not only with rifles and handguns, but also with shotguns.

Now there is a legal principle, applicable to criminal cases where the state is in possession of evidence but fails to produce it, the inference is that this evidence is unfavorable to the state and favorable to the accused. That's not only common sense. And so we can say that the failure of the state to produce ballistic evidence before the grand jury leads to the inference that the shots that killed Judge Haley were fired not by Ruchell Magee, or one of the other prisoners, but by the so-called law enforcement officers themselves.

S. Vietnam: Carey replies to Salmon letter

In TRIBUNE of March 17, Malcolm Salmon wrote an Open Letter taking issue with some viewpoints on the war in South Vietnam expressed by Alex Carey, University of N.S.W. psychology lecturer and anti-war activist, following a visit to the region. At the time TRIBUNE offered Alex Carey full rights of reply. This offer he has taken up in the following letter.

The Editor, Tribune.

Dear Sir,
My thanks to Malcolm Salmon for his Open Letter. It is a matter of regret to me that our views on the current state of the war in Vietnam have differed so much as to occasion it. On some points I can, I think, clarify and justify my differences in judgement, on others they will remain. Malcolm Salmon is more than sceptical of my view that the war in South Vietnam is over militarily. I may be wrong, of course, but I am not made wrong by the fact that Brigadier Serron agrees with me, nor by the fact that the Americans have so frequently lied about their putative 'successes' in the past.

Fall cited

Some five years ago Bernard Fall wrote: "If you look up the kill rate you will eventually run out of enemies — or at least, armed enemies. Of course the whole thing is a hate you, but at least they won't resist you. What you will get is a cessation of resistance — an acquiescence in one's fate rather than a belief that your side and your ideas have really prevailed." I do not know about the people of a country hating the Americans, the capacity of the Vietnamese to suffer without hating in the way Westerners would hate seems to me reasonable. (That could mean, of course, merely that I have not penetrated beyond some surface mask. I do not myself believe this.) Otherwise much of Fall's prediction has, in my view fulfilled. The kill rate, the fire power has been kept up almost unchanged. Three million tons of bombs, etc. is a lot of fire power. Any of those imitations begins to comprehend what it has meant and who it still disappointed that the South Vietnamese, armed only with hand grenades and mortars, further thousands against the tanks, the artillery, the B-52s of perhaps the most powerful military machine ever assembled in history should examine their own bugs and compassions no more.

Not all is acquiescence of course. There are courageous protests in Saigon directed against the war and the government — and

endlessly going to goal for it, (often for indefinite years and under the most appalling conditions). But only the Americans can determine that their protests will have some effect, no other power signifies in Saigon. And there is as yet no sign whatever that the Americans will use their overwhelming power (militarily and economically —) to compel Thieu's government to attempt the vast majority of South Vietnamese who want an end to the war now and a negotiated settlement on terms acceptable to them (not to Thieu and the Americans) to have their way. Few things about the Vietnam war are more sickening than the utter disregard for the use of morally-loaded words to misdescribe policies and actions. Nixon, virtuously will not initiate coalition government on South Vietnam, meantime U.S. power continues to impose a regime and generally detested government which is not a coalition of anything, continues to support behind the scenes the government's imposition of a continuation of a detested war on a population who want only an end to it, and continues to support with money, arms and systematic concealment, the cavalry of the repressive measures (e.g. Tiger cages and many like establishments) employed by the government to gain its power and weaken opposition.

Malcolm Salmon expresses doubt about my alleged generalisations from observations only in the Delta. It spent several days, at least, in every Corps but I Corps and as far north as Pleiku. It would take an undue amount of time to list the particular distances I travelled by bus, canal boat, taxi, pedicab and on foot, though it would certainly be hundreds of kilometres in all cases — with the possible exception of the last, as though I have no doubt the 'sample' still remains grossly inadequate if one is hopefully so as Mr. Salmon suggests.

Delta

Nor in any case is it clear that the import of conditions in the Delta can be dismissed so lightly. The Delta was the scene and origin of the Viet Cong movement, and its strongest base. Large areas of it had been under Viet Cong/Vietnam control for twenty years until the U.S. moved

Threats

Furthermore, as everyone knows, after Angela publicly acknowledged her membership in the Communist Party and engaged in the fight with Reagan and the Board of Regents to retain her job as



A 1968 PICTURE of an NLF soldier in action against US tanks in Binh Dinh province, South Vietnam. Has the massive military effort of the U.S. in Vietnam been basically reduced to nothing by US firepower and "pacification" techniques?

in a couple of years ago with B52's and a blanket of indiscriminate firepower (J. P. Vann currently in charge of the "pacification programme" in the Delta, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in February 1970 that there had been 100,000 civilian casualties in the Delta during 1969).

H.E.S. figures (revised downwards in December, 1970 and now reasonable enough in terms of what one can see on the ground) show III Corps and I Corps as most secure, then IV Corps and II Corps. I see no reason why these official H.E.S. figures should not be reasonably reliable as a comparative measure. I think Thieu's claim about a 'defensive' strategy for invading Laos, Vietnam is really being a little naive when he insists that Laotian and company are inveterate liars wherever American successes are claimed and inveterate speak-ers whenever they speak of enemy threats. Surely Thieu's claim about a like threat to the five northern provinces. Of course they had to have a respectable, 'defensive' strategy for invading Laos, Vietnam is really being a little naive when he insists that Laotian and company are inveterate liars wherever American successes are claimed and inveterate speak-ers whenever they speak of enemy threats. Surely

Da Nang

As for Laird's reference to a threat to the Da Nang base, I think it is equally naive to like threat to the five northern provinces. Of course they had to have a respectable, 'defensive' strategy for invading Laos, Vietnam is really being a little naive when he insists that Laotian and company are inveterate liars wherever American successes are claimed and inveterate speak-ers whenever they speak of enemy threats. Surely

As for the C.I.A. and its 30,000 Viet Cong agents — one



A 1968 PICTURE of an NLF soldier in action against US tanks in Binh Dinh province, South Vietnam. Has the massive military effort of the U.S. in Vietnam been basically reduced to nothing by US firepower and "pacification" techniques?

has only to work for a change in the government or an end to the war to qualify as a Viet Cong agent in South Vietnam.

