

# Tribune

## UNI. STRIKES OVER RACISM, POLICE STATE



Brisbane 'palace guard'  
for Springboks, at scene of  
last week's worst police  
violence against protesters

**Full stories from Q'ld—Pages 3, 5  
New Pentagon Papers—Page 8**

# et... to the edito

## Indonesia

YOU may not wish to publish this letter, but by this effort to you and other papers I'm hoping to raise these questions and hope that someone there is an editor who is willing to search for the truth and believes that justice is for all men.

What is the truth of the coup that overthrew President Sukarno of Indonesia?

What part, if any, did the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) play?

What part did the CIA play? Not even the Vietcong, in Vietnam, massed together an army of over half a million, yet the Indonesian army destroyed an estimated 300,000 to half a million people and still has jailed over 100,000. How did such a massive armed people collapse so quickly? Or was there no army? Was style camps for the purpose of intimidation, persecution and, if needed, extermination.

"I accuse the Indonesian military authorities of classifying persons for purpose of intimidation and creating a situation where persons coming in contact with these classified persons can themselves become classified."

"I accuse the Indonesian military authorities of setting up concentration-style camps for the purpose of intimidation, persecution and, if needed, extermination."

"I accuse the Indonesian military authorities of classifying persons for purpose of intimidation and creating a situation where persons coming in contact with these classified persons can themselves become classified."

"I accuse the Indonesian military authorities of committing thousands of persons to prison without arrested in Indonesia. Many Communist Party members in towns have grown cynical, timid, inactive and ineffective. But there are new forces everywhere who are concerned with the question of Vietnam, conscription and democratic rights."

Some of my own experiences in Devonport, Tasmania, may serve as encouragement to others. Tasmania is not the most progressive State in the Commonwealth, nor is Devonport, the most progressive town in the State. Its industry, trade union organisation and consciousness is minimal. In fact it is fairly typical of most Australian towns of that size (14,000).

Before the May 1970 Moratorium my ship (Princess of Tasmania) decided to delay the Moratorium by one hour and holding a meeting in the Terminal Building, so reaching passengers, visitors, port workers and crew members.

Richard Ryan,  
Dandenong, Victoria.

## Moratorium

THE highly successful aspects of the Moratorium movement are obvious to all. But one of its weaknesses is that it remains a metropolitan movement with the bulk of country centres comparatively untouched.

Experience proves that wherever and whenever initiative is taken in small towns there is a gratifying response. Many Communist Party members in towns have grown cynical, timid, inactive and ineffective. But there are new forces everywhere who are concerned with the question of Vietnam, conscription and democratic rights.

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However, not wanting to make this a Seamen's Union show, we approached some citizens of Devonport who were informed were sympathetic to the aims of the Moratorium. Our new friends seized the opportunity at once. They wanted to do something, so they made our stoppage their rallying point.

By the time of the September Moratorium, Devonport was again prepared. This time the local committee felt confident to organise a meeting to be held by a march through the town. Their main concern was how many ships would be in port. There was only one—the Australian Trader—but seamen agreed to delay their sailing to take part. Many supporters came from Burnie and other areas to join the march. In which 160 halls, another open forum was held the next day, when all were invited to debate the issue of Vietnam.

On June 30 this year the "Princess" again delayed sailing by one hour so that a public meeting could be held. Chaired by Pierre Siler, it was addressed by Senator Justin O'Brien, Mr J. MacGregor (one of the Fairlie Five), Mr. George Crawford (Victorian ALP President), Mr. Bill Hartley (ALP Federal executive member), Mr. Tom Jones, a matriculation student and myself on behalf of the Seamen's Union.

Seamen and supporters came from Burnie and Launceston and an excellent roll-up of New Zealand seamen.

There are few towns which could not follow this example. All it needs is an advertisement in a local paper calling a public meeting, and a few calls on likely supporters to form an organising committee.

Let us make the next Moratorium nation-wide!

Bert Fagin,  
Victoria.

## Homosexuality

IN reference to N. Gow's interesting letter (Tribune, June 16) I should like him to procure a book entitled "The Other Face of Love" by Raymond S. Becker.

This book will inform him of the history of homosexuality. Since 1967 it is a book which has been translated into English. The Australian price is \$1.25.

If good shops don't stock it here, they would get it for you. The text is illustrated with 28 pages of photographs. It is a candid and authoritative investigation into homosexual love — male and female — in the ancient societies of Egypt, Greece, Rome, Japan and Renaissance Europe. Homosexuality was not only practiced but accepted as a norm of sexual behavior.

I should advise anyone who is ignorant of the cause of homosexuality to obtain this book; you will never regret it.

J. H. Richards,  
Newcastle (NSW).

## Schools

There are many injustices and deficiencies which are suffered by students in State secondary schools. Here are some examples:

The government junior scholarships given to high school pupils on academic ability in their eighth year of schooling do not grant the same amounts of money as to their colleagues in private schools. Private school students receive a total of \$64 a year compared with \$14 at a government school.

Students of Commonwealth secondary scholarships receive \$400 per year if they are at private schools, but only \$275 per year at a government school.

Private schools are able to borrow money from the government to erect buildings which are their own property, and no interest is charged. But when a

high school borrows, say, \$40,000 for a multi-purpose hall, the parents have to pay 7 per cent interest as well as repay the borrowed money for a building which will be the property of the State Government.

The State Government provides some high schools with only \$600 per year for the purchase of library books. Some of these schools have total enrolments of 1000 students.

Library facilities are not adequate for students to use. Apart from lack of stock, they are badly planned, being in fact classrooms with shelves around the walls. Many will seat only about 40 students where the enrolment of the school may be over 900.

In this affluent society students from government schools have to sit outside in the yard to eat their lunch. (Even in the worst slum areas in London there are sit-down dining rooms where students can purchase proper dinners at nominal prices.)

Within the government school system there are distinctions in areas of staffing, with schools in western suburbs generally staffed better than in western suburbs. Generally, staffing is poor compared with the private system.

Another problem is, for example, that of Marrybourn High School with a large student turnover each year due to the proximity of a migrant hostel. Many of these students are unable to speak any English when they arrive and the government does not appoint a teacher to help them with the language.

A Victorian teacher.

(Name and address supplied)



## China

THE article on Nixon's visit to China (Tribune, July 21) while generally perceptive in its analysis, also I feel made errors in emphasis on certain key points. (This may well have been due to a lack of time and space.)

Firstly, although the visit is undoubtedly a defeat for hardline US policy, it is too early to say that "it can only be seen as an encouraging sign in the quest for an end to the Vietnam war." and that "it indicated US interest in the new proposals of the PRG. Elements of this may be (and probably are) present in the new moves, but equally the visit must also be seen as a bid by the American ruling class to extricate itself from the mess it is in via Indo-China. The visit will be a definite political coup for Nixon, and may allow him to present himself to the American electorate while still maintaining the already war in Vietnam."

Secondly, it is hasty to say that "this new Chinese stance can only be welcomed as serving the cause of peace and world revolutionary advance." Again, this is true in some respects, but recent Chinese performances, particularly over Pakistan, do not give grounds for un-

bounded optimism. The motives of the Chinese are still obscure, but one cannot rule out the possibility that the Chinese were a solution of their own free will. Vietnam war which may not entirely accord with the wishes of the Vietnamese. Recent statements from North Vietnam would suggest this is so. "Inching away from the infantilisms of a long-established and extreme mutual hostility" seemed to imply reciprocity and exist. The "infantile" pronouncements of the Chinese in past years have been at least partly due to hostile US policy, and at least had the merit of stemming from a revolutionary position.

Finally, our policy in all this must be a firm stand on the principle of self-determination for the Vietnamese people, against interference from any quarter, and support for their struggle to end unconditionally the American aggression. Such a stand by all revolutionaries (including the Chinese) would ensure that imperialism would suffer defeat both in the Vietnam and China policies.

Brian Aaron,  
Annandale, NSW.

## 'Boks black

THE need for more publicity about apartheid itself, not just the campaign here, was shown in a workshop. One worker said to me he didn't know why people were protesting against the Springboks as "they are not very white. Their blood doesn't matter — they're just as white as we are." He said he was puzzled by a union pamphlet headed "Why the Boks are Black."

Another worker in the same workshop told me how a "leftwing" woman had come to him wanting to know what it was all about. She said to him: "What is all this about, Arch? They are all white, aren't they?"

These experiences suggest Tribune should use pictures and facts to explain more the reality of apartheid oppression, as well as other imperialist atrocities such as in Vietnam. We cannot assume that people understand why the campaign against the Springboks is taking place. A good example was mentioned to me by a friend, a woman who had been in South Africa. There the former Government investigated her background, found she had "black blood" in her ancestry, and ordered her segregated with other "coloureds".

As to the bashing of the anti-apartheid demonstrators by police, it reminded me of that at a Melbourne demo a couple of months back a policeman bashed a lad who was we were disbanding. As he was a plainclothesman, the lad's father came from behind and asked the policeman for his name and number. The plainclothes man did not reply but simply punched the father, too, in the mouth. Watching the ABC TV news on July 3 after the Springbok match in Melbourne, I saw the same thing — police punching demonstrators. An ABC reporter asked a policeman for his name and number and the policeman did not reply. The plainclothes man must be something wrong if their reply to a request for name and number is a fist in the mouth.

Dave Pitts,  
Newport, Vic.

## NEW MEMBERS

SYDNEY: Last week was the best for some time in new membership of the Communist Party of Australia in Sydney. Ten people joined the party, mainly due to its activities in apartheid and industrial issues. They included six industrial workers, almost all young, including some from the waterfront; two white collar workers and two students.

### HOBART

Wharf Pay Centre, 1 Argyle St, Thursday 4-8 p.m.  
Arrangements for postal delivery: 31 Bound, 46 Easton Avenue, West Mount, 7000, Phone 72-7995, evenings.

### DARWIN

Wharfies Pay Centre each Thursday; Workers' Club each Saturday morning. Enquiries re dates, rates, phone 4833 during business hours, write to PO Box 913.

### Office Address

168 Day St, Sydney, 2000, Phone 231244;  
391 St. Paul's Terrace, Valley, Brisbane, 4086, 44868; 197 Lonsdale St, Melbourne 1st floor, 683 3867; 75 Buer St, Perth, 28 8440; 180 Hindley St, Adelaide.  
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## Where to buy Tribune

### BRISBANE

People's Bookshop, 265 Brunswick Street, Valley.  
Felix Newswagency, George Street.  
Red and Black Bookshop, Arcade Elizabeth Street.

### TOWNSVILLE

Felix Newswagency, Flinders Street.

### SYDNEY

CFA Office, 168 Day Street.  
New World Bookellers, 435 Pitt Street.  
Third World Bookshop, 37a Goulburn Street.  
Station bookstalls: Central, Town Hall, Pyrmont.

Station sellers: Central (Dorwinshire St, entrance); St. James (Elizabeth St, entrance); Town Hall (Woolworth corner).

Circular Quay wharf.

Marlin Place: Three newspaper kiosks. Piggott Bookstall, Taylor Square, Darlinghurst.  
Liberation Bookshop, 1st Floor, 50a Ocean Beach, Manly.

### WOLLONGONG

CFA Office, 12 Station Street.  
Hammerford Newswagency, Crown Street.

### NEWCASTLE

CFA Office, 368 Hunter Street.  
Whites Newswagency, Hunter St, (near Union St.).

### MELBOURNE

International Bookshop, 17 Elizabeth Street.  
Kiosk, cnr. Elizabeth and Flinders Street.  
CFA Office, 1st floor, 197 Lonsdale Street.

