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STRUGGLE

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"Marxism consists of thousands of truths, but they all boil down to the one sentence, *'It is right to rebel!'* For thousands of years, it had been said that it was right to oppress, it was right to exploit, and it was wrong to rebel. This old verdict was only reversed with the appearance of Marxism. This is a great contribution. It was through struggle that the proletariat learned this truth, and Marx drew the conclusion. *And from this truth there follows resistance, struggle, the fight for socialism.*"
- Mao Tsetung

Apply M-L-M,
principally Maoism!



Defend the life of Chairman Gonzalo.



**Israel:
Imperialism's
Attack Dog
in the Middle East**



**PALESTINE
LET THE INTIFADA
PAVE THE WAY FOR
PEOPLE'S WAR!**

Mao finally revealed that in 1949, after the CCP's victory, Israel had offered to recognise the new nation, but China refused this recognition, because 'we knew that all the Arab world was against Israel ... and we, on our part, cannot recognise Israel because it is a base for American, British, French and West German imperialisms'.

— From *China's Foreign Policy in the Arab World*, Hashim S. H. Behbehani.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung has said: 'if they (the enemy) fight we will wipe them out completely. This is the way things are: if they attack and we wipe them out; they will have that satisfaction; wipe out some, some satisfaction; wipe out more, more satisfaction; wipe out the whole lot, complete satisfaction.' This is the way for the Arab people to deal with imperialism and its lackey.

— From *Peking Review* as quoted in *China's Foreign Policy in the Arab World*

China under the leadership of Mao Tsetung resolutely supported the Palestinian liberation movement. The above are excerpts from Chinese leadership when it was still revolutionary.

— AWTW

In the wake of the incident last September, U.S. imperialism and its collaborator have stepped up their plot to set up a so-called 'Palestinian state' in a tiny area along the Jordan River. Their sinister purpose is to use political deceptions to inveigle the guerrillas into laying down their arms and extinguish the flames of the revolutionary armed struggle of the Palestinian people, thus liquidating the Palestinian revolution. The Palestinian people, however, have waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the political skulduggery of U.S. imperialism and its collaborator. The Palestinian guerrilla organisations have issued numerous statements pointing out that armed struggle is the only way to solve the Palestinian question...

Although the criminal 'Palestinian state' plan has come to grief because of firm opposition from the Palestinian people, U.S. imperialism and its collaborator are not reconciled to defeat. They are still openly peddling their 'political solution' fraud and working behind the scenes to sow discord among the Arab nations and among the various Palestinian forces. In the face of the Palestinian people who are determined to persevere in armed struggle, however, U.S. imperialism's schemes are bound to fail, no matter how it goes from trick to trick...

In his solemn statement of May 20, 1970, the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao Tsetung pointed out: 'The people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country.' The course of armed struggle of the Palestinian people against aggression and suppression and against a 'political solution' shows that the Palestinian people are invincible and that their just struggle for national rights will certainly triumph.

Recently social-imperialism changed its tactics and hypocritically pretended to 'support' the Palestinian people's armed struggle. It is clear to everyone that the purpose of this is to get control of the Palestinian armed forces and use them as chips in its dirty deals with U.S. imperialism in the Middle East, so as to realise its criminal plot of stamping out the Palestinian armed struggle and divide up the Middle East with U.S. imperialism.

— *Peking Review*, 14 May 1971

There are over four million Arab Palestinians scattered around the world. Israel was created in Palestine by the expulsion of most of the Palestinians during Israel's expansionary wars of 1948 and 1967.

It has to be said harshly: the state of Israel was established at the expense of the Arabs — and in their place. There was an Arab settlement here. We

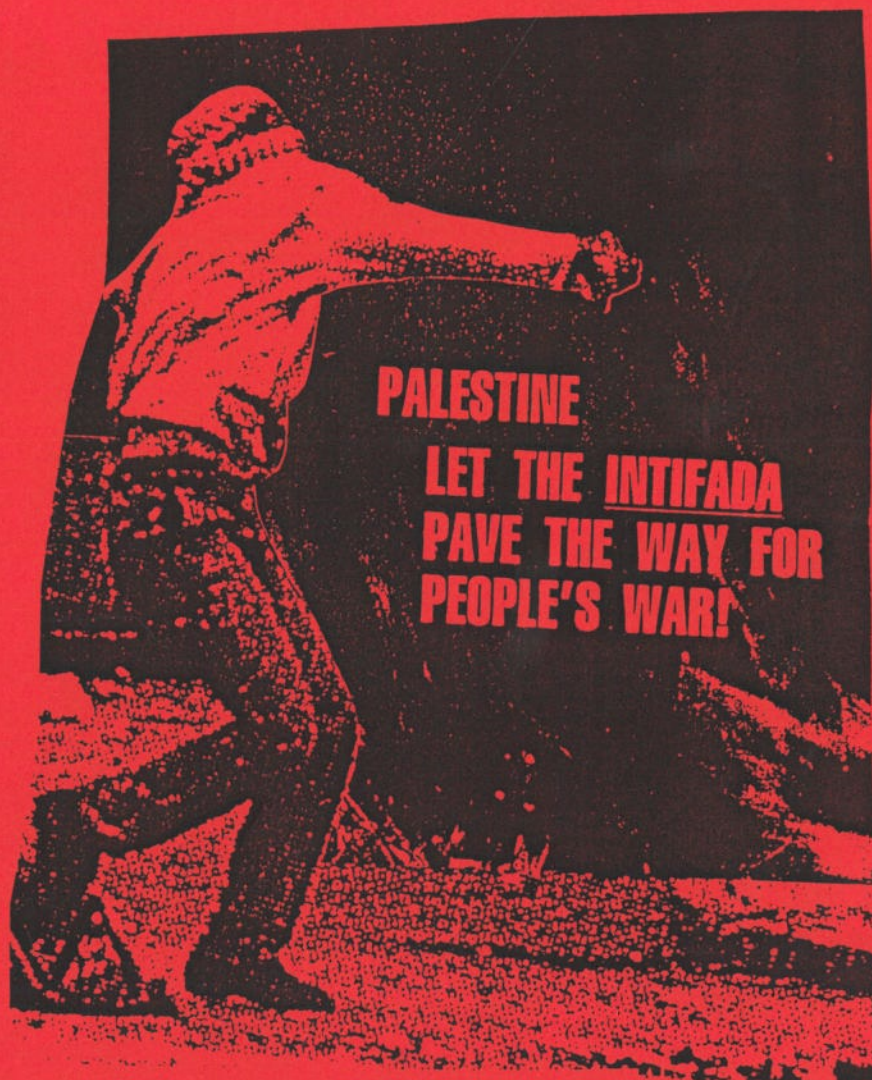
The Palestinian guerrillas whom U.S. imperialism has underrated have neither airplanes nor tanks, but by mobilising the people, relying on the people, daring to take up arms and fight the Israeli aggressors armed to the teeth, they have scored brilliant and magnificent military successes and have thus become 'the valiant shock fighters now striking at US imperialism in the Middle East'.... What is tragic for US imperialism and its followers is that they only see the role of 'Phantom' planes and the 'strength' of so-called modern weapons, but they can never see the great strength of the people. It is precisely the great strength of the Arab people that is deciding the destiny of the Middle East and will sooner or later drive the U.S.-Israeli aggressors into their graves.

— From *China's Foreign Policy in the Arab World*

Palestinian's are demonstrating against continued Israeli Military Occupation.