Irony

How Malcolm Salmon can find implicit approval in my description of the American strategy for taking over 'people's wars of liberation' I do not understand. If he missed the irony, and indeed the bitterness behind that account then I wrote worse than I knew. True the bitterness is blunted in a way. There are certain reasons which follow from confronting at first hand the scale of the Vietnamese tragedy, the toll of its human suffering — so much of which is now buried in time past and beneath the beautiful surface of Vietnamese soil, and in consequence is wholly irremediable to anyone's cries of rage, despair or compassion. One cannot confront all this, and confront also the bitter irony that very many of the Americans who have done all this are far from being odious, are often gentle, kindly, courteous, benevolent people more morally concerned — even moralistic — more conscientious than most Australians or British, without profound disturbance about the use or relevance of passionate expressions of moral indignation. For the Americans are moral enough — but mad, brainwashed, crusading people more morally concerned anything remotely connected with it; and so able to devastate, assassinate, conduct war as little identification with the 'enemy' — civilian or military — as it were their localia. Yet it is impossible

to hate actual, concrete people whose real good will, whose moral conscientiousness, is often so clear and so strong. If it were only villainous people who did villainous things life would be very much simpler. So it is an irony — and so I think the people who I met working in the pacification programme as friends. What leaves me nearer to despair than any other aspect of Vietnam is that so many people who are likable and indeed in many ways admirable, can be party to, can assist in, an enterprise so colossally barbarous as the Vietnam war. The roots of the Vietnam war do not lie only in the Pentagon or in the White House. They lie in every infant school in the USA with its patriotic and anti-Communist slogans; in every unwashed US soldier of a day-old child. Where must I rail, how must I scream my horror and disgust to change all this? Malcolm Salmon content that one screams one's horror and disgust to change all this? Malcolm Salmon content that one screams one's horror and disgust to change all this? Malcolm Salmon content that one screams one's horror and disgust to change all this?

Tragic

I could not more strongly agree that "this attempt to measure the values of American capitalism on the Vietnamese people . . . would be laughable if it were not so certain that it is a tragedy. And given that it is supported by unlimited money, unlimited fire power, and almost unending crusading doctrinal good will, who can set limits to the scale the tragedy might attain?" It is just for that reason that I wish to turn people's attention and sensitivities, so far as South Vietnam is concerned, from the military war which is nearly over — for there all the suffering and suffering has had to prevent or control has already happened, and so is beyond remedy to the new tragedy of the 'civilian' refashioning of Vietnam which is only just beginning, which lies in the future, and so in principle at least could be prevented, is remediable.

I think Malcolm Salmon is wrong about land reform. I think the present land reform programme — which will cost 600 million dollars of U.S. money, though it will be carried out in the name of the Saigon Government, I think it will be carried through. Indeed much has already been done in this direction. In the

district for example in the mid-Delta (population 70,000) already some 20 per cent of the rural population have been given land and land reform. I think the Americans are willing to introduce every material benefit that the U.S. and NLF have offered provided they can hope thereby to win the support of the population for Thieu. Would you have spent \$20 billion on winning a military war that does another \$10 billion on land reform and land reform of holding politically what you have won only militarily to date and will otherwise lose altogether.

Accurate

With reference to Malcolm Salmon's final paragraph I rather wish he had not assume that because I report American successes in Vietnam — as I have done — I do not take it, in the Tharunka article, to be my principal responsibility either to applaud or deplore what I report, but only to present as accurate a picture as I can of my past and present development in South Vietnam. I assure beyond all my past and continuing opposition to the Vietnam war. I hold one conviction even more strongly. That in the long run, one's actions will be wise, the consequences, then more nearly what one desires, if they are based on a more accurate rather than less accurate picture of the reality with which one has to deal. That reality includes both the good and the bad, contributing with immense goodwill to an essentially barbarous enterprise. I don't know the impact of this fact should be for the way we handle protest against the war, though I think it has its impact. Certainly the anti-war people must avoid emanating, from their own side, the kind of 'Communist stooge' line which was the standard response received between 1950 and 1970 by anyone who pointed to facts ('pro-Communist' facts), which did not fit neatly into the Cold War rhetoric of the Right. There are like facts about Vietnam which do not fit neatly into the Cold War rhetoric of the Left. To recognize where this is the case is to recognize that one must retard the achievement of the broadest aims that the anti-war movement has in common.

Yours sincerely,
Alex Carey

MAKING THE FIGHT TO

By JOE PALMADA (a member of the national executive of the Communist Party of Australia)

It is clear that the employers and Government have marshalled their forces for a massive offensive against the trade unions and workers, including an offensive through the courts.

The \$1,000 in fines imposed on the Moulders' Union under the amended penal sections of the Commonwealth Arbitration Act has now been followed by fines totalling \$9,200 on striking unions at Commonwealth Engineering, \$4,000, (\$7,500), and the NSW branch of the Australian Tramway and Motor Omnibus Workers' Union (\$1,700).

The McMahon Government's assertions that it intends to enforce these fines—with a deadline about April 22—to enter the first stage of the Government-trade union convulsion.