Saturday morning, City: Outside Myers, Bourke St., outside Coles Swanson St., outside Coles, Bourke St. Prahan: outside Town Hall, Carlton: Lygon St., near Elgin St. Footscray: outside Coles, Nicholson St.

### ADELAIDE

People's Bookshop, 180 Hindley Street.

### PERTH

Flinders Bookshop, 75 Bulwer St.

# RACISM, THAT 'EMERGENCY' AND POLICE BRUTALITY

# Strike at Q.U. University ignites new protest wave

By Pete Thomas

**BRISBANE:** Last week's historic general strike by Queensland trade unionists against Premier Bjelke-Petersen's racist "state of emergency" has been followed by a large-scale strike by students and staff at Queensland University.

As Tribune went to press, students of universities in Sydney and elsewhere were considering solidarity strike action.

In Brisbane, as well as the University strike, a march which choked inner-city streets, continuing demonstrations and union protests have followed the violence of berserk policemen against anti-apartheid demonstrators on Thursday night last week.

Those police were among the army of city and country policemen, including the para-military helmeted "riot squad" which has been mobilised by the Government under its "state of emergency" proclaimed over the Springbok visit.

The Springboks' first Brisbane match last Saturday at Exhibition ground (commandeered for the purpose), was a fiasco. A meagre few thousands turned up to peer at it through a high chain-wire and barbed wire fence and between hundreds of police.

## CITY MARCH

Across the road, in Victoria Park, an anti-apartheid rally, being held to coincide with the match, voted to march through the centre of the city and to the Springboks' Tower. Queensland Trades & Labor Council unions (which declared the match black), other anti-apartheid forces, after initially favouring a demonstration at the match itself, agreed to join in the rally.

This participation contributed to the rally's militant outcome. Those prominent in the march and then the Tower Mill demonstration included, as well as some ALP identities including Senator George Georges, Mr. W. Hayden MP and organizer Gerry Jones, various union officials (among them, Moore, T. Conway, H. Hamilton and R. Anderson from the building unions, Brian Burns of the Boiler-makers/Blacksmiths and K. Hooper of the Miscellaneous Workers), a preponderance of students and other young people, some Aborigines, many communists (including the party's State secretary, Mr. C. Gifford), and a number of black women veterans, some in their 60s and older.

One young man, a black and bald in an arm, marched the full distance on crutches. Many who marched had suffered at police hands in the previous Wednesday's march and again on the Thursday night. Tactics for this coming Saturday's Test at the Exhibition ground are under discussion. A strong current of opinion favours demonstrating at the match, and Mr. Gifford of the Communist Party spoke at last Saturday's rally in favor of this. The strike at Queensland University was called on the Friday, when a meeting of



QUEEN STREET sidown during last Saturday's Brisbane protest march against apartheid, the "state of emergency" and police brutality.

about 3000 students and staff members voted (with only about a dozen dissenters) to go on strike — the first large and prolonged university strike in Australia on any issue.

The strike is in protest against the racist tour, apartheid, police brutality, the "state of emergency" and other Government acts of support for the tours, the violation of the UN anti-apartheid bans, and treatment of Aborigines.

The strike decision was that normal university activities be suspended for the duration of the Springbok tour and that the University be used as an anti-racist centre. They also called for general strike action by the trade unions, and voted to send representatives interstate to enlist active support from other Universities and also actresses workers.

Committees were set up for strike organization, propaganda and other activities. Using the Student Union offices and the refectory, strikers the first night produced over 11,000 copies of various leaflets. Thousands of one of these were distributed at shopping centres on the Saturday morning.

A meeting of about 1000 at the University on the Saturday morning reaffirmed the strike decision. On Monday, a further meeting of about 500 resolved by an overwhelming majority to stay on strike until the Springboks leave Australia.

On Monday, the Queensland Trades & Labor Council executive congratulated University students and staff. It is having discussions with their organisations to find the most effective ways of combating the loss of civil liberties.

The savage events of Thursday night last week, when police made an unprovoked charge on Tower Mill demonstrators and pursued them in the dark through the adjoining park to punch and kick, included the bashing of a young student into semi-consciousness in the nearby Trades Hall before unionists and others could haul the policeman off.

Demonstrators, after that, hoped that the Trades Hall, as private property, would be declared an open sanctuary to

them, if needed, on subsequent nights. However, the following night the doors were found to be locked. Efforts were being made over the weekend to have this changed.

## POLICE DIVISION

It is widely known that there is a top-level division within the police on the handling of demonstrations. After what happened at the Tower Mill on the Thursday night, Police Commissioner Whitrod took on-the-spot control there on subsequent nights.

On the Saturday night, Mr. Whitrod gave a written assurance about police behavior. Later that night, he gave a ten-minute warning to disperse. After eight minutes, he gave two-minute warning. But immediately, on some other officer's order, police charged the demonstrators and scattered them.

Mr. Whitrod's attempts to cool the situation have infuriated police hawk, whose answer to dissent is the baton, fist and boot, and who are confident of Bjelke-Petersen's readiness to whitewash whatever they do.

## WANT OPEN PROBE

The demand for an independent and open inquiry into police actions has the backing of the Queensland T&L unions, who warned after a meeting on the Friday: "Queensland is now getting a real look at the progress of a Police State."

Whatever glib "law and order" conclusions Bjelke-Petersen and others might now try to draw from last Saturday's Queensland-by-election results, the anti-racist movement is clearly growing, stimulated by the courage and staunchness of the demonstrators, asserting a national conscience.

• The July 21 story, Page 5.

# S.A. STRIKE WAS POWDER KEG

**ADELAIDE:** South Australian transport workers' strike reached an explosive potential last week before this week's decision to resume work.

Unions affiliated to the Trades & Labor Council decided last week to call a general strike if necessary in support of the transport workers. Chrysler threatened to shut down the plant unless the dispute was settled. GM was also considering retrenchments, and Simpson Pope, Kolvinnators and Horwood Bussbar were others likely to lay off workers if the strike continued.

The strike began when bus proprietors charged the Transport Workers' Union SA secretary, Mr. ... with contempt of court and claimed damages from the union for loss of business.

Earlier, the TWU's Federal management committee had begun a campaign to end non-unionism among workers employed by private bus companies. When bus companies employing non-union labor were declared black, SA em-

ployers secured a civil court order, but the union ignored it.

Bus proprietors then issued a summons for contempt against the union and four officials, and demanded the jailing of Nyland. Charges against three officials were later withdrawn. The damages claimed would have bankrupted both the union and its secretary.

A mass meeting of several thousand transport workers condemned the moves to use the civil courts. The men marched through the city after the meeting.

On Monday morning a mass meeting of 2000 transport workers decided unanimously to return to work. Over the weekend, negotiations had resulted in the employers dropping their civil action against the union, and the union applying for a preference-to-unionists claim to be written into the award.

Last week's court moves against the TWU followed similar action by employers last year when the Builders Laborers' Federation was charged. Unionists

are aware that employers are seeking other forms of coercion since the arbitration penal provisions have been paralyzed.

Trade unionists have sufficient experience to foresee the effects of the kind of industrial relations laws proposed by Clyde Cameron MHR and others, which could lead to civil court actions. The trade union movement is determined that the old penal powers will not be replaced by civil court actions. That is why last week's dispute could have involved the 110,000 workers affiliated to the T&L.C.

Unionists are also concerned at the readiness of firms to retrench workers. Uniroyal has decided to transfer part of its operations to Victoria, allegedly because of disputes. Metal manufacturers Rubery Owen and Kemsley also plan to move a major part of its operations to Victoria.

These moves and SA Chamber of Manufacturers assertions are seen as industrial blackmail designed to keep SA a low-wage State.



Dangerous dormata, rickety chairs and slippery stairs are quite a problem in some inner-suburban police stations in Melbourne.

Doctors at St Vincent's Hospital in one week had three cases of fractured jaws resulting from falls over dormata.

Which were little compared with the injuries to reputations of those police who toppled into the credibility gap.

★ Industry is striking back at the anti-pollutionists.

Report in the business section of The Age says the Australian Mining Industry Council is worried about possible restrictions on the use of lead in petrol.

The AMIC reckon lead is not a major pollutant. It constitutes only one-third of one per cent of exhaust materials.

But lead is every bit as poisonous as the old favorite arsenic. It has a cumulative effect — the body can't get rid of it.

But ecological balances are always outweighed by bank balances for capitalists.

★ The incursions of Victoria's Governor Sir Rohan Delacombe into politics (he's not supposed to do it, you know) should not be condemned too vigorously. He brings such an old-world charm to the political scene.

Not long ago he chided the Russians for not releasing Nazi war criminal Rudolf Hess. After the Olympic Park police rampage, he said: "I enjoyed a fine exhibition of rugby. The Victorian Police did a magnificent job." But his speech at the opening of the RSL State conference must have been a "heavily" Governor backs the Viet effort," said the Sun headline. Then "Australia's servicemen abroad were defending Australia and helping to preserve freedom" he was quoted as saying. "He said young Australians were accepting themselves to the special nature of the Vietnam war. They not only serve to end aggression and subversion, but to secure peace for that unhappy country."

★ There are plenty of obvious remarks about people who were left like a fish out of water by the Nixon China visit. But one you may have missed concerned United States Vice-President Spiro Agnew.

Apparently Nixon didn't tell Spiro anything about it. And you can't really blame him.

★ The use of statistics to prove that lead in petrol is harmless illustrates one of the oldest tricks to blind people with science.

Only one-third of one per cent! That's a tiny fraction of bugger-all, thinks the casual reader.

Why not argue that a one-ounce lead bullet fired into a 12-stone man would only be about one twenty-fifth of one per cent of his body weight?

## Police shortage.

★ Rally in Pootacray Park last week on pensions and social service justice was honored by the presence of two sergeants. Later on, another two constables looked in for a while to keep their eye on the meeting. And that's not counting the Special Branch and ASIO men who may have been there.

★ Worker who called for union action on pensions at the Treasury Gardens rally was ... the Victorian Trades Hall Council was sat quickly on the seat of his pants by THC president Mr. Ron Jordan.

Mr. Jordan pointed out that the resolution before the meeting did call for action! It contained a request that "all persons who ... the members of Parliament to bring forward the whole question ... as a matter of urgency."

Wait — government and employer spokesmen to the THC leaders anarchists, firebrands and revolutionaries.

— Dave Davies

# 35-HOUR WEEK

First in a series of two articles by JOE PALMADA

The campaign for a shorter working week in the power industry has ebbed and flowed over a number of years. Movements of the rank and file have reached high points but only to be slide-tracked by other issues.

The most recent campaign reached a new high point with an effective ban on overtime, backed by the unions and the Electricity Commission. Delegates' organisation, in a number of decisive northern NSW power stations. Scabs were used to break the ban but only to strengthen the determination to continue the campaign.

It was at this point that an offer by the NSW Askin Government to hold an inquiry into the power industry was made.

Recommended to a meeting of the unions (Power Industry Broad Committee) by NSW Labor Council Assistant Secretary Barry Unsworth, the offer to participate in the inquiry was accepted by 10-8. This decision was finally accepted by a meeting of power workers as the means of continuing the campaign. The inquiry has been extended beyond electricity to include all sections of production, maintenance and distribution (including County Councils).

The aim of this approach has been to channel the mass action of the workers, backing a direct demand on the Commission, into a legal inquiry. Characteristic of what is intended in such an inquiry is the long list of legal appearances when the inquiry was opened before Judge Cook before being referred to the Full Bench of the Commission.

