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# OCEANIA

An outline for study



by **REWI ALLEY**

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# OCEANIA

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By Rewi Alley

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## Oceania

An outline for study

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Far East Reporter

Maud Russell Publisher

### OCEANIA

The American public in general sees United States' involvement in the Asian-Pacific area mainly in the limited terms of Washington's China policy (support of Chiang Kai-shek's civil war and then the subsequent hostile policy toward the People's Republic of China), the Korean War and the fighting in Indo-China.

But far longer and far wider the claws of American imperialism have been active in that great area of the world.

The Prefaces in Rewi Alley's study of OCEANIA set the outline for the facts of United States' involvement - facts that should alarm every American citizen about the future of our country. An "ending" of the fighting in Indo-China would be but an incident in Washington's long and continuing imperialism in the area of Oceania.



1st Edition 1969

2nd Edition 1971

First Published by Dr G. P. O'Day

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## Preface

It is important that we understand our own lands and the lands around us. In Oceania, as the Pacific Ocean part of the world increasingly becomes to be called, this is especially so in view of the concept that has gained ground in these past years, that the Pacific is just another U.S. lake, to be exploited at will by the U.S.A. or by the greedy monopolies of its current business partners. This, then, makes for a state of affairs that has direct bearing on the lives and future of all working Oceanic peoples.

In the history of Oceania of the past century, there is much to be gleaned, much that needs to be understood. In the movements of both governments and of the peoples concerned that are taking place today, a great deal must be caught up with and inter-related. Then with this knowledge digested, we should also study plans that are being made for the future of our area, and analyse them in the light of actions we intend to take.

This small outline is, one realises, much too brief and scattered an introduction to a big subject. It was first attempted because of meeting Afro-Asian delegates at international conferences, who knew little or nothing about our part of the world, and wanted to know more. In it then, only a few of the contradictions have been stressed, though they are the main ones. It is hoped that its publication will make for deeper studies in relating the problems of the various countries of the Asian and Pacific region with each other—problems which in the year that lie in front of us will seek solution, needing all the strength of a people's united front against imperialism to meet with adequately.

REWI ALLEY

January 25th, 1969.

## Preface to Second Edition

Since the first edition of this booklet was published, U.S. aggression, economic, military and political, has sharpened throughout the whole Asian-Pacific area. The latest American venture, the coup d'état and military invasion of Cambodia, follows a series of escalations of the war in Indo-China, and will certainly not be the last imperialist adventure there.

The loot of the resources of Oceania, and the economic penetration of the region by U.S. monopolies has been stepped up. In all of these encroachments on the rights and interests of the people, imperialist monopoly is backed up and assisted by local middle men, the traitor class.

Throughout island territories, preparations go ahead to set up more so-called "independent" governments, which simply means that imperialism is absolved from the expense of maintaining an administration, while through neo-colonialist method, they continue to milk anything that is profitable for them.

Following in the American footsteps, the reactivated militarists and re-constituted concerns of highly industrialised Japan are trying their hand again, pushing their interests in the whole region, and rapidly acquiring an economic foothold.

On the other hand, more and more people begin to realise that exploitation abroad, leads to intensified exploitation at home. The adventurist U.S. policy, for instance, not only meets with opposition in the exploited lands, but also in its homeland. It becomes increasingly difficult for the U.S. to find soldiers for conquest and to subdue the anger of its people. The protest against the dispatch of Australian and New Zealand troops to assist U.S. aggression in South East Asia, is on the increase. There are stirrings amongst the younger generation everywhere, for youth does not want to be sold a fake. More than ever, ordinary people begin to understand that banded together they really have strength. There is, too, a new realisation of who is the chief enemy, and what has to be done to check his onslaught. So there remains a great need for more and wider understanding, if we are to be prepared to meet situations which loom in front of us, as we play our part as citizens of the bright new world to come.

REWI ALLEY

Peking, September 2nd, 1970.

# Oceania

Rewi Alley

Riches untold, yet  
peoples well kept  
in the dark, blind;

knowing neither who really for  
nor who against, many working folk  
deceived with a few creature comforts,  
fed with old ideas, hoary with tradition  
that were already unfit for past  
generations; peoples who yet hardly  
understand their heritage, or what  
real independence is.

These things  
must be said, but then too  
it must be stressed

That all these peoples, those whose  
forebears came from Europe, then  
those who immigrated so much earlier,  
have a truly vast creative potential  
that could help the whole wide world  
if only they freed themselves from  
old overlords and old ideas  
and with hearts and hands  
built as it is so possible to build  
in our varied lands  
the kind of Oceania  
that can and surely will be.

Oct 6th, 1970

# Oceania

*An outline for study*

World struggle against domination of the old Imperialisms of Europe, has been a long and bitter one. It is still far from being ended, for with the entry of a strident U.S. imperialism on the stage, an imperialism backed by Soviet revisionism in company with so many other partners, ways and means are being found to establish neo-colonialist strangle-holds over all areas that contain resources valuable enough for the increasing greed of capitalist monopoly to reach out for. In the Pacific area, which we discuss here, U.S. domination, ably assisted by a rising and ever more imperialistic Japanese establishment, has taken many strides forward, especially during the last two decades. Now generally called Oceania, the area is perhaps not often even considered in those progressive Afro-Asian and Latin American circles where the struggle against imperialism has been most intense. Yet its struggles have a direct bearing on the whole world situation.

Oceania geographically, is that extension of South East Asia into the Pacific. It is the home of over three million people who still live on under the crude form of old-type colonialism, while 15 million others are subject to one form or another of neo-colonialism. The area includes the island continent of Australia, where the native population is now small, though at long last beginning to increase again. In other places, such as New Zealand and Hawaii, the old native population lives on as a well-controlled minority. Today the whole area is being actively prostituted to serve the aggressive policy of the United States, and throughout the many thousands of islands, there stretches a string of U.S. bases such as those on the Saipan and Guam Islands, those on Wake, Eniwetok, Palau, Kusaie, Truk, as well as those on Yap, Ponape and Eastern Samoa, right down and well into the continent of Australia.

The Bonin or Ogasawara Islands, occupied by the U.S. Navy after the Second World War, were handed back to Japan in 1968, as a gesture of support from U.S. to Japanese monopoly. They will be used jointly by U.S. and Japanese armed forces as armed navy

and missile bases directed against China. The Okinawa Islands now used as U.S. bases will revert to Japan in 1972. But U.S. bases will stay, in line with agreements reached between the governments in both countries.

Some islands in the Tahitian group, have been made by the French colonialists into a testing ground for atomic explosions as have Bikini already by the Americans, and Christmas Island already by the British. Western Samoa, after being first a German colony and then a New Zealand U.N. "mandated" territory has attained a form of independence under its paramount chiefs. Economically, however, it remains under the dictatorship of monopolies. Preparations are now being made to give Papua-New Guinea a similar regime either under ex-colonial civil servants or members of the old chieftain groups. The same groups will probably control Fiji when it comes to independence in October 1970. This nominal independence would be one in which the existing monopolies would make even higher profits than before, and where bases for the old imperialist armed forces could be maintained and new ones set up. The Australian Pacific Island "empire" has an area in all exceeding 185,000 square miles and with approximately 1,700,000 people.

All is not quiet amongst the peoples of Oceania.

In the relatively rich lands of Australia — around the same size as China where a quarter of the people of the world live, and then on 1,800 sea miles to New Zealand, which is about the same size as Japan, there are several mass movements which are developing considerable strength. One is against being involved in the American aggression in Indo-China, while the other is for adequate wages to meet current price rises, which assistance to that aggression helps to bring about. Better treatment for old Australians is also being demonstrated for, in opposition to current racist ideas perpetuated by the establishment. There is too, rising student protest which is natural seeing youth is being now educated for and by imperialism.

The organised workers of Australia especially, have done good work in preventing the transport of some supplies being sent to Saigon by the Australian Government. This follows well on their action during the War of Independence in Indonesia, when workers put an embargo on all Dutch ships coming to Australia for supplies.

The governments of both Australia and New Zealand are hog-tied by two pacts made in the U.S.A., that of S.E.A.T.O. and that of A.N.Z.U.S. which bind them to the policies of U.S. imperialism. S.E.A.T.O. is actually directed against every struggling worker and peasant, every peace-loving person in the countries of Asia and the

Pacific in which the greater proportion of the World's population live. It is a declaration of war against the people who have been denied so much for so long. It is crude, unmasked imperialism. A.N.Z.U.S. is as bad. Thinking of these two reactionary pacts, one remembers the words of an old Chinese philosopher who said, "He who holds by force, loses all." As imperialism tries to tighten its cordon around China, in its vain effort to "contain" that quarter of the human race, many new alliances like the so called A.S.P.A.C. and A.S.E.A.N. ones are being forged which include reactionary Japan, Thailand, fascist Indonesia, puppet Taiwan, puppet South Korea, puppet South Vietnam, Malaya (including Singapore), puppet Laos with the inclusion also of Australia and New Zealand in Oceania, all with the blessing of the chief enemy of all peoples, the monopoly controlled government of the United States of America. New Zealand's real rulers have not only condemned her to the insanity of supporting the suppression of national liberation movements in Indo-China and Malaya. They also lead her to support such crazy projects as the spending of \$918,000 on strategic roads in Northern Thailand, to enable a corrupt U.S.-ridden puppet government to keep its own village people in subjection and to fight the rise of the Thai People's Liberation Army which now so gallantly fights back.

Today, Japan has stepped back into the Asian mainland, the still U.S.-occupied puppet state of South Korea being her first immediate sphere. It becomes "necessary" for her to "protect" her monopoly investments. The new Zaibatsu monopolies are there in force now. Pak Chung-hee, the U.S. puppet leader, was sent around New Zealand and Australia, as have been Vietnam and Thai puppets in recent years. The New Zealand Prime Minister has attended meetings in Seoul, the capital of South Korea. In no uncertain way, the ruling class in New Zealand and Australia is combining with U.S. and Japanese monopoly in a new effort to exert controls over Asia, at the same time marketing their own resources to new imperialisms. Both show their anxiety to sell even their souls to the U.S.A.

Japan, by the way, has now also stepped into Russian Siberia, and is engaged in a vast timber exploiting scheme there, with other plans to follow to co-operate with the Russian revisionists in extracting more wealth for Japanese monopoly from the area. Russia in her modern guise shows her real colours by her actions.

In October, 1968, the Australian paper, Vanguard, reported "A top-level, and very sinister Yankee mission, visited Australia and held secret talks with the Gordon puppets.

"The mission was led by Dr. John S. Foster, Director of U.S. Defence Research and Engineering. The rest of the group included four deputy directors from the U.S. Office of Defence Research, Dr. Gardiner L. Tucker, Dr. Charles Fowler, Dr. Eberherdt Rechrin and Dr. N. F. Wikner.

"These men who direct U.S. imperialism's chemical, germ warfare and other diabolical 'scientific' arms of the American military machine, came here to investigate the possibility of establishing their hideous factories of death." Then it also went on to show how U.S. imperialism is busy expanding its net of military bases and installations in Australia. The huge radio base at N.W. Cape in Western Australia is now operating. Outside Alice Springs is the multi-million dollar space station which is an important part of the satellite spying scheme of the U.S. imperialists.

It is no secret that the U.S. navy is interested in converting the port of Albany near Perth in W.A. into a huge submarine base.

In the port of Darwin at the present moment is a fleet of Japanese prawning vessels. They are very modern and have come direct from Japan. They will be working with an Australian firm and it has been publicly admitted that they will make a survey of western and northern waters. Of course, they will catch prawns, but at the same time they will gather extremely useful information about the Australian coastline and adjacent waters. No help is being given to Australian aborigine people on this coastline to develop such resources.

In addition to this, scientific vessels from Japan, in another "joint venture", have surveyed, mapped and charted the Great Barrier Reef. No doubt they have engaged in other investigations of military value.

Under U.S. direction Japan is rapidly expanding its armed forces. It now has a bigger army than before the war. The navy has also been re-equipped. Many of the materials for all this expansion come from Australia. There is no doubt that the Japanese have sought and have been granted guarantees concerning the supply of iron ore, nickel, bauxite and coal from Australia. This is the same old Japan that once tried to take over the whole Pacific by force. A new enlarged "Zaibatsu" certainly, but headed by the same men who have the same idea as Hirohito's generals had in World War II.

Japan is now also heavily involved in New Guinea and just recently joined the U.S.-British Rio Tinto monopoly in a venture to obtain copper ore from Bougainville. Bougainville is an island, really in the Solomons, but administered by Papua-New Guinea. First

there were riots of local people against the seizure of land for company operations. Then 2000 Australian workers were brought in to start on the \$350,000,000 project. Up to the middle of 1970 these workers had gone on strike four times. Now Polynesian technical workers are being sought for in the smaller countries of Polynesia. Papuan workers are being organised into unions which have the blessing of the company, which of course will try to divide and rule.

U.S. and Japanese imperialism are busy quietly carving up Australia to suit their own interests. They are being assisted to do it by the traitor class and their puppets in Canberra, who manage it so that loot proceeds with the minimum of publicity.

The Australian capitalist class is selling out Australia to protect its own class position. It has already joined forces with the U.S. and Japanese imperialists against the Australian people.

Land north of the 26th parallel of latitude, representing more than half the Australian continent, has remained relatively empty as far as population has been concerned. Since 1960, however, the situation has undergone rapid change. Vast mineral resources are starting to be exploited mainly by foreign monopoly, though sometimes in conjunction with Australian capital. For instance, in the Pilbara district of Western Australia alone, around a thousand million dollars are planned to be spent on mining and transporting iron ore to the coast for transport to Japan. Pilbara is said to have a reserve of 15,000 million tons of high grade ore, and expects to be able to supply one-third of the needs of the Japanese steel industry. In the Hamersley district, there is a deposit of some 500 million tons of Fe 64 per cent iron on Mount Price. It is 182 miles from the coast by a railway which has been constructed by the Government. By June, 1968, export contracts with Japanese alone, amounted to 154.9 million tons. A deep water port is being constructed at Dampier, capable of handling big size carrier ships of 100,000 tons each. Then by 1969, the iron mines at Mount Newman will begin shipping ore to Japanese steel mills. It will go through Port Hedland, until recently a small place of around 1,000 residents. Soon it will have 30,000. In addition to iron ore, salt from solar dried salt fields will be shipped out through Port Hedland. It is estimated that by 1975 six million tons a year will go out from here to Japan.

At Weipa, on the Gulf of Carpentaria, is the largest single deposit of bauxite so far known in the world. It will export to Japan, the United States and Europe, as well as to Gladstone on the Central Queensland coast. The Australian branch of the huge U.S.-dominated Comalco which operates mining work here, lets some aborigines have shares. Its profits will be so immense that it

can well afford to appease the man on the spot, or at least some of his representatives. Big deposits of tin, lead, copper and coal have also been located in various places in the hinterland. In the kind service to monopoly, the Australian government uses the money of taxpayers to provide railway connections with these big mines to coastal ports.

On the pastoral front, the infiltration of foreign monopoly control daily grows stronger. Yet the possibilities for further beef growing are scarcely yet touched on. At present the northern areas are responsible for around 50-60 per cent of all Australian beef exports. A new legume, Townsville lucerne, has been introduced. It can be sown by aircraft. Where it has been grown it has resulted in a 20-fold increase in beef production. Large scale dam building projects are now supplying water for irrigation that is ever bringing in new pastures. Japan is a great consumer of Australian beef, as are the ports of Hongkong and Singapore. No clarion call has gone out to the working class to develop this wealth for their own security and future livelihood. True to its tradition the ruling class puts national resources up for sale, and joins in with foreign exploiters in their looting.

In Australia the remnant of the old Australian people on the continent, and those on the islands in the Torres Straits between the mainland and New Guinea-Papua, are at last gaining some cohesion and are standing up for their rights, gaining some concessions. One of their first aims has been to demand treatment as people, able to obtain passports for foreign travel, and able to strike and organise to enforce demands for proper wages. They have succeeded in gaining some of these concessions. I quote here some lines written some years ago by the Australian, Kath Walker, on the subject.

“We want hope, not racialism,  
Brotherhood, not ostracism,  
Black advance, not white ascendance;  
Make us equal, not dependants.  
We need help, not exploitation,  
We want freedom, not frustration;  
Not control, but self-reliance,  
Independence, not compliance,  
Not rebuff, but education.  
Self-respect, not resignation.  
Free us from a mean subjection.  
From a Bureaucrat Protection.