The declarations by Mr. P. Ryan (NSW secretary of the Australian Tramway & Motor Omnibus Workers' Union) that he would go to jail rather than pay the fines echo the feelings of militant workers.

The trade unions' position is based on the decision of the 1969 Australian Congress of Trade Unions against unions paying such fines.

But press reports after last week's ACTU-Government meeting talked of Prime Minister McMahon brandishing the stick about it.

Before the meeting it was reported that Mr. McMahon had conferred with ex-Attorney-General Hughes and the ex-Minister for Labor and National Services, Mr. Sredden. Mr. Sredden was said to have prepared a set of proposals relating to alternative tactics that the Government might use in confronting the trade union movement on the collection of fines.

Propaganda barrage

The grounds for the imminent confrontation have been prepared by a massive propaganda campaign designed to condition the public to accepting any proposed Federal Government assault on the trade union movement.

The 6 per cent rise in prices for the December quarter of last year was used by spokesmen for the employers and Government to call for new measures to secure wage "restraint". At the same time they levelled severe criticism against the Arbitration Commission for the decision for a 6 per cent increase in the national wage.

The attack by the Government on the trade unions and the sacred Arbitration Commission followed an almost

NEED TO DEVELOP NEW OFFENSIVES, NOT AWAIT THEIRS

hysterical national criticism by the employers' representatives of the trade unions, the Arbitration Commission and the "weak" attitude of the Government in falling to back punitive action against the trade union movement. Significantly, it was Prime Minister McMahon (who was then Foreign Minister) who was selected by the Government to lead the attack in Parliament against the "weak" Arbitration Commission and the attitude of the trade union movement.

Reflecting the dilemma facing the employing class, Sir Richard Kirby (President of the Arbitration Commission) entered the argument, telling the Government, in essence, that if the Commission was to do the job required then the Government must do its part to restore the power to implement that policy.

The present dilemma about enforcement of an incomes policy determined by the employers goes back to the massive working class action against the penal powers in May 1969.

With a moratorium imposed on the use of the penal powers, which are the main instrument used to impose monopoly's incomes policy on the working class, an important function of the State has been disrupted and frustrated.

The workers' massive strike action against the penal powers became part of the general groundswell for democratic rights, as well as unshaking a whole new upsurge of action around the economic demands.

But the essence of the political significance of the workers' victory in directly interfering with and frustrating the role of the State (even forcing amendments, minor though they are) has been obscured in the economic victories that have flowed directly from this important political action.

While the Government has been seeking ways to resolve the problem—such as amending the Industrial Conciliation & Arbitration Act by making concessions to procedure but not altering the aim of the punitive sections, as well as introducing more draconic legislation such as the Summary Offences Acts—the tendency of the organised trade

union movement is to rely on the splendid workers' action of May 1969 and the subsequent decisions of the ACTU on the non-payment of fines.

The significant point of this is that, while the Government has been marshalling its forces for new offensives, the trade union movement has remained at the position determined in May 1969; that is, the non-payment of fines.

There have been no initiatives within the trade union movement to keep developing the campaign for the abolition altogether of all penal provisions.

It is true that the widespread wage demands are a central point of the concern of the Establishment in seeking to reestablish the authority of arbitration.

This is indicated by the fact that the Commission itself, in its judgment granting the 9 per cent increase, said: "If we are not realistic in our attitude to wage fixation, then those who look to the Commission as their main source of wage increases, and there are many who do, will be treated equitably, while more and more of those who are strong enough to do so will seek increases in the field."

But while the Establishment's concern over the growing movement of "seeking wage increases in the field" is certainly motivating their desperate striving for an answer, of far more significance politically is their concern for the challenge to established authority—the experience of mass action paralysing the press of capitalist class laws.

Alerting the workers

The 1969 ACTU Congress decision on the penal powers and the determination to pay no more fines has been decisive in broadening and strengthening the movement in opposition.

This is good, but if the opposition to the penal powers is to be maintained—indeed, more than that, if the struggle for the complete elimination of all penal powers is to be developed—then it is not good enough to rely merely on decisions already made; it is necessary to use these to develop new offensives that carry the fight to the Establishment, rather than wait for theirs to come on their initiative and in circumstances of their choosing.

There is little doubt that there is going to be a confrontation between the Government and the trade union movement, possibly taking the initial form of the Industrial Registrar confiscating money for fines from the bank accounts of the trade unions.

The trade unions should be alerting the workers now to the counter that must be developed to such contingencies.

Given a positive, militant lead, the workers will respond.

Plan to stop for 35-hour week in power industry

SYDNEY: A proposition for a Statewide 24-hour stop by wages and salaried employees of the Electricity Commission who are now working a 40-hour week was put forward by a conference of delegates in Sydney this month on the 36-hour week campaign.

"Success in the campaign for a 35-hour week depends on a united campaign of wages and salaried staff. Such a campaign needs to be of a militant nature, including demonstrations, general stoppages, rolling strikes, bans on plant overruns and other bans and limitations." The conference resolution declared.

The conference, which was on a State-wide basis, was held under the auspices of the NSW Labor Council.

Four-day week?

It put forward the concept that the 35-hour week should operate in the form of either a four-day week or a nine-day fortnight.

It was addressed by the Minister's Federation general secretary, Mr. R. Cran, who told of the miners' workers' successful campaign last year for a shorter working week.

The conference declared support for the general demand for a 35-hour week for all workers, but stressed that the rapid technological changes in the power production industry made the 35-hour week long overdue in that industry.

The conference resolved to establish a 35-hour week committee and a publicity sub-committee.

A delegate proposed that the date of May 3 (when the 34-hour stop is proposed) should be made the deadline for a shorter working week so that, if the claim was not fulfilled by then, workers themselves should limit their working week to 35 hours.