## Opposing

It included Local Government Associations, the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, the Queensland Electricity Supply Authority, the Metal Trades Industry Association, the Retail Traders' Association, the Employers' Federation of New South Wales, the Manufacturers and many other employer organisations all opposing the shorter working week.

It will be remembered that the Richards Inquiry into Mechanisation and Technological Change in Industry, set up by a NSW Labor government, commenced on October 8, 1958, and was

completed some four and a half years later in June 1963.

After four and a half years of taking evidence, Judge Richards' final report states of the power industry:

"The electricity Commissions have taken a number of steps to ameliorate the consequences to employees of introducing recent mechanisation, etc. In His Honor's opinion these steps are reasonable and no special recommendations are needed regarding this industry."

In latest developments, Mr. Unsworth is reported (Sydney Morning Herald, July 8) as saying that "EC workers have voted overwhelmingly to work a 35-hour week in four days of 8 1/2 hours each".

## Majority

The results of some 2000 ballot papers, it is reported, show that 55 per cent voted for the above, only three per cent had voted for a four-and-a-half day and four per cent for a four-and-a-half day week with different hours. Nineteen per cent had voted for a nine-day fortnight and 19 per cent for a five-day week of seven hours per day.

Mr. Unsworth is reported as saying that as the majority clearly wanted the extra day's leisure (four days of 8 1/2 hours) this would be the claim submitted to the Commission when the case opened.

It is completely understandable for workers, without a clear explanation of what is involved to vote for a four-day week even if this meant some slight extension of the working day. But the proper needs of clear explanation, for deeper questions are involved.

Shorter working time (whether by shorter working days, weeks or years) in this period of accelerating technological change is an important social reform.

Besides returning to the worker the benefit of greater leisure time, it also assists to offset the problems of redundancy. In the power industry — modern, efficient and with a rapid advance towards automation — the mass of redundant employees (in terms of their old skills) and slow natural wastage (retirements, resignations, etc.) to take care of any redundancy created by technological change.



Melbourne unionists rally in Footscray Park during last Wednesday's ACTU-sponsored action in support of vastly improved social services (see page 10).

But the effects of technological change do not rest only with redundancy. Psychological and other health problems associated with radical changes in production have received too little attention in the demand for reduced working time in industries affected by technological change.

## Psychological

Donald Michael, Director of Planning and Programs of the Peace Research Institute in Washington, DC, speaking on the question of psychological adjustment to technological change, states that "both white collar and blue collar workers have an increasing sense that technological changes will importantly affect their working lives. While collar workers are coming to recognise what blue collar workers have long known; that is, that technological change introduces uncertainty."

"Among other things, conversation on the job and other informal social arrangements are often reduced during the working period because fewer people are involved in performing automated tasks and these may be physically quite separated. For another, the pathways to job promotion and the procedures by which efficiency is judged change. These changes wipe out investments in time and experience which people had expected to be applied to their future careers. And with smaller work forces and fewer supervising tasks, openings for job promotion are sharply reduced. These changes, therefore, destroy traditional expectations about how things will be done and how people will be evaluated."

Concerned with the individual and private enterprise, Michael goes on to ask: "For example, what will be the effect on the image of one's self and on beliefs about the proper role of private enterprise and the State when, in order not to fire them outright, workers in an organisation are carried to retirement even though their jobs are no longer significant, having been eliminated by automation?"

"Obviously, the effects on the self-image will be related to attitudes the individual has toward the meaning of work and his relation to it. While there has been much comment that the whole trend in the United States is toward alienation from the job, it is still probably true that older workers more closely identify themselves with their task. And it is just these older workers who will be carried to retirement at a job they know is no longer important."

## Alienation

I would suggest that these problems, uncertainty and job alienation, are already in evidence in the power industry and will become more pronounced as we move on to nuclear power stations. Consequently, any claim for an absolute reduction in hours should not be seen solely in economic terms, but also in terms of the relationship of the worker to his job, his self-respect and the future of himself and his family.

An extension of the working day, even with an absolute reduction in the weekly hours worked, welcome though this may be, does not, of itself, take care of these problems.

● Second article next week

# HOPE AT RARE CLINIC

by a special correspondent

MELBOURNE: A month-old strike of 20 clerical and domestic workers at the Trade Union Clinic and Research Centre at Footscray has created widespread discussion in the labor movement of the dispute centres around administration.

The clinic was opened in 1964, largely financed by the Australian Meat Industry Employees' Union, but with considerable money being contributed by other unions and by volunteers. Certainly the main drive came from AMIEU secretary George Seaf.

Criticism has been made that the union was wrong politically in running a clinic instead of forcing the government to provide proper health services. This was answered with the view that workers, particularly in the meat industry, needed the service, and that only the union could provide the kind of centralised research required into industrial accidents and disease.

The clinic is administered by a Board of Directors (chairman George Seaf) of the majority of whom are trade union officials.

Directors are appointed by the shareholders, who are the 35 members of the management committee of the AMIEU. Hence the strike is not one of workers against capitalists bosses but of workers against a Board of Directors composed mainly of workers' representatives. There are also Communist Party members involved on both sides of the dispute.

## Manager

In February this year, the first manager of the clinic — Mr. A. Bailey — was appointed. He in turn appointed an office manager. Within a few weeks, the clerical and domestic staff stopped work demanding the dismissal of the office manager on the grounds of appointment itself, the method of doing it, and his manner and actions on the job. They also declared no confidence in the

clinic manager and have constantly raised queries about the future of the clinic and managerial policy.

On the other hand, the directors and shareholders as well as the most militant nursing staff have declared confidence in the manager. It has been implied that the clerical and domestic staff were in fact objecting to more rational ways of running the enterprise.

Many observers believe that the strikers should have returned to work about two weeks ago when the Board offered to transfer the office manager to other duties chiefly outside the clinic.

## Redundant

However, the original issues have tended to recede with the decision of the Board to close the in-patients section of the clinic on economic grounds. This automatically made redundant about half of the strikers who were then dismissed.

There is considerable criticism of this action among unions who correctly point out that the sacking of strikers, for whatever reason, would not be tolerated by any militant union and that in most capitalist employers would not be game to attempt it.

Early in July a group of prominent militant union officials approached the chairman of the Board to make available their good offices to try to secure a reasonable solution. On Tuesday of this week they were to have met with the Board. There are hopes for a satisfactory working class solution.

The strikers have initiated a strike fund and have been actively campaigning on their case. The general concern displayed by trade unionists over the handling of the dispute and the possible closure of the clinic have raised sharp issues for the whole movement. These indeed, have already been raised in an article in *The Age*.

The *Age* writer concludes, "... like it or not, trade union entrepreneurs sometimes have to think and act like bosses."

They have to take and act on management decisions which, as union leaders, they might regard unfavorably: ideology and efficiency are not always compatible."

The socialist movement therefore is confronted by the problems posed by the purchase of Bourke's store, the strike at the clinic, and disputes and tensions in union offices. Such issues have to be debated frankly.

True it is that trade union ventures must work in a capitalist environment, and in addition, control is a matter not only for the given employees but for the union members who are ultimately responsible.

But even allowing for these factors, it is truly correct to expect socialists to strive to apply socialist principles in circumstances, both as a guarantee of credibility and as a part of the struggle for the future.

Unless scrupulous care is taken to institute adequate democratic procedures and meaningful voice in decision-making, serious difficulties will arise. Pettiness and personal clashes can also develop in such conditions.

The Communist Party and other socialists have been discussing democratic workers' control as a principle of socialist society and as an integral part of the struggle under capitalism, with its bureaucracy and class character. Rational discussion of these problems, though it may prove painful to many, is essential for the future.

## S.A. CORRECTION

A letter in *Tribune*, July 14, concerning aspects of *Tribune's* report on the Moratorium and anti-apartheid demonstration in Adelaide, contained the opinion that AEU secretary John Scott (who was arrested at the Springbok match) had marched in the Moratorium. Further checked by *Tribune* shows that it was not Scott, as well as most other officers and other prominent members of the AEU in Adelaide did march. *Tribune* regrets this error.

# CPA MAN ELECTED IN TEACHERS' POLL

By a Teacher Correspondent

SYDNEY: A prominent leader of militant forces in the NSW Teachers' Federation, Mr. Richard Walsham, won a recent ballot held on the 10th-street Federation Council for a position as Organiser of the Federation.

Mr. Walsham is a member of the National Committee and National Industrial Committee of the Communist Party.

His election is regarded as significant in Federation circles. Because of his outspoken advocacy of militant policies, he has become the target of bitter attacks, not only from the Right but also from some Federation leaders associated with the minority opposition grouping in the CPA. Members of this group tried to prevent his election.

Mr. Walsham has been closely associated with the growing number of younger active forces in the Federation. These forces have not only been consciously working for militant action by the Federation, but have also been raising wider issues about education which have been largely neglected in the past — democracy in the schools and the aims and purposes of education, as well as wider moral and social issues.

For example, Mr. Walsham only recently successfully moved a resolution on the Federation Council strongly condemning the current racist rugby tour and South African apartheid.

Mr. Walsham said last week that he had been "particularly inspired and assisted by the concepts developed at sponsored industrial discussions at the CPA Centre."

# Historic July 21 for Qld.

From Pete Thomas in Brisbane

ADD about another \$6 million to the cost so far of the Springbok circus. That \$6 million is an estimate of the loss (especially in production) by the July 21 Queensland 24-hour State-wide protest strike by Trades & Labor Council unions.

Industry was halted. No trains ran. Nor did Brisbane's Council buses. Huge multimillion city building projects were silent and deserted. Printers at the Courier-Mail, Brisbane Telegraph and Mirror (the Australian) plants were out, and the papers limped into production. Most city hotels were shut. Her Majesty's Theatre was one of those which advertised "Due to general strike, Wednesday's performances cancelled".

The Wednesday stop, involving almost 40 unions, was especially against Premier Bjelke-Petersen's Police State "emergency" proclamation over the apartheid Springbok visit to Queensland. It was a massive direct action by the trade union movement on a political-social issue: a working-class intervention without equal in Australia in recent years.

It merited the cable sent from New Delhi to the Queensland T & LC secretary (Mr. F. Whitby) by the chief representative of the African National Congress of South Africa:—  
"Declaration of state of emergency by Queensland Government in support of racist South African Springbok team morally indefensible. Militant action in defence of human rights justifiable. Wholeheartedly therefore support and wish general strike by your Council success."

## UNIVERSITY ACTION

On the same day as the general stoppage, anti-apartheid and anti-"emergency" action erupted at the University of Queensland. A statement was issued, signed by over 200 University staff members, denouncing the Government's actions and supporting students' proposal to coordinate with trade union activity and supporting the idea of a University strike and some form of demonstration, such as a march.

That afternoon about 1500 students, reinforced by a number of University staff members and some union officials and rank-and-filers, held a defiant six-mile march from the University to the city and on to Parliament House. Hundreds of police were turned out against them; 33 arrests were made, and some of the police kicked and punched demonstrators (including young girls), choked them in headlocks and wrenched at hair. ("Had enough?" some would then say to their victims. "Then don't go to the match on Saturday.")

But the demonstrators got through the centre of the city to Parliament House, causing a 1½-hour disruption to the already chaotic strike-day traffic.

From the background have been coming Bjelke-Petersen statements, made out in the country and of breath-taking absurdity.

On the side of the challenge to the Police State measures and to the apartheid Springbok visit, the Communist Party from its Brisbane headquarters turned out 25,000 copies of four different leaflets, as well as posters, in the first week of the "emergency," and also helped in the technical production of other Left material.