Let's forget the old-time slavers;  
Give us fellowship, not favours;  
Encouragement, not prohibitions,  
Homes, not settlements and missions.  
We need love, not overlordship;  
Grip of hand, not whip-hand wardship;  
Opportunity that places  
White and black on equal basis.  
You disheartened, not defend us  
Circumscribe, who should befriend us  
Give us welcome, not aversion,  
Give us choice and not coercion,  
Status, not discrimination  
Human rights, not segregation.  
Make us neighbours, not fringe-dwellers;  
Make us mates, not poor relations,  
Citizens not serfs on stations,  
Must we native Old Australians  
In our own land rank as aliens?  
Banish bans and conquer caste,  
Then we'll win our own at last.”

Around Darwin in the Northern Territory, aborigines have fought already in many an organised workers' struggle in recent years, ever finding that it pays to stand together. Workers of this so-called aborigine race on the monopoly-owned Vestey sheep runs were paid \$6.82 Australian a week. Their families were expected to help around the sheep station for no wages at all. Baron Vestey is worth over \$300,000,000 in personal fortune. He owns 20 million acres of good grazing land in Australia, and 60 ships — wealth that he could not have made without his aborigine stockmen, or the lands that once were theirs.

Persecution of the native folk, however, has still gone on. Aborigines were driven off their lands in Central Australia to make way for the Woomera rocket and atomic testing range. Granted permanent reserves in Queensland, these were stolen back from them to sell to an American aluminium monopoly. When natives prospect and then start to work good ore, the government allows big companies to push in promptly and squeeze them out, as at Pindan, West Australia, in recent years. Should one of the select few franchised aborigines buy a drink for an unfranchised family friend—he could be sent to gaol. The most famous of Australian artists, the aborigine Albert Namatjira, was so imprisoned and died

shortly afterwards, disgusted with and rebelling against the humiliation from which he suffered. The father of the late Dame Mary Gilmore, a leading Australian writer, who herself told me the story, estimated that when he first came to Australia there were four million aborigines. Much later government statistics, made without any census, reckoned 400,000. Today there are probably not more than 100,000 full blooded aborigines left.

As a result of progressive agitation by both old and new Australians, there has been much progress in the aborigine (Old Australian or Native) movement for equal treatment, and basic human rights. Many newly discovered facts emerge. Despite all its vaunted concern for public health, the aborigine folk have been so neglected by the government that the death rate for babies under two in the Northern Territory, was 30 times as great as that of the equivalent white rate. More shocking facts of this nature now begin to see the light of day. The native people themselves are demanding that a little slice of the land taken at the point of the gun be returned to them so that they could have something they own, and progress with it. For instance, the Gurindji people want 500 square miles of the Wave Hill country. This is part of the 6,000 square mile sheep run grabbed by the multi-millionaire Vestey interests. The demand was refused, and the old Australians threatened to strike from the sheep runs, and to return to the bush, to live there from their own resources. This would be the ultimate protest from the 21,000 full blooded aborigines of the area. They are battling for a nation-wide work stoppage of unionists to support their demands. Conditions amongst other native groups are similar to those of the Gurindjis. In Arnhem Land, where a 30,000 square mile reservation for native people was set up, not one native could call a piece of land his own. Valuable natural resources have been bartered away to foreign firms. Native people thought that the prawn beds along the coast belonged to them, not to the Japanese interests who have pushed in. "We want to run these industries ourselves, with government aid, and sell the products to the Japanese or any other country that wants them," the people say. For 10 years the native people of Elcho Island have been trying to establish a timber mill so they could sell timber to mining companies. But requests for loans have always been turned down by the Government. Mines are operated in their reserve, but now they want to know who holds the moneys from mining royalties, which were supposed to be retained for their benefit. They want the same wages as other workers when they are employed as stockmen on sheep stations. An assembly has been set up at Wattie

Creek for drovers and their families who have walked off sheep stations in protest. Native folk at other centres like Goulburn Island, Groote Eylandt, Roper River, and Borroloola have planned similar actions. In June, 1968, down in the Federal Capital of Canberra, a 24-hour vigil picketed the Federal House of Representatives in support of native claims. It was attended by thousands of people.

There have been few places in the colonial world where the native population was more savagely treated than in Australia. A planned policy of extermination took place, which included the poisoning of wells native folk were dependent on. Regular genocide campaigns were conducted, even as late as the early thirties of this century. In the Australian State of Tasmania, the natives, a Negrito race, were entirely exterminated, at times being shot to provide food for sheep dogs. Brutality was not confined to the native population however. The early upper class landowners also used convict labour brought in chains from England — convicts who included Irish rebels and English labour union and Chartist "agitators". These were treated in a sub-human way, though they did a great deal of the back breaking work that laid the foundation for the rise of modern Australia.

To return for a moment to Tasmania. A Victorian aborigine, a student in Tasmania, has been campaigning for the proper burial of the remains of the last of Tasmanian full blooded aborigines. She was Queen Truganni. Her dying wish was that she be buried properly, but two years after her demise in 1876, her remains were dug up and put in the local museum to appease scientific curiosity.

Especially during the seventies and eighties of last century, a vicious slave trade was carried on amongst the Pacific Islands, to provide labour for the then growing sugar plantations of Queensland in N.E. Australia. Then fleets of Australian slavers, armed to the teeth, and with the financial backing of many venal politicians, went out to capture native people, then dubbed "kanakas", who when they were landed in Australia were bought like working cattle, and often worked to death. When finally this bestial trade was brought under some kind of control, and it was made law that all imported native labour should be paid, all kinds of abuses continued, until in the end the trade was prohibited. Memories of the horrors of this bit of colonialism, however, have remained in the minds of many island peoples until today.

Although Australian economy is mainly based around the

production of food and wool, yet there is a growing industry. Its steel production rises, its pastoral products exported bring great wealth to some. As a wheat exporting country, its grain goes to Britain, China, Ceylon, India, Malaya and Hongkong.

Australian production of silver, lead, copper, which increasingly is being exploited by American and Japanese capital, is still relatively undeveloped. Recently, however, huge deposits of nickel have been found in Western Australia. Increasingly greedy eyes in both the U.S.A. and Japan look on Australia as a ripe melon ready for slicing. The continual cry that most of Australia is unfit in the main for what they call "civilised" human habitation, applies especially to the north of Australia, where the climate is difficult for white people to work in. The idea that there might be other peoples who could assist in the development of this region has not yet been accepted. There has already been a developing of mining in Queensland, so as to provide cheap iron ore for Japanese industry, in place of that she has previously imported from dollar countries at high prices.

Australian hydro-electric generating power potential is not so large. Indeed for the development of its Queensland bauxite deposits, U.S. monopoly has had to go to New Zealand where it is setting up a vast hydro-electric power plant to provide electricity cheap enough to convert bauxite to aluminium. The New Zealand taxpayer is being mulcted of big sums in order to sell U.S. monopoly electric power at a price below cost. The destruction of a famous scenic reserve, the property of the New Zealand peoples, is secondary to U.S. profit. Atomic energy power plants will now be a new feature in Australia, however. -One such has already started in South Australia where there are deposits of uranium. Others are being promoted. The iron and coal deposits on the Australian continent are vast. There is all the potential for industrialisation except people. Oil has in the past been all imported, but recently American interests have begun to strike oil in well paying quantities in such areas as Bass Strait and so on.

There are parts of the Great Australian Desert which are beneath sea level, and schemes have been talked of to cut a canal from the sea into the interior, a distance of only some 500 miles. Certainly, it would be easier than pumping the waters of the Mediterranean in their de-salted form over the Great Sahara Desert of North Africa, but these plans are the plans that only will see fruition under real socialism. Capitalist development by wrong uses of land in the interests of swift profit, has in Australia

as elsewhere, created new deserts rather than doing away with old ones.

A new peril has now manifested itself, affecting all Pacific islands built up on a coral foundation. It comes from the appearance of multi-millions of starfish, which live on coral. Previously, they were held in check by marine life which ate their larvae. Apparently, this marine life has been so affected — possibly by pollution — that it no longer does its task. Islands on the Great Barrier Reef off the coasts of northern Australia, are now suffering from the ravages of great swarms of star fish, and the plague spreads.

The Australian and the New Zealand worker owes his privileged position today — his five-day week, his high basic wage, his social benefits, to two causes in the main. One is that he came to new fertile lands with an immediate market provided by the early industrialisation of England, and the consequent strength given to British imperialism, enabling it to exploit the wealth of vast lands like China and India, stand over Africa, and with its acquired power reach greedily out into many countries so rich and so powerless before modern armies. The other, in contradiction, is the tradition of working class struggle, Australians and New Zealanders brought with them from the old world, their building on this, and their continuous organised demand for better working conditions in line with the development of their newly adopted countries. Progressive social legislation was fought for by people who never had a chance in the old country. The opponents were the "land speculators", the new landed rich, the "squatters", who as a rule are the people who today throw out their chests and say, "See what our lands have done in progressive Social Democracy!" However, it is they and the forces they represent, which have been against every progressive social measure attempted since these countries have been settled. The struggle still goes on. An old worker amongst Australian aboriginal people has recently written me to the effect that he considers the policy of aboriginal extermination still a priority in the minds of Australian fascists. On the other hand, recently there was a demonstration in Canberra of white and old Australian youth, protesting against such treatment, and white workers in some territories have stood with blacks in wage demands. Fascist Australia walks in the footsteps of the early squatter with his strong class prejudices and his outright imperialism.

On April 29th, 1770, the British sailor Captain Cook made a landing in Australia at Kurnell, N.S.W. His men fired three shots

at the aborigines who had collected there. The aboriginal people and many white folk boycotted the bicentenary celebrations because of the reactment of the scene then. Aboriginal protest was quiet, but very determined.

The Commonwealth of Australia was originally cut up into six British colonies, which later became semi-independent. They were those of New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, Queensland, Western Australia and South Australia, all having an economy held in the tight grip of British monopoly. The first convict settlements grew swiftly. There was armed rebellion at Eureka in 1854, and a great Maritime strike in 1890, both of which rocked the establishment and led to government efforts to appease. Today's Australian establishment, like New Zealand's, is steadily getting to be more and more in the grip of U.S. imperialism.

The Australian Federal Capital is situated at Canberra. The two cities of Melbourne and Sydney could not agree on the location of the Federal Capital, both pushing their own claims, so in the end a piece of Federal Territory was created, carved out of uninhabited lands between the States of New South Wales and Victoria. Here the building of a completely new National Capital was embarked upon. The name "Canberra" is an old Australian one, possibly meaning the breasts of a woman, and referring to two hilltops nearby.

Australia and New Zealand have both been exceptionally fortunate with regard to local conditions in the development of their pastoral industry. There were no wild animals to prey on the sheep, so that the stock could be turned out on the range unattended. The industrialisation of Britain made it possible to bring in enough wire to fence off great fields — "paddocks" as they are called, in order to make it possible for some pastures to rest while others were grazed, and also so as to divide off one "run" from another. Later came aerial top dressing with superphosphate, the use of better grass seeds, etc., which enabled a great increase in stock to take place. Mechanisation came early to the big back country shearing sheds, and a class of agricultural workers "shearers" became strongly organised in unions. In Australia this was especially so, and the big "run holders" as the graziers were called — sometimes also known as "Squatters", became the power in the land. The Australian most popular song is "Waltzing Matilda" — a song now stolen from the working folk by the bourgeoisie. "Matilda" was the bedding roll itinerant agricultural workers carried as they walked from one "sheep station" to another. They called tramping, "dancing with Matilda". The squat-

ters decreed that the great crime in the early days, was sheep stealing. It was even punishable by death then. The song is the ballad of a man who had stolen and was eating a sheep, when

"Up came the squatter, mounted on his thoroughbred  
Up came the troopers, one, two, three,  
Who's that jolly jumbuck (sheep) you've got  
In your tucker bag  
You'll come a 'waltzing Matilda' with me."

Then the last verse —

"Up jumped the swagman (tramp)  
Jumped into the billabong (water)  
'You'll never catch me alive,' said he,  
And his ghost may be heard . . ." etc.

On the vast sheep runs sheep could be turned out until the time came for mustering at each important season. Sheep dogs directed by a man on horseback have been trained to do the actual work. In such things as this and in a widespread mechanisation which includes aerial top dressing of pastures, great wealth has been amassed from virgin lands with the minimum amount of labour being used.

However, in Australia especially, overgrazing of some areas has, as in parts of the United States, led to a spread of desert conditions. The sheep with its sharp feet and close grazing habits especially in semi-arid areas, is a prime maker of deserts.

Organised farm workers, now that widespread mechanisation has come in, have been able to gain for themselves much better conditions than those reigning in the early days of crude exploitation when work was all manual and there was a large floating semi-employed farm worker population. The "Squatters", however, still maintain their position of dominance in national life, allied with local and foreign capitalist interests. The most exploited people are still the old Australians, so called "Aborigines", who have still so much stolen from them.

This has been the position in the past. A summing up at the end of 1968 would show developments that indicate how the class struggle has accentuated.

Like the traitor government of today's Fascist Indonesia, the Australian traitor class puts up the resources of its country for sale. The big thieves need the people's cash to run their establishment and do such things as buying U.S. F.111 fighter bombers, already obsolete, together with all the other arms hardware being pressed on them by their U.S. business allies. Owners of com-

panies exploiting Australian resources now include the following percentage of foreign firms:—

Bauxite for Aluminium	75 per cent
Iron Ore	75 per cent
Petroleum	95 per cent
Oil	85 per cent
Telecommunications	83 per cent
Pharmaceuticals	97 per cent
Chemicals	60 per cent
Motor Parts	55 per cent
Minerals and Mineral Sands	50 per cent

One on an all over basis, 70 per cent of all Australian industry is owned by foreigners.

In a November, 1968, radio statement, Japan boasted that she had obtained nine million tons of coal from Australia in the past year, and would double that amount in the coming year. She would also greatly step up imports of iron ore from Australia. This has been done, the tempo increasing as the years go on. Just one Japanese steel firm, the Wakayama Steel Works, is out to buy 15 million tons of iron ore a year. As one Australian paper put it: "The only way to end domination of our country by foreign capital and the treachery of the traitor class, is for everyone to unite against imperialism." Slowly, the need for a world wide popular front against imperialism develops. Realisation of the need for this will grow as the bitterness of their position increasingly comes home to the Australian working class whose basic resources are being squandered. Not only is the sell-out common in industry, but also it is becoming an every day thing in the Australian pastoral life. In the Northern Territory alone, 32 cattle stations covering 41 million acres have already passed under the control of foreign companies. Sixty per cent of all pastoral land in the Darwin and Katherine districts, is now owned by Americans. The profit drain from a country that needs all its strength to build better livelihood, and to fill up its empty spaces is nullifying progress. The Labour Union movement, which in the past has brought workers many advantages, now changes to become the docile tool of the traitor class, becoming in actual fact a heavy burden on the shoulders of the working class, stifling all creative revolutionary initiative. Unions are now an integral part of the capitalist system, often militant only in words like "Unity" and "Solidarity", which have been long shorn of revolutionary content, simply meaning unity against the progressive change so urgently

required. An early 1970 London paper describes modern Australia as being "a mineral buoyed casino society, plunging forward on a kiss and a prayer . . . with millions of tons of iron ore and bauxite being shipped out annually, with oil rigs penetrating offshore sites in Bass Strait and along the Great Barrier Reef, with beaches continuing to yield enormous quantities of rutile, along with long term contracts for the supply of coal to Japan, and with the Poseidon nickel discoveries substantial enough to send the original 20 cent shares soaring above \$250 . . . yet the government is very much relying on luck . . . there is virtually no development policy, no order of social priorities, no attempt to safeguard natural resources, against exhaustion. . . . Australia's time may have come. But the question is, time for what? Time for Australia to be ripped open, dug out and plundered by surplus overseas capital, or time for Australia to set out its own objectives and to take hold of its own future?" A People's Australia or an Australia in the hands of thieves and traitors, operating behind the facade of the old establishment.

