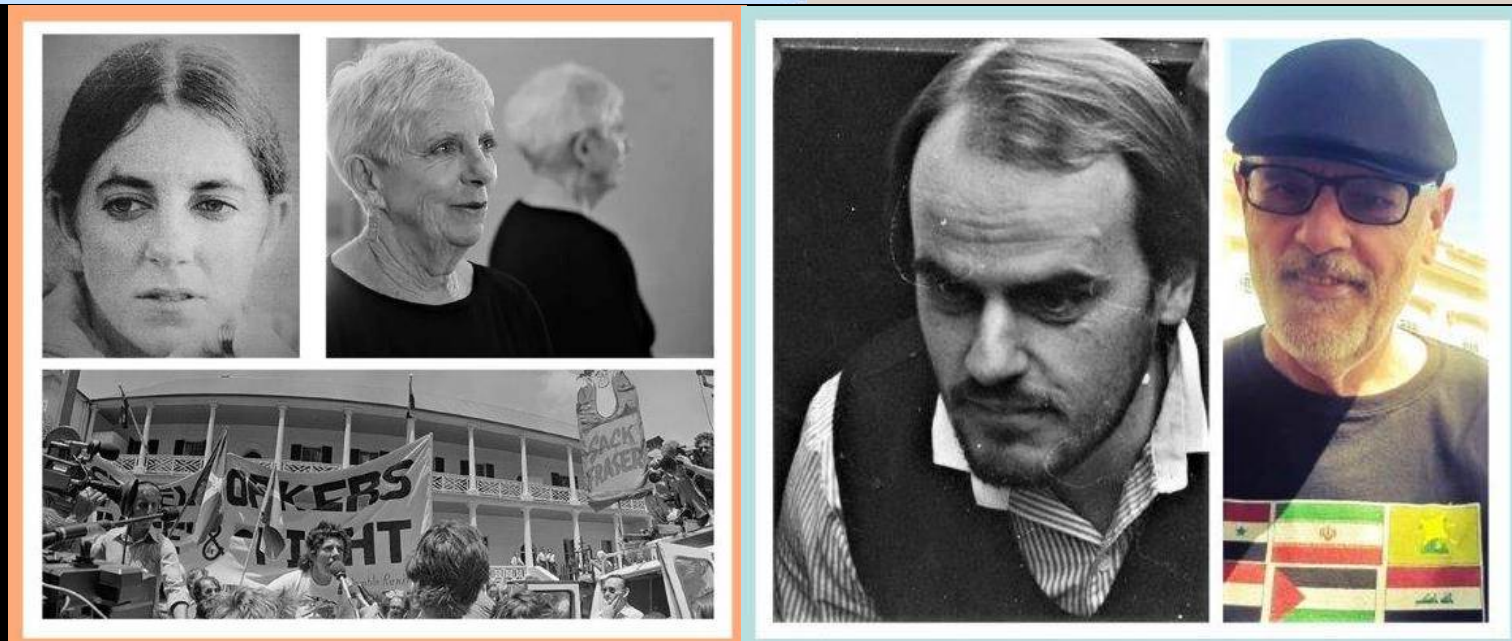
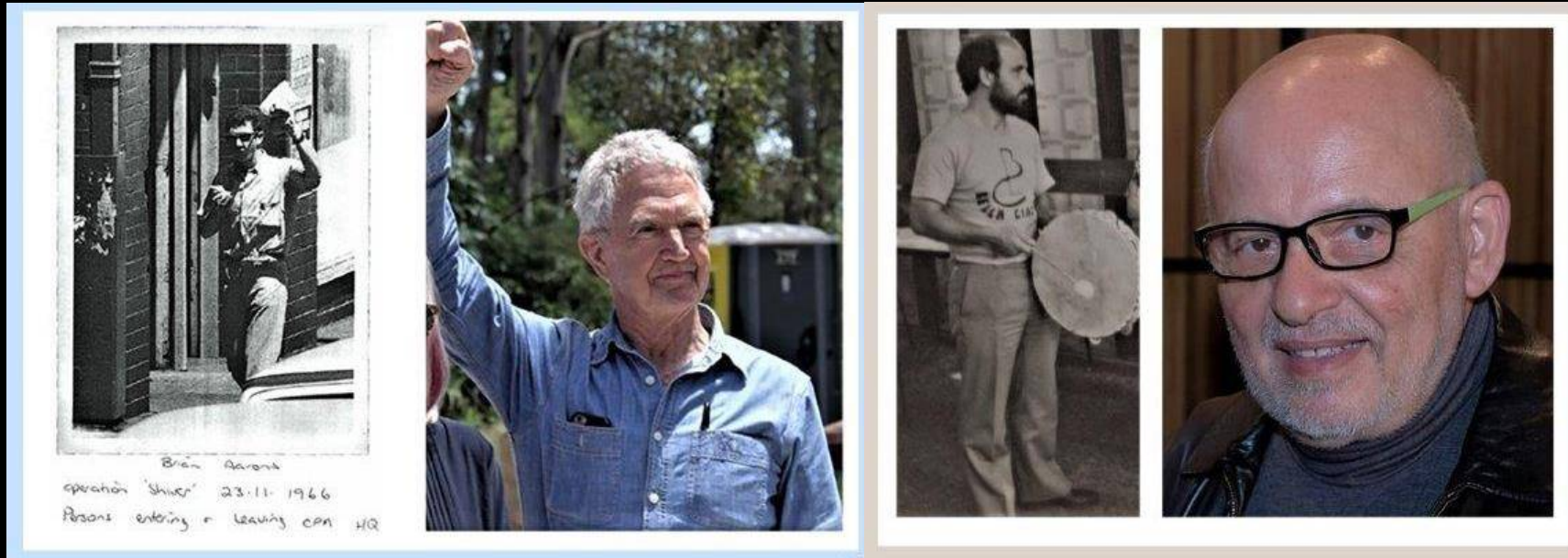


INNER LATIN AMERICA: AN ORAL HISTORY OF GLOBAL SOLIDARITY AT SYDNEY'S INNER WEST

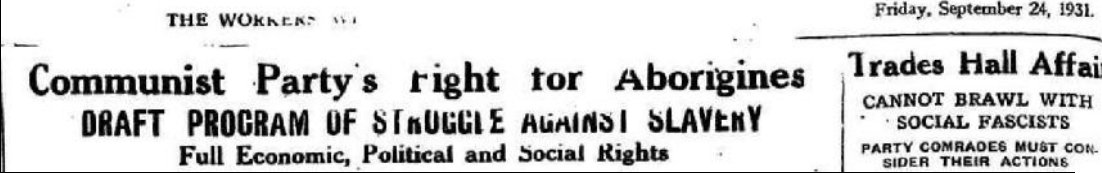
PART 2: INTERNATIONALISM



BRIAN: I was born on the sixth of July, 1945. I grew up in a communist family.

My grandfather did talk a bit about the Spanish Civil War [...] the experience was certainly not glamorous and romantic... Walking up over the Pyrenees from France and down into Spain, that was quite a thing in itself. [...] He went to England, after Spain, and he's talking with people there. 'Why you're fighting in Spain?' And he's saying, 'listen, this is coming your way' and people not believing him. [...]

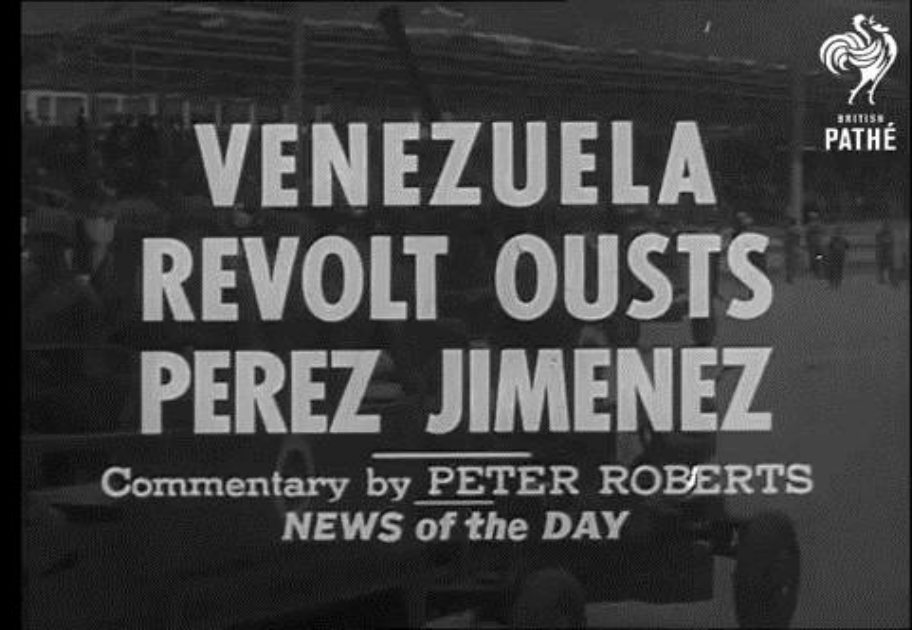
My father was the first Western Communist to go to Indonesia... to attend the Congress of the Indonesian Communist Party, which at that time, 1954... was a huge organisation. [...] I'm only nine and I'm hearing stories about Indonesia and what a great place was. These people are equal with us, in fact, there's a communist party that's far bigger than ours ever would be. Similarly, he went to China for a year, as Eric had been in China for three years, and when Eric came back, he stayed with us for a few days in our house in Fairfield. So, we're growing up hearing... all these stories from other countries in our region when most Australian kids would be growing up with prejudice...



(14) The handing over to the aborigines of large tracts of watered and fertile country, with towns, seaports, railways, roads, etc., to become one or more independent aboriginal states or republics. The handing back to the aborigines of all Central, Northern, and North West Australia to enable the aborigines to develop their native pursuits. These aboriginal republics to be independent of Australian or other foreign powers. To have the right to make treaties with foreign powers, including Australia, establish their own army, governments, industries, and in every way be independent or imperially.

BRUNO: I was born just after the war, 31st of January, 1946. So, Italy had already been liberated...

I arrived at La Guaira in January of 1958 [...] Venezuela had a great influence on me. I can still remember songs and lots of things [...] The boys and girls there... very vocal, very organised, very aware of the world. I remember we studied in geography... just all the exploitation of Venezuela and South America by America, by the USA. The fact that Rockefeller had an enormous finca, so like a farm, the largest in the country... because Venezuela is a very fertile country and very rich in petrol, iron and almost anything you can think of. We learned about exploitation and also in the history class we learned about this protection of the indigenous people and how they brought slaves from Africa [...] That stayed with me all the time. I mean, I consider myself Italian first because I was born there and I did my primary school there... but Venezuela was a very, very important part of my formation.



MARRIED WOMEN (LECTURERS AND TEACHERS) ACT.

Act No. 28, 1932.

An Act to restrict the employment of married women as lecturers and teachers in the Department of Public Instruction; to amend the Public Service Act, 1902, and certain other Acts; and for purposes connected therewith. [Assented to, 28th October, 1932.]

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of

When I get told that, 'you're doing all these political songs', there's a quote from Benedetti. I bought this book in Mexico City in the 70s [...] Benedetti says, 'some of the poems... of others are love poems, and some are political, but even the political in their highest and sanest form are love, are poems of love'. Maybe this is a way of saying that politics in its truest form is also a form of loveness.

JEANNIE: I'm a two-year-old but that trip was my first connection to Mexico, and out of that trip he... brought back some 78s, mainly instrumental Mexican music... I just loved them. We could dance to them or in my own way. [...] And he went to the United States. While he was on that trip, where he was making inquiries about education in the US, he met Paul Robeson and he said he felt he couldn't wash his hand after that because he shook hands. And also... he brought back a whole folder of 78s of Paul Robeson, and I mean, that to me that voice was just... And he was also told he'd never be allowed in the US again.

www.pbs.org/wnet/americanmasters/archive/interview/paul-robeson-jr/



Claims Mr. S. P. Lewis Key Communist

CANBERRA, Friday.— Mr. Lang (Ind. Lab.) in the House of Representatives to-day moved for the cancellation of the credentials and passport of the Australian representative at the UNESCO conference in Mexico City (Samuel Phineas Lewis) on the grounds that he was a key communist.

Mr. Lang said Communists had proved themselves traitors in 1939, and in another war they would be even more dangerous traitors.

"It is essential that their links with the Comintern should be broken, yet Mr. Lewis has been given a passport to visit Belgrade, the headquarters of the new Comintern," Mr. Lang said.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Chifley) said the Teachers' Federation, by a vote in all States, selected Mr. Lewis as the nominee, and there was a final resolution for him from the Na-

Tribune

ROBESON: arrives in Sydney on October 12

No. 1172 (New Ser.)

BRIAN: We grew up knowing... how US imperialism had treated Latin America as basically... a sphere of in it... its backyard and a place that the United Fruit Company could grow bananas and exploit the people who are growing the bananas. [...] Well before Vietnam became a much of an issue, there was the Cuban Revolution... The revolution itself, Castro himself, Che Guevara, these became kind of household words. I still remember as a teenager... a very famous American sociologist, C. Wright Mills wrote, 'Listen, Yankee', a fabulous book [...] That was an inspiration... the whole Cuban Revolution and how they worked, it was an inspiration [...] We were aware in general of the poverty, the military dictatorships, the suppression of ordinary people, indigenous people and their rights, we knew quite a bit about that and Cuba just kind of brought it to a head.

The Personality Of Fidel Castro

HAVANA (Associated Press).—The magic of Fidel Castro's personality is likely to be felt beyond the borders of the land he wrested from tight dictator-

Cuba tense as rebel regime tightens grip

NEW YORK, Saturday.—Renewed fighting broke out in the Cuban capital, Havana, yesterday, but the rebels are now in full control of the strikebound city.

