

UNIVERSITY OF THE ISLANDS
1 JUN 1971
OF ADELAIDE



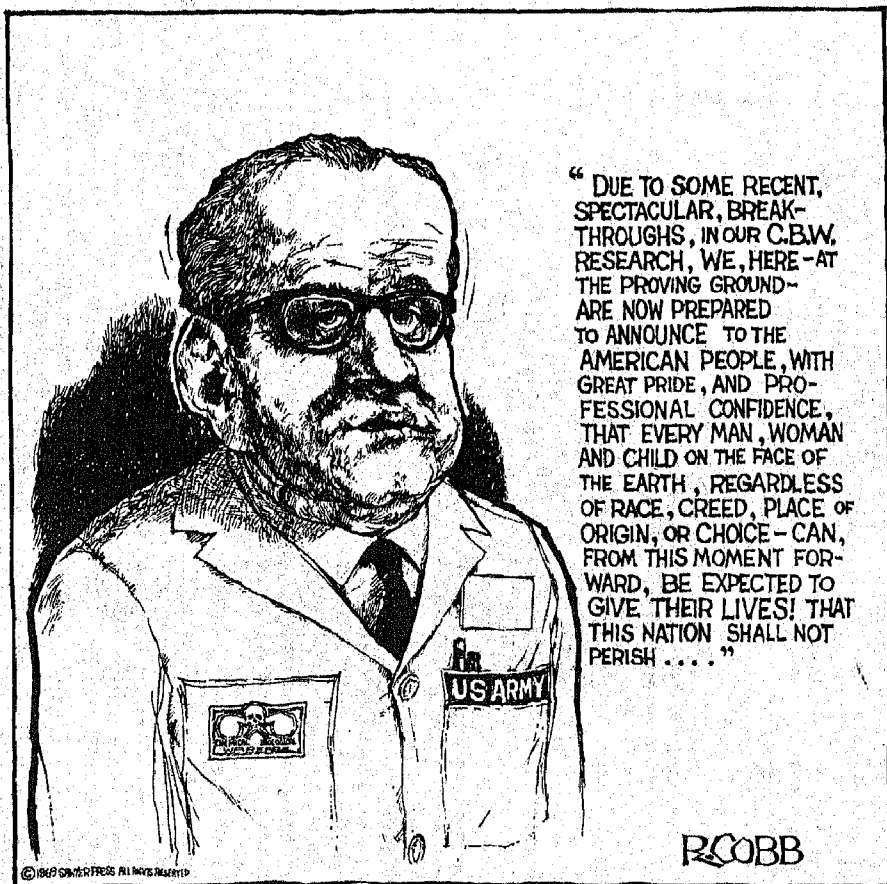
**SILENCE IS CONSENT THERE
ARE NO SPECTATORS,
EVERYONE PARTICIPATES
WHETHER THEY KNOW IT
OR NOT.**

THE INDO CHINA STORY

available at the Union Bookshop.

A fully documented account by the Committee of Concerned
Asian Scholars (Bantam) \$1.50.

reviewed by Jack Barbalet



"DUE TO SOME RECENT, SPECTACULAR, BREAK-THROUGHS, IN OUR C.B.W. RESEARCH, WE, HERE - AT THE PROVING GROUND - ARE NOW PREPARED TO ANNOUNCE TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, WITH GREAT PRIDE, AND PROFESSIONAL CONFIDENCE, THAT EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD ON THE FACE OF THE EARTH, REGARDLESS OF RACE, CREED, PLACE OF ORIGIN, OR CHOICE - CAN, FROM THIS MOMENT FORWARD, BE EXPECTED TO GIVE THEIR LIVES! THAT THIS NATION SHALL NOT PERISH . . ."

One could say of this book that 'such abbreviated names as AID appear in the text but not in the Glossary' or 'students of contemporary history may find the country by country chronology useful.' But what we would be looking for in yet another book on the war is a comprehensiveness of information and a wide understanding of the nature of the war, its prosecution and its combatants. One can only say of The Indo China Story, 'it's all there!'

Working on an implicit level The Indo China Story can be helpful in showing the differences between the approaches taken by the VMC and the CPV; whereas the former accepts an analysis of U.S. imperialism and expresses a sympathy for the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and the Viet Cong the latter does neither of these. The Indo China Story argues for a position similar to the VMC's and against the CPV type of stance.

On the economic dimension the authors point out that "year after year, president after president, the U.S. keeps on fighting, keeps on ignoring chances to withdraw. Blunders, stupidity, inertia and even saving face can scarcely explain such a costly and consistent policy. Rhetoric to the contrary, important wars are fought for important reasons . . . Claims that U.S. imperialism is involved in Indo China provoked heated controversy. The most common and most serious, counter argument simply points to the lack of current US economic involvement in the region . . . There are two flaws in this demonstration of the economic irrationality of the war. First, it looks only at the current value of South-East Asia . . . [and] ignores the potential future value of the region. Second, and more significant, it assumes too simple a connection between economic interests and military intervention." (p.269). The following eight pages provide an explanation of the nature of underdevelopment and its value to imperial powers.

As well as the economic explanation The Indo China Story exposes the nature of the political engineering the U.S. has been responsible for in the region. At a recent CPV meeting the ALP parliamentarian Gordon Bryant claimed that in Cambodia the ousting of Sihanouk and the Lon Nol coup in 1970 were events uninfluenced by American preference. Of this The Indo China Story says . . . "in the early 1960's, the CIA organised its own private army, from a rightist group called the Khmer Serai ("Free Khmer"), to oppose Sihanouk. (Its troops today defend Lon Nol's pnompenh) (p.58) and "whether or not (as charged) the CIA instigated the coup [of 1970] makes little difference. What is significant is that, left on its own, the new Lon Nol government probably could not have lasted a month." (p.59)

The developing situation in Laos and Cambodia is described in terms of North Vietnamese invasion by the press in Australia, and the CPV seems not only unhappy with that analysis. The Indo China Story provides brief expositions of the recent history of Laos and Cambodia which dispel that sort of nonsense. We are told that "In the only fair election ever held in Laos, in 1958, the Pathet Lao won thirteen of the twenty-one seats contested" (p.51). In 1962 a Geneva agreement was made on Laos guaranteeing its neutrality and prohibiting foreign intervention" . . . however, the Laotian right, with the largest army in the country (built up by the Americans) began to move. In April, 1963 two left-wing members of the coalition government were assassinated. In April 1964, in a rightist coup the remaining leftists were expelled from the cabinet. The 'neutralist' leader was placed under house arrest, and rightist control over the army was consolidated. The Pathet Lao, its very survival threatened, its cabinet posts empty, took up arms again in the north-east. This act is now referred to by American officials as the starting point of renewed "Communist aggression in Laos." (p.48)

There is no denying North Vietnamese aid to the Pathet Lao: "Facing the massive and increasing American commitment to destroy it the Pathet Lao has to turn to North Vietnam for aid and, in recent years, troops." (p.52) This North Vietnamese presence, however, must be seen in the context of U.S. presence both in terms of CIA presence in the Laotian capital of Vientiane and in terms of US air presence, which is responsible for unprecedented bombing. More U.S. bombing tonnage has been released over Laos than both Vietnams.