The T & LC unions' general stop on Wednesday was especially against the "state of emergency" and the use of police to do unionists' work at the police-blockaded Exhibition ground (acquired by the Government, under the "state of emergency"



THIS was Brisbane's Roma Street on Wednesday afternoon, July 21.

powers, for the Springbok matches and turned into a chainwire and barbed-wire fortress). The stoppage also embraced the objectives of the Australian Council of Trade Unions' July 21 Social Services Day.

The AWU (not affiliated to the T & LC) authorised Queensland members to stop for four hours (as envisaged by the ACTU in its social services resolution). The AWU State executive called for the Springbok tour to be stopped.

## PENSIONS, TOO

The Queensland T & LC secretary, Mr. Whitby, said that rallies held at centres throughout Queensland during the stop had demanded repeal of the "emergency" proclamation, and in at least three centres had authorised further action on pensions.

The T & LC's general 24-hour strike together with the week-long strike by building and other workers at the police-thronged Exhibition ground and the additional protest stops by watersiders, seamen, ship painters & dockers, inner-city building workers, Gladstone construction workers, and others, merit their place in trade union history.

Against this great plus, some minus aspects were noted.

Some people at the top in the Australian Labor Party in Queensland, for instance, seemed apprehensive about any firm action, and appeared nervous about what effect any action might have on two State by-elections last Saturday—in one of which (Merthyr) the Liberal candidate was formerly a member of the State police's political Special Branch.

On Monday last week, the State Parliamentary Labor leader (Mr. Houston) told a press conference that he would prefer that there not be a stop, that his thinking was known to some ALP union leaders, and (in a great miscalculation) that he did not think that there would be a stop.

(Two days later, however, the ALP Federal president and State secretary, Mr. T. Burns, told the Brisbane strike rally that he congratulated all who had gone on strike and he was happy to be associated with them.)

The handling of the T & LC Brisbane rally during the Wednesday strike did not do justice to the occasion.

The attendance, though far below what it could have been, included union leaders who had been outstanding in heading the anti-"emergency" protest actions (among these were Messrs. H. Hamilton and J. Delaney of the building unions) as well as Exhibition

ground strikers and others who had been in protest action.

None of these got an opportunity to speak. Instead, speeches were confined to a selected panel of four official speakers. They went for about an hour, and then the chairman (Mr. J. Egerton, who is president of both the T & LC and the State ALP) at once closed the meeting and the amplification was switched off.

A comprehensive T & LC resolution which had been distributed in roneoed form was not even moved or put.

The following morning, the building and other workers who had been on strike at the Exhibition ground said in a resolution that they were disturbed at the lack of discussion at the rally. They praised the democratic way in which their own meetings during the strike had been conducted by union leaders.

## FORUM, THEN MARCH

The two-hour forum at Queensland University which preceded the afternoon march heard a range of contending viewpoints. One who spoke in favor of firm action by students and unionists was Mr. H. Hamilton (State president of the Building Workers' Industrial Union and a T & LC executive member).

It had been earlier stated that no police permit would be sought for the University march. Then it transpired (from an overheard message on the police radio) that a permit had been granted. It then emerged that the way the Government had got off the no-permit hook was through promptly granting a gratuitous application made that morning by a student in one of the societies.

However, the permit was for a march only to Roma Street (far short of Parliament House) and with strings. So the marchers cheerfully ignored the strings and made it plain that they were going on to Parliament House.

In the city, they repeatedly switched routes so as to wrong-foot massed police, linked arms for greater defensive strength against police tackles, and used tactics of going around police where they could, and of dispersal and then regrouping. They defied arrests and assaults by some police boots, knees and fists, and achieved their aim of getting through the city to Parliament House and demonstrating outside it.

And all this action, by striking workers and by militant students and academic staff, was before the Springboks had even got to Queensland.

# PALESTINE & ZIONISM

My aim is to analyse the Palestinian question from a socialist viewpoint to show that Zionism is directly related to colonialism and imperialism. Thus the enemies of the Arab people are not the Jewish people but the Zionist-imperialist structure of Israel.

At present, the fundamental contradiction in the Middle East is in short, imperialism, Zionism, and Arab reactionaries against the Palestinian and other Arab masses.

What we have before us is a premeditated, long-term process aided and fully supported by imperialist countries. This process involves:

- (a) Colonialism of a special nature involving settlement in, and claim to ownership of, Palestine by the Zionists.
- (b) Uprooting of the Palestine Arabs to make room for Zionist settlers.
- (c) Occupation of the country and setting up of a Jewish state which not only caters for its own imperialism but also for Western imperialism.
- (d) Continuing and relentless expansionism into Arab territories.

The result is the Palestinian problem of today. It is manifested in four important ways.

1. Occupation of the whole of Palestine and large areas of other Arab countries.
2. Expulsion of Palestinian Arabs and their dispossession.
3. Subjection of the remaining Arab population in occupied Palestine.
4. Denial of the political rights of nationhood and sovereignty of the Palestine Arabs.

Zionism is an artificially chauvinistic nationalism built around the myths of the Jewish race. This "nationalism" is unique and stands alone, differentiated from other nationalisms which spring from genuine historical and social developments.

The Zionist movement can be traced back to the late 19th century, to the time when Zionists such as Moses Hess, Lev Pinsker, Theodore Herzl and Chaim Weizmann sketched the political ideas of Zionism. Herzl regarded anti-Semitism as a perpetual immutable force which the Jews must learn to use to their advantage, and saw anti-semitic governments as Zionism's best allies. Israel meant, as was mentioned by Chaim Weizmann, its first president, a state "as Jewish as England is English." This essentially meant the total expulsion of the Arab people and their replacement by Zionist settlers.

Thus Zionism is a new type of colonialism which not only aims at exploiting the natural resources of a country but also expelling its native population.

In implementing its basic aim the Zionist movement and later the state of Israel were to become an integral part of the imperialist camp. Zionism achieved its aim by allying itself with imperialist powers which have dominated Palestine and the Middle East. Both

By Nasif Hadj, member  
of the Australian-Palestinian  
Solidarity Committee

the German Kaiser and the Ottoman Sultan were approached by Herzl.

Zionist settlers in Palestine would constitute a powerful rampart against the Arab movement for national liberation which would surely threaten the interests of Turkish imperialism.

Later, Zionism was to turn to Britain which had control over Palestine when the spoils of the First World War were divided, the alliance being contracted in the 1917 Balfour Declaration which promised a national home for the Jews.

After the Second World War, Israel allied itself to the United States once it became apparent that US imperialism was gradually replacing its British counterpart. However, this did not prevent Israel from joining the British and French aggression against the Arabs in 1956.

Herzl viewed the Jewish state in Palestine as a European rampart against Asia and an "outpost of civilisation against barbarism."

After the June war of 1967, Premier Eshkol spoke in identical terms and his successors also spoke in a like manner.

Israel has become not only a rampart against national liberation in the Arab world but has also extended its role to Africa in Sudan, South Africa, Ethiopia, Chad, Uganda and wherever liberation forces arise.

It is not pure coincidence that Israel is imperialist. It is the nature of Zionism, on which Israel is based, which determines the real features of Israel.

When Zionism was first introduced to the world it was portrayed as a humanitarian, sentimental, and "socialist" concept. The establishment of Israel on bloodshed, aggression and misery brought to millions of Palestinian Arabs undeniably affirms that Zionism is a fascist, chauvinistic, imperialistic and racialist movement, based on usurpation, expulsion, expansion, racial discrimination and total annihilation.

Contrary to the view that it is a "socialist" concept, Zionism emerged as a reaction to



Marxism-Leninism when the socialist tide swept Europe. Socialism denounces the theory of racial supremacy whereby the Zionists claim that they are "God's chosen people".

Socialism also denounces Zionism for its rejection of the class struggle. The Zionists also claim that anti-Semitism is an eternal fact of life. This surely implies that even under a socialist system anti-Semitism will always remain a "fact of life". Then what system do the Zionists want?

Israel, which is the product of Zionist ideals and aspirations, provides the answer.

Socialism is the only system which is able to eliminate all forms of racial persecution and prejudice.

Zionism tries hard to maintain illusions by means of its "Kibbutz" system and the Histadruth "labor" organisations whose leadership consists mainly of employers! But the main function of the Histadruth is to maintain industrial harmony between employers and employees. And the kibbutz is only an illusion of a socialist system.

The idea that Israel is a model for socialism must be rejected, for how can socialism be built on stolen land? How can a socialist state be based on racial and religious discrimination, on usurpation, expansion and aggression?

Anti-semitic objectives radically clash with those of the Arab peoples who are also of semitic origin. Anti-Semitism has played an active role in fostering the Zionist movement, and wherever anti-Semitism is to be found there will be a feeling of insecurity among the Jews, and such a feeling facilitates the objectives of the Zionist movement.

Some of the European and other left have sided with Zionism against the just cause of the Palestine Arabs. This is due to misleading Zionist-imperialist propaganda which has given the impression that the Arab people's hatred of Israel is a racist one, and that the Arabs are as anti-semitic as the Nazis. But in fact the reverse is true. The Arabs historically have never persecuted the Jews at any time.

## Angela Davis advertisement

**SYDNEY:** A message signed by 20 Australian organisations — trade unions, women's movements, political organisations — and about 200 individuals appeared as a paid advertisement spread over almost three-quarters of a page in the *New York Guardian* of July 7.

The message, which was titled "A July 4 message" (in association with Independence Day of the USA), was paid for by subscriptions of the signatories, and was initiated and organised by the Sydney Committee to Free Angela Davis and all Other Political Prisoners.

The message stated: "We, Australians and Australian organisations, have chosen July 4 to associate ourselves with the movements in the United States which fight against racism and political oppression."

"We join in your demand for the freedom of Angela Davis and all other political prisoners."

One of the Sydney committee's spokesmen, Mrs. Mavis Robertson, interviewed on the national radio news comment session "A.M." last Friday morning, said that the committee had been developing its activities over many months.

She explained that US courts had refused to release Angela Davis on bail even after the raising of the \$500,000 originally set as the bail figure. This was one of the signs that for a black woman who was also a communist, the recognised US legal procedures did not apply.

She stressed that the committee, like Angela herself, worked to free all political prisoners.

When the interviewer asked if this also applied to political prisoners in Eastern Europe and elsewhere, she replied that it did. The concern expressed by many over the situation in Czechoslovakia had doubtless helped to keep a limitation on political jailings there.

Angela Davis' defence counsel on July 6 petitioned for the removal of her case from the state court in California to the federal courts, claiming the state has demonstrated prejudice and conspired to deprive her of her constitutional rights. Her co-defendant, Ruchell Magee

petitioned for transfer to a federal court last January. California State court proceedings have been adjourned until the petition for a federal court hearing is heard.

Meanwhile, Tribune last week received a copy of a letter sent by Angela Davis in solidarity with Mexican comrades killed, wounded following a demonstration on June 10. Twenty were killed in Mexico City on that date, hundreds wounded and thousands imprisoned.

"Exploitation and oppression transcend national boundaries", Angela Davis wrote, "and so the success of our resistance will be largely dependent upon our ability to forge strong ties with struggling people across the globe. As blacks, chicanos, Puerto Ricans, Indians and exploited whites, we have a special responsibility to our brothers and sisters in Mexico."

"The ruthless, manifestly fascist attack last Thursday on the struggle to free political prisoners has impressed upon us the urgency of accelerating our peoples' counter-offensive. We must proceed apace to build a movement capable of liberating political prisoners in this hemisphere and in the world, and ultimately of overturning imperialist rule."

# Boite puts a noose around Melbourne

(by a special correspondent)

**Melbourne:** "While I am Premier, I will never approve of great concrete monstrosities being built through the city," said Sir Henry Boite when he weighed in with his comments on the freeway-ring road controversy.