Over 130 Palestinians have been killed. Over 4000 have been injured, and thousands have been deprived of food, water, medical supplies, and electricity.

Support the Palestinian People in their fight for INDEPENDENCE & JUSTICE

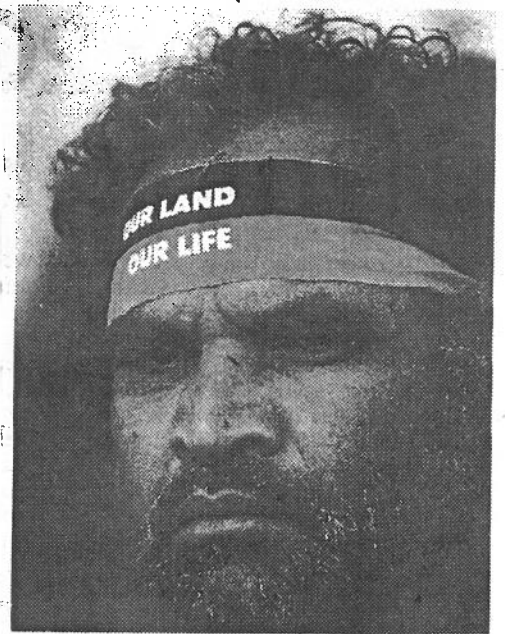


are settling Jews in places where there were Arabs. We are turning an Arab land into a Jewish land.' (Former Israeli leader Moshe Dayan, quoted in the Israeli paper 'Yediot Aharonot', 10 May 1973.)

Since 1948, Israel has ignored all United Nations requests to allow the Palestinian refugees to return to their homes. Instead, it has continued to expel more of them to give their property to Jewish settlers.



Protest against the bicentennial of the founding of Australia.



INJUSTICE DOWN UNDER

The Painful Story of the Aborigines

in Australia

"We have taken away their land, have destroyed their food, made them subject to our laws, which are antagonistic to their habits and traditions, have endeavored to make them subject to our tastes, which they hate, have massacred them when they defended themselves and their possessions after their own fashion, and have taught them by hard warfare to acknowledge us to be their master."

English novelist Anthony Trollope, in the late 1800s, after visiting Australia

"The discovery of gold and silver in America, the extirpation, enslavement and entombment in mines of the aboriginal population, the beginning of the conquest and looting of the East Indies, the turning of Africa into a warren for the commercial hunting of black skins, signaled the rosy dawn of the era of capitalist production."

Karl Marx in *Capital*

The Aborigine people had inhabited the land now called Australia for around 60,000 years before they were invaded by English settlers in 1770.

When the first English ship landed in Botany Bay, between 300,000 and 750,000 Aborigines were living in the continent.

By 1911, 123 years after English settlers started colonizing Australia, the Aborigine population had been reduced to only 31,000 people.

The British colonists declared that before their arrival all of the continent was *terra nullius*—uninhabited by humans. And this was used to justify ripping off the land and taking whatever else they wanted. As more and more English settlers moved in and occupied fertile lands, the Aborigines were pushed off their lands into the country's harsh, arid interior.

The settlers also brought diseases the Aborigines had never had before. Within two years, smallpox had killed almost half the Aborigine population around the area which is now the city of Sydney. In April 1789, only 15 months after the first settlers arrived, a major smallpox epidemic broke out among the Aborigines. And many more Aborigines died later, in epidemics between 1829-31 and 1865-69.

But while new diseases killed many Aborigines, massacres by settlers were even more deadly. Records show only the tip of the iceberg: In the 1838 *Myall Creek Massacre* at least 28 Aborigines, mostly women and children, were roped together, taken to stockyards and murdered with swords. The same year hundreds of Aborigines were killed by the police in the *Slaughterhouse Creek Massacre*. In 1940, in the *Fighting Hills Massacre*, some 80 Aborigines were slaughtered by settlers. In 1868, between 30 and 60 Aborigines were killed in the *Jaburrara Massacre* by a group of police settlers. In the 1886 *Coppermine Murders*, 150 Aborigines were shot by miners.

In Northern Australia, between 1860 and 1930, it has been estimated that as many as 10,000 Aborigines were murdered by settlers. In the Queensland colony, settlers considered Aborigines "wild animals" and "fair game." Between 1824 and 1908, white settlers killed 10,000 Aborigines here.

In Tasmania, an island off the Australian coast, the first white settlers came in 1803—and by 1806 systematic

killing of the indigenous people had begun. In retaliation for the spearing of livestock, Aboriginal children were abducted for use in forced labor, women were raped and tortured and given poisoned flour, and the men were shot. In 1824, settlers were officially authorized to shoot Aborigines. In 1828, the governor declared martial law. Soldiers and settlers arrested, or shot, any Aborigines found in settled districts. Vigilante groups responded to any resistance with the wholesale slaughter of men, women and children. By 1835, between 3000 and 4000 Aborigines had been killed. Only 123 Aborigines were left on the island —

and they were rounded up and resettled on another island.

BRUTAL "PROTECTORS"

In the 1840s, the settler government enacted so-called "Protection legislation" and appointed "protectors" to deal with the Aborigines. All this was based on the philosophy of "soothing the dying pillow" of a race near extinction.

Aborigines were put in "protective custodianship" and government-run settlements and Christian-run missions were established in remote, inaccessible places. Aborigines were coerced away from their communities so they could be Christianized and "civilized."

Missionaries actively carried out these government policies of segregation as well as enforced integration, and were given a lot of power over the Aboriginal people. Mission boards became the sole civil authority in some areas. Missionaries ran schools, infirmaries, farms and gardens, provided water, sewerage and similar public utility services. They established dormitories, built jails, prosecuted people and jailed them, controlled people's incomes, forbade their customs and acted as sole legal guardians of every adult and every child.

The enforced segregation and degradation of Aborigines under "protection laws" continued well into the 1900s, and thousands of Aborigines were kept segregated for life in the most remote places. In the name of "Protection of Aboriginal morality" the government controlled the Aborigines' daily lives—their work, marriage, reading material, leisure and sports activities, and cultural and religious rituals.

In the Northern Territory, from 1911 to 1964, all "full-blood" Aborigines were declared "wards" and had to get permits to leave the reserves. "Protection rules" prohibited alcohol, inter-racial sex, and inter-racial marriage unless official permission was granted.

In Queensland, "protection" included banishment from one part of the state to another, for periods ranging from 12 months to life, for offenses such as "disorderly conduct" or being "uncontrollable."

Aborigines in Queensland could be imprisoned for up to three weeks for offenses like "being cheeky," "refusing to work," "calling the hygiene officer a 'big-eyed bastard'," "committing adultery," "playing cards," "arranging to receive a male person during the night," "being untidy at the recreation hall," "refusing to provide a sample of feces required by the

hygiene officer and further, willfully destroying the bottle provided for the purpose, the property of the department."

Many of these type of protection-segregation policies and the institutions which enforced them didn't end until 1972.

A 1944 Natives (Citizenship Rights) Act allowed Aborigines to apply to a magistrate for "citizenship." But applicants had to show, among other things, that he or she had "dissolved tribal and native associations," that for the last two years they had "adopted the manner and habits of civilized life," that they could "speak and understand the English language," and had "industrious habits." And then, even Aborigines given citizenship could have their certificates revoked for something like having two convictions for non-criminal offenses — like cutting down trees, being untidy, leaving the laundry in a mess, or drinking too much. This statute was not repealed until 1971.