Fierce Havana street battle

A gun battle in Havana has raised the death toll for 24 hours to at least 50, with 150 wounded.



Supporters of rebel leader Fidel Castro took over the Cuban Army's headquarters base last night and spread through the city.

PRESIDENT OF CUBA FLEES Army Men Now Rule Country

NEW YORK, Thursday (A.A.P.).—President Batista has fled from Cuba, Reuters reported from Havana yesterday. A military junta, headed by regular army General Estigoye Castillo, has taken over the Government.

The report quoted informed sources as saying that a revolutionary general strike was expected to follow immediately. The sources said that a group of 200 men, including 100 soldiers, had taken control of Havana in the early hours of the morning. They reported that the rebels were now in full control of the city.

Soviet Ready To Send Rocket Round Moon

ARMY CUBA has been in a state of confusion since the flight of President Batista, according to a report from Havana. The report said that the army was in a state of confusion and that the rebels were now in full control of the city.

Many Dead

A road blockade, which has been in force since the night of the 29th, has caused many deaths, according to a report from Havana. The report said that the rebels were now in full control of the city.

SOUTH AMERICANS DESTROY NINE DICTATORS IN FOUR YEARS

Fulgencio Batista, of Cuba, is the ninth pro-U.S. Latin American dictator to have been overthrown by the people since 1955.

THE list makes sombre reading for the new platoon of generals who have taken over some Asian and African countries.

Dictators who bit the dust earlier than Batista were:

- Juan D. Peron, Argentina, overthrown by revolution and exiled in 1955.
- Oscar Osorio, San Salvador, who gained power by a U.S.-instigated coup, was defeated in a general election in 1956.
- Paul Magliore, Haiti, and Manuel Odría, Peru, also defeated in general election, 1956.
- Luiz Somoza, Nicaragua, assassinated, September, 1956.
- Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, Colombia, resigned under pressure of the people in 1957.
- Castillo Carlos Armas, Guatemala, assassinated 1957.
- Marcos Perez Jimenez, Venezuela, overthrown by revolution and exiled, 1958.

And now Batista, of Cuba, joins the ranks of the dictators whose fate proves that dictators, however well-armed and subsidised from abroad, can never overcome a united people.

Shaking in their shoes are the two outstanding remnants of Washington's Latin American "strong-men"—Trujillo of San Domingo and Stroessner of Paraguay.

Fall of Batista has been hailed throughout the democratic world.

TASS reports that the U.S. plan to replace Batista with another pro-U.S. dictator failed.

The New York Times Washington correspondent says that the U.S. administration is "displaced" with Batista's failure and "apprehensive" of what will follow.

The State Department still does not know what Castro's attitude to the U.S. will be.

The New York Herald Tribune recalls regretfully that Batista provided wonderful conditions for foreign capital.

Under pretext of protecting its nationals the U.S.A. rushed five warships to Cuba as Castro marched on the capital.

The Peking People's Daily says the overthrow of Batista is a grave defeat for the U.S. imperialists, the "backstage masters" of the regime.

As long as Batista seemed to be winning the war with his people the U.S. Administration gave him open aid in every form, says the Daily.

When the situation obviously turned against him, the U.S. put on a masquerade of non-intervention, but continued its aid by underhand means.



Khrushchev Told West Rejects Berlin Proposal

Mr. and Mrs. E. Bradshaw and their daughter, Mrs. Susan Jones, of Preston, Victoria, were among the visitors to Canberra's first road show by the sixties yesterday afternoon. They are seen here inspecting the "Baby Boy" by Wilton Powell, at the Australian War Memorial.

1959 Road Toll Already

AN ORIGINAL C. Wright Mills 50¢ Author of White Collar and The Power Elite

LISTEN, YANKEE

THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA

● THE OUTSPOKEN, CONTROVERSIAL BOOK ABOUT WHAT IS REALLY HAPPENING IN CUBA.

BALLANTINE BOOKS

Heroic Cuba routs world gendarme

Drop charges against Cuba demonstrators

A.L.P. BID TO BACK CASTRO

BRIAN: In '59... I'm only turning 14. But in the junior Eureka League, which was kids up to 14 or 15... Cuba was a big thing and 'Pencils for Cuba' was very big. It was something practical for people to do. Today it seems such a simple thing. Pencils... this was again a little act of solidarity and that as young teenagers, you could do something very practical, and we're growing up in both those organisations knowing about Cuba and that it needed help, that it was a poor country, that the Americans didn't like it being there.



CPA issues Upper House how to vote card—last minute unity appeal

SYDNEY, The Communist Party of Australia today issued a card to its members and supporters in the Upper House on April 25.

CONVENTION SUPPORT FOR CUBA



'Hands off Cuba'

Among the protesters demanding 'Hands off Cuba' and the dropping of charges against the arrested demonstrators were those from Sydney Metal Workers' Guild, South Coast Labor Council, Newcastle Trades Hall Council and many other trade unions.

Labour Party support for Cuban Premier, Dr. Fidel Castro, will be sought at a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party to-day.

Mr. Cairns, Member for...

...the 25,000 in Mexico City, 5,000 in Cairo and 100 in Buenos Aires.

Worker's letter tells — WHY CUBA STOOD FIRM

The Cuban working people of town and country, far from...

STOP AMERICAN WAR ON FREE CUBA

The invasion of independent Cuba by armed forces fighting for the interests of United States imperialism threatens the whole world with the danger of war.

World protests

Protesting meetings of worldwide workers at Port Kembla last Friday.

'NO CONFIDENCE'

...the socialist world headquarters of students in all main centres marched to the school buildings and held demonstrations lasting for hours.

SOVIET APPEALS U.S. TO STOP CUBAN CLASH

Demands Action at Once by U.N.

The Canberra Times

KENNEDY GIVES SILENT WARNING ON CUBA

SOME OF INVADING FORCE IN HILLS

PRESIDENT'S FIRM STAND OVER CUBAN WAR

U.S. Will Honor All Its Pledges

ANTI-CASTRO TROOPS INVASION OF CUBA

Landings at Several Points

CASTRO CLAIMS TOTAL DEFEAT OF INVADERS

Seizure of U.S. Equipment

The Sydney Morning Herald

REDS RENEW PLEDGE TO AID CUBA AFTER NEW BOMB RAIDS

WIDE DAMAGE

CASTRO CLAIMS TOTAL VICTORY

OFF HE GOES

Sydney Morning Herald

CHANGE OUTCRY OVER CUBA WAR

Dr Castro Claims "Total Victory" Against Invaders

MR. KHRUSHCHEV PREFERS SUBVERSION TO WAR

CUBA CHARGES THE U.S.A.

Reds Renew Pledge

Kennedy Firm in Answer to Reds

General Leaves

Eichmann Confesses No Mercy Deserved

BRUNO: I had ideas that were very akin from my Venezuelan experience. That was highly political and participatory. I was in some of these student committees at [high school] and we organised marches and demonstrations... especially in favour of Cuba and against the invasion of the USA.

Vol. 37, No. 10342 CANBERRA: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1962

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Leaders Return CUBAN EXILE'S THREATS

The Canberra Times

To Serve the National City and through it the Nation

Vol. 37, No. 10344 CANBERRA: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1962

Americans Impose Blockade Of Cuba

RUSSIANS, U.S. ORDER FORCES ALERT

Russia, the United States and Cuba alerted their armed forces yesterday after President Kennedy ordered a blockade of Cuba.

The Soviet Government instructed the Defence Minister, Marshal Malinovsky, to stop leave for all personnel and increase the combat readiness of the entire Soviet Army.

The orders were given as a huge armada of U.S. warships fanned across the Atlantic ready to intercept and sink any Cuban-bound ship which refused to be searched.

Missiles Threat

A U.S. Defence Dept. news item said a small, powerful sounding missile programme with the U.S. Corp. which has a "big" missile programme.

The Canberra Times

To Serve the National City and through it the Nation

Vol. 37, No. 10348 CANBERRA: MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1962

U.S. Demand On Cuba Answered

RUSSIANS ORDER MISSILES

The Russian decision to remove its missile bases from Cuba followed a series of swift developments in the crisis at the weekend.

The Cuban Government, in a statement issued last night, said it had agreed to remove its missiles from Cuba.

On Saturday, representatives of Russia, the U.S. and Cuba met in Moscow to discuss the crisis.

The U.S. State Department said it had received a message from the Soviet Union that the missiles would be removed.

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Alarm in U.S. over missiles

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (A.P.)—The United States is preparing further action to eliminate missile bases in Cuba, observers say.

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Prime Minister Menzies, in Canberra, supported this.

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DRAMATIC MOVE BY SOVIET ROCKET GUARD

ON CUBA BASES Khrushchev Orders Missiles To Go

MOSCOW, Oct. 28 (A.A.P.-Renter).—The Soviet Premier, Mr Khrushchev, today announced that Russia had ordered the dismantling of its missile bases on Cuba.

He told President Kennedy in a surprise message that the equipment "which you call offensive" would be dismantled, packed up and returned to Russia, according to Moscow Radio.

Mr Khrushchev said that orders to this effect had been given to the Soviet officers on the Cuban missile bases.

He said he had sent the Soviet First Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Vasily Konev, to New York for talks with the Acting Secretary of the United Nations, U. Thant.

In Washington, immediately after Mr Khrushchev's Moscow broadcast, the White House said the message had not been received, and there would be no official comment immediately.

Moscow's surprise announcement ended a weekend of intense diplomatic activity and a rapid exchange of letters between President Kennedy and Mr Khrushchev. (See page 3.)

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WASHINGTON, October 24.—The United States naval blockade of Cuba has begun.

Twenty-five Russian merchant ships are reported to be steaming towards the cordon of U.S. aircraft carriers, cruisers and destroyers lying in an arc across the sea lanes to Cuba.

At midnight (Melbourne time) the blockade had not so far been tested—but the U.S. Defence department announced that any ship bound for Cuba could either turn back, submit to search or be sunk.

As the huge American task force massed in the Caribbean, world reactions to President Kennedy's blockade were mixed.

The British Government will support the United States request to the Security Council of the United Nations to order the U.K. to close its ports to ships bound for Cuba.

The Soviet Government instructed the Defence Minister, Marshal Malinovsky, to stop leave for all personnel and increase the combat readiness of the entire Soviet Army.

The orders were given as a huge armada of U.S. warships fanned across the Atlantic ready to intercept and sink any Cuban-bound ship which refused to be searched.

A U.S. Defence Dept. news item said a small, powerful sounding missile programme with the U.S. Corp. which has a "big" missile programme.

U.S. DRAGS WORLD TO BRINK: HUGE PROTEST WAVE RISING

President Kennedy, head of America's military machine operating from 1425 bases in 31 countries, has turned the trail of threats and acts of war against independent Cuba into an open threat of world nuclear war.

Prime Minister Menzies, in Canberra, supported this.

The Communist Party has called on the Australian people to repeat still more strongly the US-led invasion of Cuba last year.

Having forced the tiny nation of Cuba into a state of self-defence against 12 invasions and risked the powerful, world-ranging US imperils are using it as an excuse for...

International trade union statements brand US aggression. The United States has taken the world to the brink of nuclear war.

Workers in action. The U.S. State Department said it had received a message from the Soviet Union that the ships would be searched.

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DRAMATIC MOVE BY SOVIET ROCKET GUARD

ON CUBA BASES Khrushchev Orders Missiles To Go

MOSCOW, Oct. 28 (A.A.P.-Renter).—The Soviet Premier, Mr Khrushchev, today announced that Russia had ordered the dismantling of its missile bases on Cuba.

He told President Kennedy in a surprise message that the equipment "which you call offensive" would be dismantled, packed up and returned to Russia, according to Moscow Radio.

Mr Khrushchev said that orders to this effect had been given to the Soviet officers on the Cuban missile bases.

He said he had sent the Soviet First Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Vasily Konev, to New York for talks with the Acting Secretary of the United Nations, U. Thant.

In Washington, immediately after Mr Khrushchev's Moscow broadcast, the White House said the message had not been received, and there would be no official comment immediately.

Moscow's surprise announcement ended a weekend of intense diplomatic activity and a rapid exchange of letters between President Kennedy and Mr Khrushchev. (See page 3.)

The U.S. State Department said it had received a message from the Soviet Union that the ships would be searched.

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BRIAN: I was at high school. What I can remember about October, November of 1962 is what a scary time it was... I think the whole world was scared. In the end, let's leave aside who made what mistakes, but I think in the end, Kennedy and Khrushchev were both scared too... Could see where this would have gone. And with different leaders, who knows what might have happened. [...] There were these demonstrations [...] I remember giving out leaflets of some kind. [...] This is a moment when everyone's worried about what will happen, and I think people would have been more receptive and we would have been just about the only organisation trying to say, 'hey, listen... hands-off Cuba'.

MONARCH
REPRINTED LAMBERT
JB 2141

The Age

POSTAL ADDRESS: 318 COLLINGWOOD STREET, MELBOURNE, VIC. 3001. CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING: 18 MEL.
No. 83,534 MELBOURNE, MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1962 22 PAGES PRICE 4d.

GREATER HOPES FOR EASING OF CUBAN CRISIS
All Parties Ready to Negotiate

From A.A.P. Reuter

NEW YORK, October 28. — United Nations diplomats looked with rising optimism today for a solution of the Cuban crisis.

The U.N. Acting Secretary-General (U Thant) is expected to announce today whether he will accept a Cuban invitation to visit Havana for an on-the-spot inspection.

