

# National U

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If you could  
see *whose*  
national  
sport...?



inside: The New Dope Runners - page 8

# TWO WEEKS OF FUN AND

The last couple of weeks has seen police and government repression across Australia on a scale not seen here for 40 years. Both Labour and Liberal state governments put the boot in with equal vigor.

This article deals with the events of the moratorium and Springboks tour state by state, probably giving most emphasis to Victoria — firstly because the police force here used the largest scale repressive violence of any state.

## PERTH

Over 6000 people of all ages and all parties made Perth's Moratorium march the biggest anti-war demonstration yet held.

The port of Fremantle was paralysed as watersiders, Seamen's Union and Maritime Workers' Union members stopped for 24 hours against the war.

Murray Street was blocked for two minutes' silence to commemorate the death of Vietnamese and Australians in the war.

Led by draft resister Bill Thomas, five young men burnt draft cards and National Service papers.

Mr. Tonkin, as Education Minister, allowed students to take a half day off from school, with their parents' permission to attend the Moratorium.

When the Springboks arrived things changed. A split between moderates and radical groups over methods to halt the tour (see National U, 28th June 1971) led the moderates, CARIS, to give the names of the radical group members to police, so that police "could prevent violence." Approximately 25 people were arrested while the South Africa team stayed and played in Perth. The split has led to bitter tensions between anti-apartheid groups since the tour.

## ADELAIDE

A day of protest and militant action against the Indochina war and then against the apartheid — was marked by the initiative of the mass movement, by police thuggery and by an exposure of the role of an ALP Government in office.

In an afternoon and evening of successive demonstrations, 130 were arrested and many others were bashed and injured.

In both the Moratorium and the anti-apartheid actions, the Federal Government and its racist policies were protected by the SA Labor Government and its police force.

The Moratorium march was preceded by events which included an ALP proscription of the "Stop work to stop the war" plan. This resulted in an almost total ban on the Moratorium by the official trade union movement.

At the ALP Federal conference in Tasmania, Premier Dunstan had said that the ALP could not afford a movement which sought to disrupt civil life and should not commit itself to a group it could not control.

The SA Government took the extraordinary step of appointing a judge to inquire into the "reasonableness" of the proposed demonstration. The predictable "findings" led to the Police Commissioner being given an open invitation to smash the demonstration.

Despite all this, over 5000 attended the

PHOTO:  
Page 1 and 2: "The Age"  
Page 3: "The Sun" (bottom) "Sun-Herald" (top)

rally; heard Dr. Spock and other speakers; and themselves voted on the route to be followed and then set out to achieve the greatest disruption of Adelaide.

The Government instruction that Rundle St. (the main centre of commerce) was not to be used, was defeated by demonstrators' initiative.

While the main body of demonstrators, after a 1½-hour march through other streets, were confronting mass police ranks, many others infiltrated into Rundle St. Later others joined them by using Martins, Myers and other stores as thoroughfares. They finally reassembled, took over Rundle St., marched along it and joined the other demonstrators in the East Parklands, where an anti-apartheid rally in preparation for the evening was held.

At the Springboks match itself, rugby union vigilantes helped police on the oval by tackling and beating demonstrators who made into the oval. (For follow-up to the events in Adelaide see news item on page 5.)



MELBOURNE

The demonstration which choked the central business area of the city on June 30 was bigger than ever — and no amount of daily press or police playing down of the numbers can hide that fact.

Moratorium chairman Jim Cairns estimated the crowd at 100,000.

After the City Square rally, many went home. But there were still enough left to make the march to Parliament House steps

**If you could see their national sport, you might be less keen to see their RUGBY**



MELBOURNE: Police show their form

as big as the first two Moratorium marches.

Nearly all daily papers and television channels — including the ABC — failed to give any idea of the massive turnout. Most of the space was given to reporting insignificant incidents or the lack of them.

Increased student participation in the march reflected more activity on university campuses and in secondary schools. Latrobe university staged a one-week strike.