STOLEN CHILDREN

*This story's right, this story's true
I would not tell lies to you
Like the promises they did not keep
And how they fenced us in like sheep
Said to us come take our hand
Sent us off to mission land
Taught us to read, to write and pray
Then they took the children away
Took the children away.*

*The Children away
Snatched from their mother's breast
Said it was for the best
Took them away*

*The welfare and the policeman
Said you've got to understand
We'll give to them what you can't give
Teach them how to really live
Teach them how to live they said
Humiliated them instead
Taught them that and taught them this*

*And others taught them prejudice
You took the children away
the children away
Breaking their mother's heart
Tearing us all apart
Took them away*

From Aborigine singer Archie Roach's song,
"Took the Children Away"

"The loss, grief and trauma experienced by Aboriginal people as a result of the separation laws, policies and practices can never be adequately compensated. The loss of the love and affection of children and parents can not be compensated. The psychological, physical and sexual abuse of children, isolated among adults who viewed them as members of a 'despised race' cannot be adequately compensated. The trauma resulting from these events have produced life-long effects, not only for the survivors, but for their children and their children's children."

Link-Up, an organization which helps victims of the government's removal policies

In 1997, a national human rights commission released a report, *Bringing Them Home: National Inquiry into the Separation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children from Their Families*. This three-year study looked into how tens of thousands of indigenous children — perhaps as many as 100,000 — were forcibly taken from their families, under government policies that were in effect up to 1970.

The inquiry, which took in evidence of 535 personal stories, 1,000 written personal accounts and 242 other witnesses and concluded "with certainty on the evidence" that the predominant aim of the government's child removal policy "was to eliminate Indigenous cultures as distinct entities" and hence constituted "genocide"—as defined by the UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

This official policy of stealing children was based on the idea that Aborigines were genetically inferior and should die out as a distinct group.

As early as 1858, there were official calls for treating "half-castes" differently from "full-bloods." The Protection Board said, in relation to "half-castes," that it had a duty to "interfere at once to prevent their growing up amongst us with the habits of the savage, as they possess the instincts, powers of mind and altogether different constitution of the white man."

In 1886, the Aborigines Protection Act declared that only "full bloods" and "half-castes" over the age of 34 were entitled to aid. And under this guideline, all non-"full-bloods" under 34 were forcibly expelled from missions and reserves and given a huge fine if they returned.

This Act laid the basis for at least 60 years of "Stolen Children." Under the government's policy of forced assimilation, Aboriginal children were taken from their families and "relocated" to white foster or adoptive parents, or to special "half-caste" or "assimilation" homes.

In 1905, the "Chief Protector of Aborigines" in Queensland ruled that the "social status of half-caste children" had to be raised. He said, "In the future, all such infants taken from the camps should be brought up as white children."

In 1909, the "Chief Protector" in Western Australia wrote: "I would not hesitate for one moment to separate any half-caste from its Aboriginal mother, no matter how frantic her momentary grief might be at the time. They soon forget their offspring."

Another "Chief Protector," who had jurisdiction in the West from 1915 until 1940, spelled out his "three-point" plan: First, the "full-bloods" would die out; second, the "half-castes" would be taken away from their mothers; and third, the government would control marriages among "half-castes" and encourage inter-marriage with the white community. According to this racist—who was put in

charge of Aborigine affairs in the West — this plan would make it possible to “eventually forget that there were ever any Aborigines in Australia.”

In 1928, the Queensland “Protector of Aborigines” declared that those with 50% or more Aboriginal “blood,” “no matter how carefully brought up and educated,” will “drift back” to the ways of Aborigines. But, he said, those with less than 50% “Aboriginal blood” should be completely segregated so that they could “avoid the dangers of the blood call” and there should be complete segregation of blacks and whites “in colonies of their own” and “to marry amongst themselves.”

This kind of racist genetics and genocidal thinking was also revealed in another administrator’s report in 1933 which said: “The mating of an Aboriginal with any person other than an Aboriginal is prohibited. The mating of colored aliens with any female of part Aboriginal blood is also forbidden. Every endeavor is being made to breed out the color by elevating female half-castes to the white standard with a view to their absorption by mating into the white population.”

When State and Commonwealth administrations met in 1937 to discuss control over Aborigines, they came to the unanimous conclusion that “The destiny of the natives of Aboriginal origin, but not of full blood, lies in their ultimate absorption by the people of the Commonwealth, and it therefore recommends that all efforts be directed to this end.”

THE PAIN OF GENERATIONS

“I never saw my mother’s face. I don’t speak my mother’s tongue... Police, clergy, anyone with a social standing had the legal right to come into a home, to decide that the children were neglected and to take them. It was genocide, just genocide.”

Julie Wilson, one of those now known as the “stolen generation”

“We can conclude with confidence that between one in three and one in ten indigenous children were forcibly removed from their families and communities in the period from approximately 1910 until 1970.”

From the 1997 National Inquiry report

The vast majority of Aborigines in Australia today come from families which experienced the removal of children, in some cases over several generations. Many of these children never saw their parents again, and thousands are now searching for surviving relatives.

When children were stolen, their families and relatives were punished by law if they resisted the removal of a child. And stolen children were harshly punished if they spoke their parents’ language or tried to escape to return to their families.

The government’s policy of taking children from their families focused primarily on children of mixed race—those with lighter skins. Some were stolen from their families and then trained as domestics or farm laborers.

Stolen Children were taught to reject their Aboriginal identity and culture.

Kathy Rioli talked of feeling too shamed to dance in an Aboriginal ceremony because both her parents were stolen from their country and culture. She grew up in a

kind of halfway house between indigenous culture and white society. Francene George, of Yirrkala, speaks of being too embarrassed as a young woman to reveal that she grew up on Palm Island, the community founded as a penal colony for “troublesome Aborigines.”

Repeal of “removal” laws began only in 1964, and continued, one state at a time, through 1984.

Many white Australians responded to the National Inquiry in an unprecedented way. In May, 200,000 people marched across Sydney Harbor Bridge calling for reconciliation with Aborigines—in the largest political demonstration in the country’s history. Hundreds of thousands have signed “sorry books,” thousands have stood in line to listen to Aborigine people talk about how they were taken from their families. And many thousands across the country have planted small wooden hands on their lawns or beaches—signifying guilt or sorrow.

In July, photographer Polly Borland refused to join the Prime Minister when he visited her exhibit, “Australians”—a collection of portraits of 50 prominent expatriate Australians.