This proposition, however, was not included in the composite resolution finally submitted to the conference and carried by it.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COMMUNIST WORKERS

THE National Committee of the Communist Party of Australia has endorsed the proposal to hold a national conference of communist workers in industry on the Queen's Birthday weekend (June 12, 13 and 14) in Sydney.

The purpose of the conference is to bring together communist and other militant activists in industry and the trade union movement so as to examine questions confronting the industrial movement.

Specifically, the conference will test the validity of its concepts as expressed in the CPA Congress document "Modern Unionism and the Workers' Movement" in the light of the experience of the workers, especially at factory and shop floor levels.

The focus on such questions as industrial democracy and trade union democracy, particularly at workshop level.

It will examine experiences of lifting the political and social consciousness of the workers and the issues relating to the views of workers on the job are to be sought beforehand so as to assist in formulating the type of questions that need to be discussed.

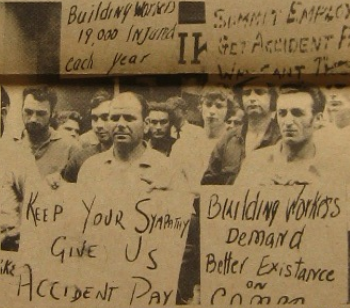
Tribune will welcome expressions of views on the main issues to be put before the conference.

COMENG SWINGS THE BIG AXE

SYDNEY: Despite verbal assurances against any victimisation, mass dismissals involving about 100 workers took place at Commonwealth Engineering, Goswells, in the first week of resumption of work after a nine-week strike.

The strike had been by some 250 workers from five unions.

Those dismissed included almost all, if not all, of the delegates and co-delegates



BUILDING TRADESMEN demonstrating outside the Employers' Federation office in Pitt Street, Sydney, last week.

TOOK THEIR CASE WHERE IT COUNTS

SYDNEY: A half-day stoppage last week by members of the building tradesmen's unions on building construction jobs in the metropolitan area, and a demonstration outside the Employers' Federation office in Pitt Street, marked a further stage of the unions' campaign for a 36-over-award rise and for their when off work through injury.

Other demonstrations were directed against the Master Painters, Plumbers and Plasterers' Association.

The campaign has been marked by general and job stoppages and demonstra-

tions to individual employers.

A deputation of officials and rank and file which met Employers' Federation representatives during last week's stop and demonstration warned the employers that, falling a change of attitude on the part, selected jobs would be closed down; a warning that produced the odd complaint from an Employers' Federation man that employers were being "victimized".

The deputation was told that there would be a special meeting this week of building members of the Federation to discuss the issue.

CONGRATULATING THE A.C.T.U.

SYDNEY: The ACTU initiative against Dunlop's and resale price maintenance enhances the standing of the trade union movement in the narrower concepts of "wages and conditions only" that has hindered our movement for too long," says a congratulatory telegram from the NSW branch of the Builders' and Millwrights' Federation to the ACTU president, Mr Hawke.

ACTION IN SOLIDARITY ON GREEK MARCH 25

Resolution of the National Committee of Management of the Seamen's Union of Australia, which met in Sydney last week.

AUSTRALIAN seamen greet all Greek democrats on the occasion of Greece's National Day, March 25, which marks the 150th anniversary of the Greek struggle against rising and liberation from the oppressive yoke of Turkish domination.

It is fitting on this occasion that we affirm our condemnation of today's oppressors of the Greek people, the Greek military junta government and its supporters, who deny even the most elementary democratic freedoms, including the right to freedom of trade union organisation, to the Greek people.

Along with our seamen brothers in the other parts of the world, we recognise the Greek shipping interests constitute one of the main economic pillars of the Greek Junta and note that the international action taken by seafarers and dockers in many countries, including Australia, has resulted in the release of some Greek political prisoners, including seamen and other trade unionists.

However, simultaneously with the release of political prisoners, seamen and other trade unionists, arrested, imprisoned and held without trial other democrats, mostly in the seamen and other trade unions.

As an expression of our continuing solidarity with the Greek struggle against oppression, we resolve to mark the 150th anniversary of Greece's freedom from Turkish domination by demonstrating our hostility and opposition to the present oppressors of the Greek people. Therefore we resolve to refrain from handling any letters addressed to Greece's 150th National Day, March 25, 1971.

Letters to the Editor

The following queries and comments are due to deep concern that the present performance around W. Brown is bringing the Party into contempt.

We raise them believing that others must have similar anxieties and be asking similar questions.

Is there any party, anywhere, of any persuasion, which does, or would, or has presented such a platform to its detractors? The interminable controversy before and since the Congress has already given unprecedented opportunity for "putting their case" to those who have become a sect whose objective is clearly to discredit the leadership and to set the Party in disarray. The number of honest people, not only of members but also of those who have become a sect whose objective is clearly to discredit the leadership and to set the Party in disarray.

Is not Comrade Aarons responsible firstly to the National Executive and National Committee? Why does he have to rely on accusations and "go on trial" at the demand of this sect who have themselves brought the party into disrepute?

Is our constitution so elastic that, in the name of democracy, it can permit a few then party members who started their campaign of discredence to blatant defiance of the fundamental Rule 1, to continue dragging the party into never-ending controversy?

How much longer must "debate" in this form go on? What good can come of it?

We hope that the Brown plank will not linger on and that the party will use every method of genuine debate will be found.