Although there is a chapter on Thailand as well as one each on Laos and Cambodia, The Indo China Story focuses on Vietnam and mentions the other countries in the text with relation to Vietnam. For instance, the chapters on Air War, on Refugees, on Mercenaries and on Elections have sections on Laos and Cambodia, but the events described seem to highlight the nature of the Vietnamese tragedy. It is the sheer weight and horror of the American assault on the region that compels one to have fully sympathy for, rather than indifference to the Viet Cong and the guerilla fighters of Laos and Cambodia. What is brought out by The Indo China Story is the simple truth that the Americans are not fighting 'bands of insurgents' but the people of Indo China.

The success of peoples' war follows from Mao's maxim that the guerilla swims like a fish in a sea, the people. Without the consent and active support of the people the guerilla could not long survive. It is because the guerilla has survived that the Americans are destroying the people. The policy of 'urbanisation is one of bombing the people out of the rural areas, destroying an entire social fabric, and herding the refugees into concentration camps where they can be of no assistance to the Viet Cong. The Calley case exposed another facet of U.S. policy, demonstrating that the enemy of the Americans is the Vietnamese population, and responsibility for the My Lai massacre lies not with individual soldiers on the field so much as high command and U.S. policy generally.

The Indo China Story explains that "since the traditional way of measuring battlefield success by territory captured was not valid for a guerilla war, the Pentagon dreamed up a scheme called "the body count." Under this plan the army would release two sets of figures weekly. One would be US KIA (killed in action). The other would be VC KIA. The idea was that if the US could maintain a 'kill ratio' of at least 10 to 1, the world would see how effective the American war machine was . . . So the stage was set and the pressure was on. Washington demanded that Westmoreland start producing enemy bodies. Westmoreland passed on the word to all division commanders - 'Bodies!' The division commanders put the pressure on their brigade commanders who in turn leaned on the battalion commanding officers, who demanded that their company commanders and platoon leaders produce the necessary enemy KIAs to maintain that vital 10 to 1 ration . . . The soldier who kills the most VC by himself during a certain period often gets a cash award or three days off to visit the seaside resort of Nung Tau, or even a five day R and R to Hong Kong or Hawaii. Fistfights over who killed what VC are frequent . . . Such pressure to produce more Vietnamese bodies is bound to lead to frequent murder of peasants who live near the field of action . . . Given the state of the military mind then, what happened on March 16, 1968 in My Lai was just a blunder - an overdoing of an accepted way of dealing with the Vietnamese - although to those outside the military it was an atrocity." (pp.128-130).

Perhaps one could best summarise The Indo China Story by quoting a summary of itself: "This book has given some indication of the attempts of revolutionary groups in Indo China to introduce educational, health, agricultural, and political changes in their traditionally exploited countries. And it has analysed the American response - opposition to those revolutionary movements. The contradiction in American policy is a striking one: Why do the regimes capable of carrying out most of the reforms that America professes to advocate generally oppose the United States? . . . What has America itself offered? A counter-revolutionary ideology to compete with a revolutionary one; 'strategic hamlets' and 'refugee' camps instead of popular base areas; psychological warfare instead of revolutionary transformation; 'pacification' teams instead of revolutionary cadres . . . Without a doubt, such revolutionary changes [as have occurred in Vietnam, China and Cuba] in the world do constitute a threat to the way America is organised today. They do portend an end of an American-dominated global military system. They do challenge the viability of a capitalist economy so heavily involved in exploitative extensions around the world." (pp.296-8).

The Indo China Story attempts to explain the war in the fullest of terms, attempts to make confusing events appear intelligible. It is a committed book written by historians, political scientists and sociologists who, to quote the blurb "have devoted their lives to the study of the people and countries of Asia." The 350 odd pages don't betray any faint-heartedness in seeking out the true nature of the Indo China War, they do demonstrate a scholarship and a concern on the part of the authors, and they do recommend that this book be read.

IN WHICH

RUFUS

THE RADICAL REPTILE

AND HIS CHILDHOOD FRIEND RATFINK TAKE TO THE STREETS DURING THE MORATORIUM.



TELL ALL THE RIGS
UP ON THE HILL
IF THE CONG DONT GET EM
THEN RUFUS WILL!

GET A KNIFE
GET A FORK
LETS MAKE A FIRE
AND FRY SOME PORK!

FREE FREE
THE BOURGEOISIE
TURN THEM ON
WITH L.S.D.!

WE ARE THE LOW
THE VERY VERY LOW
AND WE'RE - GONNA - GETCHA!

THE AMERICAN ARMY SMOKES A LOT
THE AMERICAN ARMY'S GONE TO POT!

MAH JONG MAH JONG
RUFUS IS A VIET CONG

WHAT DO WE WANT?

REVOLUTION

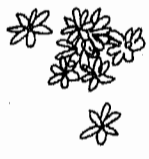
WHEN DO WE WANT IT?

NOW!

WHAT THIS MORATORIUM NEEDS
IS A NEW
KIND OF CHANT!

ALL WE ARE
SAYING ... IS
MAKE IT LIKE
FRANCE!

KAPOW



AT WAR WITH ASIA

- Noam Chomsky -

Fontana: \$1.60

Available at the Union Bookshop.

As the title implies Chomsky sees the United States at war with the people of Asia, or rather with their real interests. This policy is justified as being in essence Anti-Communist, but he shows how this means that it is also opposed to development, except in those cases where development is in line with the interests of the United States. In his own words:

... the American crusade against Communism is not a campaign against all forms of development, but only against the effort of indigenous movements to extricate their societies from the integrated world system dominated largely by American capital, and to use their resources for their own social and economic development. (p.8)

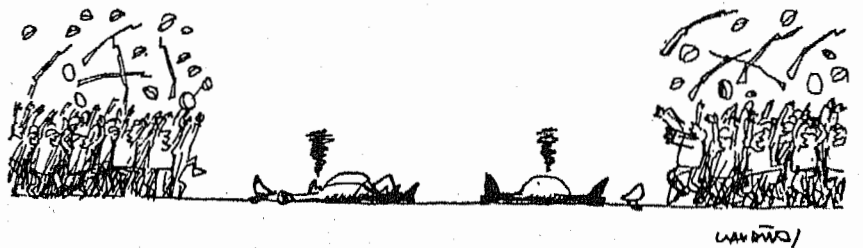
American policy therefore is in Chomsky's estimation, to produce 'a system of societies which are open to free economic intervention by private enterprise.' This is best done by creating a class of bureaucrats and bourgeoisie that will collaborate in the exploitation of the country. Support for such regimes then as those of Diem or Lon Nol can be seen as consistent with this policy, even though they possess little political support. Whilst ruling largely in their own interest, regimes of this type retard grass-roots social change and development, whilst the economy of the country concerned becomes progressively more consumer orientated.