After two days of intensive consultation with the key diplomats, U Thant has three results from his efforts:

- The Soviet Union accepted the invitation to visit Havana for an on-the-spot inspection.
- The United States agreed to try to end any "unwarranted incidents" in the blockade area.
- Cuba agreed to halt construction of the missile bases that sparked the crisis, if America lifted the blockade.
- Russia offered to remove its missiles from Cuba if America withdrew its troops from Turkey.
- America offered to lift the blockade and guarantee Cuba's territorial integrity if Russia first agreed to remove its missiles from Cuba.
- The U.S. and the U.S.S.R. agreed to meet to discuss the crisis.

These two things are the most important developments in the Cuban crisis.

U Thant said that the Soviet Union's offer to visit Havana was a "very important step" towards a solution of the crisis.

U Thant also said that the United States' offer to end any "unwarranted incidents" in the blockade area was a "very important step" towards a solution of the crisis.

U Thant said that the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. agreed to meet to discuss the crisis on October 30.

The Sydney Morning Herald Oct 28, 1962 Browse this newspaper Browse all newspapers

Cubans Confident In 'An Atmosphere Of Siege'

From HENRY BRANDON, last British Correspondent out of Havana

The Canberra

Vol. 37, No. 18,344 CANBERRA: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1962

Red Ships Turn Away: Russia 'Ready For Talks'

'FREEZE' PLAN ACCEPTED BY KENNEDY

NEW YORK, Friday (A.A.P. Reuter). — President Kennedy said today he would accept a proposal by United Nations Acting Secretary-General, U Thant, for a "freeze period" on the Cuban blockade crisis.

U Thant proposed last night for the embargo will period as Soviet ships steamed towards a U.S. Navy armada enforcing the Cuban blockade.

Tension Eases

WASHINGTON, October 28. — The U.S. Navy today announced that it had received word from the Soviet Union that its ships would turn away from the Cuban blockade area.

U.S. officials said that the Soviet Union's decision to turn away its ships was a "very important step" towards a solution of the Cuban crisis.

U.S. officials also said that the United States had accepted a proposal by U Thant for a "freeze period" on the Cuban blockade crisis.

U.S. officials said that the United States' decision to accept the "freeze period" proposal was a "very important step" towards a solution of the Cuban crisis.

USA FORCED TO DROP CUBA INVASION

Tribune

Vol. 127 (1962) WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1962

PEOPLE'S ACTION

CPA leader speaks

STONEY: "We are rejoice that the forces, personnel and cadets of the Cuban Third and Cuba 1 have suspended their arms."

PRINCE'S Laundry

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PHONE 93 2376

The Age

NOVEMBER 1, 1962 32 PAGES PRICE 4d.

Peace forces prevent Cuba invasion

Defend World Peace!

A GREAT victory has been won by the peace forces of the world. They have forced the imperialist rulers of the United States to guarantee that no one will invade the workers' Republic of Cuba. This must be honored.

The Sydney Morning Herald

No. 38,950 Telephone D0644 One Hundred And Thirtysixth Year of Publication

U THANT FOR CUBA TODAY AS CRISIS OVER BASES NEARS END

OCEAN "BOMB"

NEW YORK, October 29 (A.A.P. Reuter). — A speedy settlement of the Cuban crisis now appears certain after Mr Khrushchev's dramatic announcement yesterday that Russia had ordered its Cuban bases to be dismantled, crated and returned to the Soviet.

President Kennedy hailed the Russian Prime Minister's decision as "statesmanlike" and suggested a new approach to other East-West problems "as we step back from danger." (See page 3.)

The U.N. Acting Secretary-General, U Thant, will fly to Havana tomorrow for talks with the Cuban Prime Minister, Dr Fidel Castro. He will leave some officials in Cuba to supervise the dismantling of the missile bases.

Big Two pledge to U.N.

NEW YORK, Sunday. — Russia and the United States have promised to observe an armed truce in the Cuba crisis.

The Sun-Herald

Telephone 82844 SYDNEY, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1962

ARMED TRUCE OVER CUBA

Those party louts

Victory smile..

Disarmament

U Thant is understood to be sending Government representatives to Cuba to discuss the possibility of a "freeze period" on the Cuban blockade crisis.

U Thant is also understood to be sending representatives to Cuba to discuss the possibility of a "freeze period" on the Cuban blockade crisis.

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S.A. Girl Crowned UThant Opens New Talks With Cuban Leader

From Australian Associated Press

HAVANA, October 31. — The U.N. Secretary-General (U Thant) will confer with the Cuban Premier (Dr. Castro) again today after their first meeting yesterday failed to result in any agreement on dismantling of Soviet missiles.

U Thant will return to U.N. headquarters in New York later today.

U Thant is understood to be sending Government representatives to Cuba to discuss the possibility of a "freeze period" on the Cuban blockade crisis.

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STOP PRESS

U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk said today that the United States would accept a proposal by U Thant for a "freeze period" on the Cuban blockade crisis.

U.S. officials said that the United States' decision to accept the "freeze period" proposal was a "very important step" towards a solution of the Cuban crisis.

Act Now Against US Threat to Humanity!

DEFEND WORLD PEACE!

US President Kennedy has brought the world to the brink of ultimate disaster —NUCLEAR WAR which could engulf the world.

Every Australian should speak out NOW in defence of peace, before it is too late.

- Putting US forces in the Caribbean Sea on a war footing.
- Threatening an all-out nuclear attack on the Soviet Union.

THE United States billionaires have always exploited Cuba. They supported the corrupt Batista regime with money, arms and diplomatic recognition, but it was finally overthrown by the Cuban people led by Castro.

Ever since then they have tried every way to bring Cuba to heel. They gave money, arms and facilities to exile armies, and masterminded the ill-fated Bay of Pigs invasion, which was launched from a US base. When this failed, the US Government tried economic sanctions — a blockade to stop food and even medical supplies.

Since all these actions by the American Goliath could not bring the Cuban David to his knees, they now threaten war.

Hypocrisy

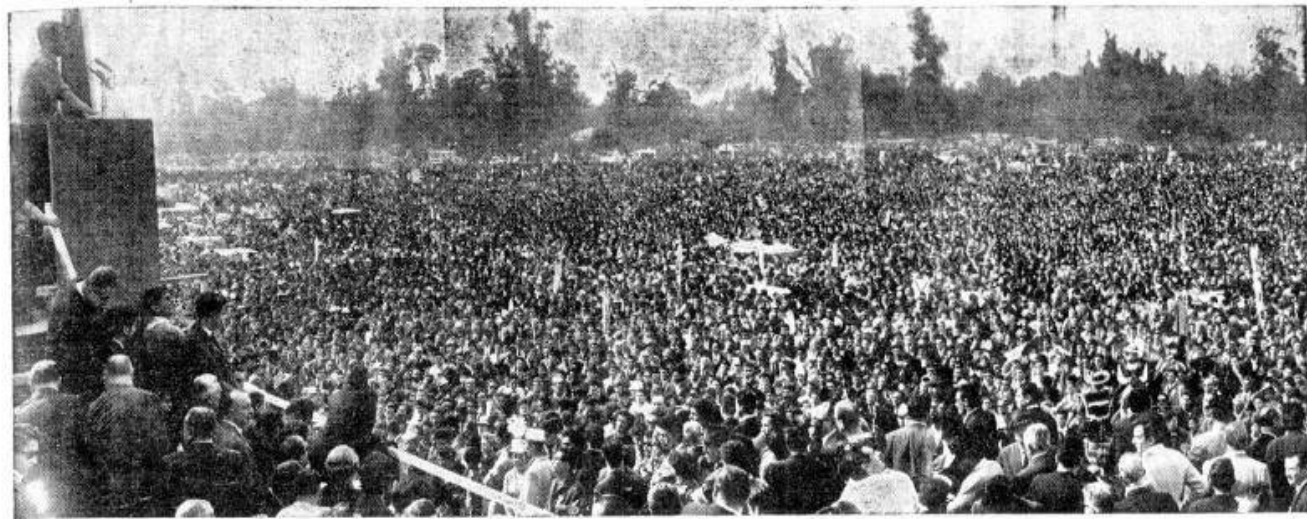
MAGAZINE

PEOPLE

AUST. COMMUNISTS GOING TO CHILE

SYDNEY: Mr. Eric Aarons and Mr. Pete Thomas will represent the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Australia at the coming Congress of the Communist Party of Chile in October.

This will be the first time that the Australian party will have been officially represented at a Communist Party Congress in Latin America.



Chilean Communists' unity call for liberty, independence

A section of the crowd of over 250,000 at an election rally of the Communist Party of Chile prior to the last elections.

(From Eric Aarons and Pete Thomas, who represented the Communist Party of Australia at the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of Chile.)

CHILE: Thousands packed the Caupolicán Theatre, Santiago, whose name honors an Indian leader of the early fight against the Spanish conquistadores. A mass of people filled the seats, which rise in stadium-like tiered circles to the ceiling; all standing room was jammed, and a crowd was outside too, listening to the amplified speeches and concert.

to their hearts. He was the US delegate: Henry Winston, who was jailed in USA as a victim of McCarthyism and who became blind because his jailers refused to let him get medical treatment before it was too late.

Henry Winston is a Negro, built on the imposing proportions of a Paul Robeson. His deep melodious voice and enormous wide smile match his physical stature. And, almost visibly glowing around him, is his immensely vital, hugely confident, Communist spirit.

"They blinded me in jail, but they did not make me lose my vision," he told the applauding rally.

Others also addressed the rally. Leading figures of the Communist Parties of Italy and of France; leaders from Latin American countries where, as in Chile, Communists have braved—and, in many of them, still brave—jail, torture and murder.

The Party's Congress itself had been held in another city theatre, the Baquedano, over a full week, made up of some hundreds of Chilean delegates, fraternal delegations and invited visitors.

Chile runs down the west of South America, facing Australia, 2600 miles long from north to south, but only an average of 110 miles wide from



LUIS CORVALAN

Chilean people against their three enemies: imperialism (meaning particularly US imperialism), the monopolies, and feudalism.

This struggle is common to other Latin American peoples also. The situation within which the

Marines sent to Chile when Frei won the Presidential election.

Broadly speaking, the Christian Democratic Party represents the national bourgeoisie of Chile. The Communist Party sees many groupings within the Christian Democratic Party and those who have supported it. It sees anti-imperialist groupings, as well as pro-imperialist groupings. It sees progressive groupings, as well as reactionary groupings.

Disillusioned

Also, the Communist Party recognizes that many have supported the Christian Democratic Party because they believed in the platform of reforms pronounced by Frei. Among these people, disillusionment is beginning, but that is not yet a rapid process.

Of immense importance in Chile is the common front of the Communist Party and the Socialist Party—organized as the Popular Action Front (FRAP).

The Socialist Party states an adherence to Marxism. It has seven Senators and 15 Deputies.

AUSTRALIAN BOOK WEEK

"GIVE AUSTRALIAN BOOKS" is the slogan for Australian Book Week, to be held from November 13 to 20 this year. While the emphasis will be on Australian books, attention will be drawn to publications from all over the world.

In our country many new writers are emerging, and the newly-formed Australian Society of Authors is looking after the interests of its hundreds of members.

The Fellowship of Australian Writers, The Realist Writers, P.E.N., Writers' Guild and literary appreciation groups operate in most States. Some produce their own journal, including Realist Writers "The Realist."

Overland, Westerly, Southerly Quadrant, Australian Letters, Mean

CUBA: Beacon of the Americas, by Eric Aarons and Pete Thomas. Price 25c. Published by the Queensland Guardian. Available from New World Booksellers, 425 Pitt Street, Sydney and other progressive bookshops.

CUBA: Beacon of the Americas



Few Australians have visited Cuba in the seven years since the establishment of the present revolutionary Government and very little has appeared in print about such visits.

Fidel Castro was followed by United States efforts to work out a new "robbers' bargain" which would make the new Government a partner in the continued exploitation of the Cuban people.

The United States boycott of Cuban sugar, the malaise of its economy, was ineffective because the Soviet Union and other socialist countries bought Cuba's sugar.

The brutal intervention of the United States in Santo Domingo is an evidence of the great fear of the United States at all progressive developments in Latin America.



Documentos del XIII Congreso Nacional del Partido Comunista de Chile

Folleto N° 1

LUIS CORVALAN
SEGUIR AVANZANDO CON LAS MASAS



JEANNIE: This is the first time I leave Australia. I'm 22, I have no Spanish, except Qué bonita bandera, and tha t's it. [...] The first night or couple of days there we were in a hotel; it was a beautiful hotel. I can't... And the first night, there was the two of the Uruguayans, Los Olimareños, Oscar Chávez de México... We sat in the room and because I had no Spanish, we sang to each other and sort of, we sang and tried explain what songs were about and mine was a beautiful song called High Flying Bird by a woman called Judy or Judy Henske [...] It was wonderful because we travelled so much... so we really did get to see quite a bit of Cuba. We went to Santiago, we sang, did a concert at a teacher training at school... 52 singers, I mean for me, that was just amazing all these singers [...] We went to an encuentro where Fidel was speaking [...] I was also impressed with the way people obviously were relating to him when he was talking.

JEANNIE: Carlos Puebla sort of adopted me... he'd give me a big palm hat... and Nicómedes Santa Cruz, the Peruvian poet, wonderful, they were very funny, the poets... This day they were having this discussion, discusión may be more correct than in English, and in décimas, so it was this contest in décimas. And of course, I didn't understand anything, but I was getting really worried because they seemed to be really aggressive towards each other.





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Bolivia
 claims
 it's 'Che'

NEW YORK, Thursday (AAP). — The evidence that Ernesto "Che" Guevara was killed in Bolivia suggests that Cuba's policy of fomenting guerrilla operations as the road to revolution in the western hemisphere has reached a low point, the New York Times News Service reported today.

"This is one of the most serious setbacks that Fidel Castro has received since he marched into Havana," said a Cuban exile who fought with Dr. Castro's revolutionary movement but broke with the Prime Minister when his regime came increasingly under Communist influence in 1959.