J. and H. Tattersall, Caloundra (Qld).

Praise for pamphlet
I WAS extremely interested and pleased to read your review of the pamphlet 'Crises on the Land' by W. Williams. Coming as I do from a farming family, and recently from a visit to Australia, I can readily understand the situation as outlined by Mr Williams. I would recommend the pamphlet to all readers, to be read in conjunction with 'Lenin on Agriculture' which shows so clearly the foresight and understanding of the present rural situation by this great man.
Pearl Melville, Newcastle, (NSW).

More on inflation
THE COMMENT on inflation by Robert F. Doring in Tribune Letters, March 17, is timely. Our writing on these and other matters is often weak and lacks specific detail.
However, he touched on one important aspect of inflation and did not offer any counter or solution.
The value of the money paid to increase the cost of growing production of goods and services by fewer people would be distributed unevenly. Pumping purchasing power into the community by note issue, as we would not have the problem of wages chasing prices. The ACTU action on prices is a slight recognition of this fact.
Another help is to curb expenditure on unproductive activity which produces goods and services which do not meet the national need for distribution. Money spent on war weapons is a classical case and much of this production is destroyed in a war or another.

Near Amberley in Queensland is a special store housing over \$100,000 worth of spare parts for the F111. Such is the nature of these complicated pieces of gadgetry that its cost, \$20,000,000 p.a. to maintain them and which more they will never be used even if we take delivery of these four letter aircraft because, owing to modifications, they are already out of support. The money if put into education would be non-inflationary and increase our national wealth and well-being.
John Clements, Perth, (WA).

It what we want is real freedom (the counter-culture seems to advocate this more than the Marxist-oriented labor movement) then the only way is by everyone cooperatively doing their own "thing". It seems to me that there is no real place for automation in such a society.

Despite Hooton's solution in men mastering machines instead of mastering each other, men mastering machines also entails a hierarchy of men servicing the machines, just as machines rule each other hierarchically in any production line.

There are greatly complex differences which separate us in our polarised opposition to capitalism. Do we want the same society with all those or do we envisage a different society?
Garric's articles should help us tremendously in understanding another, before the revolution comes upon us or evolves in our midst.
M. Smith, Roseville, (NSW).

Israel and the Jews
RE GEORGE ZANGALIS's letter on the Middle East (March 17). He states that Israel was created with the support of progressive humanity, moved primarily by moral factors. This surely contradicts his earlier opinion to M. Friedman's alternatives. Zangalis is right in wrong for the Jews to hold on to and run land, which are many Arabs and a few Jews. May I remind him and others that the Zionist progressive humanity created Israel, the Arab States declared war on her in 1948. Then the Soviet Union helped, with arms and training through Czechoslovakia, the new-born State. Later things changed for the worse for Israel and the survivors from Auschwitz and Buchenwald were shot up by the Zionist liberators.

Zangalis is blind to the straw in the wind. The Soviet leaders are already changing from Marxist-Leninist to a more humanist line in relation to Israel and the Jews. The Zionist devil is out of fashion. Zangalis is a great lover of humanity but just cannot find any more love for the Jews. This Jew-loving affair did not last long with some of our friends. They lapped up every bit of anti-semitism from the East disguised as anti-Zionism.

We shall survive. We will not have guns shooting us up from the Golan heights any more. We shall have back Jerusalem with all rights and privileges for Arabs and others. We will not be East quacks prescribing for us total assimilation in the diaspora. We will keep on reminding you of Lenin's words, "National rights within an international context."
Mark Lang, Carnegie, (Vic).

On counter-culture
GARRIE Hutchinson's article on the counter culture. (Tribune, February 24) is of great value. It points to the exchanges between its adherents and the militant labor movement. He states, "It is along with the assertion that we after all, are on the same side.
But is this only a case of polarisation? We both want revolution to cast off the capitalist class, but do we want it for the same things? The crucial difference seems to lie in the nature of our future visions.
The labor movement may welcome the Marxist world of automation, which would allow men a much freer participation in a still consumer-driven society. But to adhere to the nature of counter culture? Even with automation, would we get away from the necessary hierarchical structure of factory production? Or would the Paris Commune ideal really work with mass production?

IS THE CPA BEING OVERHAULD?

yet none of this is paid into the Party centre. One or two members sell Tribune but the group as such boycotts the party press. They openly refer to the Australian Socialist as their paper. They continue to produce a publication on the waterfront in the name of the CPA, which not only does not reflect CPA policy but during the recent State elections this bulletin, it is distributed to all water-side workers, said: "The branch executive has refused to recommend participation by Maritime Branch members in the election campaign of either Miss Joking or Mr. Munday" (CPA candidates).

In other branches similar attitude have led to supporters of Congress decisions leaving the party or refusing to attend branch meeting. In fact what is happening in the Party in Sydney is that the minority view is demanding and taking the right to ignore majority decisions and to organise itself around a minority view inside the framework of the Communist Party. Whilst flouting all concepts of communist democracy in respect to observance of ma-

trance by a world Jewry in which political Zionism had constantly gained ground, was inconstant (with the same specific safeguard for the Arab population in the British mandate for Palestine, and with the installation there of a Jewish agency, was the Charter for large-scale but still controlled Jewish immigration in the period 1920-1947.

This movement, alarming to the Arabs of Palestine (a 90 per cent majority of the population in 1920), and to Arabs everywhere, could not but lead, with the pronounced favor shown to the Jewish minority and the background of powerful Jewish influences in the world outside, to the disappearance of all possibility of self-determination for the Palestinian population.

Frequent disorder due to Arab settlement and fears for the future, marked the years 1919-1946; conferences, missions, restatements of policy and representations made by Arab States, all equally failed to find a solution of the dilemma between Jew and native Arab.

A solution which, as long as the safeguards prescribed in the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate were in practice ignored, not only did not, but could not, exist.