Sir Henry was speaking from an "aesthetic" point of view, apparently for the benefit of those who believe his taste in structures to be confined to the design of gallows. But some stretches of the South-eastern freeway — built while Sir Henry was very much the Premier — do not exactly recommend his aesthetics.

In any case, the real issues are not an unsightly concrete wall here or an ugly row of columns somewhere else, important as they are. At the heart of the controversy is the kind of city Melbourne is to be, and the value judgements which will guide its future development.

The ring road is part of the Transportation Plan which was published early in 1970. It followed a survey completed in 1966 by the private firm of Wilbur Smith and Associates.

At the time, Tribune commented that the "plan" was not a plan at all. It did not set out to alter the course of events, eliminating or minimising bad trends, and giving the fullest scope to good ones, but merely accepted all the current trends and projected them into the future. It did not even seek to determine which trends were bad and which were good.

The result was the acceptance and confirmation of the value judgements of present society, in particular the emphasis on the private car and the denigration of public transport.

That concept is now being put into operation, and is being challenged by more far-sighted people.

Space here does not allow for a detailed study of the complex diagrams, maps, and explanations. We offer some basic concepts.

In February 1970, Tribune said: "A radial freeway system makes both ends of the problem—the centre and the suburb—

much worse. It lays waste and deadens the city heart by trying to provide space for tens of thousands of private cars in an area whose main advantage is that large numbers of people can concentrate in the one place. Moreover, the attempt to do this is certain to fail, as overseas cities have found to their cost."

One hidden assumption of the Wilbur Smith study was the continuing success of the big enterprises and their ability to attract the wealthier customers. They demand the best in commodities and in facilities while buying them, hence the demand for parking at the expense of people and their varied activities. So older buildings are torn down to make way. But when you pull down the older buildings the activities which take place in them tend to disappear. Rents in the newer buildings are too high, they can't move in many cases to the suburbs because the numbers of people are not high enough to maintain their little speciality. Just look at the tenant lists of older city buildings to see who would be affected.

So that what is really at issue is what sort of city are our children to live in. It is to be one with a relatively few rich office towers, exclusive hotels and night clubs and expensive entertainment — a city where relatively few people come to spend a great deal of money? Or is it to be a city with a wide range of activities not available and which can't be made available elsewhere?

Even the American have found the car-based city to be an expensive disaster, and some local Liberals have got at least enough sense to see this. They are putting up some resistance to the freeway scheme, in particular the inner ring.

The inner ring would be the beginning of the end — once it is established the whole freeway concept picks up a momentum of its own. The ring is connected to the grid which in turn brings the demand for extra parking which fills the existing freeways creating the demand for more.

The logic can't stop. The private car, of course, has many merits. But the transporting of large numbers of

people to the one area at about the same time is definitely not one of them.

Yet this is what is planned for city workers.

The Town and Country Planning Association is at least saying that commuters' cars should be kept out of the city, and the inner areas. The essence of their plan is that freeways should by-pass the city and not pour commuters' cars in.

The effects of the freeway system on the inner areas will be enormous. The freeways are shown only as a line on the map, but when drawn to scale they take up large areas — for example one-third of Collingwood will be taken up by freeways and connections with arterial roads.

Short of advocating a socialist system, the need is for demanding an absolute priority for public transport. We have however the situation where it can already be seen where two-thirds of the money for freeways is coming from (that is, two-thirds of £2261 million), but no-one knows where any of the money for the development of public transport is coming from. And that is a much smaller amount — some \$355 million.

Take the Doncaster freeway for example. There has been tremendous development of the Doncaster-Templestowe area, with a high incidence of city workers living there. Public transport is shocking — only a few slow overcrowded buses serve the district.

In the transportation plan, the Eastern Freeway links the area with the city, and in the media strip space is left for a railway. But while a start has been made on the freeway, no-one has the slightest idea of when a start is to be made on the railway. There is even doubt as to whether the design of the freeway properly takes into account the design needs of a railway from the point of view of curves, gradients, and other factors.

If, as seems probable, the freeway is built first, there will be an enormous flood of cars into the central business district.

So what is required is absolute priority for the railway, the very opposite of what is being done.

Linus Pauling, at 70, is somewhat of an infant terrible of the scientific world. The holder of two Nobel prizes (Chemistry and Peace) and the author of many scientific papers and books, he took a stand against war and nuclear armaments in the early sixties. He is now in the midst of a controversy about a cure for the common cold in which he finds himself aligned against medical research opinion, much, if not most, of the medical profession, and the big drug companies.

Briefly stated, Pauling's contention on the basis of his reading of the evidence, is that 2 to 4 grams of ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) taken every day can largely prevent people catching colds and flu, and improve their general health. Further, that when people do catch cold, they can suppress it by taking 1 gram every hour for a day, so long as they start at the first signs of a cold.

The evidence he has marshalled in favor of his views is impressive, although decisive research has yet to be done, as Pauling himself points out.

However, of more interest here is Pauling's expose of the role of big business and conservative medics in suppressing information and research which cuts across their interests. He cites an instance where a doctor submitted a paper on the success of Vitamin C in suppressing colds to eleven different professional journals. Every one rejected the article, saying that 25% of advertisements were for cold "cures".

The worker is exploited in many ways and one of these is in the area of health. Everybody suffers from inadequate finance for health and

medical research, and from blatant suppression like the above, but the worker suffers most. He is continually assaulted by advertisements for products whose use is doubtful to say the least, and he often buys them to avoid costly medical fees.

There is another aspect of business control of medicine. The research is mainly directed at producing "cures" and alleviations, rather than at preventive measures, since less (if any) profit is to be made out of the latter. Thus the claims of some "fringe" health groups are not properly investigated by a generally conservative medical profession. Although some are "quacks", many so-called "health fanatics" for instance have for years advocated Vitamin C as a measure against colds.

Pauling also cites the case of a "health store" which sold "Rose Hip All Natural Vitamin C" tablets (exactly the same as ordinary Vitamin C) at 100 times the normal price of ascorbic acid. In Australia, a name brand sought at a chemist proved twice as dear as a brand available in health stores, while the crystals can be purchased bulk from drug companies at half the price again.

It has been suggested in some medical circles that large amounts of Vitamin C could produce harmful side effects, but this is still in dispute.

Whether Pauling's contention is true will be shown by further research, particularly into the molecular biology of Vitamin C. There can be no doubt, however, that he has performed a valuable service in marshalling the evidence and exposing the irrational way in which decisions affecting everyone are taken by groups who have only their own interests at heart.

## Vitamin C & big business

"Vitamin C and the Common Cold", by Linus Pauling (Freeman, 1970, \$2). Reviewed by Brian Aarons.



# Pentagon Papers on the Geneva Conference



Last Wednesday, July 21, marked the 17th anniversary of the signing of the Geneva Agreements on Indochina which brought an end to the attempted French re-conquest of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

On July 5, 1971, the New York Times, in the last instalment of the Pentagon Papers, revealed for the first time the inside story of US hostility to the Geneva peace, which culminated in the Indochina war of today.

With talk once again in the air of an all-Indochina peace conference, the story of US imperialism perforce revealed in the extracts on this page is instructive in the extreme.

ABOVE: The 1954 Geneva Conference in session.

## The Geneva 'Disaster'

When the Geneva agreements were concluded on July 21, 1954, the account says, "except for the United States, the major powers were satisfied with their handiwork."

France, Britain, the Soviet Union, Communist China and to some extent North Vietnam believed that they had ended the war and had transferred the conflict to the political realm.

And, the study says, most of the governments involved "anticipated that France would remain in Vietnam. They expected that Hanoi would retain a major influence over the Diem regime, train Premier Diem's army and insure that the 1956 elections specified by the Geneva accords were carried out.

But the Eisenhower Administration took a different view, the Pentagon account relates.

In meetings Aug. 8 and 12, the National Security Council concluded that the Geneva settlement was a "disaster" that "completed a major forward stride of Communism which may lead to the loss of Southeast Asia."

The Council's thinking appeared consistent with its decision in April before the conference began, that the United States would not associate itself with an unsatisfactory settlement. Secretary Dulles had announced this publicly on several occasions, and in the end the United States had only taken note of the agreements.

### The Voices of Dissent

But before the Council reached a final decision on Aug. 12, the United States had several dissenting voices raised in the Government.

The national intelligence estimate of Aug. 3 warned that even with American support it was unlikely that the French or Vietnamese would be able to establish a strong government. And the National Intelligence Board predicted that the situation would probably continue to deteriorate.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff had also objected to proposals that the United States train and equip the South Vietnamese Army.

In a memorandum to the Secretary of Defense on Aug. 4, the Joint Chiefs listed their precedents for U.S. military aid to the Diem regime:

"It is absolutely essential that there be a reasonably strong, stable civil government in control. It is hopeless to expect a U.S. military training mission to achieve success unless the nation concerned is able effectively to perform those governmental functions essential to the successful raising and maintenance of armed forces."

The Joint Chiefs also called for the complete "withdrawal of French forces from Indochina in order to provide mo-

tion and a sound basis for the establishment of national armed forces."

Finally, the Joint Chiefs expressed concern about the limits placed on American forces in Vietnam by the Geneva accords—they were restricted to 342 advisors, the number of American military personnel present in Vietnam when the armistice was signed.

Despite these arguments, the study says, Secretary of State Dulles felt that the need to stop Communism in Vietnam made action imperative.

### Dulles's Views Persuasive

In a letter to Secretary of Defense Wilson, he said that while the Diem regime "is far from strong" would be a military training program would be "one of the most efficient means of enabling the Vietnamese Government to become strong."

In the end, the study recounts, Secretary Dulles's views were persuasive.

On Aug. 20 the President approved a National Security Council paper titled "Review of U.S. Policy in the Far East."

"Militarily, the United States would work with France only as far as necessary to build up indigenous forces able to provide internal security."

"Economically, the United States would begin giving aid directly to the Vietnamese, not as before through the French. The French were to be disassociated from the levers of command."

"Politically, the United States would work with Premier Diem, but would encourage him to broaden his Government and establish more democratic institutions.

With these decisions, the account says "American policy toward South Vietnam was drawn." The commitment for the United States to assume the burden of defending South Vietnam had been made.

"The available record does not indicate any rebuttal" to the warnings of help sent to the National Intelligence Board or the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the account reports.

"What it does indicate is that the U.S. decided to gamble with very limited resources because the potential gains seemed well worth a limited risk."

### A Team Already Sent

Although this major decision for direct American involvement in Vietnam was made in August, the Pentagon account shows that the Eisenhower administration had already sent a team of Americans to begin secret operations against the Vietminh in June, while the Geneva conference was still in session.

The team was headed by Colonel Lansdale, the C.I.A. agent who had established a reputation as America's leading expert in counter-guerrilla warfare in the Philippines, where he had helped President Ramon Magasaysay suppress

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the Communist-led Hukbalahap insurgents.

So extensive were his subsequent exploits in Vietnam in the nineteen-fifties that Colonel Lansdale was widely known as the model for the leading characters in two novels of Asian intrigue—"The Quiet American," by Graham Greene, and "The Ugly American," by William Lederer and Eugene Burdick.

A carefully detailed 21,000-word report by members of Colonel Lansdale's team, the Saigon Military Mission, is appended to the Pentagon chronicle.

According to that report, in the form of a diary from June, 1954, to August, 1955, the team was originally instructed "to undertake paramilitary operations against the enemy and to wage political-psychological warfare."

"Later," it adds, "after Geneva, the mission was modified to prepare the means for undertaking paramilitary operations in Communist areas rather than to wage unconventional warfare."