CANBERRA TIMES, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1967

LATIN AMERICA
Guevara's death 'blow to Castro'

NEW YORK, Thursday (AAP). — The evidence that Ernesto "Che" Guevara was killed in Bolivia suggests that Cuba's policy of fomenting guerrilla operations as the road to revolution in the western hemisphere has reached a low point, the New York Times News Service reported today.

"This is one of the most serious setbacks that Fidel Castro has received since he marched into Havana," said a Cuban exile who fought with Dr. Castro's revolutionary movement but broke with the Prime Minister when his regime came increasingly under Communist influence in 1959.

CANBERRA TIMES, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1967

CUBA
Guevara dead, says Castro

HAVANA, Monday (AAP Reuters). — The Cuban Prime Minister, Dr. Fidel Castro, has accused the Bolivian Army of murdering his friend and chief lieutenant, Ernesto "Che" Guevara, after they captured him alive.

In a nationwide radio and television broadcast, Dr. Castro said that Guevara's death "was a blow to the revolution... we have to admit he is dead".

He said documents found on the body had Guevara's writing, which could not be confused with that of anyone else.

Not only the writing, but the content, the thought, the style, the concrete form of writing, were Guevara's, Dr. Castro said.

The documents had shown Guevara's typical reaction to events, his way of thinking in general. The diary and the photo were convincing and irrefutably true.

He described his long

TRIBUNE—Wednesday, October 25, 1967

SOLID WEE



END OF A REVOLUTIONARY—but not the end of revolution in Latin America: Che Guevara's embalmed body displayed for press photographers by Bolivian Marxist troops.

CHE: Revolutionary extraordinary

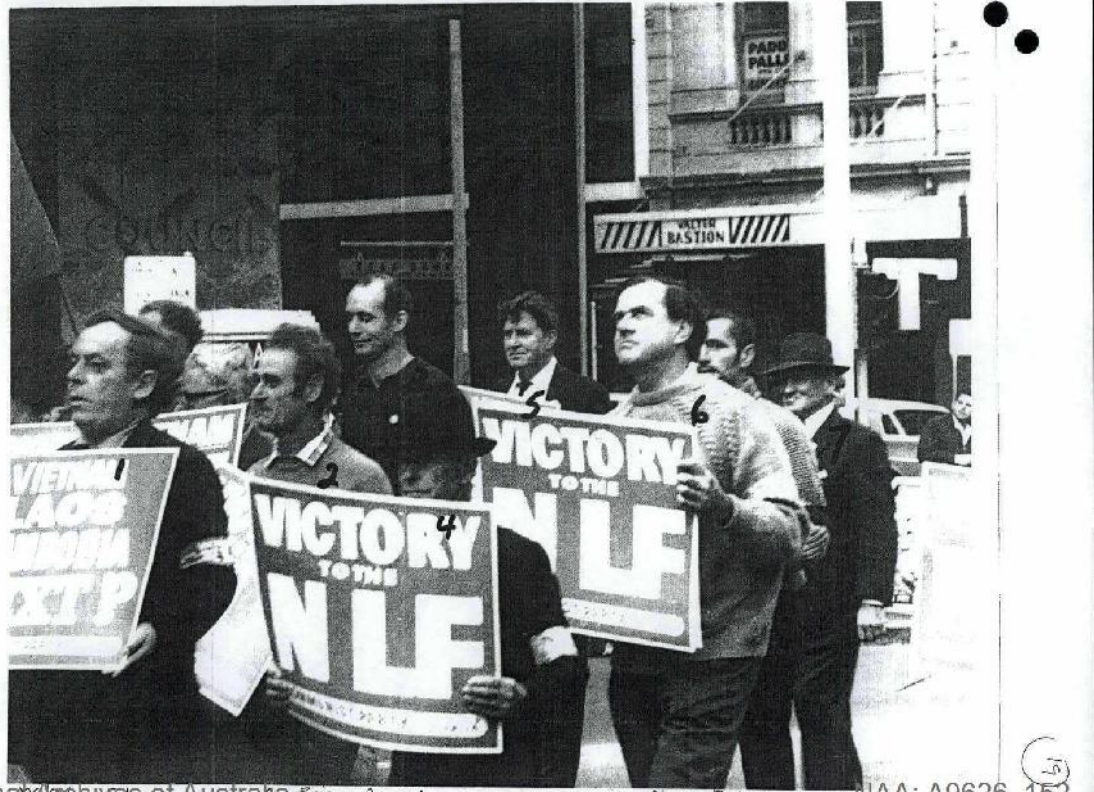
By Alec Robertson

Confirmation by socialist Cuba's Premier Fidel Castro has left no room for doubt that "Che" Guevara, the legendary Latin American revolutionary, has been killed in Bolivia.

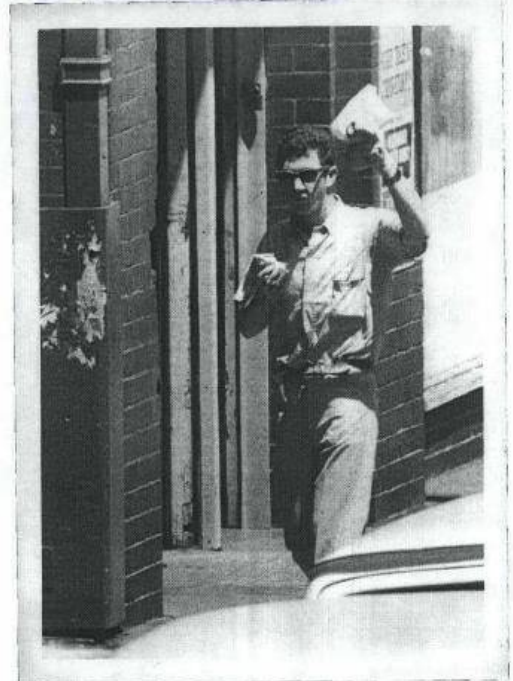
Still barely in his forties at the time of his death, Ernesto Guevara had in less than a decade emerged from obscurity to become, first, a hero, and then, a legend. He had earned him a place beside Fidel Castro as one of Cuba's most inspiring heroes. His intellectual gifts saw him quickly placed in charge

TIM: I do recall even the assassination of Che Guevara in 1967. All of this in the context of the Vietnam War, which was very influential on me. [...] There was a lot of activity on campus itself, protecting the draft resisters... The Cuban Revolution was such a landmark event that influenced left thinkers at that time. It popped up in in discussions all over the place... The image of Che Guevara also was just ubiquitous... that young radicals at university then as now would wear an image, the image of Che. [...] I distinctly recall in some of the demonstrations, 'one side right, one side wrong, victory to the Viet Cong!' [...] They weren't just anti-war, they were pro Vietnamese self-determination, which was important, because that principle of self-determination was also coming from the Cuban Revolution and was coming from the indigenous struggle in Australia too.

PA
Group
in
way
Day
March
Sydney
1970



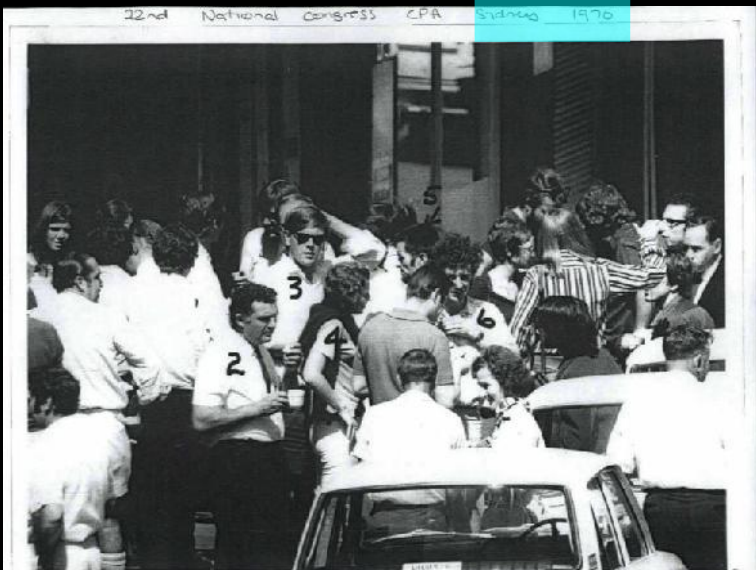
National Archives of Australia Eric Aarons & Alan Palinter NAA: A9626, 152



Brian Aarons
operation 'Shiver' 23-11-1966
Persons entering & leaving CPA HQ

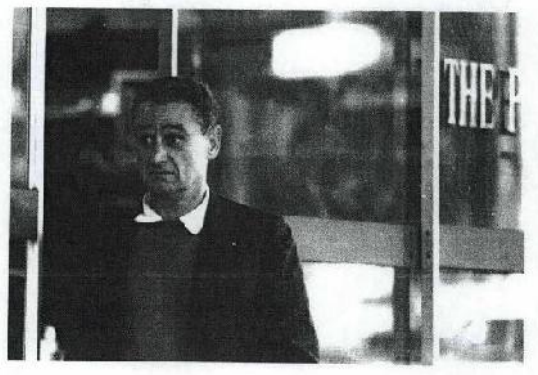


Caroline Aarons
Work Force outside 168-174 Day St
Sydney 23-11-63



22nd National Congress CPA Sydney 1970
Archives of Australia b Brian Aarons NAA: A9626, 157

Persons of Interest having meetings with
Arthur Gietzelt Sydney 20-8-69



Eric Aarons

Revolts to arrest rates

Chile coup: Allende commits suicide



President Allende... found shot dead in his palace



General Pinochet, one of the coup leaders

The Sydney Morning Herald - Sep 16, 1973

Chilean leader suicided, says wife

MEXICO CITY, Sat. (AAP-Reuters). — Chilean President Salvador Allende's widow said her husband shot himself with a sub-machine gun once given to him by Cuban Premier Fidel Castro.

Barred

WORLD NEWS

Nixon knew of Chilean coup

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — The Nixon Administration knew, at least 48 hours in advance, of the military coup which toppled Chilean President Salvador Allende, Administration sources said yesterday.

But the coup was postponed for a day to complete final plans with police units, it was stated. President Allende upset the United States by nationalising US-owned copper mines, telephone exchanges and other properties.

In Rome, Paris and other European cities, tens of thousands of demonstrators marched through streets last night in denunciation of the coup and Dr. Allende's death.

CANBERRA, Thursday. — The Prime Minister, Mr. Whitlam, said today he was "greatly saddened that men who had sworn to uphold the Constitution of their country had betrayed a long and noble Chilean democratic tradition."

MEXICO CITY, Thursday. — President Allende did not commit suicide, the Chilean Embassy said yesterday.

Without identifying the source of his information, an Embassy spokesman said Dr. Allende shot it out with soldiers who stormed the presidential palace after he had offered to surrender unconditionally.

The spokesman said fighting was still going on in several points in the capital of Santiago. A communiqué said the President was buried at noon yesterday but it did not mention the word suicide.

The military was reportedly investigating whether he was shot by his own bodyguard or committed suicide by shooting himself in the mouth.

FREEDOM FOR PROPHETESS

SAntiAGO, September 13. — Chile's new military rules last night stamped a final new blot on the country following the overthrow of President Allende.

U.S. had tip of coup plot

WASHINGTON, September 13. — The Nixon Administration knew at least 48 hours beforehand that Chile's military leaders were going to topple President Allende, Administration sources said yesterday.

Revolution was about to take over in Chile, they said, and democracy would be snuffed out much as it was when Czechoslovakia went Com-

THE AGE

at a glance

PROBATE FARES RAILWAYS T.A.B. POLICE ENVIRONMENT LAND TAX ENTERTAINMENT

Winn, punters pay up

FIRST PICTURE — Army moves on palace

Vorst police kill 11 blacks

Chile generals take tight grip

SANTIAGO, September 13. — Chile's new military rules last night stamped a final new blot on the country following the overthrow of President Allende.

MILITARY MEN

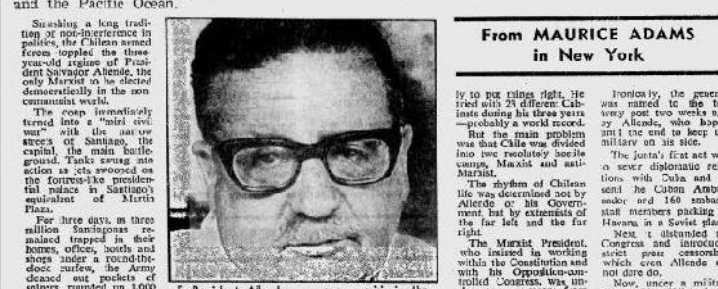
The other 15 countries are directly ruled by the military as in Brazil as well as under heavy influence of military men.

This week

THE GOOP THAT ROCKED CHILE

EARTHQUAKE disasters and violent deaths are nothing new in Chile. People there still talk of the 1939 earthquake that killed 20,000.

But this week it was a man-made disaster that shook the narrow, 2,600-mile long Latin American country squeezed between the towering Andes and the Pacific Ocean.



Ex-President Allende... a new crisis in the wake of his death.

Allende's peace hopes wrecked

Food supplies had disappeared as Chile was forced to stand up to

WEST AUSTRALIAN

lean history to get a Cabinet post.

PM wins Caucus backing on Chile

CANBERRA. — The Labor Party yesterday supported the decision of the Prime Minister (Mr. Whitlam) to recognise the new military Government in Chile.

Narrow win

Mr. Whitlam won the backing of the Federal Parliamentary Labor Party by a vote of 24.

Life in opposition was less exciting

From the Senate he mounted three attempts at the Presidency but each time he was beaten off by Right-wing or Christian Democratic candidates.

Barred

It is not clear how many people were allowed inside the palace...