The abominable treatment of European Jews by Hitler's Germany during the second World War greatly increased Jewish pressures to be admitted to Palestine; the Government of the USA adopted a powerful pro-Zionist attitude in 1948; and British abandonment of the Mandate, in despair of an agreed solution, was followed by the proclamation early in 1948 at Tel-Aviv of a State of Israel, as the heart of a territory as unquestionably Arab as any in the world.

There followed ill-managed, futile Arab-launched campaigns, the exodus from their homes and lands of hundreds of thousands of Palestinian Arab townsmen and peasants, the extension of Jewish frontiers far beyond those authorised by the United Nations, the consolidation of Israel as a prosperous modern, progressive state able to refuse all compensation or restitution, to supply its own financial needs from Government and co-religionists outside, and to defend its frontiers.

Though Israel had a modicum of diplomatic recognition, her DE FACTO position was followed by the proclamation of a political entity in the Middle East.

Accordably Israel should be superseded by a secular Palestine giving equal rights to Christians, Jews, Moslems and non-believers.
Human Society, Blakehurst (NSW) (Name and address supplied)

Israel again
NO PHENOMENON in the modern Middle East, if not in the world is more remarkable than that of the establishment of the State of Israel. An undertaking was given by the British Government in 1917 to a leading Jewish personality to view which favor the setting up in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish people without prejudice to the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine. This was a guarded and limited undertaking, seized with en-

New South Wales
NEW THEATRE presents TOM PAINE, by Paul Foster, each Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 8.15 p.m. Bookings open 6.45 p.m. Mrs. Chells, New Theatre 31-32/37.

THE "KING" PARTY ACTION COMMITTEE will meet on Monday, April 5 at 6 p.m. Coffee Lounge, 108 St. Street. Further notice. A revolutionary attitude to the coming local government elections.

MAY DAY QUEEN BALL this year Sydney Town Hall, Friday April 23 from 8 p.m. until 11 p.m. Tickets will be \$2.50 each and will include supper service of each table. No bands will ensure continuous dancing and cater for all tastes. Tickets for table bookings available. Phone 46-2676. Book as soon as possible. May Queen will be announced and crowned at the Ball.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES MORALITY TRAIL will meet on Monday, April 27 at 8 p.m. The place of the meeting, program and plan made over the phone.

YOUNG COMMUNISTS meet 168 St., Wed. March 31, 5.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. meeting, working bee and party.

FORUM - THE SUMMARY OF FRANCES BILL Wed. March 31, 8 p.m. eachers Federation, Sussex St., Sydney. 9th to 11th. Speakers: George Peterson M.L.A., Tony Blackwell U.S. Rep., Joe Green B.L.F.

Victoria
FOOTSCRAY BRANCH of the CPA invites you to hear Mr VIN BOURNE speaking on 100th Anniversary of the Paris Commune, at 25, Robbs Road, West Footscray, Saturday, April 17, 8 p.m. Questions, Discussions, Refreshments and Supper.

ANNUAL AEU TOM MANN Memorial Lecture, "Unions and Socialism," to be held at the International Monopolies and Problems for 1971. Speaker: Mr. Bill Ford, member of the Executive, Public Affairs University of Illinois, Friday, April 23, 7.30 p.m. Victoria Parade, East Melbourne.

CHILE, Lecture by Chilean economist Prof. Jorge Wilsker has been postponed until further notice.

Queensland
MARXIST DISCUSSION SERIES, Sunday April 11 "The Soviet Party Congress and Socialism Today," lead speaker C. Clifford, Sunday, April 11, 10 p.m. "World Revolution and Counter-Revolution," lead speaker M. J. O'Connell. The Ball will be open from 5 p.m. for library use, coffee and hamburgers.

WANTED
WANTED: Copy of The Great Conspiracy, by Stevens and Kater, new or secondhand. Please contact Tribune office, 108 Day Street, Sydney.

WANTED: Union officer, Sydney Radio telephone office, Phone 61-4608.

Acknowledgments
G. BURNS (Hawthorne, Brisbane).

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By their deeds . . .

RESOLUTIONS submitted to recent meetings in Sydney by groups of Communist party members opposed to party policies imply that the expulsions of Wait, Ross and four others are responsible for party disunity. They further charge the party's committees or conferences to be held.

It may be of interest to see just what some of these committees have been doing in practice to cement party "unity". The Narraberran, Sydney Branch of the CPA (CP) since July 1, 1970 has paid \$1.40 over and above dues collected into party funds. It has done nothing to promote the sales of Tribune (although it continues to handle 15 copies)

It has taken no initiative in the area in the name of the CPA. Yet this group of three members of the CPA (CP) sale of Australian Socialist, organise fund-raising activity, distributed leaflets on the bus strike produced in the name of Socialist Publications. These members of the Sydney Maritime Branch who have refused to abide by the decision of the District Committee in respect to dissolving the branch and establishing a branch of shore-based members of the Maritime Industry, continue to meet and call themselves a branch of the CPA. They carry on existence in the name of the CPA,



UNIONISTS ACT FOR GREEK DEMOCRACY



SPECIAL solidarity action by Australian maritime workers in the cause of Greek democracy, and for release of jailed Greek trade unionists and other democrats, marked last week's Greek National Day (March 25).

The Australian unionists' action focussed on Greek ships, whose owners help the Greek military junta.

At Port Melbourne, tug crews refused to supply tugs to the Greek passenger liner Britania when she put into port last week.

In Sydney later in the week Greek ships in port (including the Britania) were subjected to two-hour stops, with shipside meetings explaining the Australian workers' stand.

PICTURED ABOVE are some of the crew members and others aboard the Britania, at Sydney's Circular Quay, listening as a speaker at the shipside meeting puts the case in Greek.