North of Australia, in the Torres Straits separating New Guinea from the mainland, are many islands inhabited by native peoples, which are under the administration of the Australian State of Queensland. These are adjacent to some of the southern islands of Indonesia and to the Indonesian section of the big island of Timor. The success of the U.S.-backed fascist military coup in Indonesia has opened the way for U.S. monopoly interests to come into these islands. Hiring an Australian pastoralist, G. McLeod, the U.S. trust called Virginia International Ltd. is gaining leases on many hundreds of thousands of acres of Indonesian island territory, the trust putting 10 million US. dollars into the project to start it off. It proposes to raise beef, erect freezing factories. Its operations are first starting in Timor, in a big way. This is just one of the U.S. trusts now newly operating throughout the islands of Indonesia, the others being for oil, minerals, and anything else from which profit can be extracted. A main feature of U.S. policy in S.E. Asia is to strengthen its hand in Indonesia with the determination to somehow or other hold the Indonesian revolution in check.

In New Guinea and Papua, there has come an effort to build up a ruling class that supports Australia, from out of the sons of those privileged under the colonial system. A University has been organised, and in 1968, the first elections for an assembly which includes seats held by Australians, were held. The colonialists would probably prefer to have a so called independent New Guinea and Papua, in which there would be Australian-U.S. bases, and a free

field for Australian-U.S. monopoly, with no financial responsibilities whatsoever coming on to the Australian Government. In time, however, the peoples of New Guinea and Papua will realise that economic independence must come along with colonialist-given so called "national independence". One thing that is happening, however, is that the old image of the master race is losing its power fast. The modern Papuan student is already a different person from his forefathers. The Australian government will do its best to arm the Papuan-New Guinea establishment, just as the U.S. government arms its puppets in Vietnam and Korea. A police dog, for instance, kept to deal with riots, costs \$6 a month to feed. \$3.50 for a pup. It costs \$2.80 a month to feed a plantation worker. The 1968 Australian Government grant to Papua-New Guinea rose \$9.4 million over 1967. This additional grant was not for better health or education — but for strengthening the army and police force to protect the increasing flow of U.S.-Japanese investments in the territory. Workers in Papua-New Guinea are already beginning to take part in the struggle for equal rights and better wages. For long has their land been the happy hunting ground for monopoly giants — Burns Philp, the Lever combine, W. R. Carpenter, and so on. Now U.S. and Japanese monopoly come in also. There are a growing number of Australian military establishments in the area, including several large bases. Australia, like any other colonial power, has in Papua-New Guinea, a poor record. Millions have already been extracted by monopoly, but the Director of Public Health recently reported that seven out of 10 Papuan children die before their fifth birthday. An eye witness reports that the people of the delta, 230 miles west of Port Moresby, are small, thin, undernourished, apathetic and backward, with flat, deformed feet. In the meantime, foreign monopoly, mainly U.S. and Japanese, is invited to prospect and work copper, oil, and other mineral wealth. One hundred and fifty miles from the West Irian border, the Wewak air and missile base, one of the bigger ones being set up, is today having urgent priority extensions. A report says "United States and British defence advisors were understood to be co-operating with Australia in its development, and the Royal Australian Air Force would spend \$9,000,000 on it for a start."

Alongside news reports of plunder by foreign monopoly in Papua-New Guinea, comes one from a medical symposium at Lae in mid 1968. It was reported there that venereal disease and witchcraft were on the rise in the Madang district, and that there had been a startling increase of malignant malaria in Bougainville. One doctor, whose report covered the medical history of 13,000 people

over a nine-year period, revealed that 27.5 per cent of the deaths amongst women happened during child birth. The actual death rate of women during child birth was 18 per thousand. The rate in Australia is 0.03 per thousand births.

The policy of the colonial administration is to build up a native elite, which can be counted upon to support monopoly, as they themselves profit from the shameless exploitation of ordinary native workers.

The official language is English, but amongst the widely separated peoples there are no fewer than 600 languages spoken. The main problem for the people is imperialism plus colonisation, and the use the ruthless United States of America wants to make of New Guinea-Papua in its Pacific strategy. For the moment, the struggle around administrative centres in New Guinea, takes form in the movement against wage decreases, bad housing and discrimination in favour of European-Australians. Though the area is de jure part of the Commonwealth of Australia, native people are not allowed the right of freedom of travel to the Australian mainland.

Unrest has made the Australian Government organise "riot squads" which are stationed at possible "trouble spots". "Each squad will comprise 36 native police under two white officers. They will be equipped with batons, shields and guns firing small gauge shot," states a May, 1965 report.

Australian secret police work towards setting up a police state in today's New Guinea, in an attempt to cut short the growing demands for independence by the people. A recent New Guinean complaint says that in all fields, including colleges, institutions, and in the new university there are people employed or bribed by the special police. The New Guinean who made this complaint said that it was no longer possible to trust native or European members of the House of Assembly, because they passed on confidential information to secure their own positions. Imperialism builds its own puppets.

In the earlier days of Papuan settlement, the main lure for white Australians was gold. The cycle was something like this. The prospector would go up into the highlands and be killed by hostile people there. Then would come a punitive expedition against the natives, in which both innocent and "guilty" would suffer. In modern times, however, prospecting for oil, gold, or other resources is done by big monopoly, and the task of the local Papuan-New Guinea Government is to give such full protection. There has been wide development of rubber, and other tropical products, but since

prices are controlled by monopoly, the value of imports exceeds that of exports considerably. In 1967, a fishing company was formed with Australian and Japanese capital. Another Australian-Japanese company has control of pearl culture. A good deal of fine timber is exported, and a pastoral industry is now assuming quite large proportions. These were some of the pilot ventures of U.S.-Australian and Japanese capital. These beginnings have since become an avalanche.

The World Bank sent a team of 10 to Papua-New Guinea in 1964, making extensive plans and recommendations. American copper mining monopoly is much interested in New Guinea prospects and is surveying possibilities. There also are tea, coffee, tobacco and sisal hemp plantations. Rice can be grown, but so far has not been able to compete with the highly mechanised Australian grown product, which is imported.

A great hurdle to general understanding is the fact that in Papua-New Guinea, there are so many languages. In each language, too, there is a wide diversity of dialects. In consequence, a simple form of English, known as "Pidgin" has become the connecting link. To become an Australian national, however, an examination in formal English is required.

Local authority is under the House of Assembly, set up in 1964. It then had 64 members, increased to 94 in 1968. Of the 64 in 1964, 44 were native elected members, 10 from "reserved" electorates, and 10 officials. Just exactly what all of this means, has been well summed up in the journal, "Australian Communist," of March, 1968.

"In the face of the growing movement for independence in New Guinea, Australian imperialism is making all the preparations necessary for a formidable military offensive against the indigenous peoples.

"It is doing this not only to protect its own investments, which are quite large, but also on behalf of U.S., Japanese and British imperialism. U.S. and Japanese imperialism are currently very active in New Guinea and the surrounding islands under Australian administration.

"The attack against the New Guinea people is being developed with the usual dual tactics of imperialism. On the one hand all the parliamentary trappings are being promoted as initial steps for home rule. This involves the selection and training of a local chieftain family elite. At the end of 1968, the U.N.O. called for immediate "independence" of Papua-New Guinea.

"The trappings of parliamentary democracy also include the

establishment of trade union bureaucracy as an essential part of the establishment which is being done with the assistance of the leadership of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, and the Australian Labour Party.

"On the other hand the armed forces of the imperialists are being rapidly expanded. The Australian Army Command is establishing many bases throughout the Territory and the neighbouring islands which will be completely at the service of the U.S.A. All this military expansion is going on under the watchful eye of the Yankee imperialists, who are planning to use Japanese troops and naval forces in the area to safeguard capital already being heavily invested.

"The Australian Security Service is organising an underground network of spies and pimps with the assistance of British imperialism. British colonial police personnel have been imported. These colonial police have much experience in "dealing" with any real people's movements. The ordinary police force is also being expanded with the help of British imperialism.

"All these preparations are not for nothing. In themselves, they make a mockery of the parliamentary trappings. If a genuine policy of preparations for quitting the Territory was being followed then it would be quite unnecessary to expand what would become foreign controlled armed forces.

"Australia is already heavily involved in the oppression of the New Guinea peoples. It is becoming more so, for it has been given the role of policeman there. Such a role is not acceptable to most working Australians. It is against their interests. Like the New Guinea people Australians are also struggling for their independence against common oppressors — Australian, U.S., British and Japanese imperialist monopoly. It is therefore an urgent necessity that advanced Australian workers learn more of the truth about New Guinea and familiarise themselves with its history so that there can be maximum co-ordination, mutual help in the struggle of the native people in New Guinea and Australian workers. Action in support of the New Guinea peoples will help develop the united front in Australia against imperialism. Our New Guinea brothers' struggle greatly assists us. The struggles of all working people go hand in hand."

The Australian people are not told the truth about New Guinea. They are being led to believe that the Australian Government is trying to assist the Papua-New Guinea peoples "to stand on their own feet" so that they will be better equipped for national independence. Nothing could be further from the truth. What is

really happening is that imperialism is strengthening its actual domination while at the same time trying to steer the growing movement for independence into harmless easily manipulated parliamentary channels.

Before one passes on to other Pacific lands and their problems, a little more should be said about the whole island of New Guinea. It is, with the exception of Greenland, the largest island in the world — larger even than the combined land area of say Japan and New Zealand. It is a country of fertile valley and plain, high plateaux, snow covered alps, and dense tropical rain forests.

In the early peopling of Oceania, the Melanesians came first, if we do not count the Negritos, who walked in when the sea was about 200 feet lower than it is today, during one of the ice ages some 25,000 years ago. Maybe 8,000 years ago, Melanesians came in from Indonesia driving Negritos up from coastal lands to the heights above. Polynesians and Micronesians came from the S.E. coast of China at a much later stage, and probably did not tarry in New Guinea even if they did call there.

During the period of European colonial expansion, the big island was divided between three imperialists, that of Holland, Britain and Germany. Germans gave way to Australians, who gained a mandate over their territory, as well as taking over from the British in Papua. The Dutch in the fifties were supplanted by the Indonesians, so that Indonesia and Australia now have a common land frontier.

In the old German colony, were the islands of New Britain and New Ireland, and the many other islands of the Bismark Archipelago, and Bougainville. There are many volcanoes on New Britain, one called "The Father", being 7,500 ft. high. New Britain is the most closely settled area of the old German colony, having a population approaching 200,000.

It has been relatively easy for imperialism to dominate New Guinea as a whole. Peoples are widely dispersed, have different languages, and are controlled by old customs and by tribal chiefs. The sudden attack by Japanese imperialism in World War II, changed the whole situation, and for some years the island was a battleground. Many new ideas came to the native peoples, and many ideas for making still bigger profits came to monopoly. New contradictions sprang into existence and will increasingly seek solution.

The Kennecott Corporation of America had found big copper deposits in the north western corner of Papua in the Ok Tedi and Kiunga area, not far from the West Irian border. Its ore is said

to have double the content of copper in the ore being mined by Conzinc Rio Tinto in Bougainville. Off the Queensland coast, in the Torres Strait between Queensland and Papua-New Guinea, is Banks Island. Here the native people have tried to form their own company to mine their valuable deposits of wolfram. The Queensland company prefers to have an American company do the job apparently. The struggle goes on, the people for their own, and the establishment against them. Deposits on the island are valued at from \$10 million to \$30 million. At present the people on the island live mainly from Social Service benefits. They have set up a company called the "Torres Straits Mining Cooperative".

North of Australia and shared by now fascist controlled Indonesia, is the island of Timor, half of which is a Portuguese colony under old style colonial rule. It has a population of over half a million.

Recently in the Gazelle Peninsula of New Britain, a part of Papua-New Guinea, there has been a determined effort by the Mataungan group of the Tolai people to take hold of lands they consider their own. In late 1970 a clash between some three thousand Mataungans and 500 armed police was narrowly averted. In the short term, the local folk lost the struggle for their land, but looking at the whole peasant movement objectively, it can be seen that now their organisation is much stronger than ever it was. It has the support, too, of the rising group of fighting Papuan politicians like John Kaputin and Oscar Tammur, who are both able and determined. The old Australian reactionaries say "shoot a few, and it will be all right". But the day has already passed when such action would solve the planter's problems. The folk of Papua-New Guinea are on the move.

As on all Pacific territories held by Britain, France, the U.S.A., Australia, New Zealand or Portugal, no matter how big or how small, if there is any population at all, you will find that unholy trinity which for so long dominated the China coast — the consular or administrative official, the big foreign business representatives and the missionaries. The last named are really the most important from the point of view of imperialism, for it is their thought control which, under the name of progress, keeps the people docile enough to be used in the great game of profit making. There are over 2,000 missionaries scattered throughout the colonial-held islands of Oceania. Each year, monopoly operations throughout island territories report better profits. The Burns Philp Company in Fiji reports from those islands as being 202,337 Fijian pounds for 1965 as compared to 191,796 pounds for 1964 — 20.3 per cent on its

invested capital. The small man, however, has a different story to tell. Independent banana growers in the Cook Islands and in Western Samoa, have found difficulty in marketing their product. Western Samoan farmers were getting as little as 2d. a pound for their fruit, and their low per capita income of £20 a year is due to low prices. New Zealand exports to the Cook Islands amounted to over £800,000 a year in 1965, but its imports from there amounted to only £500,000, leaving it with a £300,000 surplus. New Zealand paid but 14/- a case for bananas, while Cook Islanders were demanding £1, half as much again. Lands that could be once profitably tilled in the Cook Islands are being left idle because of such poor prices, folk emigrating to New Zealand to work for wages there instead. This way out, however, will now, with the political independence of the Cook Islands, be increasingly cut off, in line with the reactionary New Zealand policy of excluding the Pacific citizens of so called "independent" lands.

The policy of dividing the Pacific into small countries, nominally independent, but in reality under monopoly interests abroad, makes for many queer situations. Of the 8,000 Pacific Islanders resident in New Zealand, 6,000 are Cook Islanders without franchise in their homeland. Niue and Tokelau Islands, for instance, are not included in the Cook Islands any more, but are ruled directly from New Zealand. A few Tokelauan Islanders are allowed to emigrate to New Zealand each year, but the number is carefully restricted. The Tokelauan people who had been living for long in Western Samoa, suddenly found they were aliens, and some were deported. In both Niue and Tokelau Islands, little has been done to make for basic economic betterment, despite the presence of New Zealand civil servants — very highly paid in comparison with local salary standards. A recent New Zealand news report contained an appeal by a New Zealand visitor to Niue for old fish hooks and lines. The islanders were short of protein and fish could supply it. But "they were using home made fish hooks of bone or wire and had no hope of competing with Japanese trawlers, who took tuna right up to the shore". This is a terrible indictment of colonial rule over the natives, all of whom officially are New Zealanders, a people which supposedly enjoys one of the highest living standards in the world.

Here, however, one must point out that though the ordinary working people of New Zealand have enjoyed great prosperity over the past two decades, there has been and there will take place again strong worker protest against the old order with its perpetual cycles of boom and bust. In 1912 and then again in 1932, such protest

was violent. The last great strike, the watersiders one of 1951, was the longest strike in New Zealand's Labour movement's history. In view of the great help given by the American racketeer, Chennault, to Chiang Kai-shek, first in the war against the Red Army in Kiangsi, then against the Stilwell policy for a better United Front against Japan, and afterwards to the KMT bandits in north-west China against the People's Liberation Army, it is interesting to quote these lines from the book "151 Days", a working man's classic on the great New Zealand strike:—

"Symbolic of 'America's fight' — and Holland's — was the source to which the dollar patriots turned for strike breakers, the island refuge of a corrupt, murderous and broken dictatorship — Formosa, to there in April went an S.O.S. from New Zealand, and Chiang Kai-shek's American mercenary, General Chennault, sent four Curtis Commando transports complete with American crews which flew 97,000 miles in Cook Strait crossings, carrying 8,000 tons of goods, from brewery malt to racehorses . . . . ."

Since then, the C.A.T. (Chennault's Line) has been actively assisting aggression in both Vietnam and Laos. Chennault is now dead, and U.S.-assisted Taiwan air lines are taking over most of the functions of his company.

In this 151 day strike, the support from Australian watersiders was magnificent. The progressive workers of both countries learnt much through the struggle. "Remember Waihi" and "the 151 Days" are two slogans of the New Zealand working class movement, today.