One of Colonel Lansdale's first worries was to get his team members into Vietnam before the Aug. 11 deadline set by the Geneva agreements for a freeze on the number of foreign military personnel. As the deadline approached, the report says, it appeared that the Saigon Military Mission "might have only two members present unless action was taken."

It adds the Lieut. Gen. John W. O'Daniel, of the United States Military Assistance Advisory Group, "agreed to the addition of 10 S.M.M. members under MAAG cover, plus any others in the Defense pipeline who arrived before the deadline. A call for help went out. Ten officers in Korea, Japan and Okinawa were selected and rushed to Vietnam."

While it says that the team members were given cover by being listed as members of MAAG, the report also points out that they communicated with Washington through the C.I.A. station in Saigon.

### A Member of the C.I.A.

Colonel Lansdale himself is identified as a member of the C.I.A. in a memorandum on the actions of the President's Special Committee on Indochina, written Jan. 30, 1954, by Maj. Gen. Charles H. Bonesteel 3d. [See text, Eisenhower committee's memo.]

The memorandum, which is appended to the Pentagon study, lists Colonel Lansdale as one of the C.I.A. representatives present at the meeting. Also present were several other C.I.A. officials.

In the fall of 1954, after all the members had arrived in Vietnam, the report says, the team's activities increased.

Under Colonel Lansdale, "a small English-language class [was] conducted for mistresses of important personages at their request."

This class provided valuable contacts for Colonel Lansdale, enabling him to get to know such people as the "favorite mistress" of the army Chief of Staff, Gen. Nguyen Van Hinh, the report recounts.

When the Oct. 9 deadline for the French evacuation of Hanoi approached, the team sought to sabotage some of Hanoi's key facilities.

"It was learned that the largest printing establishment in the north intended to remain in Hanoi and do business with the Vietminh," the report relates. "An attempt was made by S.M.M. to destroy the modern presses, but Vietminh security agents already had moved into the plant and frustrated the attempt."

It was the mission's team in Hanoi that spent several nights pouring contaminant in the engines of the Hanoi bus company so the buses would gradually be wrecked after the Vietminh took over the city.

At the same time, the mission's team carried out what the report calls "black psywar strikes"—that is, psychological warfare with materials falsely attributed to the other side.

## And, when Kennedy took office in '61 . . .

That was the situation that confronted President Kennedy when he took office early in 1961.

"The U.S. had gradually developed a special commitment in South Vietnam," writes the Pentagon analyst charged with explaining the problems facing President Kennedy. "It was certainly not absolutely binding—but the commitment was there . . ."

"Without U.S. support," the analyst says, "Diem almost certainly could not have consolidated his hold on the South during 1955 and 1956."

"Without the threat of U.S. inter-

vention, South Vietnam could not have refused to even discuss the elections called for in 1956 under the Geneva settlement without being immediately overrun by the Vietminh armies.

"Within U.S. aid in the years following, the Diem regime certainly, and as certainly, could not have survived . . ."

In brief, the analyst concludes, "South Vietnam was essentially the creation of the United States."



# The PRG's demands for peace

Below, for the first time in Australia, is reproduced the full text of the seven-point peace plan put forward by Mme. Nguyen Thi Binh, Foreign Minister of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, at the Paris talks on July 1.

This is the fifth major set of propositions for a Vietnam peace put forward by the representatives of the South Vietnam liberation forces over the two and a half years of the Paris talks.

In these propositions, the PRG calls US President Nixon's bluff on the problem of American pilots taken prisoner in North Vietnam, offering to begin releasing them as soon as the US begins its process of total withdrawal from South Vietnam.

A ceasefire will be observed between the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces and the armed forces of the United States and those of the other foreign countries in the US camp as soon as the parties reach agreement on the withdrawal from South Vietnam of the totality of US forces and those of the other foreign countries in the US camp.

## 2. Regarding the question of power in South Vietnam.

The US Government must really respect the South Vietnam people's right to self-determination, put an end to its interference in the internal affairs of South Vietnam, cease backing the puppet group headed by Nguyen Van Thieu at present in office in Saigon, and stop all manoeuvres, including tricks on elections, aimed at maintaining the puppet Nguyen Van Thieu.

The political and religious forces in South Vietnam aspiring to peace and national concord will use various means to form in Saigon a new administration favouring peace, independence, neutrality and democracy. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam will immediately enter into talks with that administration in order to settle the following questions:

a) To form a broad three-segment government of national concord that will assume its functions during the period between the realisation of peace and the holding of general elections and organise general elections in South Vietnam.

A ceasefire will be observed between the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces and the armed forces of the Saigon administration as soon as a government of national concord is formed.

b) To take concrete measures with the required guarantees so as to prohibit all acts of terror, reprisal, and discrimination against persons having collaborated with one or the other party, to ensure every democratic liberty to the South Vietnam people, to release all

persons jailed for political reasons, to dissolve all concentration camps and to liquidate all forms of constraint and coercion so as to permit the people to return to their native places in complete freedom and to freely engage in their occupations.

c) To see that the people's conditions of living are stabilised and gradually improved, to create conditions allowing everyone to contribute his talents and efforts to heal the war wounds and rebuild the country.

d) To agree on measures to be taken to ensure the holding of genuinely free, democratic and fair general elections in South Vietnam.

## 3. Regarding the questions of Vietnamese armed forces in South Vietnam.

The Vietnamese parties will together settle the question of Vietnamese armed forces in South Vietnam in a spirit of national accord, equality, and mutual respect, without foreign interference, and without a return to the status quo with a view to making lighter the people's contributions.

## 4. Regarding the peaceful reunification of Vietnam and the relations between the North and the South zones.

a) The reunification of Vietnam will be achieved step by step, by peaceful means, on the basis of negotiations and agreements between the two zones, without constraint and annexation from either party, without foreign interference.

Pending the reunification of the country, the north and south zones will pre-emptively normal relations, guarantee free movement, free correspondence, free choice of residence, and maintain economic and cultural relations on the principle of mutual interests and mutual assistance.

All questions concerning the two zones will be settled by qualified representatives of the Vietnamese people in the two zones on the basis of negotiations, without foreign interference.

b) In keeping with the provisions of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam, in the present temporary partition of the country into two zones, the north



Nguyen Thi Binh

and the south zones of Vietnam will refrain from joining any military alliance with foreign countries, from allowing any foreign country to have military bases, troops and military personnel on their soil, and from recognising the protection of any country, of any military alliance or bloc.

## 5. Regarding the foreign policy of peace and neutrality of South Vietnam.

South Vietnam will pursue a foreign policy of peace and neutrality, establish relations with all countries regardless of their political and social regime, in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, maintain economic and cultural relations with all countries, accept the co-operation of foreign countries in the exploitation of the resources of South Vietnam, accept from any country economic and technical aid without any political conditions attached, and participate in regional plans of economic co-operation.

On the basis of these principles, after the end of the war, South Vietnam and the United States will establish relations in the political, economic and cultural fields.

## 6. Regarding the damage caused by the United States to the Vietnamese people in the two zones.

The US Government must bear full responsibility for the losses and the destruction it has caused to the Vietnamese people in the two zones.

Regarding the respect and the international guarantee of the accords that will be concluded.

The parties will find agreement on the form of respect and international guarantee of the accords that will be concluded.



David K. Bruce of the U.S.

## 1. Regarding the deadline for the total withdrawal of US forces.

The US Government must put an end to its war of aggression in Vietnam, stop the policy of Vietnamisation of the war, withdraw from South Vietnam all troops, military personnel, weapons, and war materials of the United States and of the other foreign countries in the US camp, and dismantle all US bases in South Vietnam, without posing any conditions whatsoever.

The US Government must set a terminal date for the withdrawal from South Vietnam of the totality of US forces and those of the other foreign countries in the US camp.

If the US Government sets a terminal date for the withdrawal from South Vietnam in 1971 of the totality of US forces and those of the other foreign countries in the US camp, the parties will at the same time agree on the modalities:

a) Of the withdrawal in safety from South Vietnam of the totality of US forces and those of the other foreign countries in the US camp.

b) Of the release of the totality of military men of all parties and of the civilians captured in the war (including American pilots captured in North Vietnam), so that they may all rapidly return to their homes.

These two operations will begin on the same date and will end on the same date.

# Washington, Canberra and reality

By ALEC ROBERTSON

The reorientation of United States policy towards China is the latest of several major readjustments by Washington to harsh reality.

After the devastating Tet offensive in 1968 by Vietnam liberation forces, President Johnson abandoned the idea of a straight-out military victory. Nixon in 1970 began withdrawal of ground combat units as part of "Vietnamisation". Now comes the thaw with China which, from the American point of view, among other things is part of an attempt to use the Sino-Soviet dispute for US advantage. The full significance of the new moves as seen from the Chinese People's Government viewpoints may not be clear for some time.

However a basic factor is recognition by both the Chinese and US governments that US capacity to pose a serious military threat to China's borders, as in earlier years, has been greatly reduced - by the victory of the Indo-Chinese peoples against US aggression, by the deep internal crisis in the USA and by the nuclear and other developments of China's strength. The utter failure of the US offensive in Laos in March removed any lingering doubt on this issue.

The continuing development of state relations between the USA and China and the changed imperialist attitude to Peking's entry into the United Nations have already on the very core out of the official arguments by the US and Australian governments to justify their military aggression against Vietnam more than 30 years. If the powerful China of today is not a "straw", obviously she never was in the past, weaker years.

Unquestionably this exposure can assist Australian revolutionary and anti-war forces in their struggle to enforce the withdrawal of all Australian military forces from Asian countries (Vietnam, Malaysia, Singapore) and thus assist the liberation revolutions in the entire region on their own.

However, none of this alters in any way the continuing counter-revolutionary intentions of the US, Australian and Japanese imperialists towards the revolutionary movements in SE Asia, Asia and Oceania.

If any fresh evidence of this was required, it came last Thursday when the giant Ford Motor Company announced plans for investment of nearly \$200,000,000 by 1980 in Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, Taiwan and South Korea, for the integrated production of an "Asian car" (Sydney Morning Herald 24/7/71). Obviously Ford feels this is secure investment; and what Ford is doing, others are doing.

Despite complex American military roles elsewhere, the political, military, economic and ideological arsenal of US imperialism will continue to be employed in this region in the effort to make it safe for Ford and the rest.

That is the context in which US withdrawal of ground troops from Vietnam and contacts with China must be seen; it is not at all the same thing as ending the counter-revolutionary fight in Vietnam or the rest of Asia.

Scaling down of her army combat commitment in Indo-China by the USA ("withdrawing ourselves from Vietnam") was already the subject of 30-partisan agree-

ment in the US Congress more than two years ago.

But as the US Defence Secretary Laird has made crystal clear, US training and equipment of Saigon puppet forces will go on at top speed and US air forces and electronic warfare units will continue operations in Indo-China as Thailand, US arms will flow into Indonesia under a new agreement.

The securing in a similar way of Singapore and Malaysia largely in the hands of former Defence Minister Fraser and the 1971 Alfred Deakin lecture. What he said in no way conflicted with present Defence Minister Gordon's statements recently to the United Services Club in Sydney.

Fraser gave as "the basic national objective" the "keeping Australia secure while maintaining an involvement in security matters" of Asia to protect "expanding Australian markets in 'large markets overseas'". This essentially means Asian markets and, as Fraser says, expanding overseas investment from Australia.