Seamen's Union resolution: See Page 10.

BUSES RUNNING AGAIN

NSW Govt had to back-pedal

SYDNEY: The terms on which Manly-Warringah government bus services resumed this week expose the gulf strike, with all its public inconvenience: a strike which never had happened if it had not been for flat-footed government policies against both bus crews and public.

After all those 27 days of strike, and after the union has been fined \$1700 (which it doesn't intend to pay) under the penal clauses, the Government has been compelled to agree to the operation of pre-strike conditions.

The Government's back-peddaling came when it realised that it was faced not only with the exemplary solidarity of the bus workers themselves, but also the unanimous declaration by the NSW Labor Council last Thursday night that it would not tolerate the proposed dismissals and cancelling of gratuities.

The Council's decision — of which Mr. Ryan expressed warm appreciation — was interpreted as foreshadowing strike actions and black bans in support of the bus workers if the Government persisted with its threats.

Within 24 hours of that Council decision, the Government had to back-pedal to the resumption terms.

Another factor dimming the Government's face was the extent of public support for the union's stand, especially on the safety issue. In the area directly involved, a poll by the Manly-Warringah Daily found people polled to be in the state of mind to sell the Manly-Warringah bus services to private enterprise.

The union has agreed to return to the Government the seats again to the membership, but without any promises of any change of attitude.

After the resumption terms had been reached, the State secretary of the Australian Transport & Motor Omnibus Employees Association (Mr. P. Ryan) said: "It is a truce, but the truce terms are all wrong."

"On the Atlanteans, we have made no promises, other than agreeing to talk again with our members. We have

not undertaken to advise the members to man them. "The fact is that the master of the Atlanteans has all along been one of rank-and-file decision, made at all depots."

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Some hectic week of anti-apartheid action

A WEEK of hectic activity in protest at the visit to Sydney of the South African surf lifesaving team climaxed in a five-hour demonstration on George Beach last Saturday afternoon, during the third test between Australia and South Africa.

The six hundred protesters who came to voice their opposition to the tour outnumbered those who were watching the carnival.

The Saturday protest began at 12.30 p.m. when about 150 protesters marched on to the beach to the north of the carnival area and began to speak to surf lifesavers preparing the beach for the surf edge. Police ordered the demonstrators to get off the beach, but moaning when the protesters refused.

Discussions then began between the demonstrators and surf lifesavers. Many of the younger surfers were sympathetic and willing to listen. The protest then moved to the wire fence enclosing the northern part of the carnival area. Police blocked entrance to the area between the promenade and the western end of the carnival area.

The South African surf boat was brought down by a group of Australian lifesavers who charged through the ranks of the demonstrators.

One young man was punched twice in the face by a police constable who accompanied the boat, and was taken to the hospital.

Witnesses were collected and legal advice is being sought concerning the possibility of charging the police officer.

At approximately 1.45 p.m. when the march past was about to begin, the main body of demonstrators began to pull down the northern part of the wire fence chanting slogans. This brought police from all over the beach. It covered only a diversion, however as four girl demonstrators slipped around the two wire fences along the water's edge and threw themselves under the feet of the marching South African team. Two grabbed hold of the fence, forcing the march to stop before police dragged them off.

No sooner had the march recommenced than two young men with blackened faces, jumped the fence and raced at the team. One man was draped with the march leader's scarf for the flag, before being arrested. At this point the whole march past was forced to sit down.

The main body of demonstrators, swollen to over 500, marched along the promenade and drowned out the loudspeakers while the march past was on. Some of the wires of the loudspeakers were cut and the carnival disrupted for half an hour while they were restored.

Wires were cut on at least three other occasions during the carnival.

A protest meeting on the

promenade overlooking the beach adjourned down to the beach directly opposite the South African team when protesters found the main entrance unguarded. Police failed to remove the protesters when they refused to obey an order to leave that area of the beach.

Around this time, an anti-apartheid protester on a surf boat out in the surf raised an anti-apartheid placard directly opposite the carnival area, and then managed to escape pursuing surf boats.

Spectators on the promenade listened attentively to speeches made by the Rev. Norman Webb, the Rev. Ron Page, Mrs. Sekal Holland, a Black Rhodesian student at the University of NSW, Dr. D. Bhattacharya, lecturer in Economics at Sydney University, and other anti-apartheid speakers who spoke on the beach opposite the South African team.

Continual chanting and attempts to speak to the South African team members disrupted the carnival which was punctuated with a series of appeals by the announcer for spectators and participants alike, to "get on with the carnival".

Opponents of the demonstration voted it a major success, and an extremely fruitful "trial run" for the coming Rugby Springboks tour in July.

Mr. Denis Freney, one of the convenors of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, said at a press conference that he would like to see the law broken, and electrify it if they want to stop a continual series of disruptive attacks when the Springboks play in Sydney.

Meanwhile, Albert Parziani, fair-haired and dressed in Nazi uniform, came through the crowd behind May, punching a number of people. He attempted to come to May's aid when the latter was on the ground, but was dragged away by a student. In a later incident, Parziani threw punches at a small Chinese student who however grabbed him by the arm and threw Parziani in the air with a magnificent judo hip-throw.

Some of the Nazis, one unhairied in uniform, and the one G. Gibbett, NSW State Nazi secretary, also attacked demonstrators who fought back vigorously.

Police broke up fights, and released May from the ground. May however punched another student after police released him. It was only after persistent demands that May be taken into custody that he was finally put in the police van. Demonstrators charged the police with uneven police treatment of the Nazis and themselves. May was not charged with any offensive behavior.

All the police use in most demonstrations, and the charge faced by those who sat down in front of the march past last Saturday.