But the working class at this stage in both New Zealand and Australia begins to face a problem that now becomes more pressing. The Trade Union movement they fought for, now has a leadership that more and more becomes part of the "establishment", for the status quo — and therefore basically opposed to the changes workers need.

The Communist Party of Australia was formed in 1920. It had an early history of great promise and meaningful struggle. Finally, however, it came under the baton of N. Khrushchov, which resulted in its complete domination by a revisionist clique, making it in practice simply a feeble auxiliary of the Australian Labour Party it supports, and in consequence just one more complaisant tool of the old order.

Its revolutionary function, however, was ably taken up by the Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist), headed by E. F.

Hill, a one-time member of the Political Bureau of the old Party. This party, though still in its early stages, is now the only real revolutionary party in Australia. The fact that it exists and fights, gives hope for the future, providing as it does a clear ideological line.

In 1968 there have been some excellent worker and student protests against the Government policy of sending troops to Vietnam, and against Government inadequacy in meeting price rises with better wages. There was also strong protest at the attempted extension of U.S. bases in New Zealand, especially the "Omega" tracking station. Slogans were, "Keep Out the U.S. War Gang", "All the Way Against L.B.J.", "Fight Omega Now", "No U.S. Bases". The biggest demonstration held was that against the establishment, at the opening of Parliament in June, 1968, when 6,000 whites and Maoris demonstrated by chasing away the Guard of Honour, making the Governor-General and Diplomatic Corps enter Parliament by a side door, and battling with the police. Rightist Labour Leaders tried to halt the demonstration, but were unsuccessful. In Christchurch, 100 demonstrators surrounded the so called "Antarctic" U.S. Base depot there. Workers often couple demands for wage rises with those against U.S. imperialism. There have been many mass demonstrations since — against the visit of U.S. warships from Vietnam, against the visit of Pak Chung-hee, the South Korean puppet, against lying U.S. propaganda films, against Holyoake on his return from South Korea, South Vietnam and the U.S.A., and so on. Sometimes Wellington citizens are surprised to see the flag of the South Vietnam Liberation Army flying from the Town Hall, put there by demonstrators.

Organised workers in Labour Unions in New Zealand number about 346,857 in 380 unions. Unions of agricultural workers such as shearers, etc., are included in this total. As in Australia, the Labour Unions now become part of the establishment. The two biggest parties, National and Labour, rotate in office, rather as do the Democratic and Republican parties of the U.S.A. Both are conservative, both willing servants of foreign monopoly, and U.S. imperialism. The New Zealand Communist Party is the only Communist Party amongst those of western type nations which has taken a strong anti-revisionist stand, resolutely following the line of Mao Tsetung, the most outstanding Marxist-Leninist of our time. Revisionists who left the Party on its taking this line have, under the blessing of the Russian Embassy in New Zealand, formed themselves into a group called the "Socialist Unity Party". But it is the Communist Party, under the resolute leadership of Vic Wil-

cox, which is more than ever coming to the van of the struggle for progressive change throughout the country.

Today when much of the agricultural work in New Zealand is mechanised, farm workers want wages, not land, as a rule. There is much idle land waiting over all schemes for development. Actually, many of the small farmers with big mortgages, are in reality just tenant farmers of land companies, working terribly long hours and seeing very little of the wealth they make. They always hope for a better day to come, but the economy which goes from slump to boom, boom to slump, in an unending cycle, gives them a very poor chance. A new development is foreign capital coming in and buying up farm land to make large scale Land Company farms. For instance, there is the Inter-Conimex (N.Z.) Ltd. One single share is held by a New Zealander. The other 53,499 are held by the Big Beef Hybrids Co. of Minnesota, U.S.A. As New Zealand farms are declared "uneconomic" and the price falls with farmers walking off, the sharks come in.

New Zealand's biggest industrial combine — Fletcher's — is tied closely with American interests, as are many of the other combines operating in the country — frozen meat, paper, etc. Though there is a modern machine industry, little has been done to develop steel as yet. There are iron ore deposits in the Nelson Province of the South Island, and large deposits of titanium bearing iron sands on the west coast of the North Island. These are already being sold to Japan. New Zealand has good deposits of coal. Government power schemes in New Zealand have a present capacity of 2,430,380 KW. There are many good possibilities for more plants generating hydro-electric power in the country. Wool and dairy products have been commanding such high prices during the past World War II and Korean War boom, that N.Z. has stopped producing much of her own wheat, although nowadays she usually produces sufficient for her own needs or even a small surplus. New Zealand, as an important food producing nation, is the greatest exporter of cheese in the world, and its dairy products, meat, etc., flow in a never ending stream through the Panama Canal to Europe or else, as they increasingly do, north to Japan. Imports consist of such things as petroleum products, rubber, cotton, tea, steel, and various consumer goods. Foreign oil monopolies are now busy exploiting New Zealand oil, and gas. The Maui offshore oil and gas field operated by the Shell-BP-Todd consortium, will be able to provide fuel for several 600 megawatt stations. BHP-Esso is also in the field. New millions will be made for multi

millionaire monopoly, quite evidently, though few would deny that if it wishes, New Zealand could have done its own development out of its own resources, just as China did after she kicked foreign monopoly out of the country, and became self sufficient in the petroleum products it was always said she would have to import from abroad. Some two and a half million tons of coal were produced in 1951, with a loss of six workers' lives. Three were lost in 1949, and three in 1950, somewhat higher tonnage of coal being dug in those years. 3,385 workers are employed in the industry, underground. Of these, 2,304 work in State coal mines.

New Zealand is an excellent country for timber growing, 15 years producing phenomenal growth in soft woods. American interests now, however, are exploiting New Zealand wood pulp.

The New Zealand ruling class easily gives way to each and every U.S. monopoly demand, despite the wishes and needs of the people. Uncontrolled deforestation in the interests of swift profit has created many problems of erosion and great wide river beds down which huge seasonal floods tear, are a feature of the New Zealand landscape.

Off the coast of the North Island of New Zealand are some islands which have been made into reserves for the rapidly disappearing native wild life of the country, a heritage greatly valued by all thoughtful, far seeing folk. These islands are proposed to be given over to operations by an Anglo-American-Australian monopoly group to despoil. This is the same monopoly group which has managed to cash in on the Lake Manapouri hydro-electric works in the South Island, where they will get power for 50 per cent of its cost price to the New Zealand taxpayer. The aluminium that will be smelted at the Bluff, in Southland, New Zealand, will be the property of a group of major shareholders of which Comalco Industries Pty. Ltd. is chief. Comalco is an international combine, mainly U.S., composed of the Conzinc Rio Tinto Company of Australia (branch of parent U.S.-British Co.) 45%, the Kaiser Aluminium and Chemical Corporation 45%, and the public 10%. These last shares are sold only to special people, politicians, judges, people who influence public opinion, and so on. Such shares coming on to the market sometimes sell for several times their special "gift" price. In the U.S.A. this is quite alright of course. But in New Zealand it sets a different standard of public behaviour than that previously generally accepted. Comalco Australia declared a profit of \$14,200,000 for 1969. It proposes to produce 73,000 tons of aluminium a year at the Bluff from mid 1971 rising to 110,000 tons in 1972.

Immigration into New Zealand during the past few years has not been great, the excess of arrivals over departures for the 12 months ending March, 1965, being only 11,991. In the two years preceding this date, there were 19,331 immigrants, of whom 16,993 came from the Commonwealth, mostly from Britain. Approximately 450 of the remaining 2,300, from other countries, came from Holland. Many of the remainder were Displaced Persons sent from the various countries of Europe. Only 107 Chinese were admitted in this period. Both New Zealand and Australia have been riding on the high wave of prosperity, much of which has been due to American stock-piling. It is to be expected, however, that any American slump will very directly affect livelihood of the working class in both countries, as sterling devaluation has already done.

New Zealand is thoroughly tied to the imperialist system, economically, financially and politically. It is part of the sphere of imperialist investment. At present overseas capitalists have invested \$1,000,000,000 in New Zealand giving them control of one-third of New Zealand's industry and commerce, if small businesses and farming companies are excluded.

Throughout the Pacific in every land and on almost every inhabited island, are overseas Chinese whose down to earth contribution as carpenters, electricians, and as technical workers in general, has helped the modern development of the places where they live. In some places, notably Australia and New Zealand, they have in the past suffered much from racial discrimination.

In New Zealand, there has been, due to various pressures, some let-up on the exclusion clauses applied to Pacific or Asian peoples. Yet it is still almost impossible, for instance, for an exploited worker in Fiji to get a residence permit to live in New Zealand. He is usually simply allowed to pass through New Zealand on his way to England, where he has had a better chance. Now with restrictions on immigration into England, this way out is closed. When, however, due to various economic pressures, it is not easy to find unskilled labourers for certain work in New Zealand, three month working permits are given to Fiji Indians. Indians have for long been brought to Fiji by the Sugar Refining monopoly there. Fiji exports over 200,000 tons of sugar a year, worth around nine million pounds. Around 90,000 ounces of gold, worth two million pounds, copra worth two million, fruit, timber, manganese, and so on. It is a British Crown Colony, due to become independent in October, 1970.

The New Zealand Monthly Review of November, 1968, reports "The present constitutional set up in Fiji is that Fijians have 14

members in the Legislative Assembly, Indians 12, and Europeans (including Chinese) 10. In 1966 there were 240,960 Indians, 202,176 Fijians and 6,590 Europeans living in Fiji. There were also 5,149 Chinese and 9,687 part-Europeans, a total of about 465,000 inhabitants. The allocation of seats works against the Indians, and there is consequently dissatisfaction in the Indian population with this state of affairs." The Federation political party of the Indians wants independence. Fijians realise that this would mean rule by Indians, and some consequently agitate to have Indians sent back to India. With a self governing Fiji, monopoly will try to hold its own in the usual way through various puppets. In the end power will be taken over by the people, a people who will by then have come together in a new way, dropping much of the old that has held them back.

Independence day will fall on October 10th, 1970, anniversary of the date when in 1874 the 6,000 square mile country became a British Colony. The Big monopoly, the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, which made its start with Fijian sugar, is now deeply engaged in the loot and sale of Australian mining resources, so that Fijian sugar profits become a smaller item in its balance sheets.

In the first half of the nineteenth century, while fortunes were being made by British and Americans in illegally running opium into China, traders, mainly those from the U.S., were busy selling arms and ammunition to various Fijian chiefs whom they could and did use to fight each other. This was a very lucrative trade, especially as the U.S. Navy could be called in to collect outstanding debts. The traders were land grabbers — in fact they grabbed everything that was of value at the time.

The Fijian chief who gradually arose to a paramount position over the others was Cakobau, also called Thakombau. The principal U.S. trader was the official U.S. commercial agent, John Brown Williams.

Williams had been U.S. Consul in New Zealand before that country was taken as a colony by Britain in 1840, after which his profitable trade in arms to the Maoris had been cut off. He then left a friend as Vice Consul in New Zealand and had himself appointed U.S. representative in Fiji. He built himself a wooden house, actual value of which was something under £200. Williams finally made claim against Cakobau for some \$18,000, and asked the U.S. Navy to collect. In Derrick's "History of Fiji" the incident is described in the following way:—

"In land-grabbing, however, the United States commercial agent outdistanced all others. John Brown Williams, of Salem, U.S.A.,

formerly United States Consul in New Zealand, was appointed commercial agent for Fiji about the year 1840. After a preliminary visit to the islands, he obtained permission in 1845 to remove to Fiji, leaving a Vice-Consul in New Zealand. He arrived early in 1846, settling first at Naqara Island, near Mau; and within a few months he and his associates began to buy land. They acquired Nukulau Island and Laucala Point in June, and Nukubalavu (on the Namosi coast) in the following October, the purchase prices being 30 dollars for Nukulau and 50 dollars 20 cents for Laucala, all paid in muskets, ammunition and trade goods. Williams was frequently involved in disputes with the natives about his boundaries; and his title deeds, which were registered by himself and with himself (acting as American Consul) 10 years later, were the most irregular that came under the notice of the Lands Commission. He became sole owner of the Nukulau and Laucala properties by the simple process of scratching out the names of his partners, without any note of explanation. In June, 1846, he moved to Nukulau Island, where he built a two-storied wooden house, with a cellar beneath, which he used as office and store; for, in addition to his official duties, he held profitable agencies for several business houses in Salem and Boston.

"In 1849, Williams was celebrating the Fourth of July, with salvoes from cannons and muskets, when one of his cannons, being fired by a negro named William James, burst at the touch-hole. James's arm was torn off, and the house caught fire. There were many natives staying on Nukulau at the time, from Bequ Island and the coastal districts of Rewa; and, since among the Fijians a fire was always an occasion for legitimate plunder rather than for assistance in putting it out, these people seized what they could and made off with the loot. The affair seemed unimportant enough at the time, except to Williams; but it had international repercussions, and before long Williams had involved Cakobau and other high chiefs in a dispute with the Government of the United States. This dispute assumed such proportions that it overshadowed and conditioned the affairs of the next 20 years.

"After the fire, Williams was said to have moved first to Moturiki; but he soon settled at Laucala Point, where he erected a flagstaff, and built a house and a store, from which he supplied arms and ammunition to both sides in the Bau-Rewa war. While cultivating the friendship of Qaraniqio by sending him supplies during his exile in the hills, he bribed the puppet king, Phillips, into confirming land sales made by his brother, an enemy, Qaraniqio.

As for his losses, he awaited the arrival of an American warship to press a claim for compensation."

Cakobau, in his struggle for mastery of chiefdoms, in his persecution by greedy traders and his inability to meet the demands being incessantly made upon him, finally permitted the British to assume sovereignty. Thereafter many fortunes were made out of Fiji, and the Fijian people were saddled with a new burden of superstitions foisted on them by the missionaries, being given too the idea that they were somehow unable to deal with their own affairs, their role being simply a passive, obedient one of the most elementary colonial kind.

Indentured Indian labour was first brought to Fiji in 1879 to plant cotton and gather copra, but cotton was soon driven off the market by American competition. As time went on, however, the presence of Indians solved for monopoly capital its problem of getting cheap labour for the sugar cane plantations. Cane cutters in Fiji get but a fraction of the wages a Queensland cane cutter gets in Australia for instance.

In order to keep these workers down, the colonialists have tried to implant in the native Fijian of today the idea that he is of a superior mould — superior, that is, to other Pacific peoples. Along with Dyaks of Kalimantan, he has been armed and sent to kill Malayan Liberation Fighters. During the Second World War, Fijian soldiers were organised into commandoes, called "South Pacific Scouts", and fought alongside the Americans. In 1951, the first Fijian battalion was sent to Malaya, its original two-year term being extended to five years in the efforts to suppress Malayan Liberation fighters. Greatly impressed with their performance, army authorities in Britain sent a recruiting team to Fiji in 1961, to recruit men and women for the British Army. Fijians are keen on sport. Fijian amateur Rugby Union teams have been successful in Europe. Professional Rugby League players have been sought for in Fiji. An Australian ship which changed to Panamanian registry so that it could avoid Australian Seamen's Union conditions, was manned by Fijians, who probably did not understand the role they were being made to play. It is therefore no wonder that with so many "perks" and an obedient people in their hands many ruling-class Fijians are casual about independence, but are keen to maintain close links with Britain. Like Australia and New Zealand, Fiji is changing to a dollar currency. Suva, the capital, is a stopping place for many trans-Pacific air lines. Conditions for local people, then, are obviously different from those of many other nearby island territories. The country is a growing tourist centre.

Until 1952, the British Governor of Fiji, concurrently held the office of High Commissioner for the British Colonies in the West Pacific, the offices of this authority being in Suva.

After 1952, the High Commissioner was removed to Honiara, capital of the British Solomon Islands, on the island of Guadalcanal there, with a new official being appointed for the position.

Today, as the Indians in Fiji exceed the number of native Fijians in the main islands, the consequences of the new constitution proposed are now being debated. Many Fijians, especially upper class ones, are against the principle of one man one vote, which for them seems to mean domination under a conservative Indian nationalism. They say they prefer the colonial system to that. Again, for the time being, imperialism has managed to stay put by relying on the old method of divide and rule. Monopoly continues to extract substantial profits in the usual way.