Mr. Whitlam

From MAURICE ADAMS in New York

London, the general was miffed in the too busy post two weeks ago.

The Justa's first act was to sever diplomatic relations with Cuba and to send the Cuban Ambassador and 160 embassy staff members packing to Havana in a Soviet plane.

Next it denounced the Congress and introduced strict press censorship, which even Allende did not dare do.

Now, under a military dictatorship, Chile's future still looks bleak.

Invest in the BIG CONCERN

THE PARLIAMENT OF AUSTRALIA THE LIBRARY Newspaper cutting from 18 OCT 1973

The AGE

MELBOURNE

PM wins Caucus backing on Chile

For REFERENCE ONLY Original must NOT be removed from Library

WEST AUSTRALIAN

Chile

In October, 1970, the rich, upper-middle-class citizens of Santiago were scrambling into their cars with whatever possessions and money they could muster and fleeing across the Andes into Argentina.

In the March parliamentary elections, Allende got an increased share of the vote when everyone was expecting him to lose a few percentage points.

This increased support, particularly among working people, enabled him to govern without the

lashed transport industry and closed tens of thousands of shops.

Allende swallowed his principles and ejected some of his friends from the Cabinet to make room for two generals and an admiral.

Their presence was enough to melt the strike by magic.

Mr. Whitlam was the backing of the Federal Parliamentary Labor Party by a vote of 24.

Junta Militar Controla el País

General Pinochet Preside el Gobierno

El General de Ejército Augusto Pinochet fue designado presidente de la Junta Militar que comandó los destinos de la Nación desde el suceso revolucionario, al ser destituido el General mariscal de Saldomonte. La Junta está compuesta, además, por los Comandantes en Jefe de la Armada, Almirante José Toribio Méndez de la Tercera Armada de Chile, Comandante en Jefe de la Fuerza Aérea, General Gustavo Leigh, y el Director de Carabineros, César Mendoza.

JURA EL GABINETE
La designación en el alto cargo al jefe militar fue dada a las 22 horas, por radio y televisión más tarde, procediéndose a la juramentación de dicho gabinete en el Palacio de la Moneda. Así mismo el Ministro de F.P., el General Enrique Méndez, obligando a su vez, como subsecretario del Interior.

El Presidente de la Junta, General Pinochet, tomó el juramento a los miembros del Gabinete, que sucedió, firmado por



General de Ejército, Augusto Pinochet General de Aviación, Gustavo Leigh Almirante, José Toribio Méndez General de Carabineros, César Mendoza

Hacia la Recuperación Nacional

Con distintos lenguajes y criterios, las personalidades políticas, los dirigentes gremiales y los institucionales están buscando recomponer un camino, aunque



Murió Allende

Chile's road

Regis Debray's interviews with Allende

["Conversations with Allende: Socialism in Chile," by Regis Debray. N.L.B., 190 pp. \$5.50. Reviewed by ERIC AARONS.]

IN November 1965 when Pete Thomas and I were in Chile, the socialists and communists were still licking their wounds after the defeat the year before of the joint Left candidate in the Presidential election. Although they won 40 per cent of the votes, I say "defeat" because they had felt they were going to

Latin America will become even more important in the world revolutionary process. US imperialism will continue its efforts to destroy the Allende government; solidarity for Chile is already a vital issue for the world anti-imperialist movement.



successful

ACTION AGAINST U.S. OVER CHILE

SYDNEY: The United States Consulate in Sydney was selected as target last Wednesday for a lightning demonstration against the military coup in Chile, because of the prime guilt of the US Government and multi-national companies in engineering the entire program of interference against the Allende Government.

Held only a few hours after announcement of the brutal coup, the demonstration, initiated by the Communist Party of Australia, achieved participation by several hundred activists including representatives of workers' organisations comprising hundreds of thousands of members.

The demonstrators expressed their support for the continuing struggle of the Chilean workers and peasants, condemning the military junta for its coup and the murder of President Allende, and many others in the fighting.

Thousands of leaflets, produced within two hours of the announcement, were distributed in workplaces and universities, calling for solidarity and protest action, and asking people to attend the demonstration.

UNION SPEAKERS

Representatives were invited from all Left tendencies and organisations, and from a number of trade unions. With CPA national secretary Laurie Aarons presiding at the rally, speakers included Laurie Carmichael (assistant secretary of Australia's largest union, the Amalgamated Metal Workers), Leo Lenane (Federal

officer of the Waterside Workers), Jack Cambourn (NSW Secretary of the Engine Drivers and Firemen), Joe Owens (official of the Builders Laborers, NSW), and Frank O'Sullivan (NSW President of the Building Workers' Industrial Union). Messrs. Carmichael, Lenane and O'Sullivan read resolutions adopted that day by national bodies of their unions (see this page).

Visitor to Sydney, Peter Kavo, secretary of the Social Workers' Party of Papua-New Guinea, also spoke.

Speakers from various Sydney Left organisations included Denis Freney and Pierina Pirisi (CPA), Brian McGahan (Young Communist Movement), Bill Brown (Socialist Party), Malcolm Price (Communist League), and Mike Jones (Socialist Youth Alliance).

Laurie Aarons said that the CPA initiated the rally so people could demonstrate support for the continuing struggle of the Chilean masses against reactionary militarism and its outside backers, United States imperialism.

It was held outside the US Consulate because US imperialism was implicated. It feared Chile as an example for Latin America because the Allende government had nationalised US monopolies which had exploited Chile, workers had occupied the factories and peasants had taken over the land.

C.P.C. OFFICE RAIDED

He said: "International Telephones and Telegraphs and the Central Intelligence Agency tried and failed to defeat Allende in the elections, and

then organised subversion and violence by the Right. The Chilean armed forces staged the coup only hours after Allende announced a popular plebiscite to let the people decide. Allende was murdered so as to remove the democratically elected President. It was significant that one of the first steps taken by the military junta was to assault the office of the Communist Party of Chile and arrest many communists.

"There is no doubt that resistance will continue, and the struggle for Chilean independence and socialism will go on despite the serious setback.

"The urgent need is for immediate solidarity action and to arouse public opinion to prevent a bloodbath against the revolutionary forces. Today's demonstration should be only a beginning for continued action against the military-fascist dictatorship and in support of the Chilean workers and peasants."

LESSON FOR ALL

Several speakers pointed out that there were important lessons for Australia from the Chilean events. The US multi-national corporations would resort to any measures to hold onto their economic domination and political influence against any government -- including the Australian government -- which sought even to curb their power.

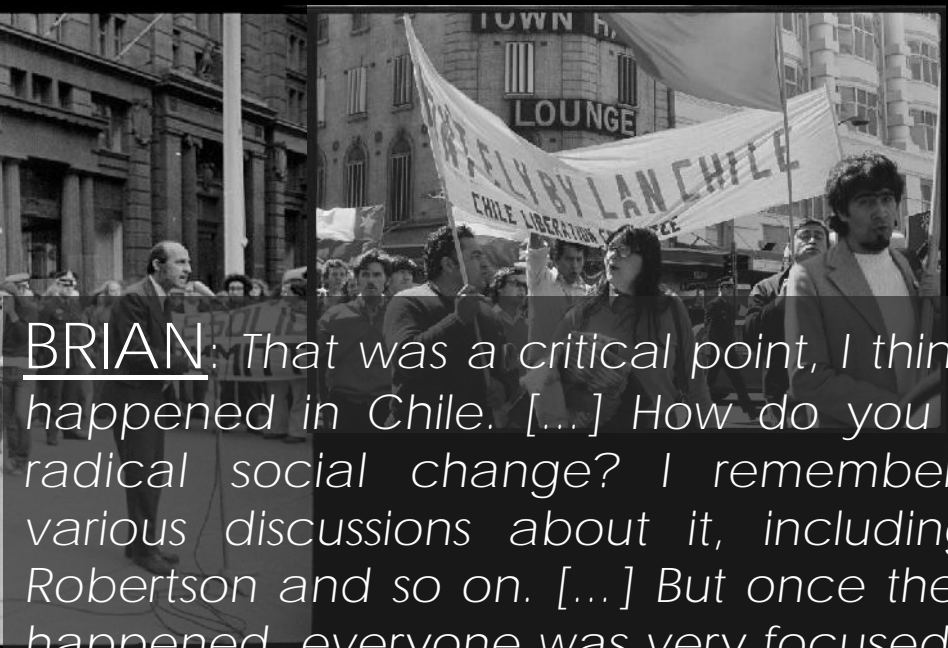
After one and a half hours, the meeting outside the US Consulate ended, and demonstrators marched up to the offices of the US mining corporation, Kennecott Copper. The demonstration received national press, TV and radio coverage.

*See story Page 12

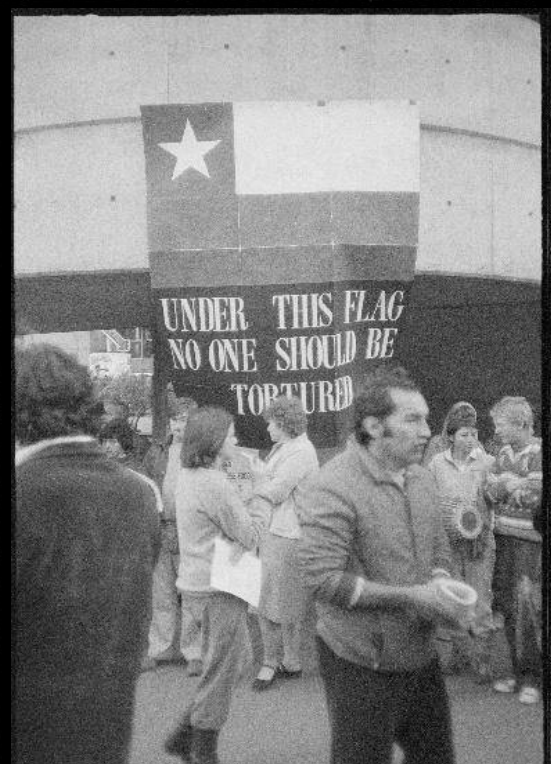
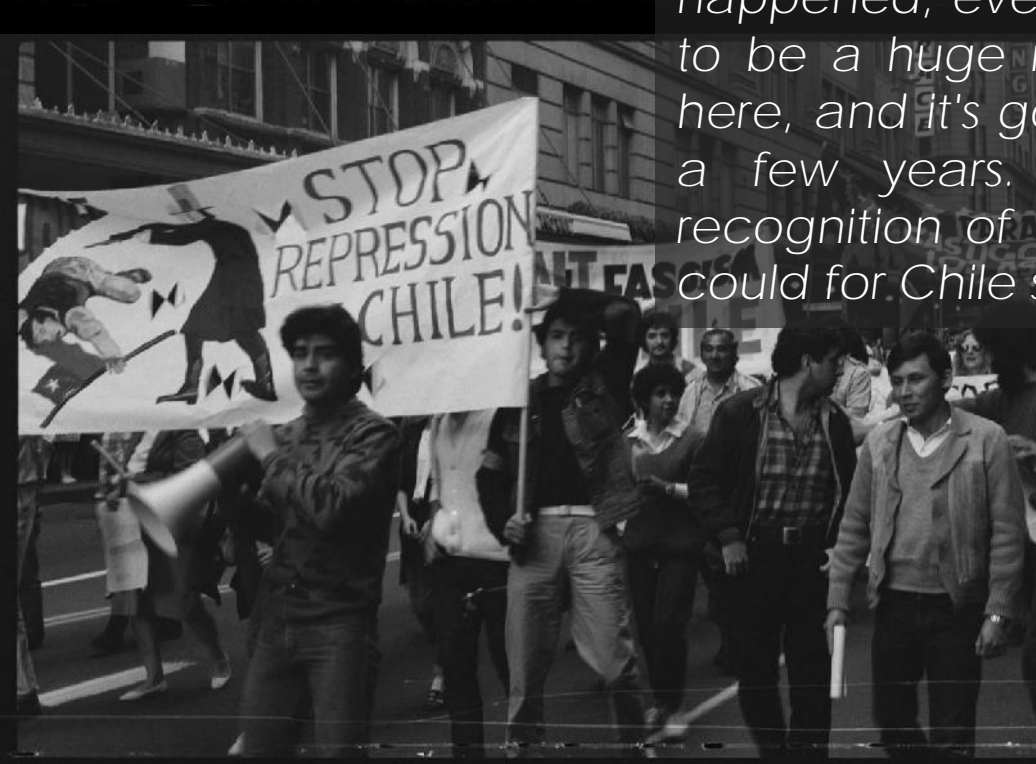
Ringling in 1973

By Laurie Aarons, National Secretary of the C.P.A.

Industrial, social, environmental, foreign policy. The independence of these reforms. The economy, affected by world economic difficulties, and of the reality that it is unable to



BRIAN: That was a critical point, I think, about what happened in Chile. [...] How do you actually have radical social change? I remember... there were various discussions about it, including with... Mavis Robertson and so on. [...] But once the military coup happened, everyone was very focused. There's going to be a huge need for a huge solidarity movement here, and it's going to need to take place over quite a few years. I think there was a pretty rapid recognition of that and that we would do what we could for Chile solidarity.



BRIAN: ... that is very much thanks to Steve Cooper, who was well aware of what had happened in Chile. [...] He was working for the AMWU in the research unit, I think. And he became aware of this, I think it was a general, one of the generals of the Pinochet regime was here. And he became aware that the general was going to fly out on this Lan Chile. So, they had members at the airport and possibly got in touch with the transport workers. [...] I think this is part of the tradition and culture we've been talking about: the notion that workers could stop something ... [...] they stopped the plane and held it up and they made this demand and this general, I think he probably should have thought more about it, said, 'oh yeah, well, alright, you can come. And you'll see the truth', as it were. Well, of course they did see the truth, but not the one who he wanted.