There has been a mushroom growth of High School Moratorium committees in the past few months.

Most significant of all was a big increase in anti-war activities among industrial workers.

All seamen, wharfies, and other maritime workers in the port stopped work as they have done before. But this time there were more stoppages in the metal, meat, and building industries, plus a few other areas, where anti-war campaigning is beginning to bear fruit. As against very few metal shops which have stopped in the past, about 20 went on strike this time.

The actual occupation of the streets was a drag for most. The spirit did not seem to have advanced past May 1970. The only relief was provided by a student who attempted to hold an NLF flag on the Southern Cross Hotel.

The Springboks were kept under continual harassment for the two days leading up to the match. Officials got around the problem of sleep for the team members by billeting them in private houses. On Thursday night a reception was held at Kennilworth House in South Yarra. Demonstrators



arrived after the majority of team members had left, but tackled the officials as they came out of the building. When the reception was over and the lights went out in the building — demonstrators smashed 6 front windows of the building.

About 4000 people marched through the centre of the city on Saturday morning prior to the game. When they reached Olympic Park they were met by charging mounted policeman and foot police who perpetrated some of the worst brutality seen in Victoria.

To get into the ground, people had to run a gauntlet of three police searches of their clothing and person. Anyone who objected or protested, however mildly, was thrown out by police who lost their tempers easily.

Three fences and 700 police stood between spectators and the playing arena. In some places the police were shoulder to shoulder, and in others several deep. At no place were police more than a few yards apart.

Yet about a dozen demonstrators succeeded in penetrating to the playing arena. They were chased by police, players and horses.

Those arrested were subjected to brutal treatment by police.

This article will not detail police violence. (Apart from the cartoon on page 3) as the daily press, TV and local student papers have already done an adequate job. Police arrested 217 and charged 139. Five police and 29 people were injured.

The next day was July 4 and the traditional U.S. Consulate demo. About 1000

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# GAMES ACROSS THE NATION

marchers escorted by 100 foot police and a dozen mounted police headed off down St. Kilda from City Square.

What the police didn't know and what the press did not report is that the demonstration never intended to stop at the U.S. consulate and confront the police. March organisers knew the police would fortify the consulate and a confrontation would be slaughter.

They marched straight on past the consulate which was protected by an estimated 500 police plus barricades. The march continued for at least half a mile until it was opposite the South African Trade Commission. Here the marchers charged across the road and hurled rocks and flares through at least ten windows. Police who had crapped off (not wanting to appear fools by following a laughing march over the horizon) came charging down the road by car, on foot and on horseback. They managed to trap about 150 marchers on Queens Road between the cars, horses and a 100 foot police and systematically beat and kicked the whole group. Having no wagons to put arrested people inside they only managed to hold 9 people. Approximately seven people were so badly injured, being semiconscious or winded, that they could not walk; of these about 5 were women. The writers noticed that on Saturday and Sunday police were more vicious in their treatment of women than men. It seems that the police resent fiercely, women who stand up to them or abuse them as equals. They are apparently used to submissive females.

The violence stopped when police forced the march back into St. Kilda road. About 400 people continued down St. Kilda back to the city with police on foot and in cars following. But it was all over.

## SYDNEY

Moratorium stopwork and demonstration action was the biggest ever in NSW as a whole. The number of participants in the street occupation of central Sydney was greater than the September demonstration but slightly less than the May 1970 crowd.

In Sydney, following a Lower Town Hall rally of over 1500 industrial workers, and two marches of students and white-collar workers to the Town Hall, George Street was blocked for nearly two hours by about 20,000 people, many of them sitting down.

This occupation, which police evidently had orders to accept as inevitable, represented a clear victory over the State and other authorities who last year had stated that the May 1970 street occupation must never be tolerated again.