In addition to the Fijian-Indian contradiction, there is that between Northern and Southern Indians, and then that between Fiji born Indians and new immigrant Indians, contradictions which politicians can rely on to help them to remain in power. Now the Colonial Sugar Refining monopoly is selling some land to Indians who previously had to rent it from Fijians. This will help to build up a property-owning class amongst the working force, which can be counted on to assist imperialism to maintain the status quo. Early in 1967, the Leader of the New Zealand Labour Parliamentary Party, Kirk, stated that that country must do a great deal more to help Fiji, the Cook Islands, Samoa, Tonga and other South Pacific countries, if she wants to keep Communist "and other undesirable" influences out of the area. It is suggested that the taxpayer of New Zealand, rather than the rich and powerful Australian Colonial Sugar Refining monopoly should foot this particular bill. This monopoly is one of the supporters of the present day reactionary government in Australia. So actually, the role of the Fijian, whether Indian or native, is made to be that of supporting an establishment that acts against his best interests.

The colony of Fiji is made up of some 320 islands, 105 of which are inhabited. The biggest is Viti Levu, on which Suva, the capital, stands. It is 4,011 square miles in area. The next largest is Vanua Levu, which is 2,137 square miles. In all the total area of the colony is 7,055 square miles.

Some inkling of the struggle going on in colonial territories of the Pacific may be gained from these remarks of a prominent Fijian politician, who writes of the 1966 General Election in Fiji, as being one in which officials of the administration, paid for from

public funds, had a free hand in confusing voters in favour of a feudal order. They had every facility for using official time and power for their political campaigning bringing from him the comment, "This amounts to saying that there are no free elections amongst the Fijians as yet. Since no one can accuse the British Government of being ignorant, naive or stupid, we are therefore allowed only one conclusion; that this is part of the pattern of undefined British policy for the Fijian people. . . . The so-called Fijian establishment is based at present, at least, on a traditional power structure of 'Bao', 'Lau' and 'Cakaudrove'. (Feudal chieftain forms — R.A.). The Fijian election results comfortably assures this Tripartite an unchallenged supremacy . . . . Our inference is that the British Government is a silent accomplice to the fact . . . . The traditional leadership of the Fijian people expressed through the Fijian Administration, has been the primary factor holding back the economic and political development of the Fijian people. It is our duty therefore, to point out that, in our view, the Fijian voters being mostly uninformed in these deeper issues have voted into office those who have a vested interest in perpetrating traditions and ceremonials which strangle the Fijian personality." Africans with their experience of neo-colonialism will well recognise the pattern.

Other island groups in the Central Pacific, for geographical reasons, lumped together under the general title of Micronesia, are Nauru, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, the Bonin Islands, Guam, the Caroline and Marshall Islands and Wallis and Fortuna Islands. Of these, one of the richest has been the island of Nauru, the phosphate fertiliser from which has gone into the superphosphate which has kept the fields of New Zealand and Australia green and fertile, raising production several times over. In 1962, Australia took 961,492 tons of this precious export, New Zealand 416,110 tons and Britain 164,050 tons. It is an island about 12 miles in circumference. Its phosphate rock, the basis of superphosphate, is of very high quality, averaging 85 to 88 per cent tri-basic phosphate of lime, but now the end of the workings is in sight, as deposits are gradually being worked out. The country has been held under U.N. trusteeship by Australia, New Zealand and Britain jointly, the administration having been by Australia. It has a population of around 5,000, who did not want to move to any new land as is suggested by the Australian Government, which offered its people a deserted island off the Queensland coast, and Australian citizenship. As local labour is not enough to work the phosphate that still remains, contract labour is brought in either from Hongkong or

from surrounding islands. It has now become an independent country.

In June, 1967, about 200 indentured Chinese were deported from Nauru following labour troubles. The authorities calmly announced that while it was not known that these men were injected with "Communist ideas", the action was taken in case they might be. The "contracts" of indentured workers are one-sided affairs — they are binding for the worker but the employer can cancel them at any time and for any reason. Nauru's 5,000 people have now decided to become an independent country and are in consequence now thrown on their own resources — though foreign monopoly still operates as long as money is to be made.

Another valuable phosphate island is Ocean Island in the Gilbert and Ellice group. This exports some 300,000 tons of phosphate yearly, labour mainly being indentured Chinese contract labour as on Nauru.

Between 1850 and 1880, many Pacific Islands were raided by slave ships, carrying out a criminal trade that was called "blackbirding". An armed group would land from a ship, seize as many islanders as possible, and carrying them off, market them as slaves in the guano workings on the South American coast, in Tahiti, or Hawaii, or else in Queensland, Australia. In the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, the Ellice group suffered most, for these were a quiet, peaceable people of Samoan origin. At that time, its population was reduced by this slave trade from around 20,000 to 3,000. The Gilberts suffered less, as being more fiercely independent, they fought back with much determination, and so had fewer losses. Today the islands of the whole group have a population of around 60,000.

The first European traders coming to the Gilbert and Ellice group, arrived in 1837, just before the First Opium War on the China coast. They traded guns and rum for local products. In 1856, the first missionary, an American, came to settle. Like many other Polynesians, the Ellice Islanders clung to the "tree of life" myth, one they probably brought with them from their original homeland of South East China.

The capital of the Gilbert and Ellice group is situated on Tarawa Island, at Bairiki. The administration consists of 66 European and 739 locally domiciled officers. Christmas Island, one of the group, has been used by Britain as well as the U.S.A. for atomic experimentation. Fanning Island, another one, is the connecting link in the Pacific cable. The Bonin (Ogasawara) Islands consist of many islands, once under Japanese rule, which were

taken over by the U.S. Navy after World War II up until 1968, when they were handed back to Japan, leaving the U.S. Navy with special rights there. The islands go west all the way to the Liu Chiu Islands, now called Okinawa, which still remains in U.S. hands. They were once a tributary kingdom of the Chinese Empire, taken last century by Japan. Further east are the 96 islands of the Caroline, Marshall and Mariana Islands, with a population of around 90,000. They are a U.S. administered Trust Territory, with many U.S. bases like Yap, Saipan, and so on. Guam lies just outside this group. It has a population of 80,000, mostly U.S. servicemen with their families and local people serving them. The local population, Chamorros, number around 35,000. They are the descendants of Spanish soldiers and the native women left after a massacre of their menfolk in one of the countless atrocities committed against innocent people by Spanish imperialism. They are now U.S. citizens. It has been estimated that Polynesia had a population of 1,290,000 in the eighteenth century. By 1900 this had been reduced to 181,000, including half castes. Slowly it rose until by 1937, it stood at 300,000, mostly of mixed race. Since then, the rise has been a sharp one, with this increase coming in a new range of problems that call for urgent solution.

In view of the re-appraisal U.S. imperialism must be making as bases off the China coast become neutralised by China's missile and nuclear capacity, many eyes now turn to islands in Oceania that might be used as a substitute. Guam is already a territory of the U.S., and is a busy place for the U.S. B.52 bombers which have been carrying out widespread destruction in Indo-China. Polaris submarines which lurk along China coasts, have their base here, and the area is a big U.S. Navy supply centre. It is the biggest island in the Mariana Islands, 30 miles long, 4 to 8½ miles wide. As it is so overcrowded, the U.S. "hawks" now look to U.N. Trust territories in the Marianas nearby. Saipan is the next biggest island, with a population of 9,000. It is 13 miles long and 5.5 miles wide. Tinian is the island from which U.S. planes bombed Hiroshima and Nagasaki in the U.S. first test of its nuclear power at the end of World War II. It is 11 miles long and 4.5 miles wide. It has a population of 800. Rota is a vegetable producing island with a population of 1,200. It is 11 miles long and four miles wide. These three islands are now being considered as possible nuclear powered forts. The U.S. blithely expects that there will be no objection from a subservient U.N.O. There are some 2,000 more islands in Micronesia, at least one of which, Kwajalien, despite its U.N.O. ownership, has already been turned

into a nuclear missile base. U.N.O. Trust territories, of course, are granted to certain countries to occupy, with the mission of "preparing the natives for self-government." A 1967 article in the "New York Times" says this of Micronesia:

"There are 2,141 of them, flecks of green in an azure sea, a broad belt about 2,400 miles from east to west and more than 1,000 miles northward from the Equator. . . ."

"Volunteers fresh out of school arrive out here believing in the American dream of the good life and are shocked to find that the dream is far from reality in the Trust Territory."

The Central Intelligence Agency used part of Saipan Island from 1953 to 1962 to train Chinese Nationalist guerrillas. The well-built administrative and housing structures, on a scheduled height now called Capitol Hill, became Trust Territory headquarters when the agency departed.

Francis Nuuan, who represents his native Yap in the Micronesian Senate, laughed when asked about the general reaction to President Johnson's proposal for a plebiscite by 1972. "Only the few Micronesians who can read English are even aware of such things," he said.

U.S. military men are for detaching the islands they want most from Micronesia and adding them to the territory of Guam, so as to enable them to have a tighter hold over them than they have even at present.

The people of Micronesia are, like those of most islands in the Pacific, Christians of one sect or another. The colonial era, brought in its wake a horde of missionaries, Catholics, Baptists, Methodists, Mormons and what you would. Sometimes these have blossomed out into native sects, like Modenkgei in Palau of Micronesia, or the Church of Ratana in New Zealand. Saipan, Yap and Palau are used as tourist resorts, but Kwajalien, on which the U.S. anti-missile base is situated, is off the normal visiting list. In recent years there have been many disputes between natives and the U.S. "trusteeship" over the occupation of native lands by the U.S. forces in occupation. Some 700 U.S. "Peace Corps" youth have been sent to Micronesia, being allocated to many branches of educational and business activity. Lack of governmental care caused the spread of Rhinoceros Beetle through coconut groves, causing the destruction of many trees in Palau. During the Japanese occupation giant snails were introduced, and these have caused much damage to essential crops there. During the Japanese period, the islands grew sugar for the Japanese market. Now sugar cane plantations are non-existent, the people

largely working for wages in armed forces or other U.S. organisations. One would think that the U.S.A. which so carelessly pitches away its billions in the Indo-China War which in turn is supported by bases in Micronesia, would be inclined to do more for the people who are its subjects here. But a Hawaiian Congressman, recently touring Micronesia said: "No American community, no matter how poor, could tolerate conditions under which these people live." American teachers in Micronesia are paid around \$8,000 a year plus free housing and perks, while their native colleagues get 45 cents an hour and live in tin shacks. The 95,000 islanders have a per capita income of \$90.

Polynesia comprises the islands of the Eastern Pacific. Its peoples are somewhat different physically from those of the more centrally located Micronesia and Melanesia. The word "Polynesia" means "many islands", "Micronesia", "little islands", and "Melanesia", "islands of the dark skinned peoples". There is still considerable rivalry amongst the colonial powers in the Pacific, especially as the air age makes stopping places over the area more important than they once were. One account says:

"Legal ownership of all such islands is still not clear. On the latest National Geographic Society map of the Pacific, more than 20 islands which have been governed by New Zealand or Great Britain are marked 'claimed by the United States'. The U.S. claim to the Line Islands of Howland, Baker and Jarvis, is based on their occupation by a dozen schoolboys from Honolulu in 1936, in the early days of aviation. Christmas Island, discovered near the Equator by Captain Cook just before he stumbled upon the Hawaiian group and now claimed by America, was the scene in 1962 of British nuclear explosion tests." (Quote is from p. 158, "They Peopled the Pacific", A Grove Day, London: Bell, 1965.)

Polynesia includes a State of the U.S.A., Hawaii, with Midway, Wake and Johnson Islands as military bases further out into the Pacific, as well as American Samoa, a territory once ruled by the U.S. Navy and now by the U.S. Department of Interior, which is another base. It also includes the independent states of Western Samoa, Tonga, the Cook Islands, then also island territories such as Pitcairn Island, Line Islands, Canton and Enderbury Islands, French Polynesia, including Tahiti, Easter Island, which belongs to Chile, and the Galapagos Islands, which belong to Ecuador. The presence of French soldiery in Tahiti and the French use of her Polynesian colonies for H-Bomb testing, have been factors in the demand of many of the people of Tahiti for independence from France.

Samoans of East Samoa have had a high death rate in fighting for the U.S. in South Vietnam. Though there are only 20,000 people in the country, the troops they have sent had lost 40 dead by mid-1968.

In American Samoa, there is the radio station KVZK-TV which broadcasts for the South Pacific. There are two cinemas in Apia, Independent Western Samoa, which already show the current horror, sexy or Western Hollywood movies, so important a part of U.S. thought control. But those whose slender incomes do not permit the purchase of cinema seats can usually find some place where a television set is putting the same thing over in KVZK-TV programmes.

In the seventies of last century, a certain U.S. citizen, Colonel A. S. Steinberger, landed in the Samoan group of islands from his own yacht. He had been sent by the U.S. State Department to assess the situation with the point of view of annexation. A good public relations man, he made himself so popular with the King, that he was finally appointed Prime Minister. His fall came when it was found that he had entered into collusion with a German firm, and was taking a private cut on all copra exports. But the U.S.A. at that time was quite prepared to see Germany seize Western Samoa as a colony, as long as she was left in possession of Eastern Samoa, or Tutuila, which has one of the finest harbours in the Pacific, on which its capital of Pago Pago stands. The U.S. Navy, on its own initiative, had already gained agreement with the East Samoans to have a U.S. base set up there. In 1900 a treaty partitioning the Samoan Islands between U.S. and Germany was proclaimed. In 1914, at the beginning of World War I, New Zealand troops occupied the German colony, and then on until independence in 1962, it was a Trust Territory mandated to New Zealand.

Western Samoan population is around 150,000. The Head of State, the Year Book states, is "His Highness Malietoa Tanumafili II", leader of one of the four kingly families. There are some 200 U.S. Peace Corps workers in Western Samoa, and also some New Zealand Volunteers — workers on the same basis. The government establishment is quite large. There is no universal suffrage. The country is subject to hurricanes which often do great damage. But the greatest damage to what is a developing land, comes from the resistance to change from the old tribal system with its aristocracy of chiefs, to one based on the working people and their needs. Obviously when faced by a great disparity in

wealth and opportunity, the ordinary Samoan is not going to put out his best.

Western Samoa exports rubber, copra, cocoa and fruit, mostly bananas, much of it to New Zealand. A U.S. timber cutting monopoly is now trying to gain a foothold there. The capital of the country is Apia, with a town population of 22,000. It stands on the island of Upolu, 430 square miles in area. The largest island in the group is Savaii, which has 703 square miles.

The island grouping, now the U.S. State of Hawaii, was once an independent land, ruled by a line of kings. The sons of the early U.S. missionaries who became rich, the Doles and others carried out one of the governmental overthrows which have become so familiar a pattern wherever American fingers reach into a foreign land. American investments are planted, and the country was promptly annexed. Dole, who had made himself "President" of Hawaii, now became U.S. "Governor" without walking out of his office. This transformation took place on August 12th, 1898. U.S. President Cleveland later wrote: "As I look back on the first steps of this miserable business, and as I contemplate the means used to complete the outrage, I am ashamed of the whole affair." The largest racial group in Hawaii today is Japanese. The economy of these islands is in one way or another mainly under the sway of big U.S. monopoly.

The Line Islands are claimed by both Britain and the U.S.A. They have some guano, but are largely uninhabited. Canton and Enderbury Islands are under joint British and U.S. administration, and are used mainly by air lines operating over the Pacific. The U.S.A. here simply moved in on the British administration in 1939, and stayed there, forcing through an agreement for "joint" control for 50 years. The Tokelau group are administered as part of New Zealand, and contain a New Zealand air base. In all they comprise 2,500 acres, and have a population of 2,000.

Tonga means "south" in Polynesian. It was probably colonised from Samoa. Though it has but 270 square miles of land, on which three active volcanoes stand, it is rich economically. The three main islands are Tongatapu (Sacred Tonga) to the south, Ha'apai in the centre, and Vava'u with a fine land-locked harbour to the north. It is a British Protectorate, with a so-called constitutional monarch. The kingdom consists of three large groups of islands, 150 in number, only 36 of which are inhabited, with a population of over 80,000. Tonga was a British protectorate for 70 years. On June 4th, 1970 it became independent. The government is actually a feudal one with power exercised by King Taupa'

ahsu and his nobles. Many young Tongans try to get to Auckland, New Zealand, which is now becoming quite a Polynesian centre, despite the racial discrimination that exists there. Youngsters often see no future for themselves in Tonga as it is constituted today. It is true in Tonga as in other Pacific Island lands, that unless the people are drawn into the governing process in a socialist way, that there can be little real progress.