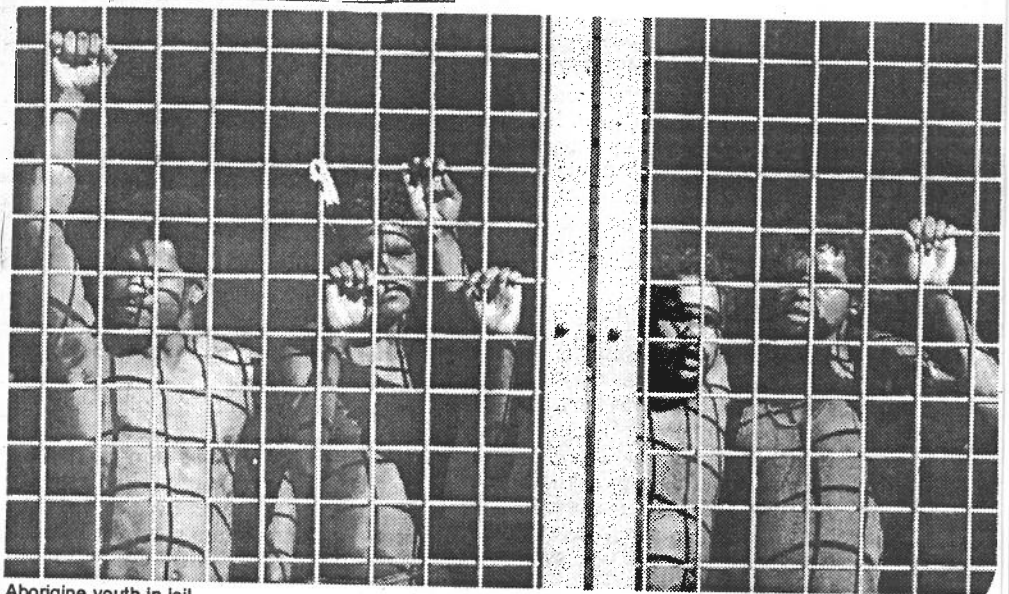
Borland wrote in her exhibition catalogue that the history of Australian colonialism made her feel she had “blood on her hands.” She said she wanted to take a stand against the Government’s policies towards indigenous Australians. “I wouldn’t want to meet the man,” she said. “It would have been hypocritical. I don’t want to be seen to condone this sort of person.”

Borland wrote a letter to the Prime Minister, explaining why she felt “compelled to decline this invitation.” The letter, which was passed out at the exhibition, condemns government policies “that created the stolen generations, the geno-

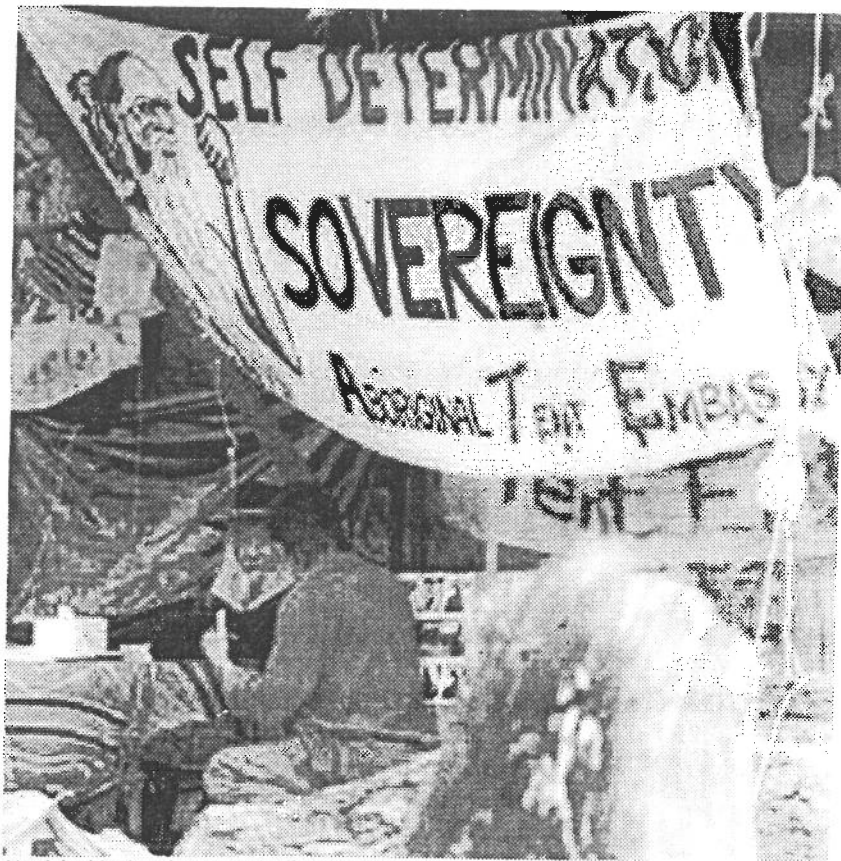
cide...” and says, “This is not simply a matter of distant colonial history, but a shameful and ongoing part of our lives.”

The pain of the “stolen generations” has also been addressed by other Australian artists. Three different plays recently staged in London are indictments of the government’s removal policy. And at a weekend of readings and discussion by Australian writers, Germaine Greer said she could never return to Australia to live until Aborigines were granted land rights and an official apology.

A National Sorry Day is now observed



Aborigine youth in jail.



Aboriginal tent embassy protesting the Olympics, September 9.



INJUSTICE DOWN UNDER

Continued from page 9

all. Indigenous families are 20 times more likely to be homeless than non-Indigenous families. The life expectancy of Aborigines is 5 to 20 years less than white Australians. Unemployment among Aborigines is about 4 times the national average.

In one Tiwi Island community, attempted suicide is so common among the indigenous people that barbed-wire "crowns of thorns" have been attached to all power poles to prevent teenage boys and young men from climbing them and threatening to throw themselves on the live power lines. In 12 months police were called out to 50 suicide attempts, and the local power supply was shut down more than 40 times in one year after many young men and boys climbed the power supply poles trying to kill themselves.

Aborigines also face unhealthy living conditions and a dangerous lack of health care. Diabetes affects 30% of people in some Aborigine communities, which is four times that of white Australians. The mortality rate among Aborigines is 3 to 5 times higher than that for other Australian children. Infectious diseases among Aborigines are 12 times higher than the country's average. The rate of admission for x-ray proven pneumonia was 80 times higher among Aborigines than for other children.

Less than half of Aborigine youth, 15 to 19 years old, are in school—compared with 90% of other youth. And only 33% of Aborigine children complete high school

compared to a national average of 77%.

ANOTHER STOLEN GENERATION

Aborigines in Australia are more than 17 times more likely to be arrested and the number of indigenous people in prison has increased by 61% in the last seven years—almost twice the growth rate of white Australians.

Aborigines are almost 15 times more likely to be imprisoned and more than 16 times more likely to die in custody than non-indigenous Australians.

And while "child removal" policies have officially been ended, there is a new generation of stolen Aborigine children.

At hearings during the National Inquiry, a number of Aborigine witnesses talked about how current juvenile justice and welfare laws have led to a continuation, in effect, of the government's practice of removing Aborigine children from their families. In one study cited by the inquiry report, more than one third of Aborigines removed from their parents as children had had their own children removed and placed in care, police custody or juvenile detention.

Statistics from 1997 showed that Aborigine juveniles aged 10 to 17 are 21 times more likely to be in juvenile detention institutions than the rest of the population of that age. In Western Australia, the rate is 48 times higher.

According to a June 1997 report by the Australian Institute of Criminology, nearly half of all Aboriginal young people

aged 18 to 24 have been arrested by police at least once.