**The rugby match against the Springboks on Saturday was not so peaceful.**

Over a thousand police were at the Sydney Cricket Ground to "crash a riot" planned by anti-apartheid demonstrators (as one Sunday paper put it). The police seemed determined to rival the actions of their Melbourne counterparts and despite the handicap of having neither horse nor truncheons they managed to arrest more than 140 demonstrators. Bail was set as a minimum of \$200 thus ensuring that most of those arrested remained behind bars for much of the weekend.

The Sunday papers reported it all with their usual hysteria with headlines such as "Blood Flows" (picture of a cop with a cut face) and "1000 Police Crash Riot" — the only indications of rioting were in the actions of the police. Dozens of people made it past



Sydney: Demonstrators salute police.

the barbed wire onto the ground but few succeeded in getting past the line of cops for long enough to disrupt the game.

## BRISBANE

The generally agreed estimate of the number of Moratorium marchers was 7,500 to 8,000.

A highlight was the participation of a group of serving National Service trainees who marched despite leave cancellations at Enoggera barracks and the doubling of pickets.

Brisbane's Queen St., denied to Moratorium demonstrations previously, was crowded for the length of its two main blocks, while the head and tail of the march extended into other streets on the route.

Contingents in the Brisbane march included 3,500 university staff and students who marched from St. Lucia to join the city forum, 700 Christians for Peace, 400 students from the Queensland Institute of

Technology, 200 trainee teachers who marched from the Kelvin Grove training college, and a sizeable group of public servants against the war.

The Springboks are yet to arrive in Brisbane and may well not even make it.

## HOBART

A march of about 1000 took to the streets and had their first confrontation with the police.

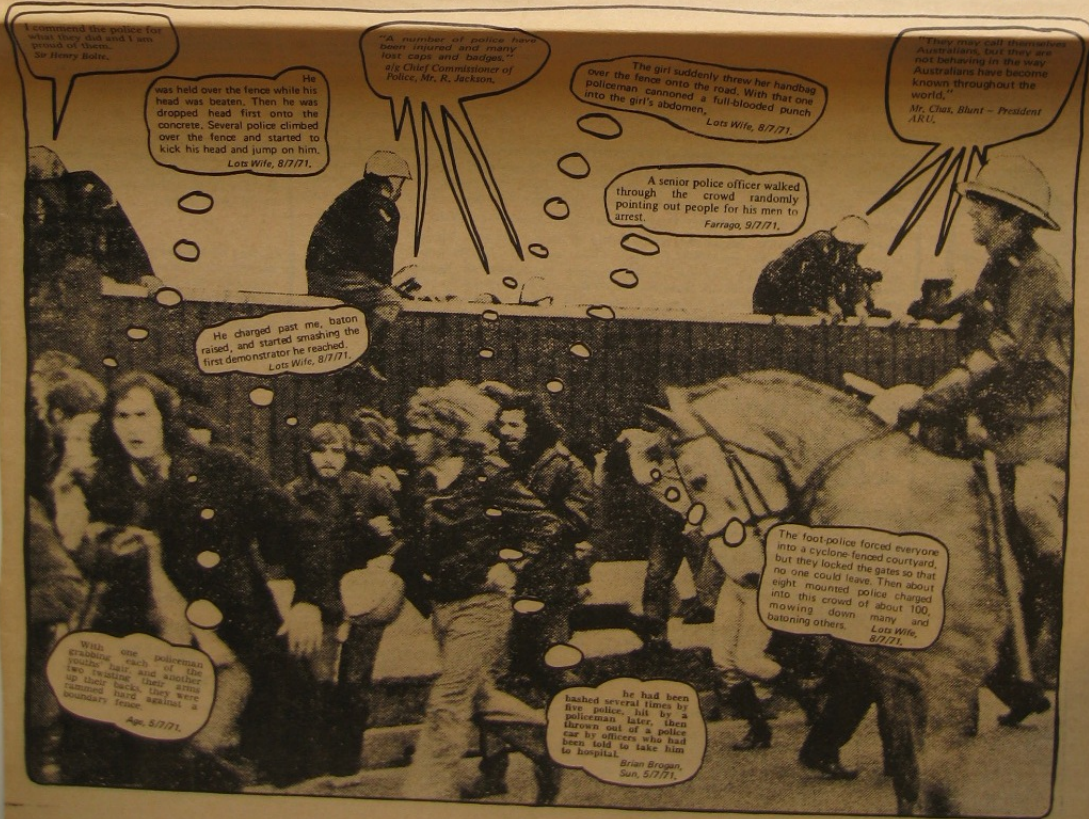
Approximately 300 to 400 people after heated debate in the street sat down in the street directly in front of police. Hobart police were dumbfounded. They had never dealt with a situation like this before in their lives. Each group attempted to outlast the other. Finally after 15 minutes when the police asked people to move, a student responded by punching the police commissioner in the face. About 6 were arrested in the skirmish that followed. Hobart won't ever be the same again.