Jeannie Lewis

'TEARS OF STEEL AND CLOWNING CALAVERAS'

November 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8 8-15 pm
at the Seymour Centre, City Rd. Cleveland St

Singers, Dancers, Actors, & Music

Directed by Teel Robinson. Musical direction Michael Carlos.

BOOKINGS: SEYMOUR CENTRE, DJ's & MITCHELLS

JEANNIE: By then I think... I knew what had happened to Víctor [...] I did have a bilingual book of Neruda's poems, and... that was one of the inspirations: 'I learned life from your death. My eyes had begun to mourn when I discovered within me not tears, but undying arms. Wait for them, wait for me.' And, well, I can read you what I've got here: 'The concert was a celebration of life through death, inspired particularly by the Mexican attitude facing death by making fun of her, humanising her as the bold one with whom we congeal.'

NEW CHILEAN SONG CONCERTS

by Richard Fletcher

I do not sing for applause, I sing of the difference Between what is true and

... who popularised songs from all Latin America. Viqueza also presented their music internationally and it is now recognised as a vital force over all over the world.

Chilean folk group in Australia

"QUILAPAYUN"

Chile's most famous folk singing group "Quilapayun" will visit Australia from July 2 to July 23, 1975.

The seven members of "Quilapayun" were in France when the military coup took place on September 11, 1973. As the members of the group were closely identified with the government of President Allende the junta revoked their citizenship. They sought, and gained, asylum in France and since then have undertaken many solidarity tours in Europe. The members of the group use their concert fees to aid the victims of the junta still in Chile - the prisoners, the families of prisoners and those deprived of work.

The eighth member of the group travelling to Australia is Joan Jara, British born widow of Víctor Jara. Víctor Jara was murdered in the Santiago Stadium a few days after the coup. He was Chile's most famous song writer and a founder of "Quilapayun".

Joan Jara participates in the concerts of



A further series of concerts is being planned so that "Quilapayun" may perform



SYDNEY: Capacity crowds packed the Sydney and Wollongong Town Halls in the past week to hear the Chilean folk singing group, Quilapayun. They were ably supported by Jeannie Lewis and her accompanists.

During the performance Quilapayun members point out that some of the actual instruments that they play have been outlawed as "revolutionary" by the junta. This is

BRIAN: Mavis Robertson excelled in this, organising tours by Quilapayun and Inti Illimani and so on. Big tours by these Chilean groups. It was a very important, good fundraising. [...] Communist Party members all over the country would take part in helping to organise them... they were all doing it, volunteering, for nothing and making those tours a success..



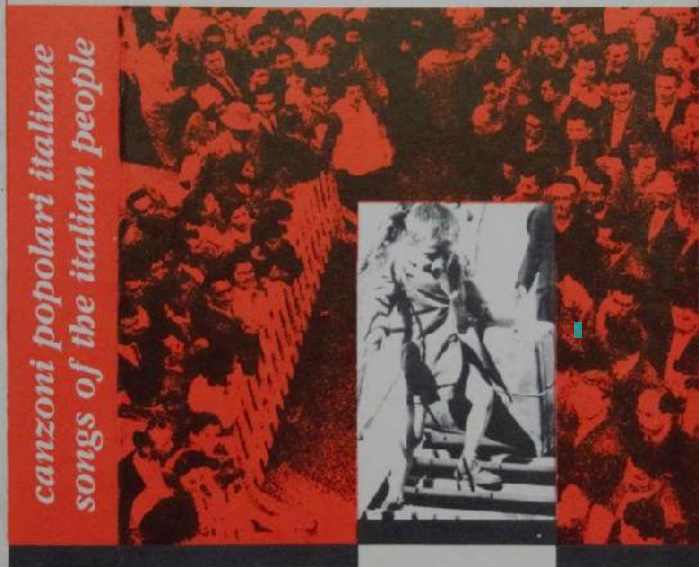
BRUNO: To us, who had experienced migration various times to hear about Allende... winning the election, it was fantastic. [...] So, a number of people came, but we were very aware of what was going on in Chile. The Latin American community was not particularly visible at the time. [...] With the wave of migration from Chile, after the golpe and the death of Allende... we used to take Nuovo Paese to Melocco Brothers, for instance, a building [company], really early in the morning... and distribute Nuovo Paese to workers going in because there were lots of Italians at the time. [...] We saw a bit a sour duty to talk about those things especially because in Australia... the press at the time was not that critical and informative and South America was really some backyard somewhere else... It was just too far...



In Nuovo Paese at least we had to make some effort for the Italians who would read these things... we could only come out every two weeks, to make at least those people aware... And how oppression was not just the oppression at work, but it was also the political oppression [...] One thing we can do is at least talk about it and get it out so that it is there on record that this is what is happening in those countries and that is terrible, is totally unjust and unjustifiable.

BELLA CIAO

The group Bella Ciao was born within F.I.L.E.F. (Italian Federation of Migrant Workers and their families) in Sydney, in 1977, on the 25th of April, the day in which Italians celebrate the anniversary of the Liberation from nazi-fascism. Such celebrations could not do without the songs of the Resistance movement born from that struggle.



bella ciao

canzoni popolari
italiane & songs
of the italian people

ces of the group, such as in solidarity concerts for Chile, Nicaragua, El Salvador, migrant workers' festivals, the Sydney Carnivale, the Anti-imperialist concerts and community festivals (many of which organized by Latino-american groups), and in many schools in support of the teaching of Italian, particularly in primary schools.

bruno di biase —
canto, chitarra, flauto,
mandola, percussioni

martha nogara —
canto, chitarra, percussioni

deldre o'sullivan —
mandolino

katerina scbeinwoman —
canto, chitarra, ukulele,
flauto dolce

ringraziamo
wendy bennett e

justo diaz
per la collaborazione alle
percussioni



BELLA CIAO

Una mattina mi sono alzata
O bella ciao bella ciao
bella ciao ciao ciao
e ho trovato l'invasor.

O partigiano portami via
che mi sento di morir.

E se muoio da partigiano
tu mi devi seppellir.

Seppellire lassu' in montagna
sotto l'ombra di un bel fior.

E questo e' il fiore del partigiano
morto per la liberta'.



BRUNO: Pretty early experiences of Bella Ciao were just simply to learn... I knew that there was a lot, especially around the resistance, and around work, migration... lot of anarchist songs, right back from the 1900s [...] I took more or less the direction of the group, to give a bit of continuity over time... None of us were professional musicians of any kind, so we were all amateurs [...] Because of our interest in Chile, and so Papalote came along, we were very, very happy that there was such a thing going on. [...] We would play all together in La Peña, at Sydney Uni until that was possible then. Then, the Festival del Sol. We appeared in some of the things that the unions organised... When the Aboriginal thing came up in '88, we organised the concert together with other groups



The end of the Peron myth

Last week in Buenos Aires, a military dictatorship ended civilian rule which existed since May 1973.

According to General Videla, the country is now in "a state of siege"; those who have seen the movie of the same name will realise the ominous significance of this phrase.

The recent coup in Argentina is the latest in a series stretching back to 1943, when General Peron seized power.

His reforms and the period of Peronism, which lasted until 1955, entrenched Peron as a popular and admired leader in the eyes of the common people of Argentina.

Because of economic boom conditions, Peron was able to concede a real rise in living standards.

Peron's rule was one both of corruption within the government, and of radical anti-imperialist rhetoric.

A bloody struggle by Peron's supporters



The great enemy behind great years

Peron imposed a "social pact", in fact a wage freeze, and allied this with an escalating attack on militant individuals and workers' organisations, under the cover of "anti-terrorism". The excuse for this was the armed attacks carried out by the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) against the military and police.

However, in July 1974, **el Lider**, as Peron was known, died, and Isabel Peron, his wife and vice-president took over. She proceeded to strengthen the attacks on the left, culminating in the "anti-subversive law" of September 1974, when leftist papers were banned.

PERON RETURNS

These differences came to the fore in 1973, when the military allowed Peron to return from his exile in Madrid, and held elections.

The election of Peron himself (winning 62 per cent of the votes), did not bring a return to the heydays of the forties and fifties.

MURDER SQUAD

The great enemy behind great years



ARGENTINE TERROR:

Early last month, inside the "dungeons" (Carabida) of the Argentine military, a group of men were being interrogated. They were in West Germany, searching for a "terrorist" nuclear deal.

There are 7,500 people who have "disappeared" in Argentina. Thousands more are political prisoners. There are daily attacks on the trade union and political opposition.

Argentina's "picture of horror"

This week is the second anniversary of the military coup which removed the last vestiges of democracy in Argentina. The struggle of an imprisoned Argentine student, Ana Mohaded, to obtain refugee status in Australia was covered in last week's *Tribune* (Catch 22 for refugees).

The stone-throwing by Immigration Minister Mackellar over granting refugee status to Ms Mohaded is a scandal.

This week **DAVE** McKnight looks at Argentina's record on human rights.



When he placed a wreath on the statue of national hero Jose de San Martin, women relatives of prisoners demonstrated. Waving white handkerchiefs, they shouted "Vencedor Ayudados" (Help us) Vance smiled and waved.

The specter of his tour was a joint communique pledging both countries to protect human rights. Meanwhile the repression continues.

In Australia Latin American refugees have formed the **Argentinian Communist Union**. Its latest release of a list of victims includes over 80 jailed lawyers, 21 murdered lawyers, and 30 lawyers who have been intimidated and "disappeared". Nineteen leaders of trade unions are listed "whose lives and liberties are used to wage warfare".

If you want to send messages of

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Thousands rot in Argentine prisons

The name Guevara needs no introduction. Celia Guevara, Che's sister, recently completed a speaking tour of Europe on behalf of Argentinian political prisoners.

There are 25,000 people who have "disappeared" in Argentina. Thousands more are political prisoners. There are daily attacks on the trade union and political opposition.

Jews attacked

The Jewish community is a particular target of the fascist bands which roam Buenos Aires and other cities. Synagogues are bombed and government Jews are taken from the streets in broad daylight by thugs while the government turns a blind eye.

In his trip to Argentina last November, US Secretary of State Vance delivered a list of names of the disappeared persons to General Videla.

The month before, 24,000 Argentinian citizens bravely petitioned the dictatorship to make public a complete list of prisoners and missing persons.

Vance spoke to human rights activists in Argentina during his visit.

Women demonstrate

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If you want to send messages of

Between the lines

— with Brian Abrams —

So he thanked the lord and the makers of Tang. And he thanked his chief of state. — American singer Dory Previn.

Not to much a tang as a sting. — I said that.

In these days of the electric toothbrush and the throwaway cigarette lighter, have you ever wondered what the ideal capitalist product is?

It must be very profitable of course, but it must also embody a disregard for the needs of people, society and the environment. If they ever run a competition, my entry will be TANG. I first tripped over TANG on my front doorstep when it had been stonemason's placed in a metal foil wrapper by a wandering Johnny Appleseed, no doubt hoping that each sample would sprout a tree of apples from which peachy profits would be picked.

Inside the label reads: TANG is not a "fruit juice product, it is a taste or soft drink." This is true. I have written this to my knees but I am afflicted by this next paragraph of my own writing. I am a member of **Women's Campaign**.

Then I get suspicious. Why would my advertising get into a magazine?

Pressure is continuing in Australia for the release of Ana Mohaded, a student political prisoner whose sister lives in Australia. After representations by NSW and Victoria, the Argentinian authorities agreed to let Australian officials interview her in prison.

Argentina holds Peruvian exiles

Ultra-right behind Guatemalan coup

General Videla, "as many people will die as necessary to restore order"

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Guatemala NUEVA



Guerrilla organisations fighting the vicious military dictatorship in Guatemala stepped up actions last year following the victory of the Sandinistas in Nicaragua and the growing struggle in El Salvador.

The four guerrilla organisations in the Guatemala mountains last year carried out 2,278 actions, causing almost 1,000 losses to the regime.

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Guatemala: Another Central American battleground

"For some time we have been observing a helicopter around the lake but always thought that it was disinfecting the area, because of the drought... and the bad smell that has come from the lake."

"On the 7th of this month as we were on the San Roque Lake looking for a good fishing spot, the boat developed problems... and the motor fell into the water..."

"Along with two scuba divers we proceeded to the location... after fifteen minutes they returned to the surface very scared, saying that they had found a picture of horror."

"On the bottom they had found seven or eight corpses with a round thing that grasped their feet. They didn't want to continue the search..."

"This wrote a simple fisherman Laada Zanotti to the Argentine newspaper *La Voz del Interior* eight days after Zanotti's friends snatched opponents of the Argentine dictatorship of General Videla."

(Below) Ad in US newspapers



(Right) "The Glorious Victories", 50s mural by Mexican Diego Rivera, showing Castillo Armas shaking hands with John Foster Dulles, while US Ambassador John Peurifoy looks on.

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International

Guatemalan guerrillas unite against genocide

Since the overthrow of its government by a CIA backed coup in 1954, Guatemala has been governed almost without respite by military dictatorships. The left, which had thrived under the Arbenz government, was decimated. In the early 60s a number of armed groups emerged, some of which were formed by displaced military men, but which, by the end of the decade, had been put down by a US-backed counter-insurgency program.

The resistance that grew in the 70s was much more powerful. Since the first time, it was able to count on the large participation of the Guatemalan Indians, who form more than half the population. Many Indians took up arms or provided support for guerrillas in their villages. In 1976, the peasant Unity Committee (UC), controlled largely by Indians, emerged to crystallise opposition. Rigoberta Menchú was involved in its formation.

By the early 80s, the Guatemalan oppositional groups began to overthrow the government. In response, the army, with aid from the US, unleashed a brutal counter-insurgency campaign in which more than 400 Indian villages were completely destroyed, forcing thousands of Guatemalans to flee to refugee camps in Mexico. Menchú, whose father, mother and brother had been killed for the opposition to the regime, was forced into exile in Mexico.