These are the basic reasons behind the active Australian army, navy and air force commitments in Malaysia and Indonesia which Fraser describes as "in many ways the lynch pin" of the five-power

defence agreement covering Singapore-Malaysia. Similarly, they are the base of existing secret military understanding with the Suharto regime of Indonesia, and of Australian military overlordship of Papua-New Guinea. They are the reasons for Australian-Japanese military joint planning has already become a fact, though it is kept under wraps.

And for those who foolishly believe that this only short-term planning by the Australian imperialists, there is Fraser's 1970 reference in relation to Australia-China relations to "a period further ahead which I believe will be a time of even greater danger" (Gorton, too, has indicated that the expansion of Australian military forces is aimed beyond 10 years from now).

Bolting down their cautious statements, one must conclude that Australia's rulers are set to continue counter-revolutionary intervention and war to protect growing investments in S.E. Asia, and they hope to do this relatively ready for 10 years or so, but think it may be tougher after that.

The American-Australian forces operating in Indo-China are far from out. They will come out at all unless they are well forced out. But in any case, a well-informed struggle against the imperialist war policy must increasingly show that Vietnam is not an isolated involvement - it is part of a long-term regional plan for super-revolutionary Australian penetration which must be cut off at the base, as quickly as possible. Nothing in the China-US negotiations can achieve it.

\* Report of US Congressional Conference on the Military Budget and National Priorities, March 1968.



# Two view "Unity" co

It seems to me that nothing can be gained by talking about unity discussions when the conditions for unity do not exist. By "unity" I refer to political and organisational unity within one party as envisaged by D. Gillies and E. Hearn ( Tribune, On the Left, July 7). I do not refer to unity in action for a common objective which, given goodwill, is always possible and necessary.

Marxists should be realistic. What exists already is de facto split with a majority endeavoring to implement Congress decisions and a minority group holding unworkable views. This has already been spelled out by Edgar Ross, Aln Watt and others who have said explicitly that Congress policy is and will remain entirely unacceptable to them. As matters stand now there exists an organised faction or second party with its own program, journal, fund-raising apparatus, special organisation for unity work, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, etc.

The problem facing the Australian communist movement cannot be resolved by wishful thinking or by any action that creates a formal unity which conceals basic differences. The real problem is to free the party from the kind of discipline and restriction, repression and sabotage that limit its effectiveness in the mass movement, a task made all the more important and urgent by the

# the CPA situation "t exist" "Preserve the party"

or excommunicate another party because of differences of viewpoint.

Each party interprets current reality and the tasks of the communists in the light of its own experience and that of the world movement. Monolithic ideology is unity in the manner of Stalinism. We now know to have contained fraudulent elements, and, in any event belongs to a past era.

The parties that have independent positions such as the Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Rumanian, Yugoslav, Italian, Spanish, British, etc. are not "isolated" but are trying to tackle the problems of leading the workers and other progressive forces in their own countries in the same way as Lenin did in the Russia of 1917.

Unity in the international movement presupposes diversity and certainly not the acceptance of a policy or a particular model of socialism because it has the approval of another party. Similarly there is room for diversity of view and political opposition within the party, provided that such differences are kept in perspective and do not divert the party from its revolutionary task of leadership of the mass movement. To the extent that they damage the revolutionary movement they need to be dealt with accordingly.

W. Gollan,  
Sydney, NSW.

trace union membership in the way forward for the left and, in general, rejected co-operation in mass campaigns launched or supported by the party.

Whether unity in action in the future will be possible only time can tell. Certainly the continuing slide to the Right by many of the opposition — classification of militant mass action as "adventurist", a reformist line in the trade unions and in the assessment of the ALP, the yearning for middle class respectability in the presentation of sexual matters, etc., its distrust of the student movement as a genuine force in current revolutionary trends, do not give grounds for optimism.

In relation to unity and "isolation" in the international movement, it is important to understand, as Eric Aarons has pointed out, that neither the CPSU nor any group of parties can isolate

Comrade Eric Aarons states on three separate occasions in his article ( Tribune, On the Left, July 14) that the minority viewpoint is not acceptable in the party and asks of comrades Gillies and Hearn what other party would accept the rights they claim to work in opposition to their own party decisions.

It would appear that the CPA is just such a party, for apart from a few expulsions and elimination of a few branches very little direct action has been taken against the opposition members.

It is open to speculation whether this is due to fear of publicity which would be inevitable in the case of mass expulsions. Indeed, Comrade Aarons' article strikes a definite defensive note when he states that the party cannot accept alternative "C" and then poses a number of questions in relation to a statement of aims, rules and constitution and party organisation, and then becomes concerned at the attitude of potential party reinforcements and to the measures being taken to end the dispute. Comrade Aarons draws a completely incorrect conclusion from what comrades Gillies and Hearn say about international unity. This writer would interpret their statement as meaning general ideological unity while having differences on some points. An example of this is the fact that the British and French parties disagreed with the invasion of Czechoslovakia but are not in the impasse the CPA finds itself in.

Two things show the isolation of the CPA in the international communist movement. Firstly, the expulsion of Roger Gearty from the French party and his hero-like treatment by the Australian party and second, the attitude of the CPA to the 1968 events in France. Many CPA members have sided with people like Colin-Benditt in accusing the French party of collaboration with the Right in dampening revolutionary fervor, but fail to explain why the French masses have not produced a Castro or Guevara to lead the revolution in spite of the "conservative" CP.

Comrades Gillies and Hearn speak for the majority of opposition forces when they state our most pressing problem is to prevent a split. The issue here lies entirely with the National Committee, for the opposition forces have been advocating unity discussions since before the 22nd Congress and the theme of party action policy has been, preserve the party. This writer suggests that unity can best be served by a re-examination of basic Marxist theory, an absolute conviction that the 22nd Congress turned Marxism on its head but would be happy to be proved wrong. Only a return to basic study can prove this one way or the other.

E. Barrett,  
Sydney, NSW.

## ROBERTSON ON P-NG

**SUMNER:** Analysis of events in Papua-New Guinea indicated a definite trend towards a revolutionary struggle for self-determination, and Tribune editor Alec Robertson on the ABC radio this morning commented succinctly "FM" last Thursday night.

He was being interviewed in connection with the publication in the current issue of "New Guinea" quarterly, published by the Council for New Guinea Affairs) of the paper he presented at the national anti-war conference in Sydney last February.

Asked by the interviewer if the Communist Party was "importing Marxist revolution" into New Guinea, while condemning western influence there, Alec Robertson replied that communists condemned external or "western" domination and ownership of New Guinea, just as the struggling communities and organisations there (such as the Malangan Association) were rejecting the foreign decision-making concerning their economic, political and cultural life.

The CPA would not seek to intervene in this struggle but was concerned, as a responsible Australian organisation, to expose the policies of those who ruled Australia and New Guinea, which were creating greater problems for the New Guineans and American people.

Tribune will shortly publish a review of the issue of "New Guinea" quarterly.

## HARTLEY'S APPEAL

**MELBOURNE:** On Saturday, July 2, a Victorian member of the A.I.P. Federal Executive, Mr. Bill Hartley, was arrested and later detained by police during an anti-apartheid demonstration outside Olympic Park, Melbourne.

These incidents took place near the main turnstiles of the ground in Swan street at approximately 12.40 p.m.

Mr. Hartley had intervened to assist a young man, possibly a student, who was being gratuitously assaulted by police.

The young man in question has been described by a number of witnesses as having long, blondish hair. He was wearing a brown cloth or suede coat, and a bright orange-colored, high-necked, jumper or skirt.

Solicitors for Mr. Hartley are particularly anxious to contact:

- The person on whose behalf Mr. Hartley intervened;
  - Witnesses who saw the primary incident in which Mr. Hartley was involved;
  - Witnesses who saw the blow aimed at the young man in question, and who may be able to identify the police officer responsible from available photographs.
- Any person who has information which may be of assistance in pursuing what appears to be an extremely serious case of police victimisation on political grounds is requested to contact either Mr. Hartley at Ryans Road, Richmond 3166 (tel. 438-7222) or Mr. John Ryan at 67-761.

## MARXIST GROUP

**STONEY:** A number of communists recently decided to form a study group as a contribution to the revolutionary movement and to assist in the development of the understanding of people in the Left movements.

This group is aimed towards the study of Marxism and the development of Marx's ideas in the 20th century. As such it will encompass a wide variety of topics and readings. The group's main objective is to study contemporary problems associated with the development of a viable strategy and action for revolution in Australia in the last 30 years of the twentieth century, as well as international questions.

The group is meeting on Sunday nights at the "Commune", 480 Crown St., Surry Hills, which is supported by a number of active young communists.

A month's programme was drawn up and began meeting at the "Commune" on July 15 at 7.30 p.m. with a talk by Stella Nord on the Communist Manifesto, questions and discussion. This was very successful, with about 30 people in attendance, mainly youth.

Last Sunday, July 22, Laurie Aarons, CPA national secretary, was speaking on Lenin's theories of revolution, and the revolutionary party. Coming topics are listed below in the What's On column. Anyone wishing to attend can be picked up at Central Station (Elizabeth St. side) between 7-7.30 p.m. (Ring 319428).

(around 10 minutes) to kick off the discussion. These two people will come from those people who attend the first two discussions. (Address etc. as above.)

### Victoria

Lecture by Bernie Taft on the World Communist Movement has been postponed to a date to be fixed. It was advertised in error in last week's Tribune.

"The Principles of a revolutionary Party and the CPA," Continuation of previous discussion, Sunday Assurance at 8 p.m. 191 Lonacade St. Melbourne, CPA members only.

**FOUND** at Sydney cricket ground Saturday afternoon, by the outer (where the action was) miniature crucifix, 8 carat gold, Lozer contact PT, Tribune.

**TAXI TRUCK** for hire, Sydney, Prompt attention to parcel delivery. Furniture removals, general carrying. Ring George Splayford, 84-6448.

**TO LET:** Four-bedroom house, Magnetic Island, Queensland, \$18 per week. Apply P. O. Box 844, Townsville.

**Here Prominent Speaker on Workers' Control:** Saturday August 7, 8 p.m., 85 Paisley St., Footscray, Questions, Music, Bala. etc., Footscray Branch, CPA.

**"THE ENVIRONMENTAL CRISIS — Can Capitalism Solve It?":** A panel discussion, including Jack Legge, Maurice Crow, Ron Taylor and Dennis Skolnik. Friday, August 6, at 8 p.m. Communist Party room, 191 Lonacade St. Melbourne. All welcome.

**Queensland**  
**CREATION** hosts Women's Liberation: 281 St. Pauls street, Brisbane, August 8 p.m. B.Y.O.G.

## CLASSIFIED

**APPLICATIONS** are now being called for caretaker property Magnetic Island. Rent-free. Apply Eric Watt, Townsville.

**WOMEN'S LIBERATION:** Literature from overseas and Australia. Send stamped envelope for order form.

**WOMEN FOR WOMEN:** 121 Belford St. Glebe, 2037.

**FLM-MAKER'S CINEMA, SUNDAYS** 2-4.30. Above Third Ward Bookshop. Filmmakers bring their films for discussion.

## What's On

### New South Wales

**NEW THEATRE** presents "THE DEATH OF BESSIE SMITH" a powerful drama about the death of world famous Negro singer by witness dramatics. Edward Albee and "1971 — A RACE ODYSSEY" each Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 8.15 p.m. Bookings at David Jones, Mitchell's, New Theatre 222.

**"THE MAGIC TRAVEL BOX"** by John Milligan, a play for children, matinee each Saturday at 2.15 Bookings as above.

**PROTEST:** BACIS, 100 QUEENSLAND STATE OF EMERGENCY: Thurs, July 25, 2.30 p.m., outside 64 Arwata, Elizabeth St. Open to Queensland Tourist Bureau. King St. least to Crickets House, then Ruffy Union House.