## AFTERMATH

The outrageous reaction of the press and left liberal members of the public via letters to the editor columns showed that it was the first time that they had ever been bashed or witnessed police brutality.

This was probably the first time in Australia that mass police violence had been used against white middle-class liberals. It is lucky for the white middle-class liberal that he has never been a member of an oppressed minority group before. Working class youth, homosexuals, aborigines, the unemployed and addicts get this sort of treatment from police (and often from the white middle-class) all their lives. The violence on the part of police seems to be the only way that they can handle 'problems' like minority groups and political dissent in our society.

Richard Giles  
Jim Hart



I recommended the police for what they did and I am proud of them.  
Sir Henry Bolle.

He was held over the fence while his head was beaten. Then he was dropped head first onto the concrete. Several police climbed over the fence and started to kick his head and jump on him.  
Lots Wife, 8/7/71.

A number of police have been injured and many lost caps and badges.  
Mr. R. Jackson, Chief Commissioner of Police.

The girl suddenly threw her handbag over the fence onto the road. With that one full-blooded punch into the girl's abdomen,  
Lots Wife, 8/7/71.

They may call themselves Australians, but they are not behaving in the way Australians have become known throughout the world.  
Mr. Chas. Blunt - President ARU.

A senior police officer walked through the crowd randomly pointing out people for his men to arrest.  
Farrago, 9/7/71.

He charged past me, baton raised, and started smashing the first demonstrator he reached.  
Lots Wife, 8/7/71.

The foot police forced everyone into a cyclone fenced courtyard, but they locked the gates so that no one could leave. Then about eight mounted police charged into this crowd of about 100, mowing down many and batoning others.  
Lots Wife, 8/7/71.

Will one policeman grab me back of the two truncheons, then another one came back, the other two had already against a boundary fence.  
Apr. 5/7/71.

He had been lashed several times by five police, hit by a policeman later, then thrown out of a police car by officers who had been told to take him to hospital.  
Brian Brown, Sun, 5/7/71.

# Letters



SAIGON REPRESSION

The following letter was sent to AUS President Gregor Macaulay from the Vietnam Students Union.

Dear Sir,  
In a firm, I would like to inform you of our grave situation here and wish you could do something for us the sooner the better.  
The election of the Saigon Student Union on Sunday June 20 (for the 70-71 academic year) turned into chaos right after the apparent victory of the 2nd pro-government ticket led by Ly Bu Lam. The 1st ticket is headed by Huynh Tan Mam. The result is as follows:

Lam (8 votes), Mam (6 votes), 1 blank vote and the last vote remained unopened due to the panic. The election was conducted publicly. To exert pressure, uniformed police agents stood guard with their green jeeps outside the building where the election was held while plainclothesmen loitered inside.

The problem is that the representatives of the 16 faculties of Saigon University were 'bought' and intimidated to vote for the government slate while Mam's ticket was threatened (S.U. has 17 faculties in all but one has not yet elected its representative board). We all know this but cannot do anything to prevent it as everybody here knows that a number of Lower House Deputies were bribed and threatened to give consent to the arrest and imprisonment of their colleague Tran Ngoc Chau early last year and

to pass the 7th article's 10th clause of the electoral law lately.