In 1984, a civilian government, headed by Christian Democrat Vinicio Centeno was elected, bringing to an end 32 years of military government. The US State Department was unceremoniously described the election as "the final step in the reestablishment of democracy". However, what has become clear during the last few years is the inability to speak the power of the military.

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Guatemala: genocide against Indian population

GUATEMALA: When "Christian Democrat" President General Rios Montt took power after last March's coup, the world media proclaimed him as a "moderate" who would end the massacres his rightwing military predecessors had carried out since 1954.

But, under Montt, the massacres have increased in frequency and intensity as was shown in last Saturday's ABC TV *Four Corners* program.

Over one million of Guatemala's seven million people have been driven to seek refuge in the mountains in recent years. Over 100,000 are refugees in neighboring Mexico.

A Guatemalan Indian peasant leader, Pablo Ceto, told a press conference in Mexico recently that "the army is not just trying to eliminate us physically, it is attacking our culture directly.... It is purposely desecrating our most deeply felt values in an attempt to



Guatemala's "moderate" junta massacres 3,000 in 40 days

The massacre that grew in the 70s was much more powerful. Since the first time, it was able to count on the large participation of the Guatemalan Indians, who form more than half the population. Many Indians took up arms or provided support for guerrillas in their villages. In 1976, the peasant Unity Committee (UC), controlled largely by Indians, emerged to crystallise opposition. Rigoberta Menchú was involved in its formation.

By the early 80s, the Guatemalan oppositional groups began to overthrow the government. In response, the army, with aid from the US, unleashed a brutal counter-insurgency campaign in which more than 400 Indian villages were completely destroyed, forcing thousands of Guatemalans to flee to refugee camps in Mexico. Menchú, whose father, mother and brother had been killed for the opposition to the regime, was forced into exile in Mexico.

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One Guatemalan woman's struggle

Since the overthrow of its government by a CIA backed coup in 1954, Guatemala has been governed almost without respite by military dictatorships. The left, which had thrived under the Arbenz government, was decimated. In the early 60s a number of armed groups emerged, some of which were formed by displaced military men, but which, by the end of the decade, had been put down by a US-backed counter-insurgency program.

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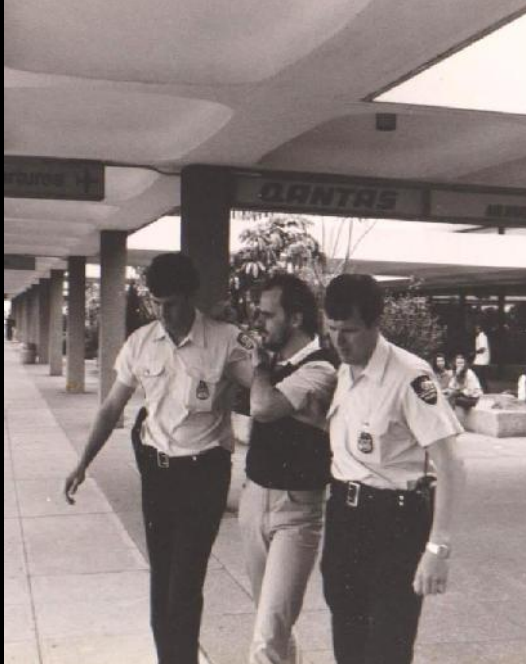
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On September 17 Rigoberta Menchú, a Guatemalan activist and author, arrived in Sydney to begin her three week speaking tour of major cities. Annabelle Lucas profiles Menchú, a Quiché Indian, who is well known among Latin American solidarity workers for her testimony. Rigoberta Menchú, which has been published in ten languages. In 1982 her book was awarded the Casa de las Americas prize, and in 1988 it received the Italian Nonino prize. This year she was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize.

The most disturbing aspect of their work, for her, is that they play on the hunger and misery of her people. They come to the villages with bread

TIM: After I got out of gaol in '85, I remember visiting La Peña on a number of occasions. I met a number of people including Justo and others at La Peña and so I became more culturally exposed to Latin American music in particular at that time. But I was aware that the campaign was acting on behalf of three of us who were facing charges at that time... there was outside activities going on and that some Latin Americans and La Peña had been involved in hosting... The second time I was arrested... also there were activities that Justo and Papalote, one of his groups, did at the Balmain Town Hall and that would have been in 1990 or '91. I was going through a second phase of court case and went back to prison for another six months and then we won... Actually, they had a fundraising benefit planned for just a little soon after I was acquitted and released, turned into a celebration rather than a fundraiser, and Papalote on stage.



Victory in Nicaragua

NICARAGUA: The Sandinista National Liberation Front and progressive forces throughout Central and South America have scored a great victory with the flight of dictator Anastasio Somoza to ignominious (if luxurious) exile in the USA.

interference and are likely to implement revolutionary changes to combat the massive inequalities, injustice, corruption and poverty institutionised by the Somoza regime. (Somoza is one amongst over \$12500 million in "assets" ranging from banks and newspapers through textile corporations to 30 per cent of the country's arable land.) While the Sandinistas may be

tolerant of the large sections of the middle class which supported Somoza's overthrow, it is almost certain to expropriate the small but wealthy ruling class.

Nicaragua is only a small country (with a population of between two and three million people) but its emancipation from a draconian dictatorship portends great changes in the region. □



*Sandinista National Liberation Front forces riding victoriously into Managua last week

SOLIDARITY

Tribune's Nicaragua Fund



Following Reagan's re-election for another four years as US President, a customer walked into the Pioneer Bookshop in Perth and donated ten dollars to the CPA's Nicaragua Fund. "They'll need all the help they can get," he said.

In fact, at the time the CPA didn't have a Nicaragua Fund. Earlier this year the CPA National Committee decided on a Nicaragua Levy following a report from a CPA member on the situation in Nicaragua, especially the contra's campaign of destabilisation and economic sabotage. This raised \$2,500 from CPA members, which was passed on to a visiting Nicaraguan delegation some months ago.

When the Perth donation reached the CPA national office and *Tribune*, everyone agreed our friend had a strong point: Reagan's actions since his re-election show that the Nicaraguans indeed do need "all the help they can get".

So we've decided to launch a Nicaragua Solidarity Fund and we ask all *Tribune* readers to donate generously and to seek donations from their friends and workmates.

CPA national organiser Brian Aarons said this week that the Solidarity Fund was probably the most concrete way that *Tribune* readers could assist Nicaragua at present, "though demonstrations and other political pressure against US intervention will also be very important in the coming period."

"There are many calls on the often-limited financial resources of the left and progressive movements," he said, "including at present *Tribune's* British Mitters Fund. (And of course *Tribune's* own 1984 press fund of \$80,000, which we must fulfill to meet *Tribune's* costs this year and go into 1985 debt-free.)

"But it is hard to think of a more urgent task of international solidarity than Nicaragua at present, and I'm sure all *Tribune* readers and their friends will see it that way," he said. So it's over to you, and we kick the fund off with the donation that started it all. Opening donation: D Clark (Perth) \$10.



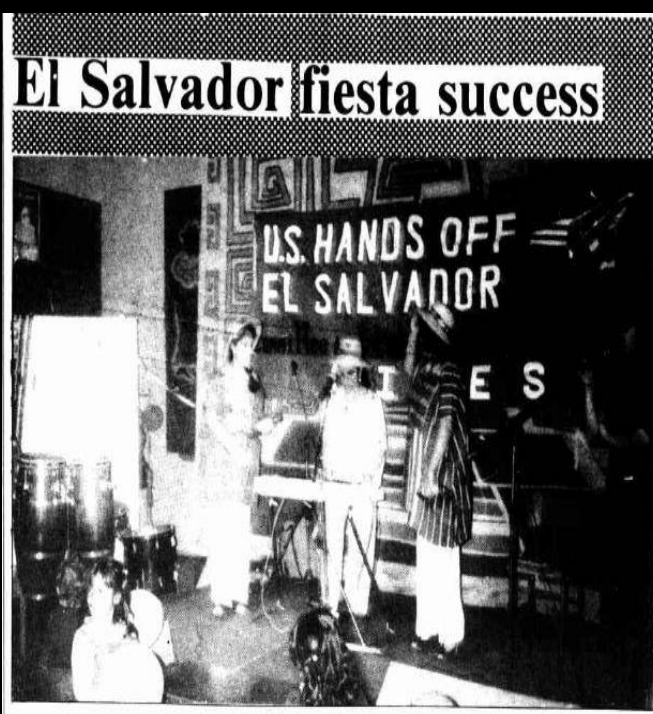
BRIAN: The Nicaragua thing... the thinking would be what can we do in a given situation, and sometimes it was raising money. [...] That was actually a thing, maybe not the best, but sometimes the best way of helping. At that time, that was a nother very important revolution that... had overthrown Somoza's dictatorship. And clearly, were under pressure from the Americans [...] And then there was a whole scandal, the Conragate scandal, of course... American imperialism [...] there was also El Salvador. The Americans were applying their standard techniques in the countries they regarded as their sphere of influence, even their colony... supporting either vicious military regimes or right-wing paramilitaries. In the case of the Nicaraguan Contras, people were doing all sorts of work, writing, providing solid information about what's happening... and people were doing what they could, which sometimes wasn't all that much.





TIM: When I left gaol in '85... the first actual paying job I had was at an aboriginal college, Tranby College in Glebe. The head of that college at the time, Kevin Cook, invited me to teach law [...] The students were very interested to find that they were indigenous communities in Nicaragua, and they were wondering in the context of all the discussions about land rights in Australia, what was going on under a revolutionary government [...] We formed this group, Kooris for Nicaragua, student-led group but with a number of staff. [...] We stayed in three areas which were indigenous communities [like] the Matagalpa plateau... in the north where there had been Contra attacks... By the end of '88 the Sandinistas had defeated the guerilla war... the Contras coming from Honduras, but they made us, with our consent, obviously, go and stay up all night on guard duty with a weapon to experience defending their communities from the Contra War. But the economic blockade was very savage. Nicaragua was devastated economically... It was very poor. The food was very basic. Everything was literally white rice and beans or... maybe some banana. It was an experience to have to see that degree of deprivation... Eventually of course, the Liberals got voted in as a result of that, the disillusion and desperation which was the aim, of course, of the blockade, same... against Cuba, in Iran and other countries... It worked in a way, the blockade worked against Nicaragua as they won the war and lost the economic war.

TIM: It was tense in El Salvador... I was a PhD student at that time also, as well as a teacher at Tranby, PhD student at Macquarie University. And as a representative of the Postgraduate Student Union, I visited the student union in San Salvador at the University of San Salvador, and it was surrounded by a military cordon at that time, a cerco militar, and I had to pass through that military cordon to visit the students in there because the students were seen as very closely linked to the FMLN, basically.



El Salvador fiesta success
 The fiesta was organised by the Committee in Solidarity with El Salvador (CISES), which exists also in Melbourne. CISES is composed mainly of Salvadoran refugees brought to Australia over the past year by the federal government. Formed about a year ago in response to the needs of the newly-arrived Salvadorans, CISES has grown to include supporters from other sections of the Australian community as well.

More than 150 revellers were included by groups which included the *Hermanas Orellana* (pictured), recently arrived from Guatemala.

EL SALVADOR

SOLIDARITY CONCERT

SPONSORED BY C.I.S.C.A.C., F.I.L.E.F., L.A.C.C.
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EL SALVADOR — REAGAN'S VIETNAM

President Reagan underestimated by half the number of human rights violations in El Salvador when he told Congress last month he was stepping up aid to that country, a United Nations report says.

The report, to be released by the UN Human Rights Commission special commission on El Salvador, says the number of human rights violations in the last 11 months of 1982 is 1,000, but Mr Reagan told Congress the number of political murders had fallen to 100 in 1982 from 600 in 1981.

"It is very important that the press has not noticed," Mr. Scroggie, said the United States would spend on training troops in El Salvador, and a military school in Panama in a effort to train 20 American in El Salvador.

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DEATH SQUADS

"Death Squads" have come to play an increasingly important role in El Salvador. To complement the brutality of the armed forces, the military government recruited and trained a paramilitary network of spies, informers and informants, founded in the 1960s as "combat subunits".

By 1979 a full BRUNO network, recruited from the ranks of "civil" soldiers, operated in the towns and cities and in the "death squads" of the "Warrior Union".

The BRUNO network, known as the "Warrior Union", was carried out in a number of ways, including the use of spies and informants, and the use of spies and informants.

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1932 1954 1982

A History of Repression

1932: A mass killing of 10,000 indigenous people in El Salvador.

1954: A military coup in El Salvador, leading to a period of repression.

1982: A period of intense violence and repression in El Salvador, including the use of death squads.

Archbishop Assassinated

On March 24, 1982, Archbishop Oscar Romero was assassinated. He was a vocal critic of the military government and its human rights abuses.

Other Facts

- Arms Sales: \$1.7 billion
- Expatriation: 1.8 million
- Central American: 1.8 million
- Sanctions: 1.8 million
- Participation: 1.8 million

A PEÑA IN SUPPORT OF EL SALVADOR
SAT 26TH SEPT. 7-12
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PAPALETE ANTARA
WENDY + FRANCES
\$3 SINGLE \$5 DOUBLE
CONC \$1 KIDS FREE

ACTU CONGRESS BACKS ACCORD WITH LABOR

The Australian Broadcasting Tribunal's adverse decision on Alan Bond found that Bond had misled and deceived the ABT in sworn evidence, and that "the arrangement entered into by Bond to pay Sir Job Bjelke Peterson \$400,000 and subsequent payment of that amount was improper".

Next month, the two parties will sit again, as the Tribunal urges Bond's firm to hold his 15 radio and television station licences around the country.