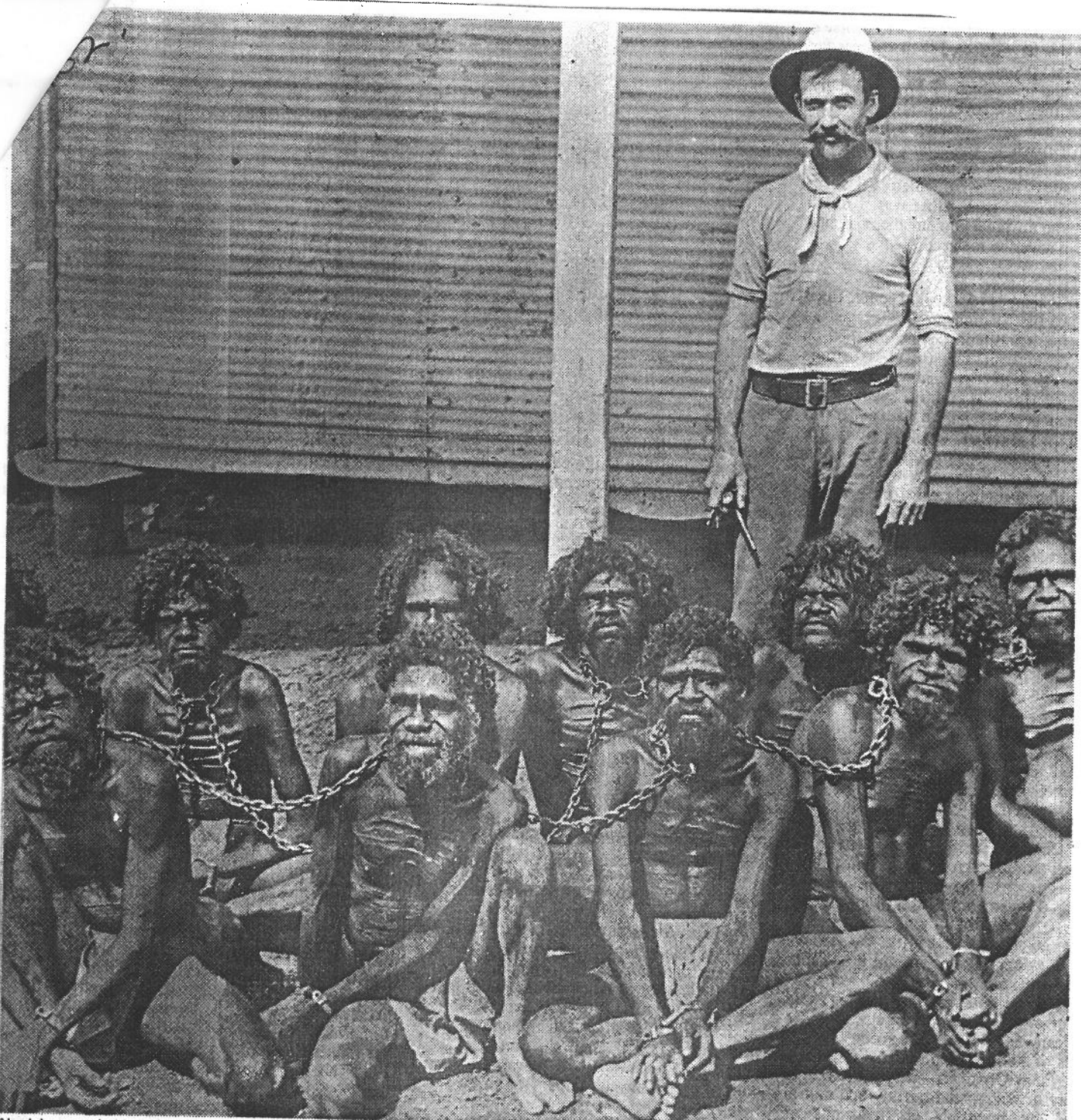
Half of the young people jailed in Australia's juvenile justice system are Aborigines.

In the Northern Territory, there have been cases of 12- to 15-year-old Aborigine children facing imprisonment because their families had not paid fines imposed repeatedly for minor offenses such as *failing to wear a bicycle helmet*. In another case from Western Australia, a 15-year-old boy was ordered by a magistrate to spend 30 days in custody "under observation" for stealing an ice-cream valued at A\$1.90. He was released after 18 days by the Children's Court of Western Australia

from a prison some 380 miles from his home town.

Under capitalist colonialism and imperialism, the Aborigine people have suffered tremendously since their continent was first invaded by colonial settlers in 1770. Their land was ripped off. Thousands were massacred. And racist government policies created generations of stolen Aborigine kids.

The genocide has gone on for over 200 years and today, the Aborigine people continue to face the most brutal, systematic national oppression. No Olympic 2000 hoopla and hype can cover over this truth.



Aborigine people at a prison in Wyndham, 1902.

AUSTRALIAN
**Apology
 for chains
 at funeral**

Scott Emerson

QUEENSLAND Corrective Services Minister Tom Barton apologised yesterday to the mother of an indigenous prisoner who was handcuffed and chained at the funeral of her uncle.

The prisoner, Veronica Barlow, 19, who is serving a six-month sentence at the Townsville Correctional Centre, was granted leave to attend the funeral at the Yarrabah Aboriginal community near Cairns.

She was handcuffed while on escort in accordance with Corrective Services policy.

"However, the woman also was chained to an accompanying officer, which clearly was not appropriate in this case," Mr Barton said.

"I have personally apologised to the woman's mother over this disturbing incident.

"In addition, I have directed the Department of Corrective Services to refund the money provided by the woman's mother for the cost of transporting her daughter to Yarrabah."

The woman's mother, Mona Barlow, said she had

paid \$1022 to the department on the understanding that her daughter would be flown to Cairns for the funeral.

Instead, she was transported in the back of a prison van in a 4½-hour journey from Townsville to Yarrabah.

She said mourners were shocked when her daughter was led down the aisle of St Alban's Anglican Church with a chain connecting her handcuffs to the female officer, and a male officer following them.

"I felt disgusted," Ms Barlow said. "It was my brother's funeral. Every eye went on Veronica."

*14/10/2010
 10/10/2010*

Jan 2010

Sydney 2000: Olympic Hypocrisy

Last December, as he was preparing for the 2000 Olympics, an Aborigine athlete in Australia suddenly got an unexpected phone call: "Hi, Kyle. This is Susan, your mum."

For 28 years, Kyle Vander-Kuyp had only known a few details about his biological mother. As part of the "Stolen Generations," he had been taken from his family when he was a kid and never saw his mother again.

Cathy Freeman, the world champion in the 400-meter race and a gold medal favorite, is another Aborigine who has been profoundly effected by the "Stolen Generations."

A month before the Sydney 2000 Olympics, she spoke out against the Australian government for its callous treatment of the tens of thousands of Aborigine children who were forcibly removed from their families. Talking about how her grandmother was a stolen child, Freeman told Britain's *Sunday Telegraph*:

"My grandmother was taken away from her mother because she had fair skin. She didn't know her birthday so we didn't even know how old she was when she died. You have to understand that when you have a government that is so insensi-

tive to the issues that are close to people's hearts, that have affected so many lives for the worse, people are going to be really angry and emotional. I was so angry because they [the government] were denying they had done anything wrong, denying that a whole generation was stolen. The fact is, parts of people's lives were taken away, they were stolen. I'll never know who my grandfather was. I didn't know who my great grandmother was, and that can never be replaced."

On September 16, 110,000 people filled the Olympic Stadium in Sydney and an estimated 3.5 billion people watched on TVs throughout the world: Australia opened the 27th Olympiad with pomp and circumstance—and big time hypocrisy.

For months, efforts had been under way to put on a show of "reconciliation." The last thing the Australian government wanted during their two weeks in the international spotlight was for there to be any embarrassing talk about Australia's genocidal treatment of Aborigines.

Just a few hours before the opening ceremonies, 800 Aborigines marched through downtown Sydney, rallied in front of the New South Wales' state parliament house, and then headed to the office of Prime Minister John Howard.

Protesters chanted slogans demanding land rights, better living conditions, health care and employment. One chant went, "Always has been, always will be, Aboriginal land." Some demonstrators carried signs that read, "Social Justice Before Games."