On June 24, the police fired tear gas canisters and missiles to disperse a crowd gathering in front of the student headquarters and then chased and beat the fleeing students, their supporters and on-lookers as well. The student headquarters is now under siege by Vietnamese police and American MPs and everyone leaving it is challenged, searched and may be arrested. On June 25, the student office was searched and the crisis culminated yesterday in the assassination of student Le Khac Sinh Nhat, Chairman of the Saigon Faculty of Law's Representative Board and a candidate in the pro-government slate, right in the faculty building. The assassin escaped. At least 100 students have been apprehended in the last few days for distributing anti-government and anti-American leaflets. Mam and scores of other students remain at the headquarters which is in danger of being overrun at any time by the police who will try to evict us in order to pave the way for the occupation of the other slate. We probably have no alternative but to shed our blood if necessary.

The Saigon authorities' intent is to defeat us legally by means of clandestine bribery and intimidation in order to take over the SSU. I know they are determined to do it once and for all. The Liaison Committee of Peace Forces in SVN has lately set up a People's Committee Against Rigged Elections and the government wants to crush the opposition so as to muffle its clamour for fair and free elections in the coming Lower House of Presidential contests. And the regime's scheme is to crush us first before they swoop down on the other anti-war movements since they well know that if we collapse, the other peace groups will too for they rely heavily on our potential.

I hope you have received my documents and the letter giving details on the students' trial. I shall send you more. With best wishes and hope to hear from you quite soon before I write again.

Yours thankfully,

Tuong Vi,  
Overseas Liaison Officer.  
V.N.S.U.

Latest information: Mam arrested early this morning and reported missing. Student headquarters overrun and occupied today by the other state. High tension among students around the country. Maybe we'll have to go underground.

## PATERNALISM

Sir,

Sam Ricketson's rationale for the AUS Village Scheme was fine as far as it went (Putting Down the Paternalism Nat. U. June 7, '71), and I would encourage any person able to take advantage of such a unique opportunity, to do so. Perhaps the opportunity will not be available much longer.

It may be true however, that while the white student offers nothing with overt paternalistic or philanthropic overtones, he is certainly accepting something. He accepts very warm and genuine hospitality from a village, the members of which, on the whole, appear only too glad to have a temporary white resident, even for a little while — no strings attached.

However, most of Niuginian relationships retain the principle of reciprocity. There are never gifts — only obligations. In many areas where students accept hospitality, even death is still subject to 'payback'.

Even if you go to Niugini and live in a village for a few months, you won't be asked to 'payback'. Niuginians know to a certain extent, our ways, and Europeans generally are not asked to reciprocate. Perhaps the Niuginians are too polite, perhaps too 'understanding', perhaps they feel recompensed because having a white skin in the village to live on fairly equal terms is good prestige. (At least, in Highlands villages.)

But in fact by taking advantage of the AUS Village Scheme you are exploiting Niuginians, or at least you ride rough-shod over their existing social institutions, for you never reciprocate the hospitality shown to you.

Go, by all means, but bring a village representative home with you for a similar amount of time. After all, thousands of Australians live in the Territory, because it suits them to do so, and increasing numbers visit as tourists. Australians know Niugini pretty well, and Niuginians know expatriates (that peculiar breed). But how many Niuginians visit or reside in Australia, and know the 'other' Australians — very few.

Isn't it time AUS worked out a more equitable scheme, of true cultural exchange, which personally involves those fortunate village schemers in some reciprocation.

Peter Lumb,  
(President of Sydney U. Papua-New Guinea Society).

# FIFTH COLUMN

AUS may have financial problems, but it must have some friends — its president could raise over \$10,000 in cash to bail students last Saturday week, with promises of up to \$50,000 by Sunday if necessary.

Interesting to note that empire-building academics can include anything in their department if it will increase their power. The English department at James Cook University is going to include German as a subject.