But the question now is what can and will the Tribunal do about this "impropriety"?

If the ABT decides to revoke Bond's right to hold a licence, such action would be unprecedented. The Tribunal has never revoked a broadcasting licence before. Some licences have been suspended, but the seriousness of the findings against Bond warrant stronger action.

The other possibility is that the Tribunal might seek to impose conditions on Bond forcing him to divest his controlling interest in Bond Media, or to restructure the company so that Bond is not involved personally as a licence holder.

But the Tribunal does not have adequate powers to deal with one of the causes of the problems - the over-concentration of media ownership.

The price of the AMERICAN ALLIANCE

Veterans demand justice on agent orange

... and the \$16m price tag on the America's Cup

ASIO targets anti-CIA film

What is to be done about Alan Bond?

By Corlette McInnes

Bond was allowed to become very powerful in the broadcasting media when he bought out Packer at bargain basement price. The federal government's crisis ownership laws, rather than limiting Bond's growth have had the opposite effect. He now owns a national network of 15 TV and radio stations.

Why has Bond been allowed to grow so large anyway? His relationship to the federal government is a greater problem than his inappropriateness as licence holder of a broadcasting network.

According to media commentator and editor of *The Eye*, Brian Toohy, "Bond has done far worse things in the way he's arranged his tax affairs in the Cook Islands to pay his tax, so far as it is all and last year only 1 cent in the dollar. Bond's tax and accounting practices are a good deal more serious than what he's done, say, in the case of Brijelle Peterson."

"The new radio-TV owners in the past engaged in worse practices than Bond, but they haven't been touched by the Tribunal," Toohy said.

The Tribunal found that Bond "had no belief" that the amount of \$400,000 was "justified by the defamation claim alone".

It went on to say that "Bond believed that a failure to settle the defamation action might result in Sir Job Bjelke Peterson making adverse consequences to his group in their financial activities."

Toohy said that "Bond has been unlucky. It is not the first time that a politician has asked a wealthy media group in this country to pay him a large amount of money for an alleged defamation."

There are some other very prominent politicians who've got away with more head-on suits from other media groups and on awful grounds is simply that governments have so much to offer media groups these days, and media groups in turn can lead to some punishment to them if they turn against them."

Conflict of interest

Bond's own blood media and financial activities have the potential for unprecedented conflicts of interest. A media proprietor holds enormous power over politicians and his interests in business are a constant temptation to use that power to further his financial gains.

One danger that has been highlighted by this case is the conflict of interest between business interests and media ownership.

The Tribunal did not believe Bond's denial that he conspired to have his television staff investigate the AMP society and expose the results on television after a financial filing out.

The tribunal chairman, Debra O'Connor, has called the ABT a toothless tiger. In some ways it has discretionary powers but they are difficult to enforce. For example, it cannot impose a sanction without holding a formal inquiry.

And it can't move against Bond without federal legislation to back it up. That can't likely to happen.



From the Towers of Torture exhibition in Sydney last September. Artist Martin Kinsey.

Bond Corp in Chile: workers 'feel the difference'

By Mark West

When Alan Bond took over CTC, Telecom's privatized Chilean counterpart, last year he promised a better deal for consumers and workers, with cheaper services and better working conditions.

According to Diego Arriagada, the President of SINATE (the Chilean telecommunications union) Bond told workers they "would feel the difference when they were working for Alan Bond."

They certainly did.

Working hours have been increased and Saturday work reintroduced. Wages have been cut and steady 500 workers sacked and basic telephone charges have been increased.

Arriagada is in Australia as a guest of our telecommunications union (ATA/APTO) and several others to gather support for SINATE's struggle against the sackings. He will be meeting Australian trade union officials, and asking that unions here put pressure on the Bond Corporation.

SINATE wants Bond to hold off on the sackings until the Chilean elections scheduled for December this year.

Bond's Chilean telephone stake to be cut



SANTIAGO: Opposition Leader Ricardo Lagos said on Tuesday that he had warned Australian investor Alan Bond that any future democratic government would take a hard look at his investments in Chile.

Mr Bond, majority shareholder in the Chilean Telephone Company and owner of the country's richest goldmine, met Mr Lagos, who heads the Pro-Democratic

Bond and TNT hit by bombs in Chile

Chilean Opposition's warning to Bond

Bond was in Santiago to inaugurate a cellular telephone factory and was expected to return to Australia today.

The telephone workers' union has called demonstrations to coincide with Mr Bond's visit to protest against his decision to lay off 250 workers. Union leaders said that figure could reach 1000.

Mr Lagos said Mr Bond had agreed to meet union leaders yesterday and to re-



Chile burns victim criticises Bond

Embassy occupied by sacked Bond workers

Bond's Chile satellite ambitions

Bond unfazed by Chile poll

Bond rings up profits in Chile



Alan Bond and his Chile mates



NOMBRE: ALAN BOND

CARGO : DUEÑO DE LA CORPORACIÓN TRANSNACIONAL QUE LLEVA SU NOMBRE.

SE LE ACUSA DE HABER COMPRADO UNA EMPRESA CHILENA LLAMADA COMPAÑIA DE TELÉFONOS DE CHILE A VIL PRECIO Y HABERLA QUITADO A

SUS DUEÑOS VERDADEROS; TODOS LOS CHILENOS, HOY ES REPUDIADO POR LOS TRABAJADORES TELEFONICOS, EL PUEBLO CHILENO Y SUS PROPIOS CONGÉNERES AUSTRALIANOS.

VEREDICTO: CULPABLE DE ARREBATAR A UN PAIS DEL TERCER MUNDO (CHILE), UNA DE SUS EMPRESAS ESTRATEGICAS, PROPICIAR LA CESANTIA Y QUITARLE A ESTE POBRE PAIS SUS FUENTES DE UTILIDADES ECONOMICAS.

BHP nears \$1.4bn copper joint venture in Chile

Protest over BHP interests in Chile

By Police Reporter GERARD TIDD

About 50 university students invaded the Adelaide offices of BHP yesterday to protest at the Australian company's investments in Chile. They carried a banner and placards.

The students were members of an Adelaide University's Committee in Solidarity with Central America and the Caribbean (CISCAC).

They had been prepared to accept the declaration from a delegation but refused when he saw the students had overrun the company's offices.

traher investment there is in Chile the stronger the dictatorship will become," the CISCAC declaration says.

It says Australian companies will have more than \$2000m invested in Chile by next year.

BHP owns 60 p.c. of the large Escondida copper mine. One of Mr Alan Bond's companies owns the

Bond not alone in a taste for Chile

THE controversial visit to Chile by Bond Corp chairman Alan Bond focused attention on other Australian companies with investments in South America.

BHP holds a majority interest in Chile's Escondida copper deposit, believed to be the biggest and richest in the world.

BHP says it has felt no political pressure from the Australian or the

...tainty created by political unrest, inflation is the biggest problem for foreign investors.

In 1986 it hit 17 per cent — high by Australian standards but low compared with past levels of about 25 per cent.



BHP go-ahead for \$1bn Chile project

THE AUSTRALIAN

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27 JUL 1986

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"I believe there is a strong tradition of the rule of law in Chile"

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Pinochet's 'secure' Chile lures the dollars

THE AUSTRALIAN

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Property to develop?
 Hillier Parker 27 8031

BHP to raise stake in Chile copper mine

Tesco might get from a 10% party.

"We could raise 100 per cent... ensuring that right but that not our basic game plan. That would be an investment in copper."

The secretary of the Pinochetista party... statement last Friday... BHP... Tesco... could be supported by his prospects for the next few years.

Also, BHP... Tesco... could be supported by his prospects for the next few years.

He... Tesco... could be supported by his prospects for the next few years.

BRIAN: This is part of the international solidarity perspective. So, BHP's becoming... starting to grow itself as a multinational, not just an Australian steel monopoly, which is where it built itself up, and Eric exposed that... At the time, Eric was the district secretary in both Wollongong and later in Newcastle, coal mining and steel making towns. [...] It would have been a kind of no brainer to talk about, 'well, hey, there's our companies... a big monopoly, profit-making enterprises here and now they...' It would be regarded as important to expose that they're actually prepared to invest in a country like Chile.

Tribune

No. 2536 Wednesday, October 12, 1988 50c

Gov: 355 TE

Tribune

1923-1983 Sixty years of struggle for socialism No.2296 Wednesday August 17, 1983 40c

Government saves some steel jobs, but... LIVES ARE CHEAP FOR BHP

But will Pinochet go?

La Pena faces closure

La Pena, Sydney's well-known Latin American Cultural Centre, is in dire financial straits. If the centre doesn't get some assistance it may be forced to close. "La Pena" means getting together, and the inner-city centre represents Spanish or Portuguese-speaking groups from Mexico to Tierra del Fuego in Argentina.

Students on stage last Saturday night at the weekly performance were trained by *Papalote*, the La Pena resident Latin American performing group.

The eight-year old centre was first set up after the success of the Festival del Sol in 1977. The centre gives Spanish lessons, music workshops and concerts. It is also a venue for migrant and solidarity groups from the Greek community to Tranby Aboriginal College.

"We don't know how we will survive six months down the road," says organiser Cit



NUOVO PAESE

MENSILE ITALO-AUSTRALIANO

NEW COUNTRY
ITALO-AUSTRALIAN MONTHLY
FEBBRAIO

Tribune's last blast

ig politics

The changing Left - coherence, theory



Anthony Albanese

Nicaragua: the consequences of a fatal decision

By Nick Cooke*

the country will become ungovernable.

govern without taking the FSLN into account would be a mistake.

FSLN UN

On the day after the an-

In the days following the cloc-

It's the force that guarantees politi-

nifi

I hope Labor is elected in NSW but I don't think anyone thinks that's going to mean an overnight advance for the working class in NSW. That's led to disillusionment.

TIM: I was aware of the collapse of the Soviet Union and all those dramatic events. I think one of the important elements at that time also was the collapse of the Communist Party here, which had an impact on local politics. But remember also there was the collapse of apartheid around that time. And then, I remember seeing Nelson Mandela visiting Australia just, I think, the day before I went to prison for the second time at the end of 1990... must have been October, November 1990, basically. And then I distinctly remember all the people of the Labor Party who hadn't really been involved in anti-apartheid, but they were there to have their pictures taken with Nelson Mandela and the people in the anti-apartheid campaign who were being held back by the police from getting close to the big shots... So, I remember that sort of cynicism of the time, too.

This was published 12 years ago

Cuba nurses East Timor to health and gives Australia a medical lesson

Hamish McDonald
July 23, 2011 - 12:00am

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What do Hugo Chavez, the President of Venezuela, and Richard Marles, the parliamentary secretary for Pacific island affairs in the Gillard government, have in common?

Answer: both are visiting Havana, Cuba, at the moment for reasons of a medical nature.



Global development Cuban infusion remains the lifeblood of Timor-Leste's health service



A scheme to train Timorese doctors in Cuba, masterminded by Fidel Castro, has proved invaluable for healthcare in Timor-Leste



TIM: I went to Cuba in the year 2000. [...] After the collapse of Soviet Union, all over the western pundits were saying, 'Cuba is going to collapse automatically in the way that the Eastern European states collapsed'. And the Cubans were saying, 'no, we didn't achieve socialism through Soviet tanks...' I'd seen hard economic times have a big impact in Nicaragua and I was expecting something similar in Cuba... Of course, it was quite different.

I became quite involved with the Cubans. I was very interested in their health training programmes, particularly in Timor, in the Pacific Islands. [...] Between 2006 and 2009, Cuba became the biggest trainer of doctors in the Pacific Islands, and that triggered a sort of paranoid response from the Howard government. [...] Fidel Castro had offered a thousand scholarships to East Timor, and we wrote a letter to Rudd saying, 'instead of being jealous of this, join them offer a thousand scholarships from Australia'.. [...] So, they were jealous of China. They weren't really jealous of the Cubans in the sense that they couldn't compete with them. No one can compete with the doctor training that Cuba does.





TIM: I began to visit Latin America in the late 90s [...] I went to Venezuela in 2005 onwards. And Ecuador, after 2011 [...] Through Cuba and through Chavez I got interested in the integration processes and the ALBA, and how some of the different countries were bringing quite different contributions to that integration process... Bolivia had its own contribution: the idea of *Vivir bien*. And in Ecuador, *Sumak kawsay*... a Quechua concept and the Citizens Revolution and the traditions of Correa and the others in a sort of radical liberalism, which was different to Bolivarian ideas or the Marti an ideas in Cuba ... Cuba was often my reference point, but it was interesting to see these different intellectual traditions for me.



ABC

Muere Chávez

Mañana anuncia su aver el fallecimiento del presidente a las 16:25 hora local. El dirigente ha habido desde hace casi dos años contra una enfermedad terminal oculta por su régimen.

Fuertes críticas al equipo médico se ven que habrá muestra en La Habana nueve horas antes de la comunicación oficial. El ejército y la policía se desplazarán en Venezuela.

12: El Real Madrid firma una proeza en Manchester

The Miami Herald

MiamiHerald.com

CHAVEZ IS DEAD

► Venezuela's left president dies at 58
► His President Nicolás Maduro promises not to be intimidated
► Chávez's death at 58 deepens the crisis in a divided nation

In Venezuela, horns honk and tears flow

The Venezuelan government did not reveal the cause of the death of the president until late in the day, but the government said he died of a heart attack.

Maduro announced that Chávez died at 16:25 local time (14:25 GMT) on Sunday. He was 58 years old.

Chávez was in Caracas when he died. He had been in the city for several days. He had been in the city for several days.

الخبار

تسريح كاتيون، فواري مع المصاحبه في وادي خالد

جنبلاط مع «النصرة» ضد الاسد (2)

Adiós Comandante

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16
13
20

la Juventud

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