**PERSONAL EXPERIENCES** IN MAY 1968 PARIS REVOLTS: A participant speaks at Liberation, 1st Floor, 50s Ocosan South, Manly, Friday, July 31, 8 p.m.

**UNION — UNIVERSITY** seminar on

"Basic union problems", Sydney University, August 2 to 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Fee \$10. Arranged jointly by Sydney University Department of Adult Education and the Trade Union Education and Research Centre 26-36/6.

### MARXIST DISCUSSION GROUP, Sydney

**SUNDAY August 9, 7.30 p.m.** Marxist Revolution, National Executive members of the CPA, to talk on developments of the CPA in the 1960's and discuss these developments in reference to the evolution of Marxism, and the relevance of the CPA, and its line to Marxism. Questions and discussion. At "the Commune", 480 Crown St., Surry Hills, Ring 319 428.

**SUNDAY August 8:** a general discussion by the group about the nature of a revolutionary party. Its organization and work, its basic principles and how a revolutionary party should work in modern Australian conditions. Two people will be asked to deliver short introductory talks

# Moratorium meeting

By Maris Robertson in Melbourne  
A national consultation of activists of the Vietnam Moratorium movement met in Melbourne last weekend to exchange views prior to a meeting of the movement's national coordinating committee.

The consultation involved activists from Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Sydney, Wollongong, Newcastle and Canberra.  
Varied and different experiences of the April-May-June VMC actions were discussed against the changing political background nationally and internationally.

While different areas of the movement made various evaluations of these changes, all present were concerned to maintain and extend the movement, to counter the proposition that the war is "winding down" — which could result in an ending of the struggle to end the military presence of Australian and US forces in Indo-China and the abolition of conscription.

Many expressions of view were that the VMC had tended to become a national anti-war organisation, rather than, as originally conceived, a movement based on a national coalition of anti-war organisations, groups and individuals coming together for specific national actions around the basic themes of: immediate withdrawal of forces, abolition of conscription and the concept of stop-work to stop the war.

Many suggested that the VMC should redefine itself on the basis that it is, and must remain, an anti-war coalition and that while those in the coalition seek cooperation for specific initiatives of organisations or states, the coalition as such should concern itself primarily with nationally coordinated actions, including specific Moratoriums.

Everyone agreed that nationally coordinated actions must continue around the key themes. States will express views on time and form of the next action, at the national coordinating meeting late in August.

After the consultation, the coordinating committee met and made recommendations to State VMCs for consideration. These included:—

Emergency actions where possible in the current conscription registration period. Several organisations in the Victorian VMC, notably the Draft Resisters' Union and the Save Our Sons, have already acted to call on young men to resist this draft.

Concern to continue the development of discussion and action by workers in opposition to the war was considered in the context of the 1971 ACTU Congress. It was suggested that the debate on the war should be upgraded and that in the work-places and unions encouragement should be given to demands on the ACTU Congress to call strike actions against the war, and on the Parliamentary Labor Party to vote against Budget allocations on the Vietnam war commitment.

A suggestion was made for Canberra action during the Budget debate and for selective consumer boycotts of war profit firms, and well-conceived civil disobedience actions against conscription.

# Miners in strike week

SYDNEY: Aggregate meetings of members of the Miners' Federation, held last week during the one-week strike by New South Wales miners, showed that they were determined to continue the fight for their 200 week demand. Queensland miners also stopped.

NSW aggregate meetings were held at Newcastle, Cessnock, Wollongong, Camden and Wallerawang. Federation general President Walter Smart said the meetings produced the unique result that not one vote was recorded against the executive report envisaging the possibility of further strikes as part of the continuing campaign.

General President-elect Ervan Phillips told the Wollongong rally that the possibility of a combined mining unions' strike was not excluded.

As Tribune went to press, at the conclusion of the week's strike on Tuesday of this week the Central Executive was to meet with district presidents to consider further action.

The miners' strike decision was made in reply to the coalowners' refusal to meet the Federation to confer on the demand for a \$20 wage rise instead of the \$6 granted by the Coal Industry Tribunal.

# Return of delegate

Australian young communist delegate Peter Lammerman has returned from the Korean Democratic People's Republic, where he attended the 6th congress of the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea. After travelling via Moscow he spent several weeks in the Korean Democratic People's Republic and returned to Australia via the Chinese People's Republic. Peter said he had been amazed to find no sign left of the tremendous war damage inflicted by American forces in the 1950-53 war. Pyongyang was a new city and big construction projects had been carried out everywhere, and were continuing on the basis of the Korean self-reliance policy. The rapid development was taking place in an atmosphere of defence preparedness against military threat from the US-backed forces of South Korea, Japan and the Chiang regime in Taiwan, which carried out joint navy and air manoeuvres near Korea. This military activity was coordinated by US officers in Japan.

The congress had been attended by two delegates from the Revolutionary Unification Party of South Korea, where the movement of resistance against US forces and the Pak regime and for reunification of Korea, was growing, he said.

A fuller account of Peter Lammerman's experiences will appear in Tribune.

# 400 hear debate

SYDNEY: The Sydney Trades Hall auditorium was filled to its capacity of about 400 last Friday night for the debate between Laurie Aarons, national secretary, Communist Party of Australia, and Pat Clancy, CPA member and trade union official, on the significance of the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The chairman, Mr. T. Bull, allowed a 30-minute question period between the opening statements of the two speakers and their closing statements which were marked by interjections from different sections of the audience. Many young people attended.

The Sydney Morning Herald on the following day carried a report signed by correspondent Fred Wells which stated that Laurie Aarons had said there was "no democracy" in the Soviet Union, and that the debate had made clear that Mr. Aarons and his supporters "are bitterly anti-Soviet Union."

Laurie Aarons sent the following letter to the Sydney Morning Herald:—  
"Mr. Wells, your 'specialist' on CPA affairs, once again shows his usual bias in his report of last Friday's debate (SMH 24/7/71).

"At no time did I say there is NO democracy in the Soviet Union. I did say that the lack of development of socialist democracy was a serious problem, affecting all aspects of social activity and foreign policy. This generalisation was amply substantiated factually."

"Mr. Wells reports that Mr. Clancy listed many economic achievements of the Soviet Union. He omits to report that I began the debate (having won the toss) and commenced precisely by listing Soviet economic advances, its increased power and generally positive role as counter to United States imperialism."

"Again, Mr. Wells takes up Mr. Clancy's most repeated argument, in claiming it obvious that I am 'bitterly anti-Soviet Union'."

"It is a peculiar outlook which describes criticism from a communist perspective of some CPUSA policies as 'bitter anti-sovietism'. Mr. Clancy was not 'anti-Soviet' in August 1968, when he publicly condemned the occupation of Czechoslovakia, on the same platform as myself. I am not 'anti-Soviet' for still believing the intervention was unjustifiable, harmful to the socialist cause and the USSR itself, even though Mr. Clancy now justifies it."

"It is certainly not 'anti-Soviet' to stand for real independence of communist parties and practise it, nor to assert the vital need for communists to think for themselves and speak the truth as they see it."

"Yours faithfully,  
"L. Aarons."  
• Tribune will publish an account of the debate.

# 'Open letter' in CPA

SYDNEY: Seven members of the Communist Party of Australia have written an open letter to the party's executive committee and members of the CPA. Its main theme is expressed in one sentence, "Every opposition force (in the CPA) must now be consolidated to win this stage of the struggle."

The circular criticises the tactic of organised resignations used by one opposition group, in these terms: "We were shocked to read in the Sydney Morning Herald on July 13 of organised group resignations. We believe this step will be harmful, even though some of those who resigned are described as 'brilliant organisers' — by a big capitalist newspaper!"

This refers to the Sydney Morning Herald report of several resignations which described Messrs R. Clarke, T. McDonald and S. Sharkey as brilliant younger union organisers. The resignations had been reported in the Tribune on July 14. Other recent resignations from the CPA include those of Mr. H. Grant, and Messrs J. Clarke, P. Brown, A. McDonald, E. Hokin and A. Sharkey.

# Unions act on Clutha

SYDNEY: Trade union weight was thrown heavily into the campaign against the giant Clutha coal-loading project last week when —

• Twenty trade union officials living in the Sutherland Shire recommended to the NSW Labor Council that a State-wide job embargo be placed on the pro-

ject, pending completion of an independent inquiry.  
• An overflow meeting of the Coal-cliff Combined Mining Unions, which cover the area of the proposed coal-loader site, "fully opposed" the plan. The meeting said in a resolution: "We agree with the need for an additional coal-loader, which should be State-controlled, at Port Kembla, and a State railway system linked up with coal production units in the Illawarra region." (Part of the NSW Liberal Government's deal under the Clutha Act — the giant US Ludwig concern which is responsible for the Clutha plan — is for a privately operated railway competing with the State system.)

• A NSW Labor Council report called on the State Government to look for alternative sites for the development, and demanded that the State Government should own both the railway and the loader.

# Protest to Sudan

SYDNEY: The Communist Party of Australia has called on General Numeiry, in the Sudan, protesting against the execution of leftwing leaders and demanding an end to the mass slaughter of the Sudanese people.

Next week Tribune will publish an analysis of the Sudan events by W. E. Gollan.

# DECENTRALISE TRIB. FAIRS

By Claude Jones

Since writing last week's column, I have had talks with a number of readers and supporters about Tribune Fairs. Some questions were raised about the growing problems of organising central Fairs.

One of the main concerns was that fares on public transport would make a big hole in the purse of the family invited to come, and instead of the money going to Tribune, a fair share would go to the Transport Departments.

This is a good point. There is no need for all Fairs to be centrally organised. What about a number of Communist Party branches combining in one area and getting in touch with all Tribune readers to help them? I believe this has been done in the past.

Is the best way to raise the money to keep Tribune alive, in Sydney the Fair is held in a hall in busy King Street, Newtown. By selective advertising, big numbers of Saturday morning shoppers are attracted. That is why last year, in some sections, we were not able to meet the demand for goods. In the past also there have been good experiences of taking some of the quality goods from Fair to selected factories. There are many ways in which we can use our skill and ingenuity to raise money and spare money.

What about writing to us about your experiences and ideas?

What is needed are ideas, organisation and involvement. More next week.

Tribune Fund donations this week:  
New South Wales \$72.65, Victoria \$10.80, Queensland \$2.80.

N.S.W.  
Quarantor Groups: Tribune Editorial 60c, Odd Book 52, Ross Rodgers \$4.50, Noel Citrate office \$1, New Wilmore \$1, Chris Ludgers \$3.50.  
Donations: Randwick Bus \$4, Noel Hozard \$4, King's of Kings \$1, Sydney \$2, New South \$1, Fitzpatrick 50c, Gwyn's Silver \$1 \$3.40, G.A. \$1.50, Parometre Branch "Get with Jane Miller" \$2, S.T.U.C. 40c, Dore 20c, K.R. Lyndersay \$2, Newtown par Ray Thomas \$2, Ray (Balmind) 60c, W.R. (Red) \$1, Kevin's \$1, Steve \$1, Gabe \$1, seller per Bill Fitzpatrick 50c, St. Peters station Linda \$1, Don \$1, Jim \$1, C.M.S. & U.M.S. "instead of flowers for June" \$2.

VICTORIA  
Quarantors: Eagle \$1, E. \$1.50.

Donations: Ford's Geelong \$2, Geelong \$7.

QUEENSLAND  
Donations: Anti-apartheid movement the new shopper \$1, North West 50c, Connie M. 20c. Previously acknowledged \$497.01.

This week \$7073.24