Earlier in the day, a group of Aborigines had staged a dawn landing to "reclaim" Fort Denison, an island in the center of Sydney harbor. Ten people paddled three canoes to the former prison island and declared it sovereign Aboriginal land. One protester said, "We're sending a message to the government today that we're serving an eviction notice and we'd like rent paid for the last 206 years."

There was little in the news about these and other protests by Aborigines.

Meanwhile, Australia has been using all kinds of Aborigine culture and art to sell the Sydney Olympics—masking the harsh reality of widespread poverty and racism faced by hundreds of thousands of Aborigines.

The official logo of the 2000 Olympics

features a stylized design of a dancing Aborigine boomerang. Dance troupes have provided entertainment for Olympic festivities. IBM and Coca-Cola are using aboriginal art in advertising campaigns for the Olympics. Tourists will spend lots of money on aboriginal artifacts, like didgeridoos, boomerangs and decorated emu eggs—some of which are made in Taiwan and Korea.

The president of the International Olympic Committee, Juan Antonio Samaranch, tried blowing a didgeridoo while surrounded by a group of Aborigine children dressed in traditional red loincloths. And when foreign journalists go to the media center, they are greeted by huge photographs of smiling Aborigine children.

This is the all-one-happy-family, sanitized version of Aborigine culture the Australian government wants the world to leave the Olympics with. But meanwhile, few, if any, TV viewers, Olympic athletes or spectators who have traveled from around the world will see Redfern—Sydney's small Aborigine community in a poor, dilapidated inner city suburb, far from any Olympic sporting venue.

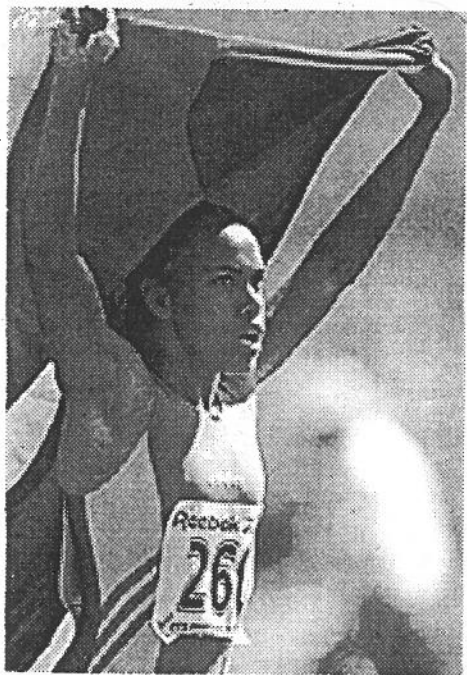
Earlier this year, the Australian airline company, Qantas, featured a picture of a beaming 10-year-old Aborigine girl in an advertising campaign titled "The Spirit of Australia." The photograph was taken in 1992. The girl in the photograph, Carol Napangardi, is now 18, has two children,

and lives in a sparse, bare-walled dormitory in a remote Aborigine community in the deserts of Western Australia. She shares it with her husband and more than a dozen in-laws.

After Cathy Freeman spoke out against the government's treatment of her people, some "Aborigine leaders" told her that she should stop such talk and "concentrate on getting the gold." Then, in another hypocritical move, Australian Olympic officials gave Freeman the "honor" of lighting the Olympic cauldron at the opening ceremony. Only weeks earlier, she had been warned not to fly the Aboriginal flag if she won a gold medal.

When Cathy Freeman won a gold medal in the 1994 Commonwealth Games in Canada, she ran her victory lap with the red, black and yellow Aboriginal flag that represents the earth, the skin of indigenous people and the sun. For this, she was reprimanded by Australian team officials.

Trying to avoid a repeat performance of this at the 2000 Olympics, Freeman, and other Aborigine athletes, were warned that they could lose their medals if they flew the aboriginal flag at the Olympics. But after huge controversy and outrage, Australia's Olympic officials had to retract this ugly threat and announce that Cathy Freeman would not be disciplined if she took the "impulsive decision" to wave the Aboriginal flag at the Olympics.



Cathy Freeman with the Aborigine flag at the 1994 Olympics.



Aboriginal activist Ivan Wyatt Ring stands on Premier Richard Court's car during violent S11 protests against the World Economic Forum in Melbourne yesterday.
Picture: AFP



Arricade: Police charge S11 protesters to free a car containing West Australian Premier Richard Court, who was attempting to enter the forum

Picture: AFP



Rush: A protester on the wrong side of the line



Blue wall: Police scuffle with demonstrators



Slip: A policeman and his horse lose their grip

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

The World Economic Forum (WEF) held its Asia Pacific summit in Melbourne at the Crown Casino on September 11-13.

S11, a coalition of many organizations called for demonstrations to shut down the WEF. Emphasis was put by all leaflets issued by S11 that there was to be no violence, only a peaceful demonstration. At the end of the S11 action, 14 people went to hospital and 400 were injured.

On the 11/9 the 15-20,000 demonstrators found the Casino surrounded with cyclone fences set in concrete with police on guard at the approx 11 entrances. The millionaire participants of the WEF were brought in by boat and helicopter. The demonstrators were able to keep 200 delegates out of the forum.

On the second day, while it was still dark and the crowd thin, and the press had gone, the police attacked with long batons hitting the head and neck, people were dragged by the hair, a NZ MP was knocked over, mounted police were driven into the demonstrators. The next day 8 buses with the WEF delegates attempted to leave for lunch. The baton wielding police in helmets and long batons chanting, Move, Move, leapt the barricades and attacked to clear a path.

An eye-witness said the S11 protestors showed great discipline, courage, and enthusiasm.

The S11 marshalls were strong. They directed people to where the entrances needed help, food was distributed and water to drink, the injured were helped out. Musicians and comedians helped the people. Cameras were everywhere, and legal people were present at all confrontations. We saw many from the now banned BLF wearing T shirts, "Dare to Struggle, Dare to win, standing firm with the people.

During the blockade 5-6000 trade unionists marched to the Casino to the erected stage opposite the main entrance. The unionists marched with fists aloft in solidarity, made a few speeches and then marched off past the young people who had been there since the morning of the 11th and disappeared. Some called on them to help but they did not. Apparently the unionists had forgotten how 20,000 people turned out on the waterfront to assist the workers locked out and facing dogs and masked men several years ago. There were about 400 union workers inside the Casino to service the forum delegates; many outside asked, why didn't the union movement call working inside the casino black, withdraw the workers and let the WEF go hungry. (One unionist said a THC delegate crossed the picket line to get the 400 Casino workers in and out daily) This walk off by the organized Trade Union movement left a nasty taste in the mouth of the youth facing the police. A Labor government is in power in Victoria and the Union leadership generally are as opportunist as any social democrats in history. There is always an exception.

The Textile, Clothing and Footwear union speaker said... the WEF---globalization people go where the profits are highest, don't just fight for jobs for Australians, fight for all workers all around the world (Cheers) don't fall into the trap of nationalism, fight for the right to organize, the right to work, and decent pay all over the world, embrace our comrades all around the world. (Cheers) Reports of the police attacks went around the world.

Our observer participant said the WEF was held in Melbourne because they thought Australians were fast asleep or thinking of all the Gold they would win at the Olympics. Not so.

S11 has called for an Enquiry by the Ombudsman who received 200 calls the next day on the violence of the police. S11 calls for the resignation of who ordered the police attacks. One woman was run over by a car containing 4 police, according to the law, when a person is injured a breath analysis must take place on the driver. No test was made. The police commissioner defended the police attacks 'as minimum force to allow delegates safe passage'. S11 states the police removed their identification name tags.