The demonstration ended about 5.30 p.m. A few demonstrators living in the Manly area went to Hotel Manly and

Angry marchers went to Regent St. Police Station demanding that the police take action, but were ordered out of the station and refused the right to lay a complaint.

One senior police officer told Mr. Denis Freney he warned him of the danger of life involved in Nazi attacks, that "they would not kill any decent person."

In the first protest against the South African surfers, some two hundred anti-apartheid demonstrators were at Mascot Interstate airport at 4.30 p.m. on Tuesday March 23 to "welcome" the South African surf lifesaving team. The plane arrived from Brisbane 15 minutes early. The South African team were put straight onto an Ansett bus waiting on the tarmac and whisked away through a back gate and a back road directly to the Hotel Manly, where they held a press conference (due to be held originally at the airport).

Anti-apartheid demonstrators raced up the airport road, attempting to head off the bus, but to no avail. The bus walked back to the Ansett terminal, they were met by press and TV cameramen.

The South African team were Nazis burst through the crowd. Ross May (known as the "Skull") struck a Channel 7 cameraman, and another hit him back. He then hit a woman who fell to the ground. He then hit Tribune reporter Denis Freney, knocking him to the ground. Freney then Rugby-tackled May, who fell to the ground. Other protesters tried to arrest him in the scuffle but he was dragged away. He had his glasses broken.

Meanwhile, Albert Parziani, fair-haired and dressed in Nazi uniform, came through the crowd behind May, punching a number of people. He attempted to come to May's aid when the latter was on the ground, but was dragged away by a student. In a later incident, Parziani threw punches at a small Chinese student who however grabbed him by the arm and threw Parziani in the air with a magnificent judo hip-throw.

Some of the Nazis, one unhairied in uniform, and the one G. Gibbett, NSW State Nazi secretary, also attacked demonstrators who fought back vigorously.

Police broke up fights, and released May from the ground. May however punched another student after police released him. It was only after persistent demands that May be taken into custody that he was finally put in the police van. Demonstrators charged the police with uneven police treatment of the Nazis and themselves. May was not charged with any offensive behavior.

All the police use in most demonstrations, and the charge faced by those who sat down in front of the march past last Saturday.

The demonstration ended about 5.30 p.m. A few demonstrators living in the Manly area went to Hotel Manly and

picketed the hotel, where the South African team stayed the night.

The following day, Wednesday March 24, a protest against the civic reception given by Warringah Shire Council for the South African surf lifesaving team drew a large crowd.

Although held at Dee Why surf club, well off the main road, at 6 p.m. on a week night and during a bus strike, over 150 protesters massed outside the surf club. Earlier, some of them had gathered outside Hotel Manly at 5 p.m., to protest the reception, and to provide a convenient meeting place for those without transport.

Chants of "Go home racist pigs" and "Free Black Africa" forced those in the reception to close the windows to block out the noise, although the chants were still quite audible inside.

Before the reception began, South African and local guests at the reception were invited down to taste meals while the South Africans, which is what South African political prisoners received day in day out. Demonstrators ate the same as the South Africans as their dinner, in solidarity with political prisoners in South Africa.

No incidents occurred with police. Nazis failed to turn up, although a car belonging to one of the Nazis was seen cruising in the vicinity.

Union support is developing for the anti-apartheid movement. The federal management committee of the Builders' Union has passed the following resolution:

"The federal management committee urges our members and other workers to engage in protest action against South African touring teams whilst the South African Government continues with its cruel racial discrimination. We strongly criticise the NSW Police who have failed to stop the Nazis engaging in attacks on anti-apartheid demonstrators.

The meeting warns the workers of the growth of fascist activity, which will receive added heart from the known sympathies of the new Prime Minister. We call upon our members to engage in activities against apartheid and against the Nazis."

Meanwhile, unionists were prominent in the ranks of protesters during the South African surfers' visit to the South Coast at the weekend. The South Coast Trades and Labor Council (TLC) had passed a strong protest at the tour and called for a boycott of South African goods.

Some protesters rallied outside the Corralia Leagues Club on Sunday morning during the reception at the club for the South Africans. They then followed the South Africans down to Bull Beach for a surf carnival. There, the numbers of protesters swelled to 100. Contrary to press reports, the protesters received police attention at the unsympathetic hearing from spectators.

The demonstration ended about 5.30 p.m. A few demonstrators living in the Manly area went to Hotel Manly and

WA METAL BOSSES MOVE ON UNIONS

PERTH: A two-pronged offensive has been launched against metal workers here by a secret hierarchy of the Metal Industrial Association, which has applied for the deregistration of four unions, and the State Industrial Commission currently proceeding against men who have been on strike at Evelyn, Bentley and Woodhead.

Thirty-eight rank and file men from A. Parsons construction job were summoned to appear before the Industrial Commission yesterday, where they faced the prospect of fines up to \$100 each.

This action against the individuals the court itself established that there would be a one-day stoppage.

Another 15 men from April Wood Down Pty Ltd. and another 15 from the International Engineering are mainly shop stewards.

Men ordered to pay and said they would not pay.

When a general strike was threatened, a secret hierarchy of the Metal Industrial Association (MIA) (Liberal Government).

Such "hierarchy" appear minor charges set for April Wood Down Pty Ltd. and another 15 men from April Wood Down Pty Ltd. and another 15 from the International Engineering are mainly shop stewards.

The government earned much goodwill from workers last week when it instructed the State-run Midland Junction Abattoir Board to stop its prosecution of the Meat and Food Employees' Union on a two-year strike.

A penalty of \$1000 had been sought against the union.

The Strapper (Horse's Mouth) is on holidays.