

ON TARGET

A WEEKLY COMMENTARY ON THE COLD WAR

"We will bury you ... your children will grow up under Communism ..." Krushchev.

FALSEHOODS
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SUPPRESSION

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Thought for the Week: "Fifty thousand people gathered in a single place can do fewer things together than twenty five groups of two thousand. Their chief function is limited to being there and saying Hurrah! or Heil! at the right moment. That is why dictators love crowds and seek to provide bigger arenas and auditoriums for them. The bigger the crowd, the emptier the function."

- Lewis Mumford, in The Culture of Cities.

THREE CHEERS FOR SIR HORACE PETTY!: " 'People have called me a racist - but that's a lot of bloody rot', said Sir Horace Petty. 'Ninety nine per cent of them don't know what they are talking about... and half the rest have never been to countries with race problems.' Sir Horace, 65, returned to Melbourne yesterday to retire after 5½ years as Victoria's Agent - General in London." -The Age, Melbourne, December 1, 1969.

While Sir Horace's straight-forward defence of Australia's immigration laws will be warmly welcomed by the overwhelming majority of Australians, it irritated that small minority of self-styled intellectuals who persistently attempt to bring into Australia problems which do not at present exist. They are aided by starry-eyed do-gooders who appear to be incapable of learning from experience.

In a vicious editorial attack on Sir Horace, The Age of December 2 commented on "offensive, racially prejudiced remarks", and recalled how last year Sir Horace had written a letter to The Times, London, pointing out that South Africa, Rhodesia and Australia were "resisting the march of communism in the Southern Hemisphere." Sir Horace has made it clear that he had not "backed down" on his pro-Rhodesia and South African views. The Age and other critics are upset because Sir Horace not only vigorously defends Australia's traditional immigration policy, but says they should be tougher." More statements like this are required from public men. It is pleasing to notice how Australia's High Commissioner in the United Kingdom, Sir Alexander Downer, has also recently urged that Australia maintain its immigration policy.

Sir Horace Petty said that "I didn't realise until I went to England just what a problem this (race issue) is. They talk about integration, but it hasn't worked there... it hasn't worked anywhere. I have never been anywhere in England where people haven't said how fortunate Australia is not to have a color problem."

Sir Horace has made a most telling point with his observation that "we are no different from any other country with restricted immigration. You and I couldn't go and get a job in Japan...we

couldn't own land in India." Sir Horace could no doubt give many other similar examples. It is most refreshing to hear this sturdy commonsense. Sir Horace does not object to African and Asian students coming to Australia under the Colombo Plan - but he objects to any suggestion that they stay permanently.

One of the first essentials for a stable society is that it is homogeneous. Australians have every right to say who is going to come into their country. The few non - Europeans who marry Australians are readily accepted, and there is no barrier to non - European business and professional men who have legitimate reasons for being in Australia.

Sir Horace Petty's defence of Australia's immigration policy comes at a most opportune time. It is unfortunately true, as The Age boasts in its editorial attack on Sir Horace, that over the past three years there has been a significant liberalisation of the immigration laws. The Age states that at the end of last year Australia had nearly 41,000 non - European residents, 20,000 of them with Australian citizenship. To the British, Americans and others with growing race problems, Australia's non - European population must seem completely insignificant. It is of no great significance at present. But it could be used as the thin edge of the wedge. For this reason Sir Horace Petty's warning is most timely.

CAN WE NOW KEEP THAT FUND MOVING?

At last our 1970 \$25,000 Fund has started to move a little faster. Since last week's report 57 supporters donated and/or pledged \$2,869-25, bringing the total to \$8,894-75. This means that at the moment only 187 supporters have donated and/or pledged approximately one third of the total minimum amount required. One good push from 1000 "hard core" supporters, contributing only an average of \$16.00 each, less than what most families spend in papers during the year, would settle our problem and permit full concentration on more important matters. Let us see if we cannot finalise this before Christmas. All donations to Box 1052J, G.P.O. Melbourne. Northern N.S.W. and Queensland readers should send to Mr. Don Martin, P.O. Box 3, Paddington, Brisbane, Queensland.

CANBERRA CENTRALISM ATTACKED IN QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT: "The Federal Government's increasing tendency to centralism should be curbed, the Treasurer (Mr. Chalk) said in State Parliament last night. 'More and more money made available by the central Government to the States has strings attached', he said. 'These strings not only direct the specific avenues in which funds must be spent - more importantly they often require matching expenditure by the States. The net offset of this type of conditioning is that the volume of funds in the State's discretionary use is dwindling. This is undesirable and can lead only to stronger central Government and weaker State Government.'" - The Courier - Mail, Brisbane, November 28.

The Queensland State Treasurer is certainly correct when he says that "Commonwealth - State financial relations were one of the most important public issues." Centralised control of finance in a country the size of Australia must inevitably result in a growing bureaucratic despotism. In our special post-election issue of November 21, we quoted from an excellent address on the

of this could have been minimised if the American policy makers had done what was advised by the military leaders. A win policy, including a cutting of the Communists' main supply line from the Soviet Union through the Port of Haiphong, would have avoided the years of bleeding and agony for the Americans and her allies. It is still not too late for the Nixon Administration to adopt the Wallace policy.

THE INTERNATIONAL CHESSBOARD: By Eric D. Butler.

In On Target of November 14 I drew attention to the Soviet Union's increasing interest in the island of Mauritius. Now comes the news that the Soviet is pressing the Mauritian Government for naval facilities. Commenting on news of this development, newly appointed Minister for the Navy, Mr. D.J. Killen, draws attention to the Soviet's interest in the field of oceanography and makes the very pertinent comment that "It is likely that oceanography has greater potential than space exploration would appear to have." Increasing Soviet naval activity in the Indian Ocean highlights more than ever the importance of Southern Africa to Australia, and the whole Western World. It is significant that there is growing Communist interest in Southern Africa and the "freedom fighters." Useful innocents like Mr. Edward St. John brush aside claims of Communist backing for organisations like the African National Congress as merely South African, Rhodesian or Portuguese propaganda. But facts are facts, and so it is important to draw attention to an international symposium held during the first part of October in Alma Ata, the capital of Kazakhstan, Soviet Central Asia, to commemorate the centenary of Lenin's birth. Leaders of "patriotic forces" from Asian, African and Latin American countries were present. The African National Congress of South Africa was led by one Mziwandile Piliso. This "freedom fighter said", amongst other things:

"With Lenin's ideas as a guide, the oppressed, exploited people of South Africa are fighting for their liberation. Our main task is to abolish the fascist tyranny and establish a revolutionary democracy... Without the support we receive from the Socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union... our struggle would have been inconceivable. The world national liberation movement will achieve complete victory only on the road illuminated by Lenin's ideas."

The gentleman claiming to represent Rhodesia was George Silundika, secretary of the banned Zimbabwe African People's Union. He claimed that "never before has interest in Africa in Lenin's theoretical heritage been as great as now... If we resolutely come out against colonial and imperialist aggression, we do it for the sole goal to achieve Socialism."

There were also delegates present representing the "national liberation movement in Portuguese colonies in Africa." One of these, J. Honwana, expressed "...our gratitude to the Soviet Government and people who are rendering immense unselfish help to oppressed nations."

Coinciding with this symposium, President Nyerere of Tanzania was making a State visit to Moscow, between October 7 to 13. In a communique issued at the conclusion of the visit, there was a bitter attack against South Africa, Portugal, and Rhodesia, and a promise by the Soviet leaders to do everything possible to back the various "freedom fighters." The picture is quite clear.

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