The Cook Islands, 15 of them, have an area of around 60,000 acres, and a population of 20,000, which includes 400 Europeans. Previously a New Zealand dependency—its ruler Queen Makea passing sovereignty over to New Zealand in 1901—these islands are now partially independent, but face serious problems from a monopoly controlled Pacific Island economy. Further difficulties are caused by the lack of common aims between the New Zealand civil servants and local people. These officials have been left in the Cook Islands after independence to take part in administration, and feel they are badly treated at NZ\$3,200 a year. The local man maybe gets NZ\$140. Education in the past has not taught "how". It has been one that has given illusions instead of reality. Scientific native customs in dress, housing, etc., are abandoned for western imported styles—standards have been vastly changed. Now Cook Islanders have to start from scratch, trying to build a new economy and a new way of life and to do so in the face of considerable opposition from the older administrators.

Lopsided development schemes have made the centre at Rararua more desirable to live in than in the countryside. The population of this area increased by 71.4% between 1951 and 1966, and the process has gone on since. Many who have come in from outer islands have left their land, and either stay on as the new urban poor, or drift down to New Zealand. The administration is naturally mainly concerned with salaries of officials, modernising their main urban centre, and such things rather than on making the whole country more self-sufficient, improving marketing and inter-island transport facilities and in actual fact starting right from the base instead of from the top down. In February 1970 it was reported that five children had died in Rararua from malnutrition. Says one writer\*: "Starvation in the Cook Islands is going hand in hand with diminishing farm use and in many instances diminishing population. Simple-minded Malthusians blaming all the world's ills on 'over population', may be surprised."

French Polynesia consists of the Society Islands, the Marquesas,

\* W. Rosenberg, *New Zealand Monthly Review*, April 1970.

the Gambier, the Austral, Tuamuto, Rapa and Leeward Islands. Fifty per cent of the population of 100,000 lives on Tahiti in an area of around 2,500 square miles. In those islands also live 10,000 overseas Chinese, many of whom have French nationality. The islands are the site of the current French H-Bomb tests. Papeete, on Moorea, in the Windward group of the Society Islands, is the administrative capital of French Polynesia. Tahiti is a land that because of its beauty and its climate, has attracted many adventurers and has suffered from them. It has become, in this air age, a fashionable tourist centre for moneyed European and Americans to visit and loaf away the days in. The French atomic tests have brought a great influx of armed service men also. Fishing helps greatly with local food supply. Living standards are perhaps the highest in the South Pacific Island territories. The last native dynasty of kings — the Pomare dynasty, was forced to sign a documentary cession by the French Navy in 1842. Following that there was bitter struggle between the converts of Protestant and Catholic missionaries which the Catholic missionaries with the help of the French Government won. Again the church militant led in imperialist take over.

Pitcairn Island is peopled by the descendants of the mutineers of the British ship "Bounty", though some of them have emigrated to Norfolk Island further west. They have been converted to Seventh Day Adventists by U.S. missionaries. The island of Pitcairn is administered from British colonial controlled Fiji Pitcairn has a dwindling population, its young men preferring to go elsewhere and work for wages, despite the beauty and climatic perfection of their island.

Easter Island, called Rapa Nui by its people, has a population of 1,500, and runs nearly 50,000 sheep on a nationalised sheep run, which is its main source of livelihood. The capital is Roggeveen. It is administered by the Chilean Navy. It has an airport now used for tourist flights from the Chilean mainland. Both Easter Island and Pitcairn have considerable strategic importance in the South-West Pacific, being the only land in the vast stretch of sea that stretches 3,500 miles between French Polynesia and the mainland of South America. Easter Island is 2,200 miles from Chile, and 1,000 from the Marquesas in French Polynesia. It is a small island — only 12 miles long and five wide. Yet perhaps no other island in the Pacific has had a tougher time from imperialism. The Spaniards first claimed it, calling it "La Isle de Pascua". In 1804 a U.S. schooner came and captured 12 men and 10 women

after a fight. After three days out from the island, the captives were allowed on deck. They immediately jumped in the sea, and tried to swim in the direction of home. In 1822, a U.S. whaler captured some girls and threw them overboard next day. Then in the middle of last century the able bodied men were kidnapped and taken to work the Peruvian Guano mines. The King, his son, and all the learned men were included. Conditions in these Guano mines were very bad, and over 900 of the men died in one year. Due to various international protests, their captors decided to let the 100 who were all who remained, go home. But on the way, 85 of these died of smallpox. The 15 who did get back to their families spread smallpox amongst the people with the result there was a great epidemic from which but 110 survived. These were the ancestors of the people of today. A people who cannot read their own traditional writing, and who do not know how, when, where, or why the huge stone statues that line the island's coast, came to be there. They have all been converted to be Roman Catholics. Their language is Polynesian.

The Galapagos Islands are administered by the Navy of Ecuador. There is one large island, four of medium size, and then 10 smaller ones, with a great many islets around them. The sparse native population of 2,000 is racially akin to the Indians of Ecuador. The capital is Progreso at the southern end of Chatham Island. During the last century, the islands were the haven of pirates. Some 10 million giant tortoises were slaughtered by get rich quick profiteers for their oil. Now they are almost extinct.

Now, to return to the south-western, or Melanesian portion of the Pacific, where for a while we discussed the Australian native and the peoples of New Guinea-Papua. Seven hundred miles east of Queensland, lies the island of New Caledonia, with the island of Pines, the Loyalty Islands and the Huon Islands, Walpole Island and the Chesterfield Islands administered from it. Also a dependency and lying 1,000 miles N.E. are the Wallis and Futuna groups. Futuna Islands are also called the Horn Islands, after the Dutch explorer Horn, whose name also goes to Cape Horn in South America. These two groups are populated by 10,000 Polynesians, all Roman Catholic in religion. The whole goes under the general name of New Caledonia, and is considered to be an Overseas Territory of France. Populated by around 100,000 people, it is one of the richest of island groups in the Pacific because of immense deposits of nickel and chrome on the island of New Caledonia, in exchange for the export of which it receives consumer goods mainly made in France. If one scans the import and export figures of any

Pacific island country, it will be seen that imports always slightly exceed exports in cash value. Under colonialism the buyer and seller of the controlling country always wins. Noumea is the capital of all New Caledonia. In the days of French colonialism in Indo-China, labour was taken from French concentration camps in Vietnam and sent to mine nickel here. There are still around a remaining thousand Vietnamese working in the islands.

In the latter part of the last century, some 40,000 French prisoners were also sent to these islands. Many of them were French Socialists seized and sent out of France after the Franco-German War. At present Europeans and part Europeans account for around 40 per cent of the population.

After annexation by France, the Melanesian inhabitants strongly resisted the taking of their country, but as more oppression came their numbers were reduced to about a third of the original and for many years they were split up and outnumbered by incomers.

During the next five years, it is reported, the French Government of Noumea is planning to admit 100,000 Europeans to the country, to help to further exploit the huge nickel resources there. By 1975, an additional 13,500 houses have to be built in Noumea, some of the order for pre-fabricated buildings coming from New Zealand.

North of New Caledonia lie the Solomons, a British Protectorate consisting of a group of 10 major clusters of islands and a host of smaller ones with the capital at Honiara on rugged Guadalcanal Island. These islands are mountainous and heavily wooded. Their total land area is 11,500 square miles. Thinly populated by people with varying shades of skin colour, it has a considerable economic potential. The population is 15,000, the administration being through the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific by the Commonwealth office, London. In Honiara a new Government House costing \$270,000 was expected to be completed in 1969. There is no common language except a form of English, some 60 tongues being spoken.

In the years from the end of the Pacific War to 1953, there was active in the big island of Malaita where 40 per cent of the Melanesian people live, 55,000 of them, and in smaller ones surrounding it, a people's movement called "Marching Rule". This name came from the word "marsina", which in the local language means the "Shoot of the Taro Plant" or "Brotherhood". It has been said that the ideas of the movement came from left-thinking Allied soldiers garrisoning the islands during the war. This may have had an influence, but the fact is that there has been a nationalist movement

there for a long time; the District Officer and a Cadet Officer of the administration having been killed in a rising in 1927.

"Marching Rule" stressed collectivisation of people into villages, was against individual farming, and for improved agriculture, non-co-operation with the Government and the missions. It promised many benefits to those who followed its leaders. In 1948, the outstanding leaders were goaled by the administration, and the movement changed to become the "Federal Council" of Malaita, which declared itself independent of the Protectorate administration. With more government pressure brought to bear, this was finally converted into the "Malaita Council", through which the government was able to work. The Government, seeing the strength of the movement, has set up Executive and Legislative Councils, hoping in this way to secure the co-operation of chiefs who influence the people, and thus giving more authority to local politics, and allowing the Colonial administration to continue. Most of the education in the Protectorate is still in the hands of Christian missions. The establishment consists of European District Commissioners for the four districts, with staffs of District Officers under them, then the native local government councils, native courts and chieftains. The islands export copra, shell and Kauri pine. Kauri is one of the finest woods, the trees having been practically cut out in New Zealand, and being on their way out in the Solomons. Dry rice cultivation is now being extensively promoted, a completely new thing for the area. Soya beans are also being introduced successfully, as are sweet potatoes, which were not used before.

Though the Protectorate is predominantly Melanesian, some of the smaller islands in the group are now inhabited by Polynesians and Micronesians, there being some 6,000 of the former and 2,000 of the latter. Big monopoly such as Lever's Inc., as well as a host of smaller foreign companies, take away the main profits from the land.

The New Hebrides Islands, a double chain of around 80 islands which reach 450 miles from N.W. to S.E., in all with an area of around 5,000 square miles. They are ruled by a British and French Condominium. They have a population of around 70,000, which includes around 500 British, 1,500 French and 2,000 Vietnamese. The division of government, on top of colonialism, holds back progress, and there are frequently differences of opinion amongst the controlling group.

The early history of relations with European nations has not been happy. Discovered first by the Spaniard, Quirros, who called

the first island he came to Australia del Espiritu Santo, it was not visited again until Bougainville, the French explorer, came 160 years later. Then Captain Cook, the Britisher, arrived, still without many efforts being made to contact the peoples, until an Irishman, Dillon, started the sandalwood trade in 1825. The sandalwood soon being cut out, the kidnapping of native peoples to send as workers to Australia, Fiji and New Caledonia became profitable. Over 7,200 went to Queensland by 1876. 4,500 were sent to Fiji between 1868 and 1878. Mortality amongst these who had been "blackbirded" was heavy. Out of a group sent from one island, for instance, 600 were taken away, but only 200 returned. These brought diseases which in turn killed many back at home. It was a British settler, Higginson, who claimed that most of the land of the New Hebrides was his own, and who did not like British law, so first suggested that the French Government take over the islands. The Condominium was started in the early years of the century, when both Britain and France were standing against German attempts to establish themselves in the Pacific.

After World War II, the large hearted U.S. officials dumped the majority of their massive equipment of trucks, bulldozers, and so on, into the sea at the Segond Channel, thus effectively preventing the people there from taking it over for their own use. There has been a movement in the New Hebrides which is still alive today, which is called "Jon Frum" — Jon Frum having been a man who said he had come to deliver the natives from Christianity, and white domination. During World War II many leaders of this movement were gaoled, but it still exists amongst the Tanna people, who express their will by a non-co-operation movement. This "Jon Frum" movement is active today in a new one called Nagriamel, which aims to get native lands returned to their original owners. A moving spirit is Jimmy Stephens, the barely literate grandson of an English seaman, who is called Chief President Moses by the group. Nagriamel has around ten thousand active members.

The New Hebrides, like many other islands in the Pacific, suffered greatly from the diseases foreign traders, adventurers and sailors brought with them. Perhaps it was the missionary, however, who carried most misery in his train. He invariably tried to impose Victorian standards of dress on the island peoples, saying that their scientific desire to wear as little as possible, was "sin". The result that the subject peoples, deprived of the life-giving sunlight to which they were used, contracted tuberculosis and died in their thousands. The present population is still very small compared with what it was before the advent of the colonialists. Other

diseases brought in too, of course, played their part in decimation.

The same situation applied to the Marquesas in French Polynesia, where an exceptionally handsome and able people was almost wiped out. A foreign writer of the period, instances just one place — the Taipi Valley in Nukuhiva Island. "Nine miles in length is the broad valley of the Taipi, from a glorious cataract that leaps over a dark buttress wall where the mountain bounds the valley, to the blazing beach. And in all this extent of marvellously rich land, the one time fondly cherished abode of the most valiant class of the Marquesas, of thousands of men and women whose bodies were as beautiful as the models for the statues the Greeks made, whose hearts were generous, and whose hearts were eager to learn all good things, there are now only this wretched dozen, too old or too listless to gather their own food."

In some of the islands, women still wear the Mission "Mother Hubbard" long gowns — a sort of nightgown that reaches from neck to feet — even when they go to the sea fishing. They look curiously at the wealthy modern tourist in search of health, clad in the briefest bikinis, who come to bathe on their beaches. But the old men remember, and there is a generation growing up that rebels. There are all the old tales to be told, each with its slice of bitterness. Of how labour press gangs would come and seize natives to go and work down on the Queensland sugarcane fields, where they were contemptuously called "kanaka", and crudely exploited. Actually the word "kanaka" in Polynesian, simply means "man". But colonialism is the same everywhere. It takes, it debauches, its greed is insatiable, and ever it tries to extinguish the spark of independence wherever it finds it. Even it introduces its own forms of thought control.

Further south, around New Zealand and Australia, we find various islands near their coasts and under the administration of these two lands. In New Zealand the Maori has hardly appeared on the international stage. When the Maori possessed much land and when he had arms of his own in his hands, he was more respected than he is today. Sixty-one million acres of the best land has been "acquired" from the Maori people over the past 140 years, much of it by trickery. The great object of the New Zealand Government in the stages after the Maori Wars in which the Maoris fought back, has been in the words of one legislator in 1870, "the de-tribalisation of the Maori — to destroy if it were possible, the principle of Communism which ran through the whole of their institutions upon which their social system was based and which

stood as a barrier in the way of all attempts to amalgamate the Maori race into our social and political system."

Today official "respect" for the Maori expresses itself in a proposal to abolish the four Maori nationality seats in Parliament, in stopping the proper pronunciation of Maori names in broadcasting. In a recent city subdivision when many new streets were formed in Christchurch, N.Z., there came the now common proviso, "No Maori Names". Today, the Mormon Church, an open unashamed U.S. agent, whose religion requires belief that the U.S. is World Leader by divine right, has become possessed of some 20,000 acres of Maori land at a low price. The Minister of Maori Lands gave his personal approval for this rotten deal. U.S. Mormon Church agents working amongst the Maoris are increasing their power. The functions of U.S. missions in providing a new and convenient avenue for the ever ubiquitous C.I.A., an organisation whose ramifications are world wide, are well understood in colonial and neo-colonial dominated lands. The Maori is not so often to be found in the professions, more usually becoming a farm or industrial worker. The many strange foreign religious sects he is enticed to join, from Mormons to Jehovah's Witnesses, and which brainwash him with their thought control, ever seeking to make him put up with his station and its limitations in this life in the hope of a heaven in the sweet by-and-by. Many a Maori or islander enlists in the New Zealand Army and is sent as cannon-fodder to Malaya or Vietnam. He often joins in the hope of an exciting time. Then perhaps sometimes because of the hope of a safe job on return and discharge, just as the new immigrant enlists to hoping eventually to gain permanent work as well as early naturalisation papers. Like the Red Indians and Afro-Americans of the U.S.A., Maoris form a far greater proportion of his country's army of aggression in S.E. Asia than they do of its home population. In New Zealand the Maori population increases much faster than does that of the whites — or "pakeha" — showing an abrupt rise each census. A virile people, who help each other and so give each other a feeling of security in livelihood problems.