The Victorian Premier Bracks praised the police and promised them extra pay and a BBQ to celebrate. When Bracks returned to his electorate in Williamstown only two members endorsed his stand, and many other ALP branches condemned Brack. So, to save his political skin the BBQ is off.

Before the WEF meeting and after the corporate press has slandered the demonstrators and riff-raff, painted faces and empty minds. A Seattle demonstrator said he had never seen baton charges like this in the USA. He said the US cops like distance violence, gas, capsicum spray, water cannon and dogs. In Melbourne the police came from the back of the people while the horses attacked in the front.

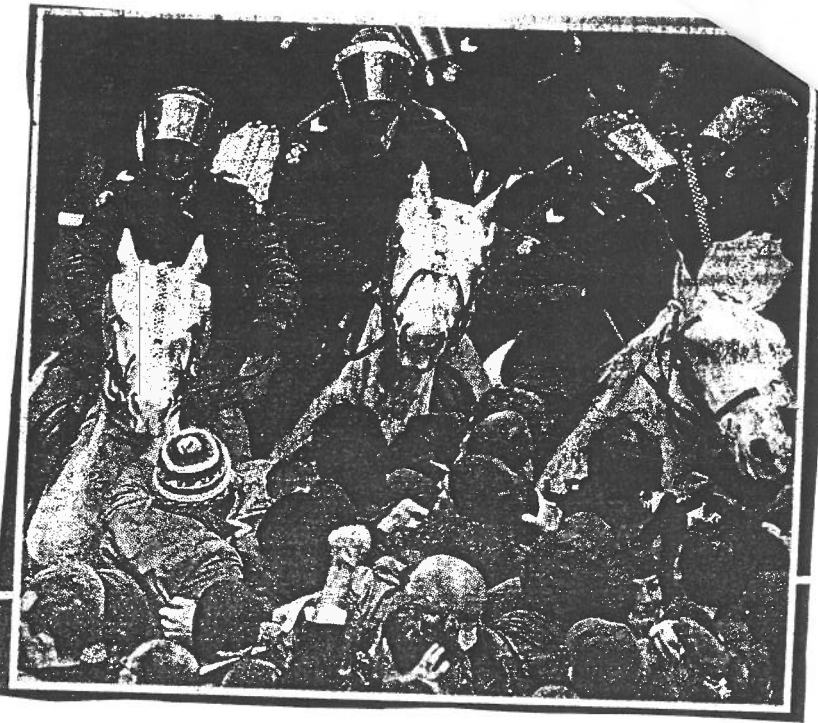
On the third day the WEF closed about noon. The 4-5000 demonstrators decided to head for the city. There they blocked the streets with drums, singing and dancing. The mounted police guarded the building of NIKE, McDonalds, Stock Exchange, Darrel Lee and others. When the marchers returned to the Casino they had a meeting. They had had a victory, they shut the casino of gamblers, made it tough for the WEF, exposed the police as an arm of the State and told the world of their courage and determination. They then locked arms and surrounded the Casino, which takes half an hour to walk around. Finally, a press release from the WEF said they would not have large gatherings in the future but would prefer to have small discussions.

Melbourne



Melee in Melbourne

MASS protests against the World Economic Forum meeting in Melbourne began on September 11. Police in riot gear used extreme force to break a blockade around the WEF venue. The event led to several arrests and caused disruptions to city traffic and businesses. Scores of people were hospitalised as riot police clashed with activists.



World Economic Forum

UNITY. WHAT KIND OF UNITY?

Northstar Compass (NSC) contains many articles calling for unity of all the various groups in the former USSR so that socialism can be restored and life as it was be returned to the people. There is also criticism, in the NSC of groups who 'split' and 'indulge in ideological rhetoric' instead of getting down to unity.

What kind of unity?

The same kind of calls are made in Australia. What these calls mean is unity without a Communist Party and without any guiding ideology.

CRCPA believes that the ideological basis of unity must be Marxism-Leninism-Maoism applied to the concrete conditions in each country. The reason for being of the MLM party is the overthrow of imperialism and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. State power can only be gained through armed struggle through People's War to sweep away the old state and replace it with a proletarian state, the dictatorship of the proletariat. MLM is the universal ideology of the proletariat.

Many NSC writers call for unity around elections for the Duma. Rather NSC should call for unity in reading what Marx said about elections in Bourgeois dictatorships: 'every so many years the oppressed are authorized to decide which members of the oppressor class will represent them and crush them in parliament!'

The Russian Duma has the same class character as the parliament in Australia; full of outright lackeys of capitalism, reformists and revisionists who obey their masters, the owners of the means of production. When those calling themselves communists urge voting for parliament, they only strengthen bourgeois ideology among the proletariat and reinforce illusions about the nature of this society and about the oppressive apparatus of the ruling class' political control.

The NSC publication omits to conduct an analysis of the military science of proletarian revolution laid down by Mao Tsetung and now followed by the Communist Party of Peru, led by Chairman Gonzalo, other countries in Latin America, of Nepal, the Philippines, several parts of India and Turkey etc.. There People's War is raging. The practice of proletarian internationalism demands all out support for our comrades waging People's War.

The Bolsheviks waged armed struggle to overthrow the Tzar and imperialism; the Red Army, under the leadership of Stalin and the CPSU, waged armed struggle to defeat the fascist butchers, the Communist Party of China, led by Mao Tsetung won political power after 25 years of people's war; it is a universal principal. So away with illusions in parliament/Duma.

There is a long history of revisionism in the working class movement. It has existed since Krushchev attacked Stalin and Marxism-Leninism in 1956, and the collapse of the socialist block and the communist parties around the world therefore it is correct to examine the past in order to sweep away the rubbish for a new beginning.

Revolution is the main trend in the world today. Only proletarian revolution will lead to communism. This goal will be reached if we build a Party of a new type, guided by Marxism-Leninism-Maoism, and learn from the People's War in Peru, where the red flag is raised higher and higher. to show revolution is possible.

Committee for a Revolutionary Communist Party of Australia
P O Box 474D, Melbourne, Victoria Australia. 3001

25/9/2000

Doll makes execution child's play

STEPHEN ROMELI

□ New York correspondent

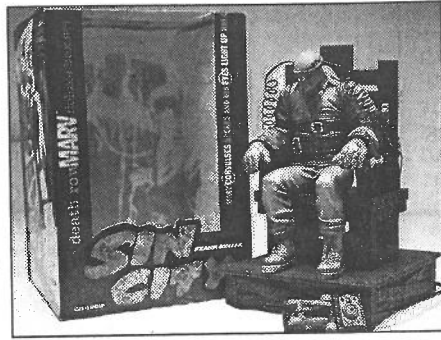
STRAPPED into the electric chair, the condemned man is defiant to the end. The electricity courses through his muscular body, his eyes blaze red and he snarls: "Is that the best you can do, pansies?"

No, it's not another botched execution in the US, but one of the most popular toys in a nation that kills about 100 prisoners a year.

Death Row Marv, a plastic doll based on a comic strip character, allows American children to experience the thrill of capital punishment for just \$US23.95 (\$42).

The 15cm-tall doll, dressed in prison issue grey, comes with "the chair, wired helmet, floorboards and electrocuting switch".

"Feel the burn as the electric buzz fills the room and he starts to shake and



Deadly doll: Death Row Marv

convulse," reads the sales pitch from Arizona-based manufacturer McFarlane Toys. "Experience the pain as the shaking continues and his eyes glow red as he fries."