... This produces a virtual stagnation in the hinterland, in which the majority of the people live, in contrast to the rapid growth of the metropoli: Bangkok, Manila (or Saigon) ... (p.19)

Whilst the country stagnates, the overcrowded cities "decay behind a facade of wealth." As an example of this he quotes Bangkok where ... most people have no sanitation facilities, while colour television is now available throughout the country.

The consequences of this heighten the dissatisfaction of many of the population and provide a fertile nursery for revolution.

Furthermore Chomsky sees a crisis in American democracy as it becomes more incompatible with Capitalism, and the economy becomes more centralised and geared to militarisation. This is an argument which goes back to Lenin, and has been documented much more successfully by such authors as Magdoff (H. Magdoff, *The Age of Imperialism*). Chomsky's relevancy is not so much in its explanation of Imperialism as a strategy, but rather in its everyday workings, and effects. He seems to assume the Americans are intervening in Vietnam only for direct or indirect economic gain. There is no attempt to see the policy-making elite as prisoners of their own view of the world.



He is at his best when he reviews the methods by which U.S. policy in Indo China is carried out, and the effects of this. The sections on Cambodia and Laos attempt to demolish the arguments for intervention in these countries, while unravelling some consistent U.S. policy.

Chomsky shows that the U.S. is engaged in a process which is cynically (?) described as "urbanisation" or "modernisation", by which peasants all over Indo China from Laos to Vietnam are "induced" to move to either the urban slums, or to refugee camps. This is an attempt to isolate the "enemy," be they Pathet Lao or Viet Cong from their main support, the peasant population. This separation may be carried out by intensive bombing (to the tune of 500 lbs. per person in Vietnam between 1965 and 1969), shelling or by destroying the peasants' homes and livelihoods with napalm and herbicides. To ensure that the country doesn't surround and take the cities of Indo China, it becomes necessary to "sterilize" it. A policy that may yet run to genocide, if it hasn't already.

American "intervention" (Laos has been more densely bombed than either North or South Vietnam) is justified on the grounds that these countries are being used as rest and supply areas (just as Thailand, Australia, Taiwan and Japan are used by U.S. forces), and this amounts to North Vietnamese aggression. Chomsky finds the invasion of Cambodia as providing a morale booster for the South Vietnamese army, because the enemy was never there in any strength, to contest the invasion and Cambodians are easier to fight than Vietnamese. He carefully investigates the presence of the North Vietnamese in Cambodia and Laos, and comes to the conclusion that their activities are more acceptable to the populations of these countries than the carnage produced by bombing on the presence of pro-American Asian armies from Taiwan or Thailand (both of whom operate in Northern Laos).

Chomsky then records his impressions of a visit to North Vietnam, and contrasts it with the rest of Indo China. He sees the North Vietnamese as trying to build something in the region, in contrast to the Americans who seem to do nothing but destroy. It comes as no surprise then, to find Chomsky's view of North Vietnam, is of a cultured, patriotic and determined people, who, in spite of great difficulties (the war, American bombings...) are succeeding in bringing their country into the 20th century. This highlights the underlying theme in Chomsky's book, that the United States can only bring destruction and degeneration to Indo China, if not to a much wider area of Asia, whereas the North Vietnamese have shown what can be done if Asians are left to work out their own destinies.

The book originally appeared as a series of magazine articles, and there is no attempt to disguise this, even though it detracts from the overall unity of the argument. In spite of this, the book provides quite stimulating reading as it investigates the whole spectrum of American activities in Indo China.

John Buckley.



General Electric Co.
(refrigerators, washers, dryers, stereos)
MK 73 Tartar missiles
Chaparral missile guidance (\$20.8 million)
Guidance, control system Polaris submarine (\$10 million)
Guidance system MK3 Poseidon missile (\$35.1 million)

General Motors Corp.
(fridge appliances, automobiles, auto parts)
M16 weapons (\$23.8 million)
MK48 torpedo warhead and exploder design
81mm projectiles (\$3.7 million)
parts for 105mm projectiles (\$9.2 million)
155mm self propelled Howitzers (\$3.4 million)

Sperry Rand Corp.
(Remington shavers, typewriters)
MK76 Terrier missiles
Guidance and control systems for Shrike missiles
assembly of anti-personnel munitions (\$46.5 million)
technical assistance Poseidon C-3 missile (\$29.1 million)

Westinghouse Electric Corp.
(television, radios, stoves, refrigerators, household appliances)

Material for MK48 torpedo (\$13.3 million)
Poseidon missile launcher and handling equipment (\$34.9 million)

Textron Inc.
(Talon zippers, speedel watch bands, Shaeffer pens, pencils)
Multiple ejector racks (\$1.2 million)

Honeywell, Inc.
(thermostats, Pentax and Rollei cameras)
rockeye bomb buster parts
MK 46 torpedoes
components for Poseidon missiles
40mm grenade fuses
quava anti-personnel fragmentation bombs
B2 bomblet — incapacitating gas

E.I. duPont de Nemours and Co.
(Teflon, Cantreze, Orlon, Mylar, Dacron, Lycra, Duco products)
TNT (\$7.8 million)
rocket propellents
military dynamite
demolition charges

we must cross death off our shopping list



Walter Kidde and Co., Inc.
(Farberware appliances and cookware)
air compressors for Chaparral missiles (\$1 million)
metal fuse parts (\$4 million)
120mm white phosphorus projectile

Aluminium Co. of America (Alcoa)
(Wear-ever utensils, Alcoa wrap, Cutco cutlery, house siding, etc.)
2.75 inch rocket motor tubes (\$5.5 million)
Study to develop aluminium alloys for small arms

These are numerous others:
International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. (Avis)
Uniroyal Inc.
Mobil Oil Corp.
Magnavox Co (loudspeakers)
Chrysler Corp.
Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Co.
Cessna Aircraft Co.

Ford Motor Co.
(Philco-Ford home appliances, Ford and Autolite car products)
Shillelagh missile systems (\$36.8 million)
systems for Chapparral missile (\$26.7 million)
classified electronic equipment (\$15.5 million)

Singer Co.
(sewing machines, vacuums, record players, furniture)
modification of MK48 torpedo instrument development Advanced Ballistic Re-entry system
guidance systems Poseidon missile (\$10 million)

Eastman Kodak Co.
(cameras, film Kodel polystyrene fibre, office copiers and supplies)
multi million dollar contracts for various explosives

Whirlpool Corp.
(Kenmore appliances, etc)
new and improved Flechette projectiles
Beehive projectiles

RCA Corp
(television, radios, stereos, records/tapes, Hertz rent cars)
proximity fuses for zuni rockets (\$2.1 million)
development Advanced Surface Missile (\$252.9 million)

Bulova Watch
parts for detonating fuzes for 81mm projectile
parts for 60mm projectile fuzes
parts for 2.75 inch rocket fuzes

Dow Chemical Company
nose assemblies for M126 bombs
Tordon herbicide
Butyl Ester herbicide
(contract for Napalm-B yielded to American Electric Co.)

AMF Incorporated
(Voit robes, sporting goods, Harley Davidson Motorcycles)
MK 82 bomb bodies (\$4 million)
Metal parts 780 lb bombs (\$21.7 million)

no more Harleys for radicals!!

REFINING OIL

If in future years see Vietnam producing its own oil there is every reason to suppose that domestic refining will be started. There are economic as well as nationalistic reasons, in fact, to expect that Vietnam will start refining crude whether or not it strikes deposits off its own shores. Vietnam's petroleum imports have risen from US\$16 million in 1958 to more than \$30 million a decade later. Importation of crude for refining in Vietnam would reduce this drain on foreign exchange holdings and would provide cheaper oil for the consumer while creating possibly hundreds of new jobs for Vietnamese refinery workers.

Esso, Caltex and Shell, the firms with vendor contracts for petroleum products in Vietnam, each has the option written into its contract to establish a refinery in Vietnam. There have been no indications that any of these firms has construction plans on the drawing board yet. With a refinery costing from US\$75 million to \$150 million and requiring three years to build plus five to eight years to regain the initial investment, foreign investors

apparently are awaiting more evidence of stability. While security conditions are improving rapidly, more than a cessation of fighting is required. Social stability is necessary if a company is to get the hundreds of skilled workers and the communications and transportation support it would need for a successful venture.

One factor that may speed the day when construction starts on the first oil refinery in Vietnam is the need for fertilisers in this agrarian country. The most important raw material for the production of urea is a by-product of oil refining; By 1975 fertiliser imports may reach US\$85 million annually, and about \$40 million will consist of urea. The nation's fertiliser expenses would be sharply reduced if there were a large fertiliser plant in Vietnam, especially if it were part of a

petroleum refining and sulphuric acid production complex. The manufacture of fertilisers is a high-profit, low risk activity if related to oil refining. Experts believe a bagging plant for fertilisers handling bulk deliveries could begin to make money almost immediately, while saving money for Vietnamese consumers.

At least one foreign investor — a British firm — has made a serious proposal to establish a fertiliser plant, and it is now being evaluated by the GVN. And interest is sharpening in the idea of a large complex — at least to the extent that suitable sites for an oil refinery coupled with a fertiliser plant are being debated. Nha Trang seems to be favoured, with Saigon next.

Says Vietnam's director of natural resources: "If Vietnam expects to

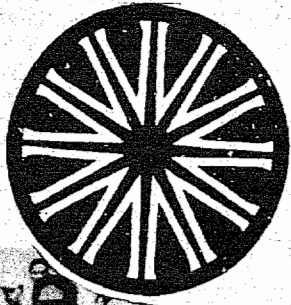
accelerate her economic development after the war, it will be necessary to make use of every natural resource available." And Trung adds: "The government of Vietnam intends to do just that". (Vietnam Feature Service, February, 1971)

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VIETNAM MAGAZINE

THE UNITED STATES, ACCORDING TO PRECEDENTS SET AT NUREMBERG IS GUILTY OF THE FOLLOWING WAR CRIMES:

- Murder of the Civilian Population
- Illtreatment or deportation of the civilian population
- Murder or ill treatment of Prisoners of war
- Wanton destruction of hospitals, schools, cities, towns and villages and devastation not justified by military necessity.



CONSCRIPTION

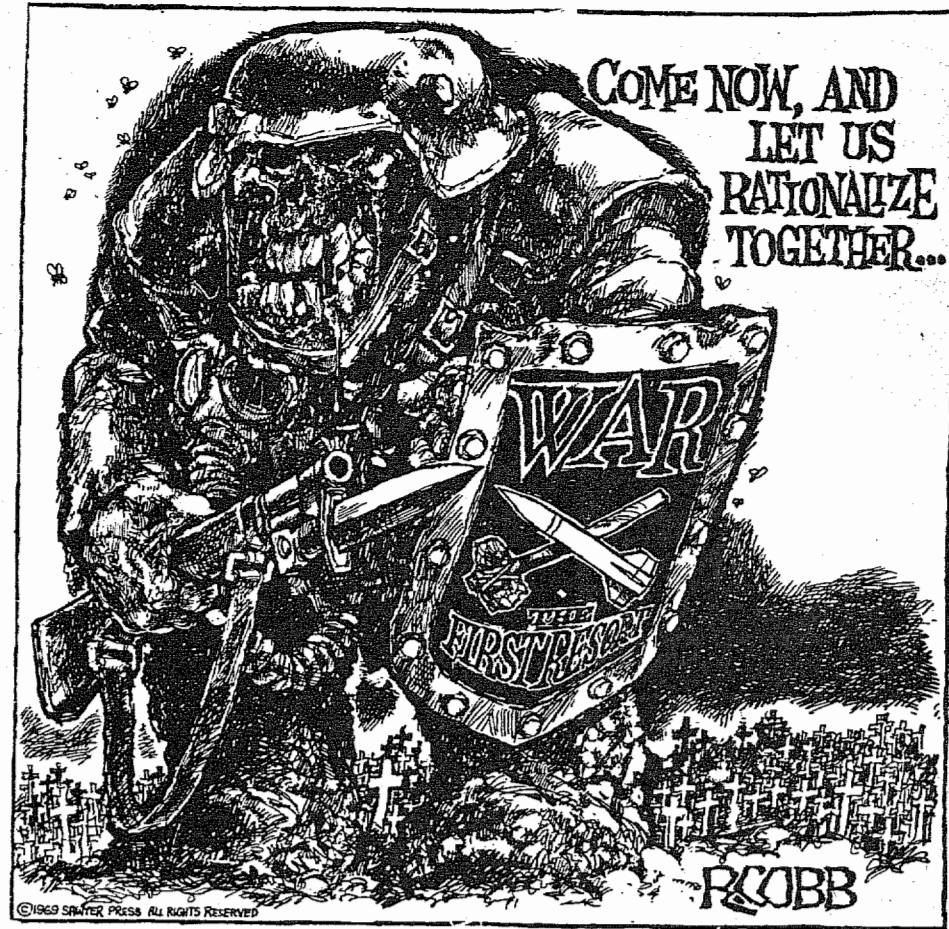
Young Australians are being conscripted to kill and die in an undeclared war against a peasant people that offer us no threat and wish us no harm. They are being conscripted for the defence, not of Australia, but of the U.S. economic empire.

Conscription is against every tradition of Australian democracy. It was introduced undemocratically, without a referendum, to make it possible to send an Australian force to Vietnam — to fight in a war for which even its supporters would not volunteer. In these circumstances, young men subject to conscription should refuse military service, and other citizens should support and protect them by all means within their power.

THE NATIONAL SERVICE ACT MUST BE REPEALED.

STOP THE WAR!

IN WORLD WAR II SOME 500,000 TONS OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED IN THE PACIFIC QUARTER. In 1969, 1970 and 1971 the United States dropped 130,000 tons of bombs per month in South Vietnam and Laos.



We hold hands not guns and exchange emotions not currency

Defoliation destroys crops, prevents re-use of land, kills wildlife and produces birth mutations in humans.



PROGRESS OF THE WAR

The Indo-China war is not drawing to an end. In Vietnam the unsuccessful 'pacification' programme has been replaced by aerial bombardment of those parts of the rural society which support the Viet Cong. In Vietnam the war is not being de-escalated; it is being automated to permit the killing of a maximum number of Vietnamese by the minimum number of U.S. troops. In Laos the bombing continues undiminished. In Cambodia the U.S. invasion of April-June 1970 has now been succeeded by a U.S. supported South Vietnamese campaign.



UNCLE SAM'S WAR RECIPE

HOW TO BOMB HELL OUT OF A VILLAGE!

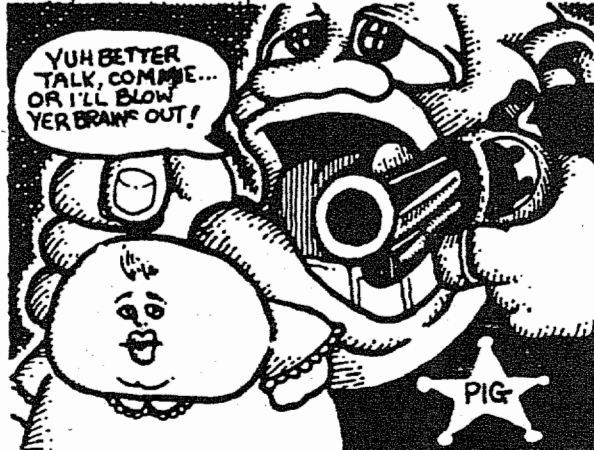
- * Use B52 bombers to set the whole area on fire and strafe neat grids through the populated sectors.
- * Open up with 175 mm Howitzers from 25 miles away.
- * Drop some half ton bombs, fire bombs and several large canisters of gelatinous napalm.
- * Send in helicopter gunships with rockets, machine guns, fragmentation bombs and grenades.
- * Now send in the troops backed by heavy artillery fire and further airstrikes.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE ENEMY!

- * Use poison gas, flame throwers and tear gas to drive them into the open.
- * Shoot any Viet Cong (anyone between the ages of 15 and 50) and keep the body in case there is a bounty offered.
- * Burn the houses, poison the rice, kill the livestock, rape the women and little boys.
- * Take the rest to the furthest away concentration camp.

MEANS 'THE PEOPLE!'

AND THE AUTHORITIES QUESTION VARIOUS DISREPUTABLE SUSPECTS

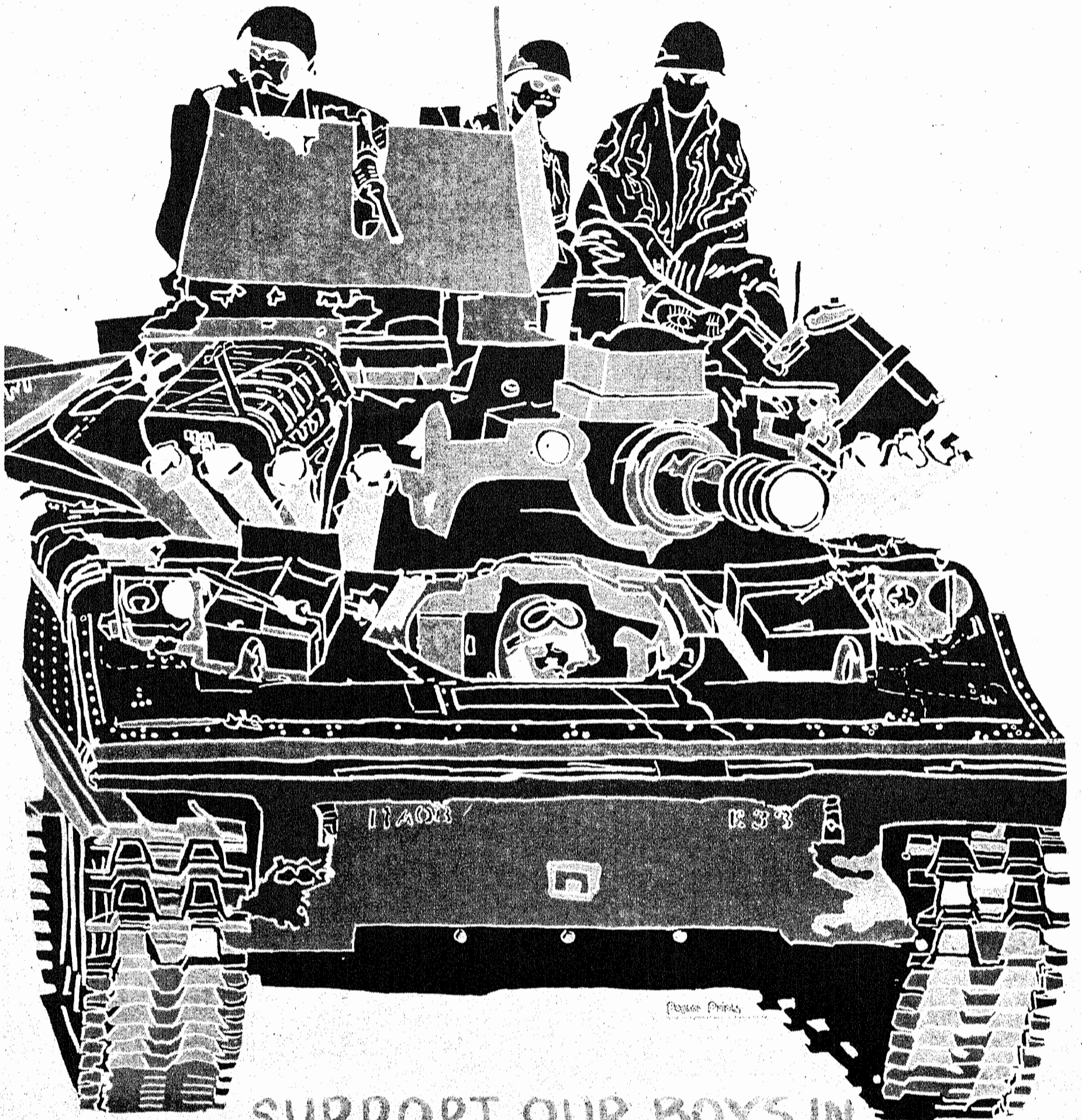


Imperialism is what the United States is about. The word trips lightly off the tongue. It's fraught with emotionalism, conjuring up images of puka colonels in pith helmets bashing wogs with swagger sticks and dissolute scions of French bourgeoisie sipping a pernod while the coolies labor under the lash. Imperialism is gunships and expeditionary troops and dragging the wealth of the world to the mother country. But the days of that crudeness and blatancy are over.

Today imperialism dresses in a three piece suit and talks of "cooperation" and "democracy" and "the free world", and its "underdeveloped people" instead of wog and coolie. The imperialism that the United States is about accomplishes the same thing as the older imperialism of Kipling. But the puka colonel has been replaced by the corporate executive and the dissolute scion by the Peace Corps volunteer. Oh, sure, U.S. imperialism must still use the mailed fist and it's used more terribly and inhumanly than ever. But the counter insurgency troops, the defoliants, gas, napalm, and village massacres are used when the imperialism stops working, stops bringing home the goods, no longer maintains political control. In short the armed robbery of the old days has been replaced by the smooth con and any thief can tell you that the con is more productive than the stick up.



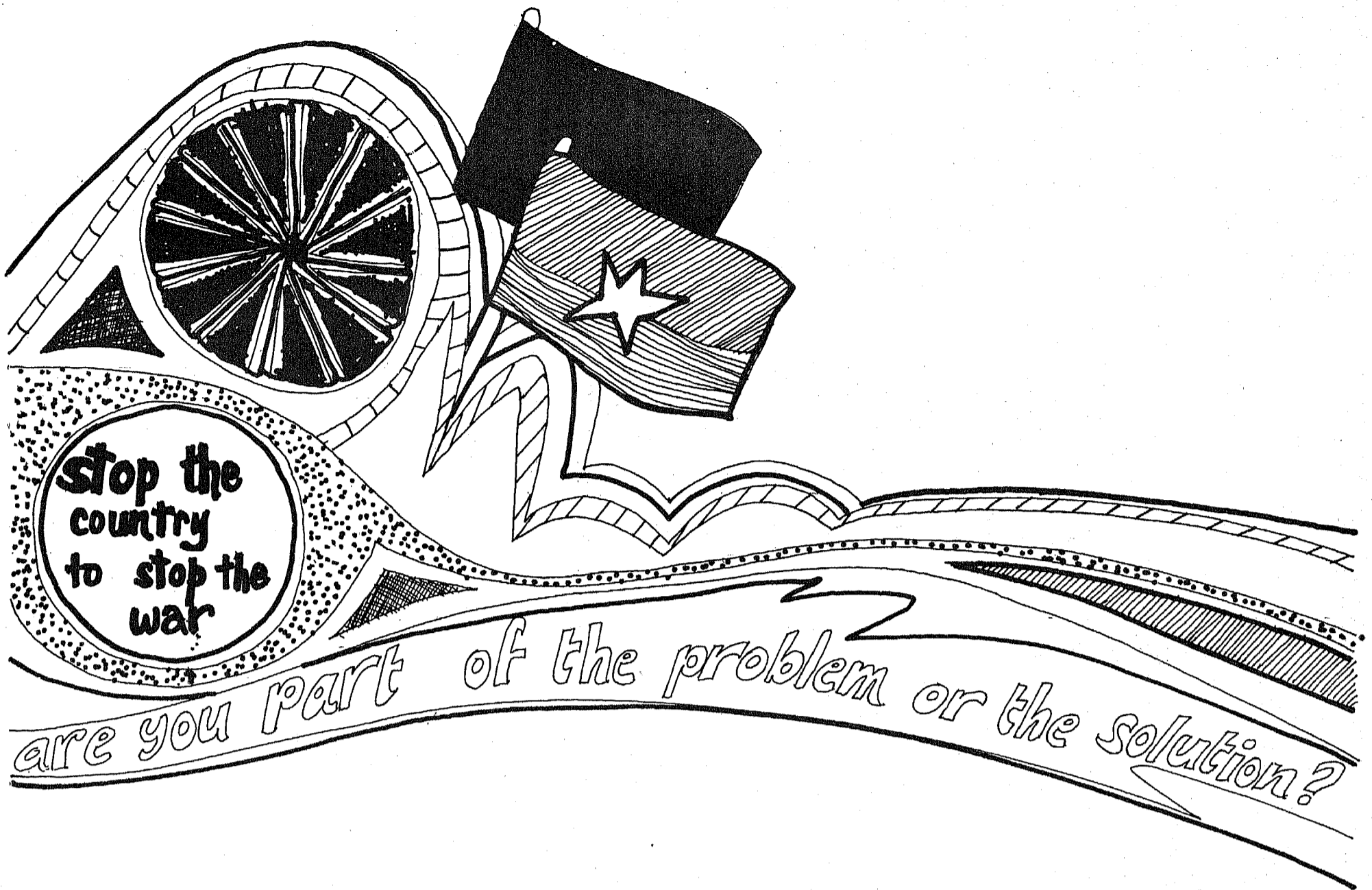
According to Japanese figures the Americans had by 1967 ruined half of the arable land in South Vietnam.



SUPPORT OUR BOYS IN
VIETNAM

KOREA, GERMANY, JAPAN, ENGLAND, ITALY, CANADA, SWEDEN,
 DENMARK, BERKLEY, WATTS, BOSTON, CUBA, ARGENTINA, PAKISTAN,
 LAOS, CONGO, THAILAND, ACAPULCO, INDIA, LEBANON, CHICAGO,
 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, HONG KONG, WOODSTOCK, D.C., COLUMBIA,
 GREENLAND, PUERTO RICO, TIJUANA, KOWLOON, CHAPEL HILL, RUSSIA, HAITI,
 INDONESIA, BERMUDA, AUSTRALIA, CONSHOHOCKEN, CICERO, PRINCETON, LIBERIA, BIJAFRA,
 NORWAY, OKINAWA, M.I.T., PHILIPPINES, SCOTLAND, GREECE, ICELAND, GUAM, AFGHANISTAN, BRAZIL,
 TURKEY, SPAIN, HARLEM, BURMA, CAMBODIA, PERU, NOVA SCOTIA, AZORES, PANAMA, CRETE, COSTA RICA, AUSTRIA,
 EAST VILLAGE, BOLIVIA, IRAN, HONOLULU, TARTI, SICILY, IRELAND, CORSICA, DUBUQUE, ISRAEL, SPAIN, NETHERLANDS,
 URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, SHANGHAI, GLENDALE, ARUBA, FIRE ISLAND, CHILE, CANARY ISLANDS, GUATEMALA, ANTIGUA, JMW JMW, NIGERIA, CONGO

ON DIT POSTER.



Six times the number of South Australians will probably go to the footy this week than will march on the Moratorium. This needs thinking about because of its political implications. If you are a government supporter, the reasons for this won't be hard to find and a feeling of security will remain as you sip your beer in front of the telly watching the police deal properly with the "unruly, chanting, bearded mob!"

But if you are someone who has made a decision opposing the Vietnam war and are prepared to show others that your belief includes trying to do something about it, then you may perhaps also try to understand why it is natural every week to go to the footy, but not to march in a symbolic protest against war. The answer can be complex. But it involves recognising that the social imperatives operating on everyone make it far easier to act by going to the footy, than by believing that if people want to stop war then they can. The "spontaneity" expressed at the footy does not involve the important decision of the individual to choose and determine every aspect of his life. What you do at the footy is acting within the accepted boundaries of behavior. So footy, like other social institutions, operates as a form of political control. Once people understand this and start acting outside and against every form of control then societies which produce and need wars such as Vietnam will begin to be changed.

The Moratoriums can now take on a differing perspective. It is always easy to list the limitations of such demonstrations. Last September 18th saw the police easily break up the Moratorium, saw those participating divide about the actions of the leadership, saw the S.A. ALP government initiate a Royal Commission so that dissent in Adelaide Streets could be effectively contained "up the right channels", and saw

thousands attending the Grand Final a few weeks later. But at the same time there was also important unknown qualitative changes in many people's lives. Marching in a Moratorium can involve an individual political decision which has the potential to threaten the interests and values of many of our stable institutions.

But this will only happen when the decision to march in the Moratorium is carried over into every aspect of daily life. An awareness of acting politically at all times, not just once every six months to appease a liberal conscience, is the beginning of a much more important and more complex change within people's lives and thus of our present society.

It could be argued that this change has already begun. Its very nature however defies any possible knowing of its consequences. It can't be measured in terms of numbers, but over a long period of time the impetus for and the quality of the change is definitely the only realistic possibility of ending wars like Vietnam.

For example, after the last Moratorium hundreds of young people either argued bitterly with their parents or were thrown out of home. This is evidenced by the large number of students at university wishing to consult the Student Counsellor in the following weeks. Such people, perhaps seeing themselves acting politically for the first time, could not fail to link the repressive authoritarianism of their parents to that shown by the government over Vietnam and conscription. And the liberal pretensions of many parents, believing that Vietnam is a moral outrage but that such beliefs ought not to be expressed within the family institution, would be similarly challenged. But the conflicts would not stop

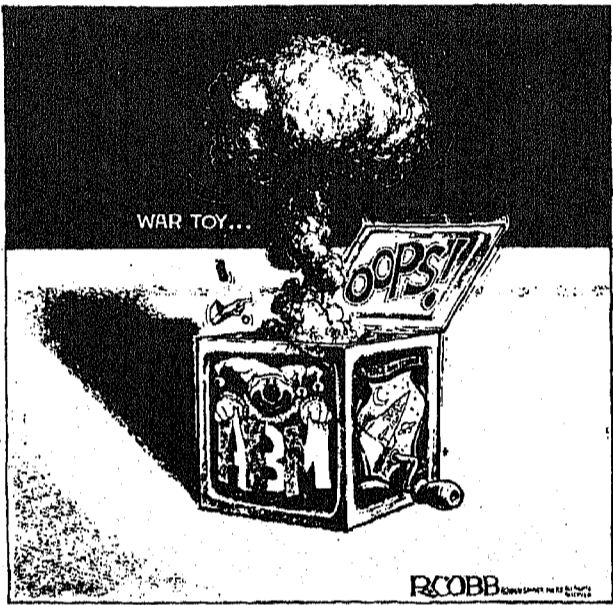
at that level. That same institution which wishes to exercise control over whether you demonstrate your opposition to war, also attempts to restrict and deny a more expressive, meaningful life style. A life style that wishes to place a priority on human actions and communication, particularly within sexual relationships and overcome the alienation experienced by society's materialistic demands.

This argument extends then to the potential challenging of other institutional areas of control. High school students can relate the repression exercised by a headmaster in forbidding the wearing of badges or the marching on the Moratorium with other restricting experiences at school. People in 9 to 5 work situations begin to realise that they are not really required if they wish to express sincerely held political beliefs. At university it soon becomes clear that the so-called critical education involved extensive training in favor of the prevailing business interests. And that same education involves research financed by the US Army, Navy and Airforce and the using of the computer's facilities by the Weapons Research Establishment. In each particular sphere, society allows a pretense at dissent. It is only when the war is brought home at every level of your daily experience that any significant change in society is going to begin.

To this extent the Moratorium can be seen as a symbol of a much more important opposition. As a symbol however it has to be experienced fully and supported. The support would thus involve the understanding of the type of beliefs and values that must be challenged. Those beliefs that make it seem natural to go to the footy, but dangerous to act against a society that perpetuates war.

And if it ever happens that six times as many people go on a Moratorium than to the footy the next day, then there will be no wondering about the change that has occurred.

A MORATORIUM EVERY DAY!



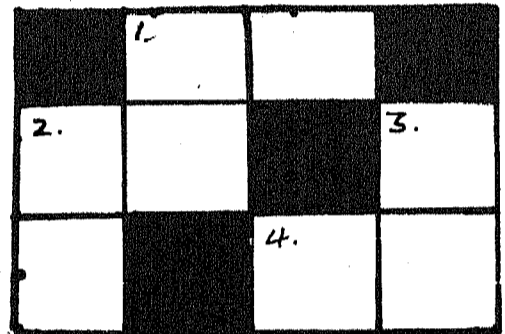
Marching against the war is marching against Bob Dylan!!

Mr. A. J. Weberman, a self-proclaimed Dylanologist, says that the singer-songwriter has bought stock in a company which manufactures bombs for Vietnam.

Wouldn't you demonstrate against a war which is supported by Richard Nixon, John Gorton, (puffing) Billy McMahon, Henry Balte, John Macleay, Mark Posa, the R.S.L., Norman Banks, Steele Hall, General Electric, Dow Chemicals...

All this week there has been a rumour going around campus that the Vietnam War is still going. It now beats "My Fair Lady" for the longest running show.

MORATORIUM CROSSWORD



ACROSS.

- 1. Who doesn't give a stuff about genocide?
- 2. Who doesn't give a stuff about Vietnam?
- 4. Who doesn't give a stuff about the draft because he wasn't conscripted or is medically unfit?

DOWN

- 1. Who is too apathetic to march in The Moratorium?
- 2. Who just sits back smugly and says "I'm alright Jack"?
- 3. Who is a hypocrite, an apathetic bastard, a sheep and a bourgeois? (clue: first and last letters of 'masturbate')

NOTICE TO ALL YOUNG MEN

If you turn 20 between July 1st and December 30th this year then you are eligible to refuse to register for National Service during the next non-registration period. Failure to do so will lead to your participation in the Indo-China war and the continuation of the conscription system.

A target of at least 1,000 non-registrations has been set for this coming June/July period. The penalty involved is a fine of \$40-\$200; but confidential National Service Dept. files show that up to Dec. 31st, 1970, only 1007 out of a total of 11,233 non-registrants had been prosecuted. This means that the chances of prosecution are less than those of being balloted into the army.

If you are willing to help end conscription for the Indo-China War, participate in the "Pledge of a Thousand" scheme by filling in the coupon below or sending a donation.

Nothing is binding or irreversible, and all names are confidential unless permission is otherwise granted.

You will be informed of the number of non-registrants reached prior to the non-registration period, and the final decision will be up to you.

PLEDGE OF A THOUSAND

- I would like more information on draft resistance
- I intend to not register for National Service during the next non-registration period.
- I enclose a donation of _____ towards this scheme.

Name

Address

Postcode:

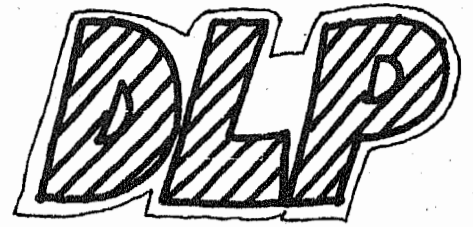
Signature
Date of birth:

Send to "D.R.U. Pledge Scheme"
Box 91, St. Peters. 5069.



THE MORATORIUM

ROAD TO ANARCHY



The "COALITION OF THE LEFT" in action in Melbourne during the May MORATORIUM 1970.

Photo "Direct Action" Jan. 1971.

THE CITIZENS FOR FREEDOM is an association of approximately twenty organisations, national groups and individuals.

It is opposed to totalitarianism in any form, nazi-ism, fascism or communism, many members having suffered under the extreme oppression of these three germs of the same disease. They believe in taking positive action in opposition. They are non sectarian, non party political and dedicated to the preservation of Freedom, Democracy and Decency in this country.

Published by:
CITIZENS FOR FREEDOM,
Box 1881,
G.P.O. Brisbane, Q. 4001.

THE MORATORIUM — TO SUPPLANT DEMOCRACY!

The correct perspective for socialists is to fight in a principled and democratic way to transform the Moratorium into a conscious movement for socialism both in Vietnam and throughout the world. This means enlisting the aid and raising the consciousness of the organised working class.

"Challenge" Dec. 1970 Published by Anti-Imperialist Caucus.

"The challenge to the left in the Moratorium is to avoid reliance on Parliamentary solutions in favour of a movement which forces the parliamentary Labour Party to act.

"Praxis", a Communist Publication.

Further Anti-Vietnam **MORATORIUM** Demonstrations have been planned throughout Australia for April 30th, May 30th and June 30th.

The purpose of the **MORATORIUM** is not "peace" but surrender to communist aggression.

THE COLLABORATORS

Without "fellow-travellers" and knowing or unknowing collaborators the Communist plan would be impossible. However many do collaborate in the "CO-ALITION OF THE LEFT".

Members of the A.L.P. including Members of Parliament even Mr. G. Whitlam the Federal Leader have supported the Moratorium. Some like Dr. J. Cairns, Moses Cass, Senators J. Keefe and G. Georges have taken part in Moratorium parades and some have openly broken the law by advising young men to defy the law regarding national service.

A meeting in Melbourne on December 15th 1969, chaired by the then A.L.P. State President G. Crawford called upon Australian soldiers to "mutiny" in South Vietnam.

University academics, many blatantly pro Communist and who have tainted their students with their own ideas and even Clergymen, with misplaced idealism have collaborated in the "Co-alition of the Left."

The campaign these groups wage is one of double morality. Their calls for "peace", which in fact are calls for surrender, are directed only against South Vietnam and her allies. No criticism ever is given of Communist North Vietnam who is the real aggressor, nor of the suppliers of N. Viets arms, Soviet Russia and Red China.

THE WHOLE MORATORIUM CAMPAIGN IS ONE OF DOUBLE STANDARDS, DOUBLE MORALITY AND IS BASED ON LIES, DECEPTION AND DISTORTIONS OF THE TRUTH — IT MUST BE REJECTED!

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

Those who have a love of country, a sense of responsibility to our Christian heritage and a deep regard for true freedom must take an active attitude against this potentially subversive element in our midst.

Become informed and by word of mouth and by letter, bring pressure upon our Governments, the mass media, papers radio and T.V., our organisations and our Church men to openly oppose the MORATORIUM and the CO-ALITION OF THE LEFT which seeks to use the desire for Peace for their own subversive intentions.

COMMUNIST PARTICIPATION

THE MORATORIUM AND ITS PREDECESSORS HAVE BEEN BASED LARGELY ON LIES, DECEPTION AND DISTORTIONS OF THE TRUTH.

In brief, the true story of the struggle in South Vietnam is that even as the Geneva Conference ended on July 21st 1954, North Vietnam intended to unify the country by force if necessary. Both Ho Chi Minh and Pham Van Dong are on record as threatening that. Further proof comes from Le Duan, the First Secretary of the Lao Dong (Comm. Party) of North Vietnam.

Since 1957, North Vietnam has waged a war of terrorism against the South. It has been flagrant aggression with regular front line regiments taking part when terrorism failed.

After the ghastly atrocities of the 1968 Communist Tet Offensive when in Hue alone, 5,000 people mainly civilians, 30% of these being women and children, were brutally slaughtered, the tide turned against the Communists.

WITHIN SOUTH VIETNAM ITSELF THE COMMUNISTS HAVE LOST THE MILITARY WAR. THEY ARE ONLY CAPABLE OF ISOLATED TERRORISM. IN MARCH, THEY KILLED OR WOUNDED 200 INNOCENT VILLAGERS IN DUC DUC.

THE COMMUNIST'S LAST HOPE IS TO FORCE A CO-ALITION GOVERNMENT UPON THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH VIETNAM. THEY HOPE TO DO THIS THROUGH THE PARIS CONFERENCE. IT WOULD BE THE FIRST STEP TO TOTAL COMMUNIST TAKEOVER AS IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

THE MORATORIUM IS A COMMUNIST WEAPON TO ASSIST THIS AIM, BY WEAKENING SUPPORT FOR SOUTH VIETNAM IN THIS COUNTRY, AS THEY HOPE TO DO ALSO IN AMERICA.

PATH TO ANARCHY

Although the majority of those taking part in the Moratorium do so in the sincere desire for peace, they are merely used "for numbers", they are manipulated by those, behind the scenes, who really direct the operation. These sincere people provide the respectability which the organisers themselves cannot command.

The aims of the organisers are

- (1) Victory for the Communists in South Vietnam.
- (2) Anarchy; leading up to the destruction of the present democratic system in Australia.

The Communist Party sees in the anti-war, the anti-apartheid and similar activities the seeds of a true revolutionary movement of the future.

L. Aarons, National Secretary of the A. Comm. Party stated:

"The anti-war movement is a powerful force in capitalist societies like Australia, because it unites people of widely differing views, in forms of action against war, with objectives that fall short of social revolution. It may be that experience of the struggle against war will lead a movement to revolutionary action. One probable approach to an Australian revolutionary situation may well be through future defeats and calamitous results of the imperialist policies followed by the Australian ruling class."

"Aust. Left Review", March 1971.

OPPOSE THE MORATORIUM AND ITS SUPPORT FOR THE COMMUNIST FORCES IN VIETNAM IN THE TRADE UNIONS, THE UNIVERSITIES, SCHOOLS, ORGANISATIONS AND WHEREVER IT SHOWS ITSELF.