As political consciousness comes to him, and his numbers increase, the Maori will be a force to be reckoned with in the New Zealand of the future. The fact that he fought back in the Maori Wars a century ago has given him a position of superficial equality. He fought the Redcoats from Britain. He fought the colonial volunteers headed by the German adventurer, von Tempsky, one of the Walker gang of filibusters who worked for American imperialism in Latin America, comrade of another of the Walker gang,

General Townsend Ward, American, the Manchu mercenary killed by the Taiping revolutionaries in China. Though the pakeha has tried to destroy his collective way of living, the pakeha has not entirely succeeded. Where his masters have done better from their own point of view for the moment, is in the realm of thought control. But again, today throughout the whole of Oceania there rises new understanding, and a growing resentment against being used for monopoly gain. Real grievances that have been hidden too long now are aired, for instance, the Banabans, who were re-settled on Rabi Island after being promised royalties on the lucrative phosphate deposits they owned on Ocean Island, found that they were getting but 50 cents a ton for the phosphate while the Government of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands took \$2.90 in tax. It is this phosphate that so largely ensures the prosperity of Australian and New Zealand pastoral lands, and makes for the high standard of living in these countries. New Zealand alone grazes 60,000,000 sheep.

Industrial disputes or disputes about wages are now common in Fiji, New Guinea and New Caledonia. So far very few people if any representatives of these people have been able to come together and meet other peoples who are struggling to take their rightful position in the world. News of what is happening to colonial peoples, however, does penetrate, and everywhere things are being looked at anew.

In the Pacific, with its dependence on the old ruling class of chiefs, a new status symbol has emerged in the founding of universities where old ruling class education is given. Australia supports the University of Papua-New Guinea, while Britain and New Zealand are behind the University of the South Pacific, in Fiji. Now the French, keen to spread French ideas and culture, are setting up a University of New Caledonia on the island of Nou. Its first department will be based on the School of Laws, which already exists in Noumea. Always imperialism calls for more lawyers, intermediaries between the ruling class and the common man. It is very questionable, moreover, whether universities operated by the old ruling class, with old ruling class methods, can produce trained people able to get down and raise standards amongst those who need it most. The university graduate trained that way feels he is a special person, entitled to special treatment because so much of the people's taxes have already been spent on him. Naturally he will seek administrative positions where pay is highest. The re-organisation of universities and indeed all education in today's China, aims at remedying this, so that in education as in much

else, the peoples of the Pacific in future will need to look to China rather than to Europe as a model for advance.

Amongst other newer moves in Oceania is that of the 90,000 Micronesians in the U.S. Trust territory of the Pacific, who succeeded recently in establishing a Congress which has some authority over inter-island affairs. But in these islands, the U.S. has many important bases which it wants the local people to support. Therefore it considers it expedient to give something as a palliative. There are those who are now agitating for an enlarged Micronesia to be made into a State of the Union of the United States of America, as the Hawaiian Islands have been. We may look at the U.S.A. itself, where there are over half a million Red Indians, whom it has been the U.S. policy to allow to rot away hoping for their eventual elimination. Each night still, TV shows to some 35 million watchers, Western movies with the Red Indians "biting the dust". The U.S.A. ruling class had no more use for the Indians after having won domination over them, stolen their lands, and nearly wiped them out. The treatment of Indians in the U.S.A. is a good yard-stick by which to judge U.S. treatment of any native people it gets completely and absolutely under its thumb. We all know of the treatment meted out to Americans of African descent, who today begin to fight back. The Red Indians, who are but 0.3 per cent of the U.S. population, form 3 per cent of the U.S. forces fighting in Vietnam.

The whole world knows what the "world devil", as it is called in S.E. Asia, is doing in Indo-China. Today in the Pacific, an alliance between U.S., British, Australian and New Zealand big business, looks upon all these territories as their cake to cut, in whatever way it suits them. In this, they will, of course, not succeed, just as Japanese domination or any other domination did not succeed. The peoples of the Pacific will eventually take matters into their own hands, and together solve the many problems the new age brings them.

The scene in the Pacific is a rapidly changing one, as newer political developments take place. In Papua-New Guinea there are several political parties taking shape. Japan now gains over 40 per cent of its iron ore from Australia and the percentage increases each year. The penetration of Japanese-U.S. combines, or purely U.S. ones there continues. The traitor class of Australia is quite unable to get Australia out of the hands of U.S. imperialism. Actually as has been pointed out recently, the proportion of Australia owned by Australians is becoming less and less, as the rate at which Australian assets are passing into foreign hands accelerates.

The loot of Australian minerals goes on apace. Wool, wheat and meat can be replaced. Minerals cannot, once they have gone. The traitor class are quite prepared to make slaves of the Australian people in the interests of imperialism, in order to protect their own class interests. That much becomes increasingly, dramatically clear today.

John Foster Dulles, when in power, once said that the U.S.A. would use any means possible to bring down the present Government of China. That policy has never yet been reversed. At that time, there was a Dr. Judd, a U.S. congressman, who had been a medical missionary in China. He stated in a speech made in Chicago on February 2nd, 1951, that "it was not necessary that they should have a good government in China. That was desirable, but wholly secondary. It did not need to be a democratic government, an honest government, or an efficient government. The key thing was that the manpower and the resources and the bases of China, be under Chinese friendly to the United States, and not under the control of potential enemies of the United States".

Today U.S. imperialism in Asia supports as disgusting a string of puppets in power as could be imagined. Judd's policy is in action. It is important, however, for the peoples of Oceania to realise that this also is the future planned for them by the little cabal of operators of big monopoly. This is the thing they have to fight. U.S. Imperialism, naked and unashamed. China has made herself self sufficient, and stands boldly against the threat. Other nations, big and small, can do the same if they take this road.

In New Zealand, there has been much protest against U.S. imperialism, taking form in such things as popular outcry against American Chemical subsidiaries in New Zealand making defoliants for Vietnam. Popular demonstrations against high ranking U.S. and puppet visitors has become a feature of modern New Zealand life, where the Vietnam War is highly unpopular. Both New Zealand and Australia are in the tragic position of having their enemies chosen for them by the U.S.A. U.S. policy is to put New Zealand under the ramshackle Australian political structure which increasingly becomes a U.S. puppet. To get New Zealand so dependent financially, that the U.S. can dictate there also. New Zealand soldiers in Vietnam have already been included under Australian command. New Zealand troops in Malaya are to be held there even after the departure of the British, who brought them there. So the struggle for real independence in both New Zealand and Australia has hardly yet started. The rich will look to a U.S. overlord to replace the British. The ordinary man will wonder why

steps have not been taken to gain economic independence, and just why his heritage should be considered a stamping ground for predatory U.S. interests. In 1968, pressure was mounting to bring New Zealand soldiers back home from Vietnam, and it was also being suggested that those in Malaya be brought home too. S.E.A.T.O. and A.N.Z.U.S. Pact nations, as well as Vietnam aggressive war leaders, met in Wellington, New Zealand, in April, 1968. Many New Zealanders expressed their feelings against the Vietnam War by meetings and demonstrations. In September, 1968, they demonstrated against the visit of the U.S.-Japan puppet, Pak of South Korea, and subsequently against the arrival of U.S. warships from Vietnam. Such demonstrations have been a feature of New Zealand life up till today.

The U.S.A. has forced a new U.S. army installation on New Zealand. It is the satellite tracking station at Mt John, inland from Timaru, in the South Island. It is an essential part of the U.S. air defence network, tracking satellites for Aero-space Defence command's weapons system. As a military installation of a foreign power on New Zealand soil it infringes New Zealand sovereignty as an independent state, involving New Zealand in matters of nuclear warfare which are no concern of hers. The installation was made despite widespread popular protest against it.

In U.S. journals the withdrawal of U.S. bases further into the Pacific because of the possession of the Hydrogen bomb by China, is now freely discussed. Maybe the return of the Bonins or Orgasawara Islands, was influenced by this, as well as the discussions proceeding for the return of the U.S.-occupied Okinawa Islands to Japan. The Soviet-held Japanese islands in the north, are also being demanded back by Japan, their rendition becoming a talking point as understandings between the U.S.A., revisionist U.S.S.R. and the old reaction of Japan become ever deeper.

From the problems of the islands of Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia, one can go south right to the fringe of the continent of Antarctica. Here we see Russian, American, Australian, New Zealand and Japanese co-operation, all of which is said to be strictly for scientific research only. But the size of the U.S. operation at McMurdo Sound, shows that there are also other motives. A United States request was made to N.Z. some years ago for rights to establish a transit station in Christchurch, New Zealand, for "purely scientific purposes". This has steadily expanded now, until it is a full-fledged U.S. base with an Admiral in command, and with huge cargo planes always coming and going, carrying secret materials. The ex-Hitlerite German, Wernher von Braun, now one

of the leaders in U.S. nuclear work, has recently led a group of nuclear scientists to visit U.S. bases also commanded by a U.S. Navy Admiral in Antarctica, going down from the Christchurch base.

A few miles from McMurdo Sound on an all weather road to the Arrival Heights area in which the new installation is being constructed, is emerging a Nike-Cajun and/or Nike Apache base, planning for some 200 firings in 1969. It would seem that the U.S.A. is preparing for a situation in which something they have at McMurdo will have to be strongly defended. Actually, apart from any purely scientific research, the U.S. Navy is already using the area for cosmic ray studies that are quite outside the realm of peaceful research.

The technical preparations of the enemy of all men for global control from the Arctic regions of the North Pacific to Antarctica, and out into the regions of outer space for new communications systems, may scare some used to thinking in terms of big artillery only. But the U.S. ideas of making New Zealand a part of the Australian Commonwealth and then absorbing the Australian Commonwealth into the political structure of the U.S.A., will find growing opposition from the people who count, the working folk of all Oceania. The struggle between the property-owning class and the people will be accentuated. The struggle in New Zealand already looms up. As one writer\* puts it, "As a colony, New Zealand identified herself with British imperialism, as a coloniser, New Zealand took over Polynesian islands in the consciousness of a supposed racial and cultural superiority, not to speak of the vested interests of some traders. . . . In World War II, however, it became clear that the 'insurance company' on whose protection New Zealand had relied for such a long time would not be able to honour its policy." The same writer says that the self-interests of the U.S.A. denied the use of the South Pacific to the Japanese. Actually it was the Communist armies of China which froze 22 crack Japanese divisions in North China, armies which the Japanese had counted upon as being able to use in its great southward drive, that saved Australia and New Zealand at a time when the best the U.S. could do was to fight with Carlson's Gung Ho Raiders at Guadalcanal in the Solomons. Our writer said in a later chapter of his book, "To live in New Zealand is to be a citizen of the world. Small as we may be, we can make a worthy contribution to mankind's treasury of achievements. If New Zealand merged herself into the great Australian neighbouring continent, or identified her fate with that of the imperial United States, what would remain of our little

nation would be a large scale dairy and sheep farm in the South Pacific, spread over two relatively minor islands."\* In Australia, certainly, the enemy has excelled himself in his seizure, with the sickening slavish connivance of Australian reaction, of great areas for bases to be used against Asia, and in his steady expansion of U.S. monopoly interests, at the expense of the Australian people, their hopes, their future.

There was considerable protest at the establishment of a vast U.S. base in Western Australia, a base which the U.S. infiltrators treat as their own territory. Now a new base is being added to the string already possessed by the U.S.A. in Australia. It is to be at Alice Springs in the Northern Territory. As an Australian paper of March, 1967, states, "Facts show that the U.S. imperialists are just using Australia and the people for their own aggressive ends. In this they are assisted by the Canberra puppets who, in fact, have put pressure on an Alice Springs farmer to sell his land for 52 cents an acre to the Americans." No Australian is permitted to enter this Pine Gap base, for it is the one from which U.S. space spying satellites are controlled and monitored.

Who, it will be asked, will profit from the huge deposits of iron, phosphate, nickel, bauxite, manganese, lead, copper and oil, which in the few years up to and during 1970 were so dramatically uncovered, and so eagerly grabbed by foreign interests operating in Australia? In the early days of colonial exploitation in Australia, the names of Kalgoorlie and Ballarat were household ones for get rich quick mining. Today new names come up, Kambalda, Mount Newman, Mount Tom Price, Barrow Island, Duchess and the Bass Strait, from which vast wealth begins to flow.- Phosphate from Duchess, where there are at least a 2,000 million tons deposit, for the making of superphosphate so essential to rich agricultural and pastoral growth, nickel, iron in long term contracts for Japanese industry, so much oil that it is estimated that there will be enough for Australia's needs within the next decade. Will it be the Australian worker who profits from all this, or will a looting imperialism demand more and more? Will the state of the most oppressed, most exploited peoples of Australia grow better, or will it be simply that the rich grow richer, and the poor, poorer? There will be much drama played in the years that lie ahead, for Australia is part of Australasia and cannot divide herself from the problems of the heavily populated neighbours, simply hoping for the might of U.S. imperialism to protect the assets of her greedy U.S.-ridden mono-

\* "A Guide Book to New Zealand's Future," W. Rosenberg, Christchurch, New Zealand, 1969.

polies and permitting herself to be made into a U.S. base for attacks on the enemies of U.S. monopoly in Asia.

In mid-1967, a high ranking U.S. delegation toured Australia and New Zealand pressing for more active participation of both countries in the Vietnam War. Both countries demurred at the idea of sending more troops, in the face of so much popular opposition against such. The U.S. delegation returned home. Then came word that quotas for both Australian and New Zealand wool, dairy products and mutton would be made. The sending of additional manpower to Vietnam was the prompt response of the two scared governments.

Today the list of U.S. and Japanese capitalist enterprises engaged in looting Australia must be a frightening one to any real Australian patriot. Australia has the largest bauxite deposits in the world, but those known so far are all owned by the U.S. aluminium monopoly. U.S. companies dominate oil exploration with rights over 780,000 square miles. Australian taxpayers obligingly construct railways and roads for foreign monopoly to export its minerals.

But actually the lustful eyes of the U.S. imperialists are bigger than their digestive apparatus. The U.S. has been immensely assisted by the intrigue of revisionists, who have subverted the old Australian Communist Party, and have reduced it to the status of a wordy social democratic club. Yet on the other hand this action has caused a new Communist Party, led by the thoughtful E. F. Hill, strong in principle, definite in action, to spring up and quietly extend its influence. In New Zealand, revisionists with Soviet backing have made a like contribution to U.S. domination by leading away some members of the New Zealand Communist Party, by trying to overthrow its leadership, and by setting up a pro-revisionist party called the "Socialist Unity Party" which engages in scurrilous attacks on China. Soviet revisionists in Indonesia, a country in which part of whose territory is in Melanesia, sit pretty. Increasingly they make friends with and continue arming the reaction which has slaughtered so many hundreds of thousands of the finest sons and daughters of Indonesia. They also make a love feast with the extreme reaction in Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Tokyo, Bangkok and Manila. They back up the war-mongers in Japan who still lust to conquer. Their role in assisting the plans of the U.S.A. in the Pacific is no mean one. Basically there is no difference between the revisionist and imperialist lines. They both lead to the same end.

In December, 1967, came the death through drowning of Harold Holt, Prime Minister of Australia. The collection of U.S. puppets

who came to memorial services must have made many of the more thoughtful ponder. Holt was the most responsible individual in Australia sending troops to Vietnam. Like Menzies before him, he was the U.S. man in Australia. He went, but his place was swiftly taken by one just like him. Holyoake, of New Zealand, like Holland before him, is the U.S. man in New Zealand. He will pass also, and his class will try to put one more of his kind into his position. In the inevitable struggle that lies ahead, there must come extreme right in the U.S.A. talks of killing off "culled" people on a great taking of sides. There can be no middle way. Already the a bigger scale than ever Hitler dreamt of. Wallace, a fascist contender for the U.S. Presidency, obtained some nine million votes, at least partly on the anti-Afro-American race issue. So does the Afro-American become the leader of the van in the people's movement against the fascism which is the last stage of imperialism. The U.S. now openly and with all its power supports the ultra-fascist gangs which control South Korea, Taiwan, the South Vietnam coast, Indonesia, and so on. It also supports the reaction in Japan, largely directed by leaders identified with the fascist Japan of the Second World War. The peoples of Oceania have to make their choice. Are they on the side of a new and filthier type of Hitlerism, or are they against it? A recent comment made to me was to the effect that the Maori and island folk in New Zealand would soon be following the lead of the most exploited in the U.S.A. The New Zealand worker then would have to take sides. For or against the U.S., chief enemy of mankind. For or against Hitlerism. With the front line of revolt or against it. It may sound curious to Australians to realise that their only hope of progress as a nation depends not on U.S. or European alliances, but on co-operation with the exploited and oppressed of the world, including their own most oppressed minority, the old Australian native. The ruling class of both Australia and New Zealand as a class would gladly sell its birthright for U.S. dollars. The exploited classes, to oppose them, must rely on those forces which are against U.S. imperialism throughout the world. Are we on the side of the peoples fighting for true independence or are we against them, working people must increasingly ask themselves?