Marv, recommended for children aged 13 and up, is such a big hit with future state governors that toy stores have set

up waiting lists. About 65,000 have sold since June.

The doll is also pitched at adults, with lines such as "pretend it's your boss", but the main buyers are children.

McFarlane Toys, which produced the popular Austin Powers dolls, says Marv is harmless fun and it is up to parents to decide whether he is appropriate for their children.

Critics are urging the company to pull the plug on the death row doll, arguing it is irresponsible to encourage children to play executioner.

"What will they come up with next, a rape doll? How about an incest doll?" the National Organisation of Parents of Murdered Children said in a statement.

Robert Schacter, professor of child psychiatry at New York's Mount Sinai School of Medicine, said: "It's disgusting. Toys have a tremendous effect on children and this is not something a child should experience."

1 - 9.00. Aust

Mining standards put rivers at risk

IT is nothing new for an Australian mining company to be damaging a river system on which thousands depend for clean water, fish, and so on, as has happened in Hungary. Remember Ok Tedi and Rio Tinto's mine on Bougainville? These are the high-profile cases; but for every one of these there are several others that have not featured in the media.

In Indonesia, Community Aid Abroad is dealing with several cases in which Australian-operated mines are causing severe hardship to large numbers of people. The mines have damaged the physical environment or taken land or other income-producing resources with inadequate or no compensation.

If a disaster like this can occur in countries such as Romania or Hungary, where environmental regulation is supposedly strict, how much more likely are they to occur in countries such as Indonesia where monitoring and regulation by government is not so strict?

It is Community Aid Abroad's experience that Australian mining companies operating overseas tend to do what is required of them by local law, and no more.

This is not good enough. There is a need for basic standards to be set here in Australia and mechanisms, legal or otherwise, put in place to ensure that companies meet them.

The Minerals Council of Australia has a code for environmental management that most Australian miners have signed. But it is general and non-specific and is purely voluntary. There is no monitoring of company performance against the code, except by the companies themselves, and no penalties or sanctions for non-compliance.

It is simply not acceptable for Australian companies to be undermining the rights, the environment or the livelihoods of people in other countries, as has happened in Hungary. If the mining industry does not improve its standards, the Aust-

ralian community will demand legislative controls that do.

JEREMY HOBBS

Executive Director
Community Aid Abroad
Fitzroy, Vic

THE recent cyanide spill from the Romanian gold mine tailings dam is a timely reminder of the extreme environmental dangers associated with many mining operations. Whatever investigations into this disaster reveal, we can at least rest assured in the knowledge that the release of cyanide into the river system was not a deliberate or planned outcome.

This contrasts sharply with the proposed Beverly and Honeymoon uranium mines in South Australia where, as you quoted the Australian Conservation Foundation, "foreign companies were about to be allowed to mine in Australia using techniques that deliberately polluted the environment" (11/2). Both of these proposed mines use the so-called "sulphuric acid in-situ leaching min-

ing process" which involves the pumping of thousands of gallons of sulphuric acid into the ground to dissolve uranium. The uranium/acid mixture is then partially retrieved by pumping it to the surface for separation.

Beverly Uranium Mine is situated in the foothills of the Flinders Ranges of South Australia on Adnyamathanha land. Heathgate Resources, a subsidiary of the US military giant General Atomics, started test mining in January 1998. They are expecting to begin full-scale production later this year, using sulphuric acid in-situ leaching, which has been banned in many countries.

The ground waters are at risk of immediate contamination. The Great Artesian Basin lies only 50 to 100m below the Beverly aquifer and supplies desert communities with the water they need for their survival.

JENNI COLLIER

JOHN THOMAS
Sandon, Vic

**'Troubles'
there bad
for bottom
line here**

ROBIN BROMBY
TIM BOREHAM
JOHN PHACEAS

*20/05/00
Aust.*

FIJI'S economic dislocation will take a toll on many Australian corporate bottom lines, from banking to brewing.

The chaos may also threaten the one-day-old lifeline thrown to the Fiji garment industry, one of the country's main employment generators.

Westpac, ANZ, Colonial, Qantas, Ansett Australia, QBE Insurance, News Corporation, Foster's and the troubled coming float of Vodafone Pacific will all feel the impact of Fiji's political crisis.

But the most worried business people in Australia will be the dozens of clothing manufacturers and wholesalers that source products from work-shops in Fiji, some employing several hundred workers turning out low-priced garments for export back to Australia.

On Thursday, Foreign Minister Alexander Downer and Industry Minister Nick Minchin said they were extending to September 30 the import credit scheme that is vital to the viability of Fiji's garment factories.

This gives the Australian companies import credits that can be used to offset duty payments on future imports of textiles, footwear and clothing.

The fabrics sent to Fiji are made into clothing there, and then imported into Australia duty-free under the South Pacific free trade agreement, with the import credits available for use on imports from

Salinity rise puts species on death row

THE AUSTRALIAN

Simone Pitsis

UP to 50 per cent of birds in agricultural areas face the threat of extinction over the next 50 years because of salinity, the CSIRO has warned.

And all reptiles and animals in salinity-affected habitats were also at risk, the CSIRO's chief wildlife and ecology researcher, Denis Saunders, said.

A rise in salinity levels threatened to destroy the food sources in agricultural landscapes occupied by a number of animals close to extinction.

"We do know that half of all bird species described in agricultural areas will be extinct in 50 years. We're talking probably 70 to 80 species," Dr Saunders said.

"Once salinity hits freshwater wetlands, reptiles, wetland invertebrates and spiders just disappear."

Endangered animals include the golden bandicoot, shark bay mouse, dibbler and heath rat from the mammal family, according to the West Australian government's Wildlife Conservation Notice.

Birds, including the baudin

and carnaby cockatoos, the freckled duck, the regent honey eater, the night and ground parrot and the purple-crowned fairy wren, were also at risk, as were the leathery turtle, pilbara olive python, and white and yellow-bellied frogs.

Reptiles and amphibians are threatened by salinity in the soil reaching toxic levels and killing

off vegetation. Grass and woodland inhabitants will lose their habitat if it is destroyed by salt deposited by rising saline ground waters and excessive rainfall.

The principal research scientist at the West Australian Department of Conservation and Land Management, Greg Keighery, agreed the threat of rising saline ground water to native species was a national problem.

Both scientists are researching ways of preserving species close to extinction.

"What we're trying to do is work out key areas we need to protect and the genetics within these areas and set up a series of biodiversity recovery catchments that are specifically designed to stop salinity prob-

lems within these catchments," Dr Keighery said.

Dr Keighery is involved in a study in conjunction with the West Australian museum and CALM to identify mammals, reptiles, frogs and birds at risk.

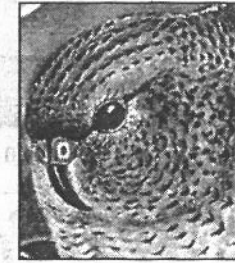
He said the plant biodiversity in these zones had been found to be far higher than previously thought.

But rapid changes in the landscape due to dryland salinity had had horrifying effects on the nation's biodiversity in the past few decades, he said.

"Unless we do pretty radical social changes and educate people that this is really a nationwide problem, then we're not actually going to get it to work," he said.



Endangered: Dibbler



At risk: Night parrot



Threatened: Potoroo



The grim face of death: a dead forest at the edge of an encroaching salt pan in Western Australia

Picture: Andy Tyndall