Saving money may be necessary, but should it go to the extent that National Abschol Director Tony Lawson must drive his beat-up Kombi van to visit constituents. Then again, maybe it's Abschol's form of walkabout.

Would there be any connection between the change in the public's attitude to the continued involvement in Vietnam, and the change in attitude of the NSW police towards the Moratorium demonstrators? The march was basically the same on June 30 as it was in May last year; but last year 217 were arrested and this year — none.

Support for our stand against the Springboks. GREGOR DON'T LET US DOWN EVERYONE IS COUNTING ON YOU DON'T LET THE MATCH START. DAVID LUCK, UQU.

CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR STAND AGAINST RACISM AND BEST OF LUCK IN YOUR CAMPAIGN TO PUBLICISE AND ELIMINATE BRITISH BRUTALITY.

JM KEEFE.  
NUSUK WHICH REPRESENTS HALF MILLION STUDENTS IN UNITED KINGDOM APPLAUD THE STRONG STAND TAKEN BY AUSTRALIAN STUDENTS WORKERS AND PUBLIC IN OPPOSING RACIST SPRINGBOK PRO APAR. THE PROPAGANDA TOUR. URGE COMPLETE BOYCOTT OF ALL SOUTH AFRICAN LINKS. SPORT TRADE THE LOT. HALT THE TOUR. EXECUTIVE, NATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS OF UNITED KINGDOM.

Good to see Mrs McMahon opposes the Prime Minister — she voted against the Springbok tour in the survey taken by the *Australian*, but the vote has now been called a forgery by the PM's press secretary.

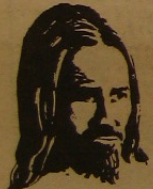
Anybody who believed the police showed neutrality must now be completely disillusioned by their show of 'neutrality' after the stop-the-tours demonstration in Melbourne. The police entertained the Springboks for dinner in the Police club after the match and continued on privately after dinner.

Maybe this explains police action in Melbourne.

The AUS officers took a battering during the Springboks' visit to Melbourne. Ken Newcombe (Education Vice-President) was charged with offensive behaviour for allegedly trying to get onto the field; Chris Joyce was charged with assault of a police officer, offensive behaviour, driving without a licence and driving an unregistered vehicle while trying to follow the Springboks after their arrival in Melbourne; and President Macaulay just got roughed and detained for half an hour outside the ground for organising the demonstration.

### YELLOW MAGAZINE

Back copies of numbers 1 and 2 are available by writing to National U, 344 Victoria St., North Melbourne, Vic. 3051, enclosing 25 cents for postage.



## 950 Million Christians follow him

Christ was born in poverty. Lived only 33 years. Spent most of his life in obscurity. He wrote no books. Held no public office. Was crucified with two thieves, and yet 2,000 years later, more than 950 million people follow him. Surely it must be worth while to find out more about Him and what his teachings mean to today's world. The new Catholic Enquiry Centre has a course of leaflets specially written to explain Christianity today. They come to you free. In plain, sealed envelopes at regular intervals. Nobody will call. Post coupon today.

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Hello folks — 'National U' is here again, telling it like it always does — like it is. We've got all sorts of interesting and exciting goodies for you this week — amazing spine-chilling tales of horror and violence from all over this fair land, complete with pictures and lots of gory details — also news reports from the nation's campuses — also startling revelations about the cult A — and of course lots and lots of advertisements. Hours of reading for the whole family! Once again Jim Hart and Richard Giles did it all — Jules has said no to the straight capitalists at Terrago and only comes round for pizza, and Rob Smith (member RUP) seems to have joined the 'National U' is still published by the Australian Union of Students, 344 Victoria St North Melbourne — national Springbok headquarters and centre for the revolution. And now a big theme to all the boys — girls out there fighting in the streets — keep your stash well hidden and remember kids — when you're smashing the state, KEEP A SMILE ON YOUR LIPS AND A SONG IN YOUR HEART.

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