Against all these plots and counter plots, there stands the great solid fact of the existence of Revolutionary China, burning with the power of the thought of Mao Tsetung, raising high a banner for all peoples who look for a real down to earth way to follow. Today we face the break-up of imperialism, furious in its last stages. The system that has esconced itself especially on the continent of

Australia, the continent of Antarctica, and on the 200,000 islands of the Pacific, has passed the zenith of its power and actually is entering a period of swift decline. This, then, is an outline of the situation the peoples of Oceania face at this time.

For the future, there is much hope. The end of imperialism will open the way for liberty to the subjected people of Oceania, and destroy the grip of monopoly. More and more, folk will learn that the people have to liberate themselves and cannot wait for handouts from the oppressors. It will not be operators of some U.S. Christian mission or the U.S. Peace Corps which will really help them. Progressives in both Australia and New Zealand have done much already to fight racism, but there is a heavy burden of such dirt to be cleaned out yet. The example of the Afro-American struggle in the U.S.A. is being studied by many a Maori and islander. For the first time there has been a Maori demonstration outside Parliament in Wellington against the stealing of Maori lands — in defiance of the Treaty of Waitangi, which aimed to preserve such. A small demonstration in numbers, but a gigantic one in political significance. It was made, as has been pointed out in the New Zealand "People's Voice", after decades of flattery, knight-hoods, Maori Land Courts, Parliamentary representation and racial "harmony". They are seeing that none of this has honoured the Treaty of Waitangi, of 1840, which stated that "Her Majesty the Queen of England confirms and guarantees to the chiefs and tribes of New Zealand and to the respective families and individuals thereof, the full, exclusive and undisturbed possession of their lands and estates, forests, fisheries and other properties, which they may collectively or individually possess, so long as it is their wish to retain the same in their possession." The struggle forward for all of these Pacific peoples, split up, cut up, exploited, poisoned with illusions and tabu, will be difficult, but with the application of the correct theory, it is bound to win in the end.

This brief introduction to Oceania would not be complete without reference to a new slave making device of imperialism — the tourist industry which is now being imposed on many a colonial territory.

Just as Caribbean Islands have been prostituted by the idle rich of the American mainland, so are some of the islands of the Pacific now being exploited in the same way. The process has already gone a long way forward in Tahiti and Fiji. Fiji alone has 40,000 tourists coming each year, 10,000 of them from the U.S.A. Soon Samoa and Rarotonga will be taken in for hotels and airports are already on the way. A United States trust was negotiated in September,

1968, to develop the island of Aitutaki as a tourist resort. It was a proposal that involved the investment of U.S. \$64 million. More and more the function of islanders will be to cater to the needs of the glittering tourist industry. Profits from such industry will go, not to the people of the islands, but to foreign monopoly — mainly that of the U.S.A. Colonial peoples can work for nickel, phosphate, sugar or other monopoly, they can grow vegetables and act as servants for the garrisons of U.S. bases, or they can provide picture postcard material for tourists who come and go on luxury airlines. If they emigrate to New Zealand they will find themselves to be discriminated against when it comes to job getting. That they should develop themselves as members of independent communities, is an idea remote from the colonialist way of thinking. From the point of view of the privileged class their role is to be complaisant servants, subject to all the varying fortunes of aggressive imperialism.

New Zealanders, basically, are not so much better off than the islanders. They have a rich land, and are capable of creating a self-sufficient economy. Generally speaking, however, their establishment lacks the desire to be as truly independent as say Albania, or even Iceland. The Maori population once realised that independence was valuable, and fought gallantly for it. Today, however, they follow the white majority, with them dissipating their strength by taking part in imperialist wars in Malaya and Vietnam. Eighty per cent of New Zealand army units overseas are Maoris, though Maoris constitute but 7.5 per cent of New Zealand's population. The fact that Maoris also make up 35 per cent of New Zealand's unemployed is another figure to ponder over in this connection. Many New Zealanders say "too bad" when they hear of another U.S. take-over in their country, but do nothing more about it. They have not yet learnt to value the sincerity of a Vic Wilcox. Too often, comfort has made the better-off content with corrupt leadership, slave-minded, or even traitors. Too many educate their clever young men so that they can get good jobs around the world, rather than in N.Z. Anywhere at all, so long as they get into the ruling class. The idea that is being well driven home in China, that students have a duty to those who have paid for their education, that they must integrate themselves with their own working people and help them to solve their problems, is still a foreign one to the individualistic western trained New Zealander. He too often remains a product of an educational system designed for the British ruling class. Confidently expecting to enter that class as soon as he gains his university degree, and then going off to where the pickings

are richest if he can. Especially if his family are workers, does his education encourage him to do just that, and to learn how to live well off others, The better he can do so the more he rises in popular esteem. A "success!"

In this age of dominant American imperialism, it must not be forgotten that the U.S.A. is now dependent on its overseas economic empire for the materials it needs for its space exploration, its missiles, its jet engines. Twenty per cent of its tungsten comes from its puppet, South Korea. Its bauxite comes from Australia, Taiwan, and so on. There are many rich resources of essential minerals in Oceania yet to be pillaged. South Vietnam, that Australia and New Zealand assist the U.S.A. to try and seize, is rich in the so important tungsten. Dean Rusk in a 1967 speech said, "This has become a very small planet. We have to be concerned with all of it — with all its land, waters, atmosphere, and with surrounding space." That is why there are U.S. military advisors or U.S. troops in no fewer than 64 countries of the world today. The riches of Papua are now well known to U.S. imperialism. That is why all moves in that great island should be followed carefully. The native peoples of Oceania, and now the fair skinned ones of New Zealand and Australia as well, are becoming used to being pillaged, especially when local traitors help the pillager so ably. They must learn how to stand up, fight back for their heritage. Their children will need the resources that are being so recklessly squandered, and need them badly.

The U.S. boasts today, that its privately owned satellite system corporation shares ownership with no fewer than 45 governments abroad, so that soon there will be no island, no territory in Oceania where the rotten television programmes of the U.S.A. will not be distorting people's minds, where you will not be able to see western movies with members of the white race shooting down the "Injin" owners of the land, with arrogant abandon. The U.S. needs bauxite for its world mastery, but almost 90 per cent of it has to come from foreign lands. No bauxite, no airplanes. So Oceania takes part in more than one way in the filthy U.S. aggression against South East Asia, by providing raw materials.

World War II which, of course, gave the military side complete power, made hay while the sun shone in the Pacific. On the Pacific periphery, such places as the Clark Air Force Base, Subic Bay and the installations at Iloilo, in the Philippines, where there is a protected anchorage for a whole fleet, were made into bastions for attack on South East Asia. In the north, islands off Alaska were strongly fortified. When the war ended, many of these bases were

strengthened, while those which had been set up for the U.S. armed forces and were now also put into use as civilian airports, making U.S. monopoly penetration still easier. The list where such has taken place is a long one. In the South Pacific, it includes Bora Bora in the Society Islands, Tafuna and Tutuila in Eastern Samoa, Apia in Western Samoa, Wallis Island, Noumea, New Caledonia, Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides, Honiara, Gaudalcanal, and Munda, New Georgia. In the South West Pacific, are those at Merauke, New Guinea, Port Moresby, Samarai, Lae, Finschafen, Manus Island Group (Los Negros Islands), Hollandia, Biak, Schoulten Eilanden. These, as well as the main U.S. nerve centre in the Pacific in and around the Hawaiian group, Canton, Majuro and Wake Atolls, Guam, and so. on. The new bases which the U.S.A. has set up in Indonesia after its installation of puppet fascist generals there following their coup of 1965, those at Sabang in North Sumatra, Bitung in North Sulawesi and Tjilatjap in Central Java, complete the links between U.S. bases in Thailand and South Vietnam with those in the Philippines and Australia, as well as with those in Papua-New Guinea. So far in Oceania, it would seem that all the moves being taken are imperialist ones, their object being to contain peoples. Not so easy to estimate, are the moves being made by peoples to encircle the enemy and take over from him. But the idea that such moves are necessary, is one that begins to run through all Oceania today.

On August 21st, 1970, a new headquarters for the United States Army in the Pacific was set up on the Chinese Island province of Taiwan, now under U.S. and puppet occupation. Its stated purpose is to co-operate with the Pacific allies, and military units in Taiwan, so as to co-ordinate the various activities and tasks.

The main enemy of the peoples of Oceania then, colonial, semi-colonial, semi-independent, brown, black, white or whatever skin, hair or eye colouring they happen to have, is monopoly imperialism of the United States of America. Standing as allies of that imperialism are the forces of modern revisionism whether in Japan or the Soviet Union, together with the re-emerging old Japanese imperialism in its new guise, aggressive as ever, demanding as ever, ambitious for Pacific domination as ever. The role of Japan in the next stages through Oceania must be properly understood by working people of the area. Imperial Japan in and before World War Two wanted the lot and laid plans to gain it. She raised the banner of "Co-Prosperity Sphere" in S.E. Asia while she savagely attacked there and then started her southward drive through the Pacific, only

held back from her goal by the stubborn resistance of the Communist led armies in the China she had tried to occupy.

For the first two decades after her defeat, Japan moved cautiously and modestly, quietly seeking ways to enter the lands she had once been out to master by force. Now she uses economic weapons, ever acting politely as junior accomplice of U.S. imperialism in all countries from Seoul to Saigon and then on to Sydney, with enlarged "Zaibatsu" monopoly profiting exceeding from it all. In these more recent years, the tune changes. The old Japan has re-armed. With all her atomic power development, she is also able to make nuclear weapons if she wishes. Again she exhorts her people to have bigger families. Once more school teachers lead pupils to study Bushido. Now with the U.S. having bitten off more than she can conveniently digest, imperialist U.S.A. looks to the new Imperial Japan to shoulder a "greater burden" in S.E. Asian and Pacific "defence". The temporary humility of the new entrepreneurs begins to vanish, replaced by the stridency of a full equal of a teacher to whom stridency is a way of life. The post-World War II pupil has grown up. Small Japanese economic ventures begin to become great ones, as swiftly the talons of the U.S. vulture sink into Indonesia and other lands south into Oceania. At the same time, the thoughtful will remember that there is a progressive youth movement in Japan that fills the streets with demonstrations in which many workers join in. Increasingly the people range themselves on the side of all peoples, despite the fact that the old imperialism still survives in the hearts of modern monopoly, ever planning its comeback. Majestically the great U.S. vulture opens the way in for its predatory partners.

It must not be forgotten that Sato, the present Japanese establishment leader, is a brother of Kishi, who was so influential a Minister of the War Cabinet of Prince Konoye, which brought Japan into the Pacific War. How much Japan is behind the puppet government of South Korea which early in 1969 pressed so hard for a Pacific and Asian Pact on N.A.T.O. lines, to be formed against China, we do not know. Certainly Malayan rulers are now proposing the same thing, while the Australian Prime Minister urged world-wide help to Indonesia to keep its fascist rulers from being overthrown by their own people. It is a changing scene, yet the new enlarged and much strengthened "Zaibatsu" still keeps its man Kishi, who is in 1969 representing Sato in Washington, in discussions with the new President, who himself is also so much a part of the old order.

We all know what happens when one powerful country starts

to invest in a less powerful one. It soon becomes important to "protect" the investments which become a "life line" to the investor. Japan's Mitsubishi Shoji and the U.S. Utah Development Co. of U.S.A., have a 13 year agreement beginning in 1971, for 85 million tons from the Bowen Basin in Central Queensland. Just one of many such deals. The traitor class, the same class that was ready to give Japan the northern portion of Australia in the Second World War, is anxious to give Japanese monopoly still greater concessions, which of course will mean new Japanese demands.

In today's world, forces are re-grouping themselves. The monopoly-supported ruling class, with all its apparatus of government, its press, its police, its pretty rewards for pliant puppets — this whole establishment now lines itself up against the working folk of the world, the defiant youth who do not want to be fooled, then, too, the thoughtful who well understand the way the old order is going, leads to inevitable chaos. True of the whole world, this is especially true of the U.S., Japan and Oceania. U.S. and Japanese meet and rejoice at the South Pole. The U.S. bows on Okinawa and the henchmen of Imperial Japan bow back. Everywhere between thieves grows the understanding of how better to filch resources and then also how to make subject peoples into willing slaves. The natural allies of the working peoples of Oceania are all those forces which struggle against the Goliath of imperialism, and which in the end will bring him down.

## Educational Reform in the Old Order

*Rewi Alley*

Without results  
in actual practice, the establishment  
prates educational reform; pundits  
pontificate; discourses run to  
millions of words; many the thesis,  
many the plan; students know well  
there's a whole lot wrong, yet  
tradition still holds many in check  
as does all the force of the old society  
to whom basically, education means  
teaching the haves to get more from  
the have nots; education for the needs  
the ruling class, and dog eat dog morals of  
some skills and traditional  
behaviour patterns,  
and some knowledge  
for knowledge sake, emptily.

Ever do the old educators  
try to fill young minds with  
empty platitudes; out to make all  
satisfied with catch words which  
any great bellowing politician  
can provide in quantity, so that  
when the time comes for draftees  
to march away, they will be  
excited and happy, given a gun.  
a uniform, a send off, brass band,  
flags fluttering, and a licence  
to mow down people the top dogs  
want murdered; able to carry through  
any number of Song My's one way  
or another, then if they are lucky  
returning home accustomed to kill,  
agents of a doomed order.

A queer thing, this upper class  
education; small wonder that rebellion

grows against it; rebellion that  
will not cease but which will with  
growing effectiveness take its course  
until in the end the whole old structure  
comes crashing down.

*Peking, August 24th, 1970.*

## IF YOU'VE GOT

*Rewi Alley*

If you've got  
anything worth having  
we want it; timber?  
We cut it! Minerals?  
We take them too,  
leaving you with holes  
in the ground! We buy,  
with your money, all  
enterprises that pay well,  
take over plantations, farms,  
sheep and cattle stations,  
plant bases for our  
armed forces where we will,  
then sell you our hogwash  
we advertise as culture, for you  
to take and feed your kids  
with; but if you don't  
want what we give you,  
we'll plaster you with  
a hundred and one kinds  
of bombs; rip your land  
apart, just to show you  
where might lies, and  
the essential correctness  
of free enterprise.

*Peking, August 26th, 1970.*

## ONE FRONT

*Rewi Alley*

Whines Richard the Sly  
"The USA must not  
become a pitiful, helpless Giant"

never does she admit  
she is a paper tiger.

Glibly he lies, then lies  
again, talking evacuation  
but increasing bombing flights  
and the tonnage of hell  
plastered over the Indo-Chinese  
countryside, his scatty generals  
hinting on the use of atomic weapons  
while he seeks to divert  
young minds at home by empty declamations  
on peace in Vietnam, then  
"our place on the map"  
and all that crap.

Daily and without scruple  
he increases the area  
of burnt out villages,  
shattered towns, slaughtered  
common folk; raising the spirit  
of resistance that spreads  
knowing no national borders,  
growing in fury on street  
and campus, making one front line  
with those who fight from  
jungle and stream against  
a dying order that so frenziedly  
but so vainly attempts to halt  
the rising new.

*Peking, August 27th, 1970.*

## ON DOPE

*Rewi Alley*

They want you  
to dope; be  
a problem; get clear  
of the mainstream;  
you, who just will not  
buy the old set-up,  
you, the sensitive,  
whose eyes see through;  
you, of the kind  
that makes revolutions;  
you, one of those the back room control  
just loves to see becoming  
hopeless, screwy, something  
easily smashed by the plugs  
of law and order who are  
egged on by an Agnew and his  
“Silent majority”.

The successful robber  
just has to think up ways  
of getting rid of rebel youth  
who has guts enough to put sting  
into protest; the old gang  
wants him to burn out his anger  
have him crawl back sick  
to the old society like a beaten dog;

In the other day, Opium merchants  
in China tried that; China suffered  
long with dope and imperialism  
going hand in hand, but in the end  
Chinese rose and beat down the old,  
just as one day Americans will rise  
bringing on yet another stage  
for all mankind.

*Peking, August 25th, 1970